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*Thomas H. Benton.*



# ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

# HISTORY OF MISSOURI,

A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY  
FOR READY REFERENCE.

EDITED BY

HOWARD L. CONARD.

## VOL. I.

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## PREFACE.



IN this busy age that which saves time and labor in the acquisition of knowledge is not less appreciated than are labor-saving appliances in the arts and industries. As civilization has advanced, Encyclopedias have multiplied, until they now lighten the labors of the student in almost every field of investigation. Hitherto, however, no attempt has been made to apply this plan to the compilation and arrangement of local history, and a search for information concerning any event of local interest has usually been far more laborious than the effort to obtain knowledge of the happenings of remote ages in far-away countries. It has been well said that "history, like charity, begins at home. The best American citizens are those who mind home affairs and local interests." And again, that "the first step in history is to know thoroughly the district where we live. . . . American local history should be studied as a contribution to general history." Ignorance of the history of the country, the city, or community in which we live, is, in this age, "a reproach to any people," and those who think it safe to rely solely upon traditions for their knowledge of family or local history cherish a sentiment which should have passed away with the aborigines.

Believing that the cyclopedic plan, which has so greatly facilitated the acquisition of knowledge in broader fields, could not fail to be productive of the most satisfactory results when applied to the preservation of local history, I planned the Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, and the first encyclopedia of a State is herewith presented to the public. The compilation of that portion of the encyclopedia relating to the city of St. Louis was begun early in the year 1897, with the lamented William Hyde as editor-in-chief. Upon this last labor of his life he entered in the spirit of the true historian, determined that it should be a "witness of the times," past and present, and that he would "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." For nearly two years thereafter, Mr. Hyde and myself were co-laborers, and then the dark-winged angel beckoned my beloved associate away from the crowning work of his life. When this talented writer and chivalrous gentleman—who had himself been so much a part of the history of the State—passed away, the completion of our joint task devolved upon me. In the same spirit in which it was begun, the work has been carried forward, and on behalf of my



dead friend and myself, I now submit the results to the people of Missouri. That perfection has been attained, and that our work will be found absolutely free from error, cannot of course be claimed, for—

“Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,  
Thinks what ne’er was, nor is, nor e’er shall be.”

Nevertheless, I feel confident that these volumes will commend themselves to fair and just critics, and find favor with an intelligent public, proud of this imperial State, loyal to its welfare, and deeply interested in its history.

To more than two hundred citizens of Missouri, who have contributed special articles or aided in the preparation of this work, in an advisory capacity I desire to return sincerest thanks, and to Dr. Alexander N. De M  nil, ex-Chief Justice Shepard Barclay, Mr. Theophile Papin, Mr. Daniel M. Grissom, Capt. F. Y. Hedley, Col. R. T. Van Horn, Mr. W. H. Winants, Mr. Howard M. Holden, Hon. M. G. McGregor, Col. H. H. Gregg, Hon. Charles B. McAfee, Mr. Dabney C. Dade, Hon. F. A. Sampson, Hon. William B. Napton, Hon. William H. Chiles, Hon. Charles G. Burton, Hon. George Robertson, Hon. Thomas H. Bacon and Hon. Will O. Rothwell, the editor has been especially indebted for counsel and assistance in the compilation of the encyclopedia. To those, also, who have generously aided us to illustrate this work more elaborately and beautifully than any historical work previously published in the State, I beg to return the thanks of the publishers as well as my own. This cordial co-operation has alone made its publication possible. The warm welcome which has been extended, in so many ways, to this undertaking, by the men and women of Missouri, is but one manifestation of that spirit of liberality which is universally recognized as a distinguishing trait of this people. We are grateful for that welcome, and for the opportunity we have had, in the preparation of this great memorial, to shape into permanent form the annals of such citizenship as this State can proudly boast.

In these records of public and private achievement may be easily found the secret of that wonderful development which has won for the State her present proud rank; and in these records, moreover, may be seen the evidences of that impulse, energy and resistless force which promise to Missouri the yet more brilliant role of leadership which manifest destiny has marked out for her in the civilization and culture of the great Southwest.

HOWARD L. CONARD.

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

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

Histories make men wise.—*Bacon.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.

## A

**Aaron, William Lucas**, lawyer, was born April 21, 1856, in Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. His parents were John and Remember (Hull) Aaron. The father was born in Camden, Delaware, from which State he sailed to Mobile, Alabama, whence he traveled to the city which became the birthplace of his son, in 1849. The mother was a daughter of Captain Hull, and a niece of Commodore Hull, of the United States Navy. Captain Hull, who was a native of Virginia, moved to Illinois in 1817, making the passage by river with a flatboat to what is now East St. Louis. During the Indian troubles he commanded a company in the First Illinois Militia Regiment. His hat plume, eighteen inches long, made of redbird feathers and whalebone, is now in possession of the grandson, William Lucas Aaron. The last named was reared as a farm boy, and as an incident of this portion of his life, had charge of an extensive orchard. After completing the branches taught in the ordinary public schools he took an academic course under Professor Pike, an accomplished educator of Jerseyville, Illinois, and later completed the Latin-Scientific course of the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois. In 1874 he attended a commercial college in Quincy, and during vacation read law under the preceptorship of Judge Joseph C. Thompson, of the same city. He then entered the law school of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. In 1876 the Honorable Scott Wike, member of Congress from the Twelfth Illinois Congressional District, tendered him an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, which he declined. He was engaged in practice in Quincy, Illinois, until 1886, when he made a trip to the West for improvement in health. His journey was broken at Hays City, Kansas, on account of a blizzard. A murder trial was about to begin, and, it becoming known that he was a lawyer, he was engaged to defend

the case, in which he was successful. This was the occasion of his locating in that place, and he entered upon practice. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney, and declined re-nomination for a third term. He was then nominated by the Democrats for judge of the Court of Appeals, and was defeated at the polls. In 1897 he removed to Joplin, Missouri, and engaged in a practice which has proven successful and remunerative. At present he is a member of the law firm of Aaron & Shepherd, located in the Masonic Block, where they occupy a handsome suite of rooms, with an extensive library. He has taken some interest in mining affairs, and has developed good mines in the Lone Elm neighborhood. In politics he is a consistent Democrat, and in religion a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Aaron was married, December 22, 1880, at Carthage, Illinois, to Miss Alice G. Johnson, daughter of James G. Johnson, a manufacturer of farm implements. They are the parents of three children, Lawrence J., Ella M. and William L. Aaron, Jr.

**Abbadie, D'**, was Governor of Louisiana from 1763 to 1765, and exercised civil and military jurisdiction over the territory now included in the State of Missouri, at the time St. Louis was founded. He was sent by the King of France to New Orleans, in 1763, to take charge of certain royal business interests, and was authorized also to assume the functions of Director General of the Province of Louisiana, with the powers of a military commandant. As the result of the cession of Louisiana to Spain, in 1762, he was ordered to turn over the command to a representative of the Spanish government, and did so at the close of the year 1764. Grief at this change in his fortunes caused his death, February 4, 1765. Abbadie was a man of noble impulses; he protected the Indians, caused the masters to treat their slaves more kindly, and, in many ways, endeared himself to the Louisianians.



**Abbott, Charles Lincoln**, dentist, was born October 20, 1860, in North Reading, Massachusetts, son of Joel Augustus and Sarah Ann (Parker) Abbott. The parents were both natives of Massachusetts, and came from families that had settled there in an early day, playing a conspicuous part in the development and growth of the Commonwealth of which they came to be a substantial part. The son attended the grammar and high schools of Lowell, Massachusetts, applying himself with such faithfulness that he acquired a thorough knowledge of the higher literary branches, and was well prepared for the professional course of which he had determined to avail himself. In 1881 he entered the Harvard Dental College, and attended that institution's course of lectures three years, graduating, in 1884, with the degree of D. M. D. After receiving his diploma he determined to enter upon active practice at once, and, therefore, removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1885, where he has since resided, a prominent member of the profession and a man highly esteemed. Beginning with the year 1889, he was for three years connected with the Kansas City Dental College as an instructor in Operative Dentistry. He filled that chair with great credit to himself and to the best interests of the institution, but resigned in order that he might devote his entire time to the practice of his profession. He holds to the principles of the Democratic party, but is not an active worker in political affairs. He is a member of the Kansas City Club, is popular in the social circles in which he moves, and enjoys not only the confidence of the public, but the unlimited respect of those with whom he is associated in a professional capacity.

**Able, Barton**, was born in Trinity, Alexander County, Illinois, July 31, 1823, and died in St. Louis, May 6, 1877. His father was of Irish descent, and his mother came of a Scotch family. Leaving home when he was seventeen years of age, Mr. Able started out to make his own way in the world, and in 1845 he had accumulated one hundred dollars capital, with which he came to St. Louis. Immediately after his coming here he became connected with the river business, as a clerk on the steamer "Ocean Wave." Two years later he was made captain of this boat, and afterward, until 1854, commanded the steam-

ers "Time and Tide" and "Cataract," then running in the Illinois trade. From 1854 to 1858 he was in the Missouri River trade, as captain of the steamers "Cataract" and "Edinburgh." From 1858 to 1864 he conducted a large commission house on the corner of Pine and Commercial Streets, in St. Louis. Thereafter, until the end of his life, he was prominently identified with the business interests of St. Louis, and during the year 1865 was president of the Merchants' Exchange. For some years he was a member of the National Board of Trade, and frequently represented the Merchants' Exchange at Washington, in the interest of Western trade and commerce. In the early years of his residence in St. Louis he began taking an interest in politics, and was one of the "old-line" Democrats who took part in the "Free Soil" movement in Missouri. In 1856 he was a member of the State Legislature, and while serving in that capacity he placed Thomas H. Benton in nomination for the United States Senate, and cast the first vote for "emancipation" in this State. He was a Benton delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, which nominated Buchanan for President, and four years later sat in the Chicago Convention of the newly organized Republican party, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. When the Civil War began he became known as one of the ardent Unionists of Missouri, and rendered valuable services to the government, and was the personal friend and confidant of General John A. Logan. He was entrusted with the command of government transportation at St. Louis, in which capacity he had sole charge of the expedition which conveyed Lyon and Blair to Boonville. He also commanded the fleet that left St. Louis with General Fremont and the expedition to Cairo in 1861. At the close of the war he was among the first to favor a conciliatory policy in Missouri, and the restoration to ex-Confederates of the rights which they had previously enjoyed. He was a member of the Conservative delegation to the Baltimore Convention of 1864, and was chairman of the delegation sent from Missouri to the Philadelphia Convention of 1866, which met to consider the state of the country. In later years he was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and was a conspicuous figure in various National Conventions of that party. Captain Able married, in 1847, Miss Marv



Hamilton, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, who survived him.

**Aboriginal Antiquities.**—On the higher bluffs of our larger streams, especially along the Missouri and its tributaries, there are often seen rounded mounds five to fifteen feet high, and some are even higher, and twenty to fifty feet in diameter, and sometimes they may be longer one way than the other. On these trees are sometimes seen growing of two to three feet in diameter. These mounds were here when the white man first came into this country.

In the western part of Clay County, on the Missouri bluffs, there are a number of these mounds. After digging into them three to four feet there was disclosed a walled sepulcher just eight feet square, built of stone, perfectly straight within and two feet high. No care seems to have been taken to have the wall straight on the outside. Within these walls several human skeletons were found, as many as five or six in one inclosure. Mounds resembling these outwardly have been opened on Hinkson Bluffs, Boone County, some of them walled, but more roughly than those in Clay County. Human skeletons were also found; also earthen pots, flints and stone axes. Over the bodies there seem to have been placed flat stones, then dirt well packed, and fire was afterward applied, as shown by bones partly burned and partly burned clay. Similar mounds and stone structures have been observed in St. Louis, Pike, Montgomery and Ralls Counties.

St. Louis has been called the "Mound City," from the number of mounds originally found there, especially a large one at the intersection of Broadway and Mound Streets. In New Madrid County there are many mounds, from which much pottery has been taken. But it is not so perfect as that of the Mexican Pueblos.

On the surface, at many places, are found flint arrow heads, both small and large, some roughly made, some very finely worked; also axes of exquisite workmanship. The rougher flints may have been shaped by the present Indians, but there is no evidence that any of the present tribes could shape and polish these stone implements in any way but roughly. Other persons of higher artistic attainments must have shaped them, and these may have been driven off by the present races several hundred years ago. The Toltecs of Mexico

have legends that they were driven away from a country inhabited by them, away to the northeast, hundreds of years ago. (See also "Archaeology" and "Indian Mounds.")

G. C. BROADHEAD.

**Academy of Architecture and Building.**—An institution founded in St. Louis, in 1885, at the corner of Ninth and Arsenal Streets, with Henry Maack as principal. As indicated in its name, the purposes of the institution are to give practical instruction in architecture and building, and it is said to have been the first school of its kind founded in the United States. After being conducted for some years at the location first named, this school was removed to the corner of Eighth Street and Chouteau Avenue, and from there, in the fall of 1898, to 1742 Chouteau Avenue.

**Academy of Medical and Surgical Sciences.**—An association of the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis, organized November 6, 1895, by Drs. James M. Hall, Emory Lanphear, Wellington Adams and others. Its purpose is to elevate the standard of the profession, to promote scientific research and increase the skill and efficiency of practitioners of medicine. It had in 1898 an active membership of fifty physicians and surgeons.

**Academy of Medicine, Kansas City.**—The Academy of Medicine, incorporated, grew out of the Kansas City Physicians' Club, organized in 1890. The organizing members were Dr. H. C. Crowell, Dr. Charles F. Wainwright, Dr. W. G. Douglas, Dr. John Puntton, Dr. Hal Foster and Dr. A. P. Parker, of whom the three first named were, respectively, elected president, vice president and secretary. The academy has become one of the most useful and most widely known medical societies in the country. Its weekly meetings, habitually attended by about one-half of its membership of one hundred, are for addresses and discussions upon professional topics. An elaborate programme and a banquet are features of the annual meeting. A library valued at \$20,000, located in the Rialto Building, is accessible at all times; it comprises exclusively professional works, gifts from authors and publishers, and receives constant accessions as new works are issued from the press.

**Academy of Our Lady of Mercy.**—See "Joplin."

**Academy of Science, St. Louis.**—About the year 1843 five or six young men, among whom were Dr. W. G. Eliot and Dr. George Engelmann, met in the office of Judge Marie P. Leduc to found what for a time was known as the Western Academy of Science. Their organization purchased a few acres of ground near what is now Eighth Street and Chouteau Avenue, and on a small scale a botanical garden and arboretum were begun there by Dr. Engelmann; but the numbers were small, and the Western Academy of Science soon ceased to exist. On the 10th of March, 1856, some of these same men, with others, came together in the hall of the Board of Public Schools of the city, and then organized what has since existed as the Academy of Science of St. Louis. Dr. George Engelmann was the first president, and that office has since been filled by such well known scientific men and representative citizens of St. Louis as B. F. Shumard, Adolphus Wislizenus, Hiram A. Prout, Dr. John B. Johnson, James B. Eads, William T. Harris, Charles V. Riley, Francis E. Nipher, Henry S. Pritchett, John Green, Melvin L. Gray and Edmund A. Engler. Under the constitution, active membership is limited to persons interested in science, but it has never been the rule of the academy that they should be actively engaged in research. The roll of 759 members who have been elected since the organization of the academy, of whom 202 are now carried on the active list, includes many names of persons who stand high in the business and professional community. A considerable list of non-resident corresponding members has been elected, who are connected with some of the larger scientific establishments of the world and noted for their attainments. One person, Mr. Edwin Harrison, for eminent service and large donations to the academy, has been elected a patron.

The act of incorporation declares the object of the academy to be the advancement of science and the establishment in St. Louis of a museum and library for the illustration and study of its various branches. The constitution provides for holding meetings for the consideration and discussion of scientific subjects, procuring original papers upon such subjects, publishing worthy scientific matter,

establishing and maintaining a cabinet of objects illustrative of science and a library of works relating thereto, and the institution of relations with other scientific organizations.

The regular meetings of the academy are held at 8 o'clock on the first and third Monday evenings of each month, excepting the summer season, and they are open to all persons, without special invitation. They are devoted to the reading of technical papers designed for publication, and to the presentation of more popular abstracts of recent investigation or progress. Occasional public lectures, calculated to interest a larger audience, are provided for in some suitable hall.

Beginning with the officers for 1857, the charter, approved January 17, and accepted February 9, 1857, the by-laws and the record and papers from March 10, 1856, the transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis have now extended through seven octavo volumes, averaging 700 pages each, in addition to which several special publications have been issued.

In its early years, the academy met in Pope's Medical College, where a small library and museum had been brought together; but in May, 1869, the building was destroyed by fire, and the academy saved only its library. The library now contains over 20,000 books and pamphlets, and is very rich in the proceedings of the learned bodies of the entire civilized world, with many hundreds of which the academy stands in intimate exchange relation; and, though it is not a circulating library, nor, in the proper sense, a public library, it is always available for consultation by persons wishing to make serious use of it, by arrangement with the proper officers. Since the loss of its museum the academy has lacked adequate room and funds for the maintenance of a public museum, but it is each year obtaining a firmer hold on the interest and affection of the community, through widened membership, and its officers are looking forward to the possibility, in the not distant future, of securing for St. Louis a carefully planned educational museum of natural history, which can not fail to be of great use in stimulating research and promoting popular education in science, especially through its availability for the use of the teachers in the public schools.

**Academy of St. Joseph.**—A private school at Hannibal, under the direction of the

Sisters of St. Joseph, whose mother house is in St. Louis. In 1864 the Catholic Church of Hannibal raised funds by popular subscription and purchased the building and grounds of the Hannibal Institute, an unsuccessful private school, and deeded the property to the Sisters of St. Joseph, who first opened the institution as a parochial school, which was so successful that it was soon evolved into an academy. Extensive improvements have been made at different times, and the value of the grounds and buildings are now estimated at nearly \$50,000.

**Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Charles.**—An academy for young ladies at St. Charles. It was the first instituted in America by the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In 1818 Madame Duchesne, one of the first associates of the founder of the order, Mother Madeline Sophie Barret, arrived in New Orleans from France. She soon came to St. Louis, accompanied by Octavie Berthold, Eugenie Ande and others, with the desire of working for the conversion of Indians. Bishop Dubourg gave her plan his approbation, and St. Charles was fixed upon as a location. There a log cabin of two rooms was provided, but poverty soon drove the little band to St. Louis. They soon established a house at Florissant, where the school became successful. In 1828 Madame Duchesne, with Mesdames Berthold, Lucille and O'Conner, accompanied by Bishop Rosatti and several Jesuit Fathers, returned to St. Charles and erected a small chapel. October 29, Mesdames Lucille and O'Conner opened school with five pupils, and in a few months this number was increased to fifty. In 1844 the property was enlarged to meet the requirements of increased numbers of pupils, and ten years later large and substantial additions were erected. In 1875 one of the buildings was damaged by fire, and in 1876 by a tornado, but without loss of life.

**Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph.**—In 1853 four Sisters of the Sacred Heart went from St. Louis to St. Joseph and founded this institution, which is now the oldest school in the city. The foundation of the present convent building was laid in 1856. The institution is now one of the most popular of its kind conducted in the West under the auspices of this sisterhood.

**Adair County.**—A county in the northern part of the State, bounded on the north by Putnam and Schuyler; east, by Scotland and Knox; south, by Macon, and west, by Sullivan County; area, 367,000 acres. The surface of the county is undulating, and about equally divided between prairie and timber. The Chariton River flows through the county from north to south, a few miles west of the center, heavy growths of timber extending for many miles on either side. The chief tributaries of the Chariton are Blackbird, Shuteye, Spring, Billy, Hog and Walnut Creeks on the west, and Hazel, Rye, Big and Sugar Creeks on the east. East of a gentle divide, which passes through the county from north to south, east of the center, are South Fabius, Cottonwood, Lloyd, Steer, Timber, Bear and Bee Creeks, and Salt River, all flowing in an eastwardly direction toward the Mississippi. Beautiful forests of timber fringe these winding streams. The principal woods are maple, black walnut, different kinds of oak, elm, lind, hickory, hackberry and cottonwood. The soil is variable, but is principally a dark, sandy loam of much productiveness, and capable of growing great crops of the different kinds to which it is adapted. Corn yields an average of 30 bushels to the acre; oats, 23 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels, and potatoes, 100 bushels. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation, 10 per cent in pasture and the remainder in timber. A stratum of bituminous coal underlies the greater part of the county, and a number of mines are extensively operated. Coal mining is fast increasing in importance, giving employment to about 2,000 hands in the county. The county contains abundance of limestone, sandstone and fire clay of great purity. The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in 1898 the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 3,406 head; hogs, 25,290 head; sheep, 1,148 head; horses and mules, 95 head; oats, 1,996 bushels; corn, 31,067 bushels; hay, 98,500 pounds; flour, 635,740 pounds; corn meal, 5,900 pounds, shipstuff, 58,750 pounds; clover seed, 27,000 pounds; timothy seed, 87,020 pounds; lumber, 607,700 feet; walnut logs, 18,000 feet; piling and posts, 66,000 feet; cross-ties, 18,614; cordwood, 156 cords; cooperage, 13 cars; coal, 58,320 tons; gravel, 8 cars; lime, 24 barrels; tobacco, 400 pounds; potatoes, 549 bushels; poultry, 2,550,299 pounds; eggs, 155,979 dozen; butter,



51,190 pounds; tallow, 21,855 pounds; hides and pelts, 62,922 pounds; apples, 790 barrels; fresh fruit, 908,610 pounds; vegetables, 15,400 pounds; meats, 2,215 pounds; canned goods, 40,000 pounds; nursery stock, 9,000 pounds; furs, 7,752 pounds; feathers, 28,960 pounds. Other articles exported were dressed meats, game, fish, molasses, cider and wool. It is a matter that remains in obscurity just who was the first white man to visit the territory now Adair County. As near as tradition can fix, the date of first settlement is 1828, when a number of whites settled near the present site of Kirksville, and the little colony became known to the Indians as the "Cabins of White Folks." There is little known of the members of this colony, where they came from or whither they went. It is generally thought that they came from Kentucky. They were in the settlement about a year when they were visited by a large band of Iowa Indians, who shamefully abused the women and committed numerous depredations. The settlers not being of sufficient number to protect themselves, and becoming thoroughly alarmed, dispatched a courier to the settlements in Randolph County. On the night of July 24, 1829, the messenger arrived at the house of William Blackwell, who resided about four miles north of the site of Macon City, some fifty miles from the "Cabins." His story of the Indian outrages passed quickly through the settlements, and before the next evening a company had been organized, and, under command of Captain Trammel, marched to a point now in Macon County, called the "Grand Narrows," an opening in the timber bordering a prairie. There they camped for the night, and the following day marched to the "Cabins," a distance of more than forty miles. The next morning a council was held, and it was determined to request the Indians to return to their homes. A march of several miles was made to the rear of the Indian encampment. A call for an interpreter was made. As the Indians approached, one of the white men, named Myers, who was one of the colony at the "Cabins," shot and instantly killed an Indian whom he recognized as one who had grossly abused his wife. Without parley the Indians began to load their guns, the squaws retreating. Captain Trammel gave his men orders to fire, which were obeyed, but his men, not waiting to reload, awed by the large number of the Indians, retreated, followed for

some distance by the Indians. Going to the "Cabins," the women and children were bundled up, and the party marched all night and part of the next day, until they reached a place within five miles of Huntsville. There a short rest was taken, after which the women and children were sent to Howard County. Another company of about sixty-five men was organized, and, under command of Captain Sconce, returned to where the battle with the Indians had taken place. There they found the bodies of three men, Winn, Owenly and Myers, who had been killed by the Indians, and also the bodies of three braves. The remains of the white men were buried, and those of the Indians were left where they were found. Returning to Howard County, a regiment was formed and placed under command of Colonel John B. Clark, and an expedition was made against the Indians, who were driven over into Iowa Territory. The trouble with the Indians prevented further attempts at settlement in Adair County territory until the spring of 1831, when a number of Kentuckians located upon land. Among these settlers were John Stewart, John Cain, Andrew Thompson, Robert Meyers, Frayel Meyers, Jesse Jones, James A. Adkins and Washington and Lewis Conner. John Cain settled about five miles northwest of Kirksville; the Stewarts about six miles north of Kirksville, and near them the Adkins settled; Jesse Jones settled south of John Cain, on the Chariton River. On the land located by Cain a fort was built, called Fort Clark, after Colonel John B. Clark, and one at the headwaters of Salt River, in what is now Section 36. Adair County was organized January 29, 1841, and named for a county in Kentucky, from which came nearly all the early settlers in Adair County territory. The creative act named Jefferson Collins, of Lewis County; L. B. Mitchell, of Clark, and Thomas Ferrell, of Monroe County, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and directed that a site be selected within two and a half miles of the center of the county. A public meeting was held at a place about one mile southeast of Kirksville on the day of the first meeting of the county seat commissioners, and an effort made to have the county seat located there. Jesse Kirk had settled on a tract of land now part of the town of Kirksville. He had only a settlement right to the property, but offered to donate fifty acres of the tract to

the county for county seat purposes. His offer was accepted, and the report of the commissioners to that effect was made to the circuit court, December 30, 1841. The report was not approved, as there was no perfect title to the land. Later the tract was duly entered and the title to the property perfected. The land was laid out in town lots, which were sold at public auction. The first courthouse was a log structure, and was built during 1843, and first occupied in October of that year. It occupied the site where the National Bank of Kirksville now stands. This building was used for about six years, when it was replaced by a brick building, which was burned on the night of March 25, 1865. In this fire a few records were burned, though there was no serious loss suffered. From that time until 1898 the county had no courthouse, rooms for county offices and court purposes being rented. In 1898 a fine courthouse was commenced, and completed in 1899, at a cost of \$50,000. It is a beautiful structure from basement to roof, built of Ohio limestone, and finely finished throughout. It is one of the most substantial, artistic and best equipped courthouses in Missouri. Prior to the Civil War a small jail was built, and is still in use. The county has a small poor farm. The cost of keeping the county poor is about \$1,000 a year. The first circuit court for Adair County was held at the house of John Cain, who lived about five miles northwest of the site of Kirksville, on April 23, 1841, Honorable James A. Clark, presiding judge, with David James, clerk, and Isaac N. Eby, sheriff. The members of the first grand jury were Jesse Jones, E. Braggs, James A. Adkins, John Warner, William Sholl, John Nickel, Westel Mason, David Floyd, Spencer Googan, Quitley Henry, William Hurley and Walter Crocket, and a few others whose names are not obtainable on account of the partial burning of the first circuit court records. The first indictments returned were for trading with Indians, playing cards, slander, etc. The first lawyer to be admitted to practice in the courts of Adair County was E. Fish, of Massachusetts, who was granted permission to practice by Judge Clark at the August, 1841, term of court. From the April, 1842, term to October 30, 1843, the circuit court met at the house of Jesse Kirk. October 30, 1843, the session was opened in the first courthouse of the county. The members of the first county

court were Jonathan Floyd, Benjamin Morrow and one Wilson. The first meeting of the county court was held at the house of John Cain, and subsequent meetings were held at the house of Jesse Kirk until the first courthouse was finished, in 1843. At the outbreak of the Civil War the sympathies of the residents of Adair County were very nearly evenly divided, perhaps with a slight majority in favor of the Union. August 6, 1862, with a force of about 2,000 men, Colonel Porter, Confederate, took possession of the town of Kirksville. He was pursued by McNeil's Federal troops, and a lively battle took place, in which the Confederates were defeated, with a loss of about 200 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Little damage resulted to the town during the fight. One of the most awful events in the history of the county was the cyclone of April 27, 1899, which passed over the central part of the county, leaving death and destruction in its path. The frightful storm caused the loss of forty-two lives in Kirksville and the surrounding country, and destroyed property to the extent of nearly half a million dollars. Recovery from the effects of this calamity was rapid, and while there were left many sorrowing hearts, a united effort was made to rebuild the shattered homes, and in less than a year all evidence of the work of the cyclone was wiped out. Adair County is divided into ten townships, named, respectively, Benton, Clay, Liberty, Morrow, Nineveh, Pettis, Polk, Salt River, Walnut and Wilson. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$3,656,200; estimated full value, \$10,500,000; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,302,925; estimated full value, \$2,605,850; value of railroads, \$565,301. There are sixty-six miles of railroad in the county, the Wabash passing through near the center from north to south; the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern, from east to west, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, crossing the southeastern corner. The number of schools in the county in 1899 was 78; teachers employed, 115; pupils enumerated, 6,457; permanent school fund, \$50,374.99. The population in 1900 was 21,728.

**Adams, Charles B.**, lawyer, was born August 26, 1861, in Boonville, Missouri. His father, Andrew Adams, came to Missouri from his native State, Kentucky, in 1812, and



located in Howard County, near Rocheport. There he resided for a number of years, and finally engaged in the Santa Fe trade, then so lucrative a calling. This line of business, together with merchandising in Old Mexico, consumed about twenty years of his active life, at the end of which time he returned to Missouri and located at Boonville. There he died, in 1887. Mr. Adams' mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Flournoy, was born at Independence, Missouri, and came from one of the oldest and most prominent families in the western part of the State. The father of Andrew Adams, who was a native of Virginia, where the family lived in Colonial days, emigrated to Kentucky and married a sister of Chief Justice Boyle, of that State. Washington Adams, a well known lawyer of Kansas City, is a brother of the subject of these lines. Charles B. Adams attended Haynes Academy, at Boonville, Missouri, and graduated from that institution in 1880. He then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and received his diploma from that institution in 1885. He removed at once to Kansas City, Missouri, where he arrived in September of the year last named, and has since been a resident of, and practitioner in, that city. He was first associated with his brother, Washington Adams, who was then city counselor of Kansas City. This business relation continued two years, at the end of which time Charles B. Adams opened an office for the practice of law alone. In 1889 he formed a copartnership with E. E. Porterfield, which existed three years. At the end of that time Mr. Adams became associated with N. F. Heitman, of Kansas City, and they practiced together for three years, after which he again associated himself with his brother. They are now together in the conduct of much of their legal business, and a strong combination of talent and ability is the result. Mr. Adams has a general practice along civil lines. Politically he is a Democrat, but takes no active part in party affairs. He is identified with the Presbyterian Church, in which faith he was raised; is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America, the Kansas City Bar Association, and other wholesome organizations of benefit to the individual and the community. Although not old in years, Mr. Adams ranks with the most able lawyers in Kansas City, is a willing supporter of public enterprises, and, withal, a loyal supporter of

his city, his State and everything pertaining to the Commonwealth's best interests.

**Adams, Elmer B.**, lawyer and jurist, was born October 27, 1842, in the town of Pomfret, Windsor County, Vermont, son of Jarvis and Eunice (Mitchell) Adams. He is a lineal descendant of that Henry Adams who received a grant of forty acres of land in Braintree, Massachusetts, in the year 1636, and soon afterward emigrated from Devonshire, England, with his eight sons, thus becoming the American progenitor of the distinguished family which has given to the country two Presidents of the United States and surpassed all other American families in the number of its illustrious representatives. Reared in New England, Judge Adams was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, New Hampshire, and was graduated from Yale College with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1865. Soon after his graduation he was commissioned by certain wealthy and philanthropic citizens of New York and Philadelphia to travel through the Southern States—then suffering from the blighting effects of the Civil War—to establish a system of free schools to be devoted to the education of the children of the indigent white people of that region. Under these auspices he erected schoolhouses, employed teachers and inaugurated schools, which were supported for a year by the contributions of the New York and Philadelphia people. Returning to Vermont in 1866, he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Governor P. T. Washburn and C. P. Marsh—both eminent lawyers, practicing together at that time in Woodstock—and also attended a course of lectures at Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Vermont in 1868, and, coming to Missouri immediately afterward, was admitted also to the bar of this State. Entering upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis, his scholarly attainments and evident ability and force of character soon gained due recognition, and as a practitioner he enjoyed a large measure of success. From 1872 until 1879 he was associated professionally with Major Bradley D. Lee, their partnership being dissolved by his election to the circuit court bench in the autumn of the year last named. He had been a member of the St. Louis bar and in active practice something more than ten years when he was made the



*Amos B. Adams*





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candidate of his party for the circuit judgeship, and at the election following he was chosen over Judge David Wagner, an ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Taking his place upon the bench, the youngest member of the judiciary of St. Louis, his physical and mental vigor supplemented a broad knowledge of the underlying principles of jurisprudence and thorough familiarity with the forms and processes of law in such a way as to make his services to the public peculiarly valuable as a judicial officer. While on the State circuit bench, certain cases involving the validity of laws providing for the collection of delinquent taxes and for winding up the affairs of insolvent insurance companies came before him for adjudication, which attracted general attention. In dealing with these cases, Judge Adams evidenced profound research and legal acumen, settling principles of law which had not previously been passed upon by the courts, and establishing precedents which have been far-reaching in their consequences. Admirably systematic in his methods, and having the happy faculty of facilitating to the greatest extent possible the business of the courts, he established an enviable reputation during the six years of his term of service upon the circuit bench, and was pressed to stand for re-election, but preferred to return to the practice of law. Upon his retirement from the judgeship he became a member of the law firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan, succeeded seven years later by the law firm of Boyle & Adams, both regarded as among the strongest law firms in the State. After an interval of ten years—during which he appeared as counselor and advocate in many of the most important cases tried in the State and Federal courts of Missouri and enjoyed a lucrative practice—he was again called to the exercise of judicial functions, which his tastes and temperament render peculiarly agreeable to him. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him United States district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, and as a member of the United States judiciary he has gained additional renown as an able, impartial and accomplished jurist. Studious, painstaking and thorough in his researches, he brings to bear upon problems presented to him for solution a clear conception of the principles of law applicable thereto, aptness in analyzing the issues involved and a determination to spare no effort to reach cor-

rect conclusions. Fearless in the discharge of his duties, clear and incisive in his statements of legal propositions and prompt in his rulings, his conduct of the business of the court over which he presides commends him to lawyers and litigants alike, and a demeanor always as courteous as it is dignified is a charming characteristic of his judicial mien. He is a Presbyterian churchman, and has been identified with the most prominent clubs of St. Louis in a social way. He married, in 1870, Miss Emma U. Richmond, like himself a native of Vermont, Woodstock having been the place of her birth.

**Adams, George,** physician, was born February 22, 1865, in Richland County, Illinois, son of Dr. John E. and Martha (Snyder) Adams. The elder Dr. Adams removed to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, in the year 1878, and for twenty years thereafter was one of the prominent medical practitioners of that portion of the State. Dr. George Adams, the son, was born to the inheritance of a fondness for the medical profession, and all his early training was conducive to the development of his natural tastes. From early boyhood he passed much of his time in his father's office, and it never occurred to him that he should be anything else than a doctor when he grew to manhood. As a natural consequence, his education was designed to fit him for this calling, and the lines followed all tended in this direction. After completing his academic education, he matriculated in Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, and was graduated from that institution with high honors at the age of twenty years and in the class of 1885. Immediately after his graduation from the medical college, he returned to Poplar Bluffs and began the practice of the profession for which he had so well fitted himself, as an associate of his father. Within a short time thereafter the elder Dr. Adams retired from active professional labor and turned over to his son the large practice which he had built up, and which, for a time, they had continued together. Since then Dr. George Adams has been one of the most active and successful practitioners of southeast Missouri, and is recognized, both by his professional brethren and the general public, as a physician of superior attainments, high character and conscientious devotion to his calling. A member of the Republican party, he has at times taken a somewhat active

interest in politics, and has served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Butler County. He was also put forward at one time as the candidate of his party for representative in the General Assembly from that county, but the Democrats being largely in the majority, he was defeated. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, holding membership with the lodge of that order at Texarkana, Arkansas. In February of 1886 Dr. Adams married Miss Lizzie Ferguson, who belongs to one of the prominent families of Butler County, Missouri. Their children are Roscoe, Charles and Clara Adams.

**Adams, George C.,** who was for more than a decade one of the leading ministers of St. Louis, was born and reared in New England, and was graduated from Amherst College. He then came west and filled pastorates at Hillsboro and Alton, Illinois, until 1881. In that year he came to St. Louis as pastor of Tabernacle Congregational Church, and later was pastor of Compton Hill Church, of the same denomination, until 1896, when he accepted a call to one of the leading Congregational churches of San Francisco, California.

**Adams, Robert, Jr.,** lawyer and member of the bar of Kansas City, is a native of the State of New York. In young manhood he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he spent some time in literary studies. He afterward acquired considerable knowledge of law in the office of a relative, Emory A. Storrs, for many years one of the most conspicuous lawyers at the Illinois bar. Upon the opening of the Civil War he entered the Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in which he served as captain of Company C. With his regiment, commanded by Colonel Mulligan, he participated in the battle of Lexington, Missouri. In 1862 he was commissioned assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, but had the unique experience of performing no service in his department of the staff corps, being immediately assigned, by a special order of Secretary of War Stanton, to duty in the judge advocate general's department, in which he served until the close of the war. His first duty was in the Department of West Virginia, on the staff of General Crook; and afterward in Louisiana, on the staff of General Sheridan.

He accompanied the last named officer to the Rio Grande River, where was massed an American Army on account of the French intrigues in Mexico, and he was not mustered out of service until 1867, when the emergency had passed. While stationed at Wheeling, West Virginia, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately upon leaving the army he located at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was appointed an attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and he sustained that relation with it for more than twenty-two years, his duties calling him at various times to all portions of the country traversed by the Western Division of the road. In 1897 he relinquished his position with the company, since which time he has carried on a general practice. Captain Adams holds membership with the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and with Farragut-Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He married, in October, 1864, Miss Josephine Magill, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Politically Mr. Adams has always been a Republican.

**Adams, Washington,** lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, in 1814, and died at Boonville, Missouri, May 7, 1883. He came to Missouri about 1838, and located at Boonville. His talents and learning brought him into prominence, even among the brilliant lawyers and public men at that time composing the bar of central Missouri, and he took rank with the best of them. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor Brown, judge of the Supreme Court of the State in place of Warren Currier, who resigned. At the following election, in 1872, he was elected to fill out the term. He held the position until 1874, when he resigned. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and took a full part in the work of framing the Constitution of 1875.

**Adams, Washington,** lawyer, was born in Boonville, Missouri, April 16, 1849. His mother was Sarah Flournoy, of Independence, and his father, Andrew Adams, who was known as an enterprising Santa Fe trader, who penetrated Mexico as far as Chihuahua, was usually successful and acquired a competency, so that he retired to spend his old age in peace



and ease. He had nine children, six of whom were living in 1900. Washington Adams, the uncle of our subject, was one of Missouri's great lawyers, and was, for many years, a judge of the Supreme Court of this State. His mother was the sister of Chief Justice Boyle, of Kentucky. After taking a preparatory course at Kemper School, at Boonville, the younger Washington Adams entered the University of Virginia. He graduated from part of its literary course, and also from the junior course in law, in 1869. Returning then to Boonville, he read law for a year in the office of his uncle, Judge Washington Adams, and was admitted to the bar. He went to Kansas City in 1870, and established a good practice. In 1874 and 1875 he was elected city attorney. He was twice appointed city counselor, first in 1880, and again in 1884. The county court appointed him county counselor in January, 1891, and he was reappointed two years later. Politically he is a sound-money Democrat. As a member of the bar he is well grounded in the principles of the law, and as an all-around lawyer takes high rank in the profession in Kansas City. For years he has enjoyed a large practice in the Federal courts. On June 5, 1877, he was married to Miss Ella B. Lincoln, of Plattsburg, she being a daughter of John K. Lincoln, a prominent farmer of Clinton County, and a distant relative of Abraham Lincoln. They have but one child, a son, John W., a graduate of the Kansas City High School, class of 1900, who expects to enter Harvard University.

**Adams, William Brown**, physician, was born October 28, 1818, at Florissant, Missouri, son of Burwell B. and Harriet (Allen) Adams. His grandfather, William Adams, removed from Virginia to Missouri, and was one of the pioneers who helped to lay the foundation of the present Commonwealth. Burwell B. Adams was born in Virginia, in 1794, and died in Danville, Missouri, in 1876. He was a man of sterling integrity and remarkable strength of character. During the War of 1812 he served in the Patriot Army, in the company commanded by Captain (afterward Judge) Beverly Tucker. In 1816 he came to Missouri with his old commander, and for some years afterward was in his employ. For several years he lived near Pond Fort, in St. Charles County, removing from there to Franklin County, in 1823, and in 1844

to Montgomery County. Dr. William B. Adams was of an inquiring turn of mind from his youth up, and was never quite satisfied to accept any statement as correct until he had satisfied himself beyond doubt that it should be so accepted. His friends used to relate, as an amusing instance of this disposition on his part, an incident of his early boyhood. His father returned one day from a camp meeting, which was being held in the neighborhood of their home, and announced his conversion and his determination to live thereafter a religious life. The boy was told by his mother that his father was going to be a good man, and that he would not hear him swear any more, profanity having theretofore been one of the weaknesses of the elder Adams. This statement the youth took with some grains of allowance, and when, on the following day, his father began plowing a piece of new land, he resolved to follow him and note the character of his remarks when provoked by such difficulties as he knew would be encountered. All day he followed the elder Adams, but not a single oath did he hear, and the result was that he was fully convinced that a man who could plow around stumps and roots such as the farmers of that day and region had to contend with, without swearing, must have experienced a great change of heart. The mother of Dr. Adams was a daughter of John Allen, who came from Connecticut, and was also a Missouri pioneer. In the early settlement in which they lived she was the only woman whom Dr. Adams remembered who was not a tobacco smoker. Dr. Adams passed his boyhood in Franklin County, and all his early recollections were of pioneer life. His home was a log cabin, and his sleeping room was the cabin loft, into which the snow sifted in winter time, and the sunshine crept through cracks in the roof and walls in the summer time. Much of his boyhood was spent in assisting his mother, and many evenings were passed in picking over the cotton which at that time was grown in considerable quantities in Franklin County. He obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools of Franklin County, and when nineteen years of age entered Marion College. After spending two and a half years at this institution, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. I. T. McIlroy, who was then the leading physician of Ralls County, Missouri. In 1844 he entered McDowell Medical College of St.

Louis, and was graduated with the first class sent out from that institution, in 1846. After completing his medical studies he located at Danville, Missouri, and practiced there until 1881. In that year he removed to Montgomery County, where he has since resided. Notwithstanding the fact that his ancestors came from one of the old slave States, and he himself lived in a slave State up to the time the institution of slavery passed out of existence, he was opposed to slavery, and when the Republican party was organized he became an active member of the new party. When the issues of the Civil War period arrayed Missourians against each other he was compelled for a time to leave Montgomery County, his life being endangered on account of his pronounced loyalty and devotion to the Union. During the early part of the war he was examining physician in connection with the enrollment of Union volunteers, and later was appointed a member of the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth Congressional District. Still later he became provost marshal for the district, with headquarters first at Mexico, Missouri, and afterward at St. Charles. In 1864 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, called to revise the organic law of the State and place its government under the control of its loyal citizens. After the war he was elected a member of the Missouri House of Representatives from Montgomery County, and in 1866 was chosen a member of the State Senate to represent the district composed of Pike, Montgomery and Lincoln Counties. During this troublous period, and also during the war period, he was noted for his fearlessness in giving expression to his sentiments and convictions, and in championing the cause of national supremacy and the preservation of the Union. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in early life, and a member of the Masonic order. February 17, 1852, Dr. Adams married Miss Susan Bass Drury, daughter of Charles Johnston and Sallie Ann (Wiseman) Drury. Mrs. Adams' father first settled in Loutre Lick, where he engaged in merchandising. He removed to Danville, Missouri, in 1834, and there opened, in a log house, the first store in the place. Susan B. (Drury) Adams was the first child born in Danville, Missouri, and was the great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Charles Johnston, who, with eleven men, captured, at the battle of Bennington, Vermont, a company of

British soldiers. The sword carried by the Captain of that British company is still in possession of Colonel Johnston's descendants, and was exhibited at the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bennington. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Adams were Charles Johnston Drury Adams, Julia A. Adams, who married S. P. Fish; Mary Hope Adams, Leigh Hunt Adams, William Brown Adams, Jr., and Ernest Raymond Adams.

**Adams, W. C.**, was born March 13, 1836, within two miles of his present home, at Atherton, Jackson County, Missouri. His parents were Lynchburg and Elizabeth Adams, the first born near Lynchburg, Virginia, and the latter born in Missouri. The parents of Lynchburg Adams, with eight children, removed, in 1820, to Missouri, and made their home at Fort Osage, on the site of the present town of Sibley. The son, W. C., attended a subscription school until he was seventeen years of age, and then took courses in Chapel Hill College, and William Jewell College, at Liberty. His studies in the latter institution ceased with its close on account of the Kansas border troubles. He spent two succeeding years upon the home farm, and again entered Chapel Hill College, in which he was a student until its suspension. For eleven months he taught school, a part of the time near Lee's Summit. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the Confederate Army, and served until the surrender under the command of Generals Price, Bragg, Johnson, Beauregard and Hood, holding the rank first of first lieutenant, and then of captain. He was twice wounded in action, and was twice made prisoner; ten months of his imprisonment were passed at Johnson's Island. He was originally a Democrat, and acted with that party until 1876, when he voted for Peter Cooper. In 1880 he affiliated with the Greenback party, and was elected to the General Assembly, where his service was distinguished by high ability and sincerity of purpose. He has always been an earnest advocate of popular education, and during the greater part of his later life has served as a school director, and as president of the School Board. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His interest in agriculture led him to early membership in the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance, and his zeal and ability gave him prominence as a leader in both these orders.

He was married, in April, 1868, to Miss Jane Herd, a daughter of Jesse Herd. Four children were born of this marriage, Edward L., Susan E., Dora M., and Charles F. Adams. His wife having died, in 1884 he married Mrs. Fannie Jepson. Six children were born of this marriage, Jessie H., James W., Mary H., John Q., Pauline Ruth and George Carroll Adams. Captain Adams is highly esteemed for his many good qualities, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the excellent community in which he has passed his life. While his effort has been constantly given to farming, he is a man of studious habits, and his mind is richly stored with information derived from close and intelligent application to the works of the best authors, as well as to the narrative of current events.

**Administration.**—The settling up or management of the estate of a deceased person. It may be done by an executor named in the will of the deceased person, or by an administrator appointed by the probate court, where there is no will. Their duties are similar, and consist in the collecting of debts due to the estate, the payment of debts owed by the estate and legacies, and the distribution of property among the heirs. The Missouri law on the subject of administration is comprehensive and minute. If there is a will it must be subjected to the probate court and proved. Then follows a public notice to creditors, whose claims must be presented in two years; the inventory of all property, real and personal, belonging to the deceased at the time of his death, and the appraisement of the personal property, made by three disinterested householders—the inventory and appraisement to be filed in the clerk's office of the probate court within sixty days from the granting of letters of administration. Perishable property must be sold, and other personal property also, if need be, and all debts and legacies paid. Executors and administrators are required to make annual settlements until the estate is finally settled, and when all the available assets of the estate have been collected, and all debts paid, a final settlement should be made, previous notice of which must have been given in a newspaper. If there be minor children, and guardians are appointed, they, also, must make annual settlements until the ward is twenty-one years of age, or, if a female, until she is eighteen years of age, or marries, when

the guardian makes final settlement and is discharged.

**Administrator.**—An official appointed by a probate court to administer on the estate of a person who dies intestate; that is, without leaving a will. The administrator thus appointed is usually some one interested in the estate, the widow, or husband, or son, or near relative of the deceased. If a woman, she is called administratrix. The difference between an administrator and an executor is that the former is appointed by the probate court, and distributes the estate according to the laws of the State; the latter is appointed by the will of the deceased person, and distributes the estate according to the will.

**Administrator, Public.**—A county (in St. Louis city) official who has charge of the settlement of all estates where there is no will with an executor named, and of estates in which no person entitled to the privilege applies for the administration.

**Adreon, Edward Lawrence**, manufacturer and ex-city comptroller of St. Louis, was born in that city, December 23, 1847, son of Dr. Stephen W. Adreon. He was reared in the city and educated at Wyman's City University, in its day the leading private educational institution of St. Louis. After leaving school he was appointed to a position in the office of the city comptroller, where his merits gained for him promotion, from time to time, through six successive administrations of varying politics. At the end of that time his thorough knowledge of all the affairs of the comptroller's office and his eminent fitness for the position caused him to be nominated on the Republican ticket for city comptroller, and at the ensuing election he was chosen to that office. Entering upon the discharge of his duties in this connection, in 1877, he was re-elected at the end of his first term, and served, in all, eight years at the head of one of the most important departments of the city government. His connection with this department, which he entered originally for one month "on trial," covered in all a period of twenty years, and when he retired to private life he had made an enviable record, not only for the integrity of his conduct as a public official, but for his ability as a financier. Soon after the close of his term of office



as city comptroller, he was made manager of the American Brake Company, and when the plant which had been established by this corporation was leased to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, he became manager for the lessors and the representative of both corporations in St. Louis. He has since been no less prominent and popular as a business man than he had previously been as a public official. In fraternal circles Mr. Adreon is well known as a member of the Masonic order, the Legion of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. December 23, 1871, he married Miss Josephine L. Young, of St. Louis. Their children are Edward L. Adreon, Jr., Josephine M. Adreon and Robert E. Adreon.

**Adrian.**—A city of the fourth class, in Bates County, on the Lexington & Southern Division of the Missouri Pacific Railway, ten miles north of Butler, the county seat. It has a public school, employing five teachers; an independent newspaper, the "Journal"; a bank, a steam flouring mill and an elevator. In the vicinity are churches of the Baptist, Christian, Dunkard, Methodist and United Brethren denominations. In 1899 the population was 1,000.

**Adventists.**—A sect founded by William Miller, originally a Green Mountain farmer, who in 1831 began preaching that Christ's second coming and the end of the world were at hand. He predicted that some time between the 21st of March, 1843, and the 21st of March, 1844, Jesus Christ would appear in person to judge the world. Multitudes pressed to hear him preach everywhere, and the excitement culminated in October of 1844, when thousands of people gathered themselves together in different places to await Christ's coming. They were disappointed, but, although it was demonstrated that a mistake had been made in fixing a date for the second advent, many continued to believe that they were "living in the last days," and that "the end of the world was at hand." A convention of Miller's followers was called in 1845, at which a declaration of faith was agreed upon and the name "Adventists" was adopted. Since then they have become known as "Seventh Day Adventists" on account of their observance of the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, as the Christian Sabbath. The "Adventists' Christian Association and Gen-

eral Conference of America" was organized in 1860, and in 1898 fifteen hundred ministers were preaching the doctrines of the church under its auspices, and church organizations were in existence in every part of the United States. There was at that time one church of this faith, with a membership of 121, in St. Louis, and the number of Adventists in the State of Missouri was estimated at 1,700. The church in St. Louis worships in a comfortable edifice at 2955 Garrison Avenue.

**Agency.**—An incorporated town in Buchanan County, on the Santa Fe Railroad, platted by William B. Smith, in 1865. Its population is 400, and it contains a bank, two mills, six general stores, churches, etc.

**Agency Ford.**—A shallow ford over the Platte River, where the road from Clay County to Blacksnake Hills crossed. Andrew S. Hughes, Indian agent to the Sacs and Foxes, conducted his business with the Indians at this point.

**Agricultural and Mechanical College.**—This institution, called also the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is a department of the State University, at Columbia (which see). It was established, in 1870, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, making a grant of lands to the State of Missouri for educational purposes. The statutes fix the status of the institution as one of the colleges of the State University. The people of Boone County donated to the institution 640 acres of land adjoining the University campus and \$30,000 in cash. An experiment station is connected with the college of agriculture, which is devoted to original research and demonstration in agriculture, veterinary science, horticulture, entomology, chemistry and botany, which has been of great value to the agricultural industries of the State.

**Agricultural and Mechanical Fair.** Agricultural fairs were held in St. Louis County at as early a date as 1822, but no permanent organizations, having for their object the giving of such exhibitions, were in existence prior to 1841. On the first Tuesday in November of that year the fair of the Agricultural Society of St. Louis County was opened at the St. Louis race course, and on the 24th

of the same month the Mechanics' Fair was inaugurated in buildings located near the Planters' House, on Fourth Street. Among the founders of these associations, one of which was designed to give an exhibition of agricultural and the other of mechanical products, were William Bird, S. V. Farnsworth, C. Pullis, Joseph Charles, D. L. Holbrook, and others. Thereafter exhibitions were held under the auspices of these associations separately until 1855, when, in pursuance of a plan to combine the agricultural and mechanical interests of St. Louis for the purpose of holding annual fairs, the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association was chartered by legislative enactment. The first fair was held under the auspices of this association in October of 1856. Since then its exhibitions have been held regularly each year, the successor of the original association being the present St. Louis Fair Association (which see).

**Agricultural Wheel.**—An organization started about 1886 in a number of counties in central Missouri. It was modeled after the Farmers' Alliance and the Grange, its chief object being to combine against middlemen, and to enable the farmers to buy goods at reduced rates—in fact, at about 10 per cent over cost of manufacture. The organization was secret in character, and in each county several branches were started; also stores on the co-operative plan at prominent trading points. None were eligible to membership but farmers and wage-workers, and it was intended that none other than members should have the benefits of the "Wheel." After a few years of experimenting—more profitable to the organizers and promoters than to the members—the movement proved a failure. The chief fields of operation were in Benton, Osage, Maries, Miller and other counties in the central part of the State.

**Agriculture.**—Missouri shares, with the other States of the Mississippi Valley, the fertile soil and salubrious climate of this favored region, and is, perhaps, favored above the others in being diversified with timber and prairie. It is not a prairie State, in the sense that Illinois is, nor was it covered entirely with forest, like Kentucky, but it possessed both prairie and forest, blended in a way admirably adapted to successful husbandry. All crops and nearly all fruits suited to the north tem-

perate zone thrive in Missouri, but the crops that thrive best, and are cultivated most successfully for profit, are the staple cereals, corn, wheat and oats, and the various grasses that yield pasturage and hay. The State seems to be the home of these, and in its rich soil and favored climate they attain great perfection. The first farmers of Missouri came from Virginia and Kentucky, and if the former were astonished at the prolific yield of corn their new farms in Missouri turned out, the others were not less surprised at the quantity and quality of its wheat yield. At first these two cereals, with tobacco, were the only crops raised in the State, but at a later day the deep, rich soil of Lafayette and Howard Counties were found to be suited to hemp, and from 1830 to 1860 large quantities of that crop were raised for manufacturing into bagging and rope, for cotton bales. With the disappearance of slavery, hemp-raising disappeared also, and the staple no longer has a place in the farm products of Missouri. At the first settlement of the State, and for fifty years after, the cultivation of tobacco was an important feature in Missouri farming, because tobacco was not only always salable for cash, but in the early days was used as current money to a limited extent. But after the Civil War the crop began to fall off, declining from 25,000,000 pounds, in 1860, to 9,424,000, in 1890. But the entire abandonment of hemp-raising, and partial abandonment of tobacco, was followed by greater attention to stock-raising, and this has now become one of the chief features in Missouri husbandry, if not the most important of all. The soil and climate of the State are well suited to fruit, and apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces and apricots are extensively cultivated. The Ozark region of southern Missouri shares, with the adjoining region of Arkansas, the name of the "Big Red Apple Country," on account of the high color, flavor and size of the apples grown there, and the reliability of the crop. Missouri grapes enjoy a high reputation for their quality, and for the wine made from them, and although wine-making is not followed to the same extent as in the two decades between 1860 and 1880, large quantities of grapes are raised for table use. Since the year 1880 melon-raising has grown to be an important business in some of the counties of southeast Missouri, and large quantities in car loads are shipped to St. Louis, Chicago and other cities



of the North and West. In the year 1850 there were 54,458 farms, embracing 2,938,425 acres of improved, and 6,794,245 acres of unimproved, land in the State, having an estimated cash value of \$63,225,000. In 1860 the number of farms had increased to 92,792, and their value to \$293,037,307; and in 1890 the number was 238,043, valued at \$786,390,253. The cereal product of the State in 1890 was 197,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, 30,113,821 bushels of wheat, 39,820,149 bushels of oats, 34,863 bushels of barley, 28,440 bushels of buckwheat, and 308,807 bushels of rye. The other products were, wool, 4,040,084 pounds; milk, 193,931,103 gallons; butter, 43,108,521 pounds; cheese, 288,620 pounds; 22,785,848 chickens, and 2,405,940 other fowls; 53,147,418 dozen eggs, 4,492,178 pounds of honey, 15,856 bales of cotton, 450,831 bushels of flaxseed, 2,721,240 gallons of sorghum syrup, 3,567,635 tons of hay, 93,764 bushels of clover seed, and 216,314 bushels of other grass seed; 9,424,823 pounds of tobacco, 8,188,921 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 561,551 bushels of sweet potatoes; 1,051,139 pounds of broom corn, 22,500 tons of grapes, and 1,250,000 gallons of wine. The estimated value of all farm products was \$109,751,024, and the value of market-garden products, including small fruits, was \$1,107,076. The number of head of live stock on farms in the State was, horses, 946,401; mules and asses, 231,714; working oxen, 14,006; milch cows, 851,076; other cattle, 2,104,634; swine, 4,987,432; sheep, 950,562.

**Alabama Society.**—A society organized at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in St. Louis, October 18, 1898, which is composed of native Alabamians and is designed to promote friendship and social intercourse among those born in that State, who are now residents of St. Louis. William H. Clopton, M. Stone, C. B. Cook, H. R. Grubbs and others were the founders and first officers of the society.

**Alba.**—A town in Jasper County, seven miles west of Carthage, the county seat. It was named for an early settler, who was the first postmaster. The town was platted in 1882 by Stephen Smith. It has a school, a Baptist Church, a Methodist Church, and a Quaker Church. There is a steam flourmill in the town, and lead and silicate mines in the vicinity. The estimated population January 1, 1900, was 300.

**Albany.**—A city of the fourth class, the judicial seat of Gentry County, situated near the center of the county, one mile east of the Grand River, on the St. Joseph branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and five miles from Darlington, on the Wabash. It has seven churches—Free Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist. There is a fine public school building, handsome courthouse, opera house, a fine, three-story temple, owned jointly by the Masons and the Odd Fellows, two banks, four hotels, three newspapers, the "Advocate," the "Advance" and the "Ledger," a flouring mill, foundry, and about sixty miscellaneous business places. The city has electric lights, local and long-distance telephone service, and is the seat of two colleges, the Central Christian College and the Northwestern Missouri College, under control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and connected with Central College, at Fayette, Missouri. The population in 1900 was 2,025.

**Albert, Leon Joseph,** banker, was born, November 6, 1840, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, son of Nicholas and Anna (Hoin) Albert. Nicholas Albert removed from Kentucky to Cape Girardeau, in 1852, and died there in 1876. The elder Albert was a merchant and a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, who spent much of his time and money to make the "Cape City" a commercial center. He established there a shipyard, and built at Cape Girardeau the "Alfred T. Lacy," the only steamboat ever built there. For a number of years he was United States gauger at Cape Girardeau. Speaking both the French and German languages fluently, he had the confidence of the French and German citizens of that place, and was their counselor and adviser on all occasions. He himself was French, and his father, John Albert, the grandfather of Leon J. Albert, served in the Napoleonic wars on the staff of the great leader of the French Army. In his early boyhood, Leon J. Albert lived in Portland—now a part of Louisville, Kentucky—and there he began his education, with Honorable Norman J. Colman, now of St. Louis, as his teacher. Coming with his parents to Missouri, his further education was such as to fit him for business pursuits, and when he was seventeen years of age he returned to Louisville, where he clerked in a dry

goods store until 1861. He then came back to Cape Girardeau and became connected with the J. & S. Albert Grocery Company. This connection continued until 1871, except during two years of the Civil War, when he was employed as clerk on a Mississippi River steamboat, then under management of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company. In the fall of 1871 he embarked in the commission business in St. Louis on his own account. At the end of a few months he was prevailed upon by Colonel Robert Sturdivant to return to Cape Girardeau and accept the position of cashier in what was then known as the Bank of R. Sturdivant. In 1881 this bank was incorporated under the State banking laws of Missouri, as the Sturdivant Bank, and Mr. Albert was made cashier of the reorganized institution. He has since continued to hold that position, and a service of nearly thirty years in this capacity has caused him to be regarded, in the banking circles of the State, as one of its most thoroughly efficient, capable and honest bank managers. During the period since 1882 there has been but one change in the board of directors of the Sturdivant Bank, and this was occasioned by the death of Judge Jacob H. Burrough. Mr. Albert was a director and treasurer of the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Fort Smith Railroad Company from the time of the organization of that corporation until the road was sold to the South Missouri & Arkansas Railroad Company, in 1899, and he is now a director of the last named company. From 1875 to 1880 he was secretary of the Southeast District Agricultural Society, and in that capacity did much to benefit the farming interests of that region. In politics he is a Democrat, but has only taken the interest which every good citizen should take in political movements and campaigns. During the year 1874-5 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Cape Girardeau, and from 1877 to 1878 he was mayor of the city, and from 1885 to 1890 he again filled the mayoralty. During his first administration he, with others, formulated and secured the passage of an ordinance, under which the railroad subscription of Cape Girardeau to the building of a railroad into the city was compromised and refunded. The ordinance was unpopular at the time, but the wisdom of the action has since been made apparent to all. He has been treasurer of the State Normal School, at Cape Girardeau, and in 1889 Gov-

ernor Francis appointed him a member of the board of regents of that institution, to serve for a term of six years. Governor Stone appointed him to a second term, which he is now serving. June 2, 1864, Mr. Albert married Miss Clara Given Haydock, daughter of Gideon A. and Harriet (Conway) Haydock, of Smithland, Kentucky, and of Scotch-English descent. Their children are Hattie Conway Albert, now the widow of Ralph W. Morton, of Cape Girardeau; Leon Joseph Albert, Jr., assistant cashier of the Sturdivant Bank; Harry Lee Albert, professor of biology at the State Normal School of Cape Girardeau; Alma Edith, Clara Given, Leland Stanford, and Helen Roseborough Albert.

**Aldrich.**—A village in Polk County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, twelve miles southwest of Bolivar, the county seat. It has a local newspaper, the "Enterprise," and a flour mill, and a number of stores and shops. In 1899 the population was 225.

**Alexander, B. W.,** merchant, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 14, 1809, son of William and Cynthia Alexander. When he was twelve years old he was apprenticed to a bricklayer, and while serving this apprenticeship gained the major part of his education through attendance at night schools and the reading of all books which came within his reach. In 1828 he came to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for some years, and afterward opened a commission house, which first did business under the firm name of Alexander & Lausing, and later as B. W. Alexander & Co. He conducted this business with rare tact and sagacity, accumulated a fortune and became identified with various prominent corporations, being president of the Commercial Insurance Company, a director of the St. Louis Bank, a director of the Pacific Railroad Company, and a director of the Boatmen's Saving Institution, of which he was an incorporator.

**Alexander, Jesse Perviance,** was born March 4, 1821, in Nicholas County, Kentucky. He came to Missouri in 1850, and before his arrival in the western part of the State, which was then an undeveloped wilderness, he prophesied that at some future time a great city would be built where West-

port Landing then was. The prophecy proved to be a true one, as the present greatness of Kansas City shows. After coming to Missouri he visited St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas, and Omaha, Nebraska, together with other growing towns in the West, but finally decided that Jackson County, Missouri, was the most favorable location. He, therefore, bought a farm one mile south of Westport. He sold this farm a few years later and purchased a farm at what is now Thirteenth Street and Troost Avenue, in Kansas City, and a portion of which is included within the borders of Troost Park. In 1866 he disposed of this second farm and removed to Blue Township, Jackson County, where he had previously bought a farm near Salem Church. His education was gained in the common schools. At one time he received an appointment as cadet at West Point from his district in Kentucky. He surrendered this honor to his brother, General Barton Alexander, deceased, who had tried for the same appointment and failed. Barton Alexander was an officer in the corps of engineers under Generals Grant and Sheridan, and was with Sheridan on his famous "ride" from Winchester. After the close of the war Barton Alexander built the "Minot's Ledge" lighthouse. J. P. Alexander was a well informed man, and absorbed knowledge of men and affairs from the busy world, being successful in business and popular with his associates. During the Civil War he was a captain in the Westport Home Guards. For a number of years he represented a constituency in the Missouri Legislature, and also served as a member of the city council of Independence, Missouri. He adhered to the principles of the Republican party, but was a leader during the "Greenback" campaign, and was the nominee of that party for the office of Governor of Missouri. Mr. Alexander held membership in the Christian Church of Independence. He was married, in 1866, to Marian Carter, daughter of Edwin Carter, a prominent resident of Virginia. After spending the first eight years of their married life on the farm near Salem Church, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander removed to Independence, where he died, December 10, 1896. Mrs. Alexander is living, being in her sixty-third year. To them four children were born: Ella Bright, wife of Edwin R. Gill, an electrician in New York City; Jesse Pauline, wife of John C. Lovrien, a rail-

road man of St. Louis; Virginia Carter, wife of Frederick A. Taylor, a dry goods merchant of Kansas City; Walter Gilbert, who resides on the old home farm. Walter Gilbert Alexander was born February 18, 1878, in Independence, Missouri. He was educated at Woodland College, Independence, and the Kansas City High School. In 1898 he took charge of the homestead farm, and has given evidence of his abilities as a manager in the improvement of the place and its general development. It is now one of the most luxurious country homes in Jackson County. Mr. Alexander is a faithful Republican, but has never sought office. He possesses high ideals of good citizenship, and is loyal to the best interests of the State and community. Progressive in his methods and honest in his dealings, he has formed a circle of friends that is a tribute to the memory of his lamented father. Mr. Alexander was married, May 25, 1899, to Miss Blanche Mohler, daughter of Martin Mohler, of Kansas City, Kansas, and a sister of Mrs. J. A. Rose, of Kansas City, Missouri.

**Alexander, Joshua Henry**, for many years a prominent man of affairs in St. Louis, was born April 10, 1817, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, June 30, 1879. His parents were William and Hester Alexander, who lived and reared their children in Philadelphia. He was educated and fitted for a business career in the public schools of that city, and came west in 1835, when he was eighteen years of age. He obtained his earliest business experience at Alton, Illinois, where he was employed in the commission house of his elder brother, Andrew Alexander. In 1841 he came to St. Louis and embarked in the steamboat business, then so profitable and attractive, becoming connected with a line of boats plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. Some time later he formed a partnership with Samuel Copp and established a general commission business in St. Louis under the firm name of Alexander, Copp & Co. Later he became connected with the famous old-time banking house of Page & Bacon, and was afterward vice president and treasurer of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, then building its line of railway from Cincinnati to St. Louis. This latter connection caused him to become interested in other transportation enterprises, one of which was the establishment of the



fast freight line owned by Valentine & Co., the first fast freight line which came into existence in the West. He also started the first omnibus line which carried passengers from East St. Louis, and established the St. Louis Transfer Company, which has since developed into an institution of great importance. At a later date he was head of the firm of J. H. & F. R. Alexander, his nephew, Frank R. Alexander, being the junior member of this firm. During the years 1863 and 1864 he was secretary of the Union Merchants' Exchange, and afterward was a member of the commission firm of Richeson, Able & Co., Thomas Richeson and Barton Able being his partners. He was senior member of the firm of Alexander, Cozzens & McGill when that firm conducted one of the leading dry goods commission houses of the city, and during the later years of his life was engaged in business as a railroad contractor. During all the years of his active career as a business man in St. Louis he was recognized by his contemporaries as a man of sterling integrity and great moral worth, and he was honored at different times with official positions, which evidenced the esteem in which he was held. At one time he served as city comptroller of St. Louis, and he was one of the early presidents of the Mercantile Library Association. A Presbyterian in his religious faith, he was prominently identified with the history of that denomination in St. Louis, and for many years served the Pine Street Presbyterian Church as deacon and elder. May 20, 1841, he married Miss Mary J. Chappell, daughter of William L. Chappell, who lost his life in the memorable Gasconade Bridge disaster of 1855.

**Alexander, Maurice W.**, merchant and pharmacist, was born February 9, 1835, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, June 6, 1898. His parents were John and Mary (Rittenhouse) Alexander, both natives of Philadelphia, and his paternal grandfather, William Alexander, and his maternal grandfather, Joseph Rittenhouse, were also born in that city. Reared in Philadelphia, Maurice W. Alexander obtained both his academic and professional education in the schools of the Quaker City. After completing his course of study at the high school he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, one of the oldest and most noted institutions of its kind in the United States, and was grad-

uated from that college in the class of 1854. Immediately after his graduation he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of Bacon, Hyde & Co., wholesale druggists, engaged in business on Main Street. Leaving their employ in August of 1856, he began business on his own account, purchasing the drug store located at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, of which he was owner for twenty-three years thereafter. While operating this drug store, noting the trend of trade toward Olive Street, he also opened another store on the northwest corner of Broadway and Olive Streets, in a building then owned by Stilson Hutchins, connected then with the newspaper press of St. Louis and famous later as an Eastern newspaper publisher. This store, which was at that time the handsomest in the West in furnishings and the most complete in its equipment for every branch of the drug business, was destroyed by fire in 1877. A year later, however, Dr. Alexander opened a new drug store at the same location, in a building which had been erected by J. Gouzelman, who had purchased the ground from Hutchins. In this building, which later passed into the hands of Erastus Welis and is still owned by his son, he continued to conduct a large and profitable drug business until 1892, in which year he purchased the stock of goods belonging to the Mellier Drug Company and consolidated the two stores. For forty-two years and more he was a recognized leader among the retail druggists of St. Louis, and for many years his establishment had few rivals in its line in Western cities.

#### **Alexian Brothers' Monastery.**—

A Roman Catholic institution founded in St. Louis, in 1869, by Brother Peters, of the Alexian Brotherhood. This is one of the four branches of that order in the United States. There were five members in the brotherhood in St. Louis at the beginning, but the order grew, and in 1898 it numbered thirty-five. Under its auspices have been erected a hospital and insane asylum at 3933 Broadway, and the cost of its buildings has reached a quarter of a million dollars. About fifteen hundred patients are cared for annually at these institutions.

**Alexandria.**—At one time the county seat of Lincoln County. It was made the county seat in 1823 and continued such until

1829. Its population never exceeded fifty people. It was situated five miles north of the present site of Troy. For many years a post-office called Old Alexandria was kept there, but it was discontinued more than a quarter of a century ago.

**Alexandria.**—A specially chartered city, on the Mississippi River, in Clark County, on the Keokuk & Western and the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroads, fifteen miles southeast of Kahoka. It was settled in the winter of 1834-5, a ferryman building the first cabin in the place. It was the county seat of Clark County for some years. The town is nicely situated, and has well graded streets. It has a good graded public school, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches. The business of the town is represented by a grain elevator, saw-mill, planing mill, pickle works, hotel, and about a dozen stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Alexis, Grand Duke, Visit of.**—During the first administration of President Grant the Grand Duke Alexis, younger son of Emperor Alexander II of Russia, made a protracted visit to the United States, and was received everywhere with distinguished consideration, on account of his rank and the friendly relations at that time existing between the Russian government and that of the United States. Accompanied by a royal suite, he arrived in St. Louis on the evening of January 5, 1872, and remained in the city several days. He was entertained at the Southern Hotel, and a ball was given there in his honor on the evening of January 8th.

**Allee, William S.,** physician, was born in 1852, in Moniteau County, Missouri, son of James V. and Sabra (Bowlin) Allee, both of whom were natives of this State. His grandfather, who was a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri at an early day, and his great-grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, died in this State. James V. Allee, after farming some time in Moniteau County, removed to Morgan County, Missouri, and was filling the office of probate judge of that county at the time of his death, in 1875. His wife, the mother of Dr. Allee, died when the son was a small boy. Dr. Allee was educated in the public schools of Moniteau County and

at the State University of Missouri, at Columbia. After leaving college he taught school for a time and then entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois. Later he attended Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and received his doctor's degree from the last named institution in 1875. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession at California, Missouri, but removed the following year to Highpoint, in the same county, where he continued his professional labors until 1882. He then removed to Olean, in Miller County, Missouri, where he has ever since been prominent, both as a physician and business man. In 1889 he was the principal organizer of the Miller County Exchange Bank, and in 1890 he was made president of the bank, a position which he has filled up to the present time. When he first established his home in Olean he opened a drug store there, which has been the leading business house of its kind in the town ever since. Since 1890 he has been a partner in the hardware house of F. W. Inglish & Co., at Olean. In addition to giving attention to a large general practice, he is local surgeon at Olean for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and is a member of the International Association of Railroad Surgeons, the American Medical Association, and the Missouri State Medical Association. He is also a member of the board of examining surgeons for United States pensions, at Eldon, Missouri. In politics Dr. Allee is a Democrat, and was the nominee of his party for representative in 1900, being defeated by only sixty votes, although the county was Republican by 374 votes. He is a member of Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 134, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In 1875 he was married, in St. Louis, to Miss Laura C. Huston, who was a native of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, daughter of Dr. William A. Huston, and granddaughter of Dr. P. R. Pitman, one of the pioneer physicians of Cape Girardeau. The children born to them have been Gail, Rea, Logan and Henry Priest Allee.

**Allen, Andrew A.,** railway manager, was born March 10, 1853, near Monmouth, Illinois. He was educated in the public schools, quitting which he entered the railway service in 1868, when he was fifteen years of age. He began as messenger in a railway telegraph office, was given a position as opera-







Yours Truly

W. H. Allen

tor in 1869, and served in that capacity and as clerk in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad office at Sagetown, Illinois, until 1871. In that year he became an employe of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, which he served one year as ticket agent and operator at Burlington, Iowa; one year as assistant train-dispatcher, and seven years as train-dispatcher at Peoria, Illinois. In 1880 he became city ticket agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company at Chicago, Illinois, and held that position until January of 1882. From January to June of that year he was trainmaster of the same road, with headquarters at Peoria, Illinois. In June of 1882 he was made superintendent of the Milwaukee, Eastern and Southern Divisions of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and held that position until December, 1884. From that date until August, 1885, he was superintendent of the Milwaukee, Eastern, Southern, Middle and Northern Divisions of the Wisconsin Central, leaving that position at the date last named to become assistant general manager of that road. Later, while acting as assistant general manager of this road, he had under his supervision the lines known as the Wisconsin Central, the Milwaukee & Winnebago, Wisconsin & Minnesota, and the Minnesota, St. Croix, Wisconsin & Chicago roads. From this service he was called to that of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, which he is now serving as vice president and general manager. His long experience in the conduct of railway affairs has made him one of the most capable, as he is one of the best known, of Western railroad men.

**Allen, Arthur Mason,** lawyer, was born near Centerville, Fairfax County, Virginia, January 14, 1831, son of William T. and Rosa (Pritchett) Allen, the former being a prominent citizen of that county. His paternal grandfather was Joshua Allen, of Prince William County. His maternal grandfather, Travis Pritchett, served in the defense of Baltimore in the War of 1812. His maternal grandmother was born Rosa Buckley. He acquired the rudiments of English in the neighborhood schools, after which he was sent to an academy taught by Patrick Raney, who was proficient in mathematics, and in the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages. After completing his scholastic education he taught

school and studied law in the interim. In 1853 he was examined before John Webb Tyler, Richard Field and Richard H. Parker, who licensed him to practice law in all the courts of Virginia. He began the practice of his profession at Fairfax, and was appointed deputy county surveyor, making surveys in all contested land cases in that county. In 1855, his health having been impaired by too close application to work and study, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska having been opened for settlement, he came west and landed at Atchison, Kansas. Two of his friends, Alfred W. Jones and Edward H. Harwood, had stopped at Westport, and on visiting Wyandotte ascertained that a contract could be obtained to survey the public lands of Kansas and Nebraska. He obtained an appointment as deputy United States surveyor, and continued in this service until 1858, excepting during the severe weather of the winter of 1857, when he served as principal of the Westport schools. He also taught during the fall term of 1858. John W. Burrus had just been elected sheriff of Jackson County and appointed Mr. Allen as his deputy, in which capacity he served until the death of Burrus, in 1861. He conducted all the business of the office in Range 33, but made arrests and transacted business in other parts of the county. The Kaw Township Court of Common Pleas then had a limited jurisdiction over Range 33. In 1860 he was appointed assessor of Range 33 by the county court. In 1865 he became the chief deputy of Sheriff John G. Hayden, performing most of the duties of that office and collecting taxes due from 1861 to 1865. Mr. Allen was admitted to the Kansas City bar in 1861, but did not begin the practice of his profession until 1867, when he opened an office in Kansas City, and continued to practice until 1874, when he was elected one of the county judges, and became the presiding judge of the county court in 1877, after which he resumed the practice of law, which he still continues. Mr. Allen ranks among the best lawyers at the bar. He has been engaged in many of the important cases in the circuit court, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. He is a persistent advocate, and a successful and skillful practitioner, being at all times thoroughly prepared. Mr. Allen's political affiliations are with the Democratic party. In 1881 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives and served upon

the more important committees of that body. In the called session of 1882 he was chairman of the committee on congressional apportionment. He was chairman of the Democratic county committee in 1882, and so organized the party and managed the campaign that the entire Democratic ticket was elected, thus redeeming the party from the defeat they suffered two years previously. In 1884 he was elected State Senator from Jackson County, which constituted the Thirty-first District. He served four years and was instrumental in securing legislation beneficial to his constituents. In the last session he introduced and secured the passage of one-tenth of all the bills passed, and the work he performed has not as yet been exceeded. From 1884 to 1890 he was a member of the Democratic State central committee, but has since retired from active politics. As Mr. Allen is liberally educated, he has naturally taken a keen interest in educational matters. For twenty-nine consecutive years he was a member of the Westport Board of Education and served as its treasurer. There was a surplus of \$8,000 in the county treasury arising out of a subscription made by the Westport district to the Kansas City & Westport Horse Railway. Through the strenuous efforts of Mr. Allen this sum was secured, and with it the Allen Library, at Westport, was established. Although Westport is now merged into Kansas City, provision has been made to maintain, continue and increase this library. In 1857 Mr. Allen was married to Miss Mary Ellen McGee, daughter of Allen B. H. McGee, of Westport, Missouri. Of this union fourteen children have been born, eight of whom are still living, namely, Mrs. Annie Morris, A. M. Allen, Jr., J. W. Allen, W. F. Allen, E. H. Allen, Robert Allen, Rosa Allen and Mary Allen. He has a splendid home at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, where he spends his leisure time in the bosom of his family, beloved and respected by all who know him.

**Allen, Beverly**, lawyer and a citizen of St. Louis, who stamped the impress of his individuality upon the history of that city, was born August 15, 1800, in Richmond, Virginia, and died September 10, 1845, in New York City. His father was Josiah Allen, a leading merchant of Richmond, Virginia, and the son grew up in that city. After receiving a finished education he studied law, completing his course at Princeton College, of Princeton,

New Jersey, from which institution he received the degree of bachelor of laws. He came to Missouri in 1827, and first established himself in practice at Ste. Genevieve, where he was a partner of John Scott, who was the first member of Congress elected from this State. Very soon after his coming to the State, however, he was appointed United States district attorney by President John Quincy Adams, the notification of his appointment to that position, written by Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, bearing date of March 5, 1827. This appointment caused him to remove to St. Louis, and from that time until his death he was in active practice in that city, and was recognized as an able and accomplished lawyer and an influential member of the bar of the State. He served at different times in the city council and as city attorney, and as a State Senator was prominent also among the early legislators of Missouri. In 1838 he canvassed the State as a Whig congressional nominee, but failed of election in consequence of his party being largely in the minority in the State. No man stood higher at what may be called the "old bar" of St. Louis than did he, his contemporaries and the general public having unbounded admiration for his talents and professional ability, and esteeming him no less for his social, moral and Christian virtues. He is remembered by the few of his contemporaries still living as a Southern gentleman of the old-school, whose courtliness of manner was charming, whose hospitality was without stint, and whose home was one of the most delightful social centers of the city. Men now grown gray remember with peculiar pleasure a custom of his which evidenced not only the nobility of his nature, but his practical methods of doing good. In the early days, when St. Louis was a small city and the advent of newcomers was easily noted, he was in the habit of calling upon young members of the bar and others who came there to become a part of the life and activity of the city, and extending to them certain courtesies which had the effect of making them feel at home in the community and giving them standing and prestige in social, professional and business circles. He was, during the entire period of his residence in St. Louis, a gentleman of comfortable fortune, and his hospitality was of the most generous and gracious character. Accompanied by his wife, he went to the south of France early in the year 1845,



in the hope of effecting a restoration of his health, and it was on his return from this trip abroad that his death occurred in New York City. Mr. Allen married, in 1834, Miss Penelope Pope, daughter of the distinguished jurist, Nathaniel Pope, first United States district judge of Illinois, and sister of Major General John Pope of the United States Army.

**Allen, Charles Channing**, dentist, was born May 13, 1862, in Butler County, Iowa, son of Dr. E. B. and Mary J. (Garrison) Allen. His father was one of the pioneers of Iowa and Kansas, and his prominence in the public affairs of the State last named is attested in the fact that from 1884 to 1888 he held the important office of Secretary of State. He was a native of Ohio, but removed westward at a time when the advanced stages of civilization in that section of the country were almost unknown. The mother was born in Indiana. She was married to Dr. E. B. Allen May 23, 1861, and Charles C. is the oldest son of a family of three children. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were active participants in Revolutionary affairs, several of the members of both families having fought for the Colonial cause. Charles C. Allen received his early education in the common schools of Wichita, Kansas. Deciding upon a professional career, he entered the University of Maryland and later attended the Kansas City Dental College. His boyhood days were spent on the extreme boundaries of civilization. He became accustomed to border life and primitive ways, but the hardships and rugged experiences were of immeasurable value to him. His parents went to Kansas in 1865 and became residents of that State, settling at Wamego. In 1870 they removed to Wichita, Kansas, and his experiences of boyhood and young manhood were much the same as those of the average Western youth. At the age of twenty-nine he began the study of dentistry, and in 1894 graduated from the Kansas City Dental College. For two years he has been a member of the faculty of that institution as professor of dental anatomy, instructor in technics and an assistant demonstrator. He is the president of the Kansas State Dental Association, although a resident of Missouri, an unusual honor. He was a resident of that State for several years, however, and practiced his profession in To-

peka from 1894, the year of his graduation, until 1897, when he removed to Kansas City. He has added to the dental science a valuable invention in the Allen Illuminated Rubber Dam, an invention that is meeting with great success and that bids fair to become accepted and used by the profession in general. This is the only rubber dam on which there is a patent, although the device has been in use, in one form or another, for many years. He is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He was married, November 18, 1896, to Miss Linnie L. Ummethun, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Doctor Allen and his estimable wife are held in highest regard by a host of friends. He is a progressive, energetic practitioner, is well thought of by his co-workers in the profession, and richly deserves the success which the brightening future seems certainly to have in store for him.

**Allendale.**—A hamlet in Worth County, on Grand River, seven miles east of Grant City. It has a church, a school, a flouring mill, sawmill and about fifteen miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Allen, DeWitt Clinton**, was born November 11, 1835, in Clay County, Missouri, son of Colonel Shubael Allen. He was but five years of age when his father died, and he came under the influence and training of his mother, a woman in every way fitted for the discharge of the duties devolved upon her. In 1850 he entered William Jewell College, from which he was graduated in 1855 with first honors. After his graduation he became principal of the preparatory department of the Masonic College, at Lexington, Missouri, and filled that position for a year with entire satisfaction to curators and patrons. Having determined upon the law as his profession, during the year following his connection with the Masonic College he devoted himself to those historical and special studies which are considered a proper introduction to the comprehensive study of that science, under the guidance of his friend, Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, whose interest in him was ardent throughout his life. For nearly two years, ending in May, 1860, he read law in the office of Richard R. Rees, in Leavenworth, Kansas, and occasionally during that period he assisted his

tutor in the trial of cases in order to acquire familiarity with the procedure in the courts. In May, 1860, he returned to Liberty and entered upon practice. In November following he was elected circuit attorney of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Clay, Clinton, Caldwell, Ray and Carroll, and discharged the duties of that office with ability and promptness until December 17, 1861, when he declined to take the oath testing the loyalty of officers, and retired. During the years 1866-7 he was general attorney of the Kansas City & Cameron Railroad Company, and in that position afforded efficient aid in securing its early completion. Mr. Allen has attained a high and honorable position at the bar, which he yet adorns. Dealing with the law as a science, and discerning the logical connection of its principles, he surveys the fields of legal lore with the clear, calm vision of a jurist. He is noted for the power of his analysis, the quickness of his perception of the most remote analogies, the fineness and delicacy of his distinctions, and the rapidity of his detection of inconsistencies in argument. In forensic conflict he brings into requisition the best materials of law and fact, and his positions are always clear, logical and concise. His voice is distinct and penetrating, and his rhetoric is faultless. When occasion demands, he ascends by easy gradation from the smooth, graceful and conversational style to a higher plane of oratory. His manner is earnest, and his ideas form in quick, unbroken succession, but his greatest power as a speaker is in the elevation of his sentiments and his rich and sparkling thoughts. Ringing tones, electric fire and aptly chosen words merely form their drapery. During court vacations he remains in his office, engaged in work or investigation. He deals with his clients with the utmost candor. A distinguishing characteristic is fidelity to his friends. He is possessed of a lofty sense of honor, and is bold and unyielding in defense of right. Fully recognizing the truth that of all men the reading and thought of the lawyer should be the most extended, he devotes his leisure to literary reading, but without allowing it to infringe upon his professional study or work. Surpassingly skillful as a writer, it is to be regretted that professional exactions have restricted his efforts to occasional contributions to the periodical press and a few addresses. His style is clear, logical, chaste and impassioned, abounding in

poetic thought at once virile and charming. His thoughts are expressed with force and sententiousness, and never descend to an ignoble or profitless theme. A splendid piece of work from his pen was his "Sketch of the Life and Character of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan," which he read on invitation before the Kansas City Bar Association, December 7, 1895, and which was published in the Kansas City "Bar Monthly," and afterward reprinted in pamphlet form. This was a real labor of love and an eloquent tribute to the noble man who was the lifetime friend of his panegyrist. On various occasions Mr. Allen has penned for the press historical and biographical matter of great interest, pertaining to Clay County and the adjacent region, and the use of his writings in the preparation of matter for the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri" is gratefully acknowledged. Mr. Allen is not connected with any church, but entertains a high respect for religion and its institutions, believing them to be needful to healthful, well-ordered society. With a lofty public spirit, he has ever been ready to aid in those movements which tend to increase the material happiness and promote the culture of the community. In politics ever a firm, consistent Jeffersonian Democrat, his ambition has been bounded by his firm conviction that faithful performance of the duty of the hour in one's chosen occupation, and in society, is the highest duty and privilege. He was elected presidential elector at large for Missouri in the election of 1896, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, which framed the now operative organic law of the State. He was elected without opposition, in connection with Honorable E. H. Norton, to represent the Third Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Clay, Clinton and Platte. In that body, composed of many of the most learned and able men in the State, he bore himself with ability, and won respect and confidence as an intelligent and indefatigable worker, his services on the committees on education and legislation being recognized as particularly meritorious. Mr. Allen was married, May 18, 1864, to Miss Emily E. Settle, born in Culpeper County, Virginia, daughter of Hiram P. Settle, of Ray County, Missouri. Born of this marriage were three children, Perry S.; Juliet, wife of Lyman H. Howard, and Lee Allen, who died November 4, 1897.

**Allen, Gerard B.,** manufacturer and financier, was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, November 6, 1813, and died in St. Louis, July 21, 1887. His father, Thomas Allen, was a well-to-do silk manufacturer of Cork, and the son was reared under favorable auspices, receiving an education which fitted him admirably for business pursuits and for various activities in the higher walks of life. His ambitious nature prompted him, in his young manhood, to leave his early home and come to this country, and he landed in New York when he was twenty-three years of age. After remaining in New York a year he came to St. Louis, in 1837, and at once engaged in business there as a contractor and builder. His natural sagacity, exactness in making calculations, and intense energy soon gave him a good start on the road to fortune, and within a few years he became the owner of two sawmills, one of which was located in St. Louis and the other on the Gasconade River. After manufacturing lumber for a time he disposed of his sawmills and invested his capital in the iron business, becoming a member of the well known and prosperous firm of Gaty, McCune & Co. He was a member of this firm until 1855, when he withdrew to establish the Fulton Iron Works, the business of which grew to very large proportions under his management, and which is still carried on by his son. As his wealth and influence increased he became recognized as a leader in all movements which had for their aim and purpose the advancement of the general business interests of St. Louis, the development of its commerce and the building up of its industries. He helped to establish various corporations and was connected with many such institutions in an official capacity. He was elected president of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis in 1853, and in 1857 he and other well known business men organized the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was for many years a director. He was also a director of the Bank of the State of Missouri, vice president of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, and vice president of the North Missouri Railroad at one time. In the golden age of steamboating on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers he was largely interested in various steamboats, and was a director of the St. Louis & Vicksburg Anchor Line Company, and also of the New Orleans Anchor Line Company. Those who were brought

into contact with him in the conduct of affairs trusted his judgment and had implicit confidence in his integrity and rectitude of purpose. He was a friend in time of need. When a friend was in financial trouble Mr. Allen was invariably appealed to for advice and assistance, and these appeals were never made in vain. His activities during life covered a vast field of enterprise, and a multitude of industries and commercial ventures felt the stimulus of his genius and sagacity. For some years he was largely interested in the "Missouri Republican" newspaper, now the St. Louis "Republic," and was one of the influential factors in directing its policy and influencing public sentiment through that channel. Few men who have lived in St. Louis have contributed more to the progress and advancement of the city than did he, and his death was mourned by all classes of people. He was twice married—first, to Miss Frances Adams, of Pike County, Missouri, and after her death to Mrs. Walter Carr, whose maiden name was Paschall. He left at his death four children, of whom Mary married Robert Newton Crane, of London, England; George L. Allen married Lilly McCreery, of St. Louis; Grace married J. Geale Dickson, of Southampton, England. Taylor Allen is unmarried.

**Allen, Jacob D.,** editor and owner of the "Butler Weekly Times," is a representative of a Kentucky family whose members attained positions of prominence in that State. His father, Major Richard N. Allen, was a son of Rev. Richard Allen, a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, who left his home in Ireland to escape religious persecution and came to America, settling in Maryland. Richard N. Allen married Jeanette Campbell, whose grandfather immigrated from Scotland and located in Cattaraugus County, New York. Our subject's father was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was educated for the law in Allegheny College, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. After graduating from college he engaged in teaching for a while and subsequently conducted a farm. In 1849 he joined an expedition of the California Argonauts in the great rush for gold, but soon returned to Frankfort, Kentucky, where he married Jeannette Campbell, engaged in teaching and other pursuits, and reared a family. Colonel R. T. P. Allen, his brother, who received a classical and military education

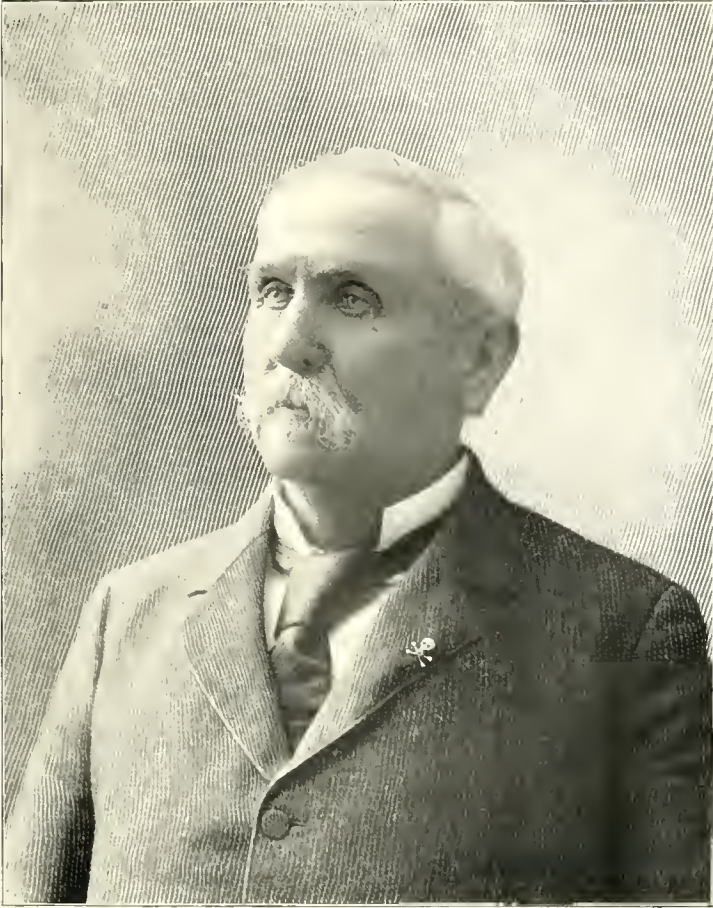


at the West Point Military Academy, resigned his position in the United States Army after the Seminole War and founded the Kentucky Military Institute, located near Frankfort. In this institution, in its time a celebrated one, Major Richard N. Allen served as a member of the faculty for some time. In 1875 he removed to Bates County, Missouri, and located on a farm in New Home township, where he resided until a short time before his death, which occurred in the spring of 1899, at the home of his son, in Butler. His wife passed away in 1896. Jacob D. Allen was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, September 12, 1859. His education was begun in the public schools there and concluded in the Kentucky Military Institute, founded by his uncle, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of bachelor of arts. Before entering college he had come to Missouri with his parents in 1875, and from that year to 1879, when he began his college course, he attended the schools of Bates County. Upon his return home in 1882 he was almost immediately appointed deputy county clerk, in which office he served for a year and a half. In the summer of 1884 he purchased the "Butler Weekly Times," which he has since owned and edited. During the second administration of President Cleveland he served as postmaster of Butler, administering the affairs of that office in a manner highly satisfactory to its patrons. Always a staunch Democrat, he was a member of the Missouri delegation to the National Convention in 1892, which nominated Grover Cleveland, representing the Sixth District. In October, 1899, Governor Lon V. Stephens appointed him a member of the commission having in charge the erection and equipment of State Lunatic Asylum No. 4, located at Farmington, St. Francois County, and the commission at its first meeting elected him to the chairmanship. This body decided upon an innovation, as far as Missouri asylums are concerned, adopting plans for several cottages for the use of the inmates, in the place of the prison-like building commonly devoted to this purpose. Five cottages will be erected at the start, besides the domestic buildings necessary, as the appropriation, \$150,000, is too limited to warrant the erection of a larger number. By the plan adopted the inmates of the new asylum will be accorded residential privileges more like those of a private home, and the most expert alienists in the country

now agree that this plan is more conducive to the speedy recovery of demented persons than the system, more commonly in use, of sheltering all in one large building. Mr. Allen has never been a candidate for public elective office, preferring to devote all the time possible to the management of his newspaper, which has become a potent factor in the affairs of the State, especially in Southwest Missouri. In Masonry he is a member of the Blue Lodge, and has passed all the chairs in Odd Fellowship in the lodge at Butler. He was married, October 6, 1886, at Butler, to Ida R. Wood, daughter of George C. Wood, of that city. The last named, who was a native of Maryland, came to Bates County, Missouri, from Iowa and engaged in business as a carpenter and cabinetmaker in Butler. He and his wife are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of three sons, Robert D., William Henry and Jacob Wood Allen. In his college days Mr. Allen fraternized with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Society, whose chapters were composed exclusively of students in Southern colleges. The history of the fraternity, under the heading, Class of 1882, Kentucky Chi, contains the following: "Jacob Dickinson Allen, editor, Butler, Missouri, A. B., 1882; lieutenant, 1880-1; senior captain of corps, 1881-2; salutatorian, 1882; congressional committeeman, 1886-8; delegate to National Democratic Convention, 1892; editor and publisher, 1884—." Perhaps the best estimate of the character of Mr. Allen, succinctly given, is contained in the following, which appeared in the "Missouri Editor," in October, 1896, from the pen of one of the best known editors of the State: "As an editor Mr. Allen is conscientious, bright, bold and able; as a postmaster he is obliging; as a friend he is manly, true and steadfast. No power can swerve him from the pathway of right; and as he sees a duty, either public or private, he pursues it to the end. This characteristic has won him many warm and devoted friends, and his power in southwest Missouri is keenly felt whenever he attempts to assert his sway."

**Allen, John Marshall**, physician, was born July 23, 1833, in Clay County, Missouri, son of Colonel Shubael Allen, a distinguished pioneer of northwestern Missouri. Reared in his native county, he began his education in the common schools and completed it at William Jewell College. In 1852 he began the





Your friend  
J. M. Allen



study of medicine under the preceptorship of the accomplished Dr. Joseph M. Wood, then a practitioner at Liberty. The same year he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1854. His talent and proficiency in his studies had won for him the regard and admiration of the faculty, and Dr. Charles A. Pope, the dean, urged him to apply for the position of physician at the St. Louis Hospital. While much gratified with this evidence of appreciation, Dr. Allen declined, preferring to enter upon general practice, and at once located at Claysville, Clay County. He was then four hundred dollars in debt, and his sole possessions were six dollars in money, a limited wardrobe, "Russell's Modern Europe," the "Lord's Prayer," and a few medical works. He made frank confession of his circumstances to Captain William Cummons, a genial Southern gentleman, noted for purity of character and kindly disposition, who proffered to take him into his home, trust him for his board and supply him with such funds as he might need. Colonel A. W. Doniphan, Edward M. Samuel and other friends also proffered assistance, but he gratefully declined all loans and began practice, relying solely upon his own efforts. He remained in Claysville for seven years, and became one of the leading physicians in that region, enjoying a large practice, which extended into Ray County. In 1861 he went to St. Louis to take a post-graduate medical course. Soon, however, occurred the first acts marking the conflict between the North and the South, and loyalty to his State impelled him to abandon his studies and go to Richmond, Missouri, where he organized a company of State Guards, of which he was elected captain. This company became a part of the regiment of Colonel Benjamin A. Rives, who was killed in action at Elk Horn. In May, 1861, Captain Allen was commissioned surgeon of this regiment, attached to the Fourth Division of the Missouri State Guard. Upon the expiration of the six months' term of enlistment he was one of seventeen men who voluntarily took an oath binding themselves to service "for forty years, or during the war," and this little company formed the nucleus for the Third Missouri Infantry Regiment, First Missouri Brigade, Confederate States Army. In December, 1861, Captain Allen was commissioned surgeon of his regiment, and became brigade surgeon by senior-

ity. While serving in this capacity he was placed in charge of the wounded from the bloody battle at Port Gibson, Mississippi, where his careful attention to the sufferers, the thoroughness of his hospital organization, and his punctual and accurate reports to his superiors, attracted the attention of General Joseph E. Johnston, who promoted him to the position of chief surgeon of the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, attaching him to the staff of General Wirt Adams, and he served in this capacity until the close of the war. He participated in many of the great battles, including those of Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Dry Wood and Lexington, in Missouri; Elk Horn, in Arkansas; Corinth, Iuka, Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, in Mississippi, and others of less importance. At all times, when not occupied with actual care of the wounded, Surgeon Allen ignored his rights as a non-combatant, and was found at the front in every engagement in which his regiment took a part, and from the beginning of the war until the end he was never absent from his command, even temporarily. He was discharged in May, 1865, at Gainesville, Alabama, and returning to Clay County, resumed practice at Liberty, which has since been his place of residence. Long and arduous service in his profession has given him a high place among the best of Missouri physicians. Regarding the practice of medicine as one of the noblest of callings, his constant effort has been to uplift its standards, and to aid in improving the attainments of practitioners. As early as 1856 he was active in the organization of the Clay County Medical Society, of which he was president at various times. In 1858 he became a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1899 he was elected its first vice president. He was an original member of the Kansas City District Medical Society, and became its first president. In 1868 he became a member of the Missouri State Medical Society, of which he was subsequently elected president; he was the first to urge the organization of a State Board of Health, by a resolution which he introduced in that body, and he has constantly maintained a zealous interest in its purposes and conduct. In 1878 he was appointed a special lecturer on diseases of the gastro-intestinal canal, before the medical department of the State University, and resigned the position in 1881 to take the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine in

the University Medical College of Kansas City. In 1887 he was elected president of the latter institution, and under his guidance its thirty students were increased to three hundred. Overburdened with labors, he resigned the presidency in 1898, but retained his professorship and is yet serving. For many years he has been a liberal contributor to the highest class of periodical medical literature, and has advanced many original views in relation to diseases of the gastro-intestinal canal, a branch of medical science to which he has devoted much attention, and in which he is recognized not only as a practitioner of surpassing ability, but as pre-eminently a pioneer. He was a representative in the Missouri Legislature in the session of 1884-5, and was known as an intelligent and industrious member. Among notable measures which he originated was one for the establishment of a State Inebriate Asylum, and a funding bill regulating the sale of State bonds, which saved to the people many thousands of dollars. A gentleman of culture and education, he has been for many years an active member of the Liberty Literary Club, and has given much systematic study to literary subjects and to educational affairs. He was for more than twenty-five years a trustee of William Jewell College, and was largely instrumental in placing it upon a substantial basis when its condition was precarious. In recognition of his services, and of his literary and professional attainments, the college conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. He has been a lifelong advocate of temperance, and has been concerned in all temperance movements since 1848. He is a fluent and forceful public speaker, and his utterances command attention and respect. In business concerns he has been habitually successful, and he is numbered among the most successful of the men of affairs in the portion of the State in which he has so long resided. While careful in his transactions, he is scrupulously upright, as well as generous in his relations with his fellows, and liberal in his benefactions to all worthy public objects. With his mental powers at their best and a superb physique, he affords no evidence of age, while he is youthful in his cheery disposition and unaffected affability. Dr. Allen was married, April 15, 1866, to Miss Agnes McAlpine, daughter of William R. McAlpine, of Port Gibson, Mississippi. The living chil-

dren born of the marriage are Shubael W. Allen, a very successful business man, now residing in Houston, Texas, and Malvina, a graduate of Liberty Ladies' College, residing at home. The second child, Marshall Allen, died in 1895. He was a young man of splendid attainments, and at the time of his death was just on the eve of completing his medical education at the University Medical College, Kansas City.

**Allen, John W.**, clergyman, was born February 1, 1837, in Belmont County, Ohio. His parents were William and Jane Allen. Like so many of those who have acquired leadership and distinction in society, he was a farmer's son, spending his first years on the farm and there acquiring that strong and healthy physical development which lies at the foundation of an active and useful life. His academic studies were pursued in Miller Academy, Guernsey, Ohio, which institution he entered in the year 1855. In 1857 he entered the sophomore class of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the class of 1860. Immediately after his graduation he entered the Western Theological Seminary, where he remained two years. The third year of his theological course was spent in McCormick Theological Seminary, where he finished his theological studies in 1863. After leaving the seminary he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Van Wert, Ohio. During this pastorate, in the year 1865, he was married to Miss Roxanna Love Purmort. Ill health, resulting from a malarious climate, compelled his resignation from his first charge. Removing to Minnesota he served one year as stated supply for the church at Lake City; subsequently he removed to Kirkwood, Illinois, where he served two years as stated supply. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where for a short time he occupied the pulpit of the First Church of that city. While thus engaged he was elected by his presbytery to be the presbyterial missionary of Kansas City Presbytery. His efficiency and success in discharging the duties of his new office drew to him the attention of the Synod of Missouri, as the man best qualified for the important office of synodical missionary, to which office he was unanimously elected by the synod in 1873. The duties of his office necessitated his removal to St. Louis, where he has since resided.



His wisdom and fidelity in the discharge of his official duties won for him the confidence of his brethren to such a degree that for eight successive years he was unanimously re-elected as synodical missionary.

In 1880 he resigned his position to accept that of superintendent of the Board of Publication of the Southwest. The administrative ability which he had shown as superintendent of missions was conspicuously manifested in his new work, and he had the satisfaction of seeing it grow from small beginnings to its present large proportions. The position which he occupied and his accurate knowledge of the field led him to see and urge the expediency of establishing a religious newspaper in the interest of the Southwest. Accordingly he began the publication of a monthly, known as "The St. Louis Evangelist," of which he was the editor. The success of this effort led to the formation of a company to publish "The St. Louis Evangelist" weekly. Dr. Allen was chosen as treasurer of the new company and publisher of the paper. Subsequently the name of the paper was changed to that of "The Mid-Continent." He retained his connection with it until it was transferred to Cincinnati, often contributing to its columns and conducting it editorially. The laborious and manifold duties of his office have not limited the labors of Dr. Allen. No one in his presbytery has been more earnest and efficient in the work of evangelization than he. He is a recognized leader in the mission work of the Presbyterian Church in the State and in St. Louis. He is also the secretary and one of the managers of the St. Louis Bible Society. In 1875 he was elected moderator of the Synod of Missouri. In 1879 the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Wooster.

**Allen Library.**—An institution established at Westport (now Kansas City) by the Westport Board of Education, in 1896. It is housed in a fine building costing \$10,000. In 1893 the Legislature appropriated money, which had been refunded by the Kansas City & Westport Horse Railway, for this purpose, but the project was retarded by a lawsuit to test the constitutionality of the law. The library has 1,300 volumes and a reading room.

**Allen, Shubael**, one of the most distinguished of the pioneer settlers of Missouri,

and conspicuous in the development of Clay County, was born February 27, 1793, near Goshen, Orange County, New York. His parents were Thomas and Bathsheba (Stoddard) Allen, both from English families long established in America. Colonel Shubael Allen was liberally educated, and was a civil engineer by profession. As early as 1816 he constructed a bridge over the Susquehanna River at Columbia, Pennsylvania; and in 1817 he constructed another over the Kentucky River at Frankfort, Kentucky; the latter was a one-span bridge, of wood, and its building in those days of meager mechanical appliances could only have been accomplished through unusual engineering skill. Late in 1817 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and the following year to Old Franklin, Howard County. In 1820, in company with Colonel John Thornton, whose wife's sister he subsequently married, he located in what is now Clay County, and made a farm in the Missouri River bottom at the western base of the bluffs at Liberty Landing, his property embracing a large portion of the contiguous hill region. This farm he made one of the most beautiful and romantic in the State, and his home was a place of interest to many distinguished travelers, among whom were military officers, statesmen and literateurs, who were entertained with lavish and unaffected hospitality. A large portion of this property has since been swept away by the ever changing river. While conducting his farm Colonel Allen also transacted a large business as a commission merchant. His warehouses were located at the western extremity of the bluffs, and the locality was known as Allen's Landing, which was, from 1826 to 1841, the main point of exit and entrance of nearly all the commerce and travel of northwest Missouri, having regular steamboat service to St. Louis. Allen's Landing was also for many years the starting point for many of the employes of the American Fur Company in their expeditions to the interior, and an outfitting point for French voyagers and emigrants, presenting an ever varying scene of activity and picturesqueness. A man of wonderful energy and industry, Colonel Allen not only gave diligent attention to the improvement of his farm and the conduct of his mercantile business, but he assumed various public burdens. From 1826 to 1830 he was sheriff, and from 1831 to 1834 he was a justice of the County Court of Clay County

These years covered an important period in the inauguration of civil order and the establishment of public institutions, and his duties were onerous and exacting. In no instance did he fail to perform unselfish service with signal ability and integrity, and his native dignity and decision of character gave him a peculiar exaltation in the estimation of a people whose conceptions of the position which he occupied, and of the type of man who could worthily fill them, were derived from the traditions of colonial days under English rule. Colonel Allen derived his military title from his service in command of the Clay County regiment of militia during the Black Hawk War, in 1832. He again commanded the Clay County troops (see "Clay County") during the "Heatherly War," in 1836. Included in the latter was the "Liberty Blues," famous for its discipline and the elegance of its equipments, as well as for the social position of its members; this company was commanded by Captain David R. Atchison, afterward United States Senator from Missouri. Colonel Allen was married, September 19, 1822, to Miss Dinah Ayres Trigg, daughter of the late General Stephen Trigg, of Howard County, originally from Virginia. Miss Trigg was a lady of great beauty and a brilliant conversationist. Her family probably originated in Cornwall, England, and came from Wales, near the year 1710, to Virginia, where it attained considerable distinction. Major John Trigg, paternal grandfather of Miss Trigg, was an artillery officer under Washington, and served at the siege of Yorktown. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, which ratified the Federal Constitution of 1787, and served therein with James Madison, Patrick Henry, George Mason and other men of great eminence; and was afterward a representative from Virginia in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congresses, and in and out of Congress was a strong opponent of the alien and sedition laws. Born to Colonel and Mrs. Allen were the following children: Elizabeth Bathsheba, who became the wife of the late General Alexander B. Dyer, U. S. A.; Trigg T., a druggist, of Liberty, Missouri; Eugene B., a business man at Leavenworth, Kansas; Shubael, who died in early manhood, at the beginning of a legal career which promised usefulness and distinction; Robert E., a merchant, who died in 1900; Augustus Evans, who died at the age of five years, and John M.

and DeWitt C., both of Liberty, Missouri, the former a physician, and the latter a lawyer. Colonel Allen died January 18, 1841. In height and size he was beyond the medium. He was quick and energetic in movement, and his mental characteristics corresponded with the physical. Quick and accurate in his mental processes, action immediately followed decision. He was a born leader of men and possessed the faculty of commanding confidence without inviting it. An admirably equipped man of affairs, it was said of him that none could in the same time dispatch more business with greater precision, or with less discomfort to others or to himself. His firmness of purpose and absorption in business gave to his countenance a certain austerity, but this disappeared in social life, where his conversation was fluent, graceful and apt, with an indescribable charm peculiar to himself. His manners were dignified and courtly, but so unaffected as to be entirely becoming. His personal appearance, mental qualities and idiosyncrasies were chiefly the gifts of his mother. In public enterprises, benevolences and adjustment of business affairs he was liberal without ostentation. He was the first Clay-and-Webster Whig in northwest Missouri, and while not in any sense a politician, he took great interest in the success of his party, and was widely influential in its counsels in that part of the State.

**Allen, Thomas,** was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, August 29, 1813, son of Jonathan and Eunice Williams (Larned) Allen. He obtained his early education in the village academy of Pittsfield and was fitted for college at the Berkshire Gymnasium. In 1829 he entered Union College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1832. Immediately afterward he began the study of law at Albany, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and the same year was honored by Union College, which conferred upon him the degree of master of arts, and by the "Phi Beta Kappa" Society of New York, which made him an honorary member. He began, in August, 1837, the publication of a paper called "The Madisonian," in Washington, D. C., which took strong ground against the sub-treasury scheme supported by President Van Buren's administration. He had supported Mr. Van Buren in 1836 as a presidential candidate, making his entree into politics as a

public speaker and writer in that campaign. In 1840, however, he supported General Harrison, and, as editor of an influential newspaper, was brought into an intimate relationship with the successful presidential candidate of that year. In 1842 he removed to St. Louis, and at once became a factor in the inauguration of measures which tended greatly to advance the material interests of the city. He opened a law office there, but soon became so absorbed in other affairs that his mind was diverted from professional labors, and he achieved fame as a railroad builder, banker and financier, instead of the peculiar distinction which he would doubtless have gained at the bar had he continued the practice of law. In 1848 he delivered his first public address in favor of the building of a railroad in Missouri, and from that time forward he was intimately associated with the leading railroad men of the West and conspicuously active in promoting railroad development. In 1849 he formulated resolutions favoring the building of a railroad to the Pacific Coast, which were adopted at a large meeting of the citizens of St. Louis and subsequently indorsed by the Missouri Legislature. In October of that year he also addressed a national convention held in St. Louis to consider the enterprise, and was designated to prepare an address to the people of the United States and a memorial to Congress bearing on the subject. When this enterprise finally assumed tangible form and the Pacific Railroad Company was organized he was elected first president of the company and inaugurated the work of construction. Four years later he resigned the presidency of this corporation, after thirty-eight miles of its road had been completed and one hundred miles more put under contract. In 1858 he founded the banking house of Allen, Copp & Nisbet, in St. Louis, and soon afterward negotiated the sale of nine hundred thousand dollars' worth of guaranteed Missouri bonds in aid of the Pacific Railroad, an important financial achievement at that time. After the war he again turned his attention to railroad matters, and in 1867 purchased the Iron Mountain Railway, which had been surrendered to the State of Missouri, and of which eighty-six miles had been completed. This road he extended one hundred and twenty miles, to Belmont, in 1869, and during the years 1871-2 he built a branch of this road from Pilot Knob into Arkansas. In 1872 he

and other gentlemen purchased the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and during that and the year following completed the line to Texarkana, a distance of three hundred and seventy-five miles. In 1874 four lines of railway, controlled by different corporations, of each of which he was president, were consolidated, the new corporation controlling them becoming known as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company. Six hundred and eighty-six miles of railroad were brought under the control of this corporation, and the system which was thus perfected by Mr. Allen, made tributary to St. Louis, in a commercial sense, a vast area of territory in the Southwest, and at once added not less than a hundred million dollars annually to the city's trade. He retained a controlling interest in this splendid railroad property until toward the close of the year 1880, when he sold his stock and interests to Jay Gould for a cash consideration of two million dollars. He was not only the father of one of the principal railway systems of the Southwest, but was also the author of a plan for State aid of railroads, which, although not adopted at the time he proposed it, was later put into operation. He also secured for the Pacific Railway Company, the pioneer railway of Missouri, a loan of two million dollars from the State, which was a most important factor in advancing the construction of that railway. The vast fortune which he acquired after he came to St. Louis was utilized in many ways to benefit the city, and one of the splendid monuments to his memory is the Southern Hotel, which he rebuilt after its destruction by fire in 1877. In 1875 he obtained a charter for a double-track railway in St. Louis and constructed and equipped the Cass Avenue line within ninety days thereafter. His acts of beneficence were numerous, and both his adopted city and his native town profited by his generosity. He endowed the Allen Professorship of Mining and Metallurgy in Washington University, St. Louis, and established a free library in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, erecting a building for its accommodation at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. While serving as a member of the Missouri Board of Managers for the Centennial Exposition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, he found himself embarrassed by the failure of the State to provide funds for the erection of a suitable building, and at his own expense erected the building in Fairmount Park which became



Missouri headquarters. In consideration of his distinguished attainments Union College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and he was also honored by election to fellowships in the American Academy of Design and the American Geographical Society. He served four years as a member of the State Senate of Missouri, and in that capacity rendered exceptionally valuable services to the State in the matter of extending internal improvements. During the Civil War he espoused with his customary ardor the Union cause, and in 1862 was a candidate for Congress on the "Unconditional Union ticket," but was defeated. In 1880, responding to a practically unanimous sentiment within his party, he became the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District of Missouri, and received a majority of more than two thousand votes over a very popular competitor. He entered upon his term of service in December of 1881, but soon afterward became seriously ill, and died in the capital city, April 8, 1882.

**Allenton.**—A village thirty-two miles west of St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroads, which was laid out by Thomas R. Allen, in 1852.

**Allenville.**—An unincorporated village on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Cape Girardeau County, one mile from Delta Junction and fourteen miles southwest of Jackson, the county seat. It has a hotel, a few stores and other business places. Population, about 200.

**Allsman, Andrew,** whose name is conspicuously connected with the "Palmyra Massacre," as it is called, was a citizen of Palmyra and an active and zealous Unionist in the Civil War. At one time he belonged to the Third Missouri Cavalry, and was detailed as special provost marshal's guard, in which capacity he was called upon to give information about the loyalty and disloyalty of persons, and this made him offensive to Southern sympathizers. On the occasion of the Confederate Colonel Joseph Porter's raid into Palmyra, in October, 1862, he was seized and carried off. Shortly afterward General John McNeil, commanding the Federal forces in northeast Missouri, captured a number of Porter's men, and gave notice on the 8th of October that, if Allsman was

not returned unharmed to his family within ten days, ten of these prisoners would be shot. No reply was made to this notice, and it was asserted that Porter never saw it, and the ten prisoners were shot to death at Palmyra. Allsman was never heard of after his seizure, though it was said years after the close of the war that a few surviving members of Porter's command were cognizant of his fate. It is probable that he was killed.

**Alma.**—A village in Lafayette County, on the Kansas City Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, twenty-two miles southeast of Lexington, the county seat. It has a public school and a bank. In 1900 the population was estimated at 350.

**Aloe, Albert S.,** merchant, was born in 1841, in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, and died in St. Louis, January 30, 1893. While still a child he came to America, and in 1856 left New York City on a sailing vessel bound for the Pacific Coast. He sailed before the mast around Cape Horn, and at the end of this long voyage arrived in San Francisco, where he remained one year. At the end of that time, in quest of further adventure and more profitable employment, he went to South America, and, having considerable knowledge of mechanics and much Scotch ingenuity and tact, he secured employment there as a mechanical engineer and was placed in charge of the construction of a sugar mill. He completed this work successfully, accumulating what seemed to him at the time a small fortune as the reward of his enterprise and mechanical skill. Returning to this country in 1862, he came to St. Louis and established himself as a dealer in optical goods and built up an institution which became one of the most famous of its kind in the West. He married, in 1863, Miss Isabella Prince, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, and whose grandfather was governor of one of the islands of the West Indies. Mr. Aloe is survived by his widow and four sons, Sidney, Louis, David and Alfred Aloe, of whom the three sons first named are in business in St. Louis, while the youngest is serving in the United States Army as sergeant of Troop E, of the Eighth Cavalry.

**Altamont.**—An incorporated village in Daviess County, eight miles from Gallatin, in Liberty township. It has a public school,



Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Evangelical Churches, a newspaper, the "Index," two hotels and about twenty miscellaneous stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Alton.**—The county seat of Oregon County, located in the central part, sixteen miles northeast of Thayer, the nearest railroad point. It was laid out in 1859 and made the seat of justice of the county. A courthouse and jail were built, and both were burned during the war (1863), with nearly half of all the other buildings in the town. A new courthouse and jail were built after the war. The town has two churches, a good school building, bank, flouring mill, sawmill, about half a dozen stores, and two newspapers, the "South Missourian," formerly published at Thomasville, and the "Oregon County Democrat." Population, 1899 (estimated), 650.

**Altona.**—A village in Bates County, twelve miles northeast of Butler, the county seat. It has a church, built by the Missionary Baptists, and also used by the Methodists, a public school and a mill. It was platted in January, 1860, by William Crawford. Population, 100.

**Alum Cave.**—In the Belleview Valley, in Washington County, is a small cave where, in the early history of the State, alum was found. Reference to this cave is made by Schoolcraft in his notes on the minerals of Missouri.

**Alumni Association of Missouri Medical College.**—An association of the graduates of this college, organized in 1893 for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations between those who have been students of this institution, and to aid also in the advancement of the interests of the college. Regular meetings of the association are held, at which scientific papers are read and discussed. At one of these meetings, held in 1895, the "X-Ray" discovery was first introduced to the medical profession of St. Louis by Professor C. O. Curtman. At the end of 1898 the association had a membership of about five hundred.

**Alumni Association of St. Louis College of Pharmacy.**—An association composed of those who have attended the Col-

lege of Pharmacy, organized by twenty students in 1875. Its purposes are to work for the interest of the college and to promote fraternal feeling among those who have graduated from that institution. The association numbers between four and five hundred members, a large proportion of whom are residents of St. Louis, although its representatives are to be found in all parts of the country.

**Alumni Association of St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.** A society composed of the graduates of St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was organized in 1878. It was re-organized in 1892, but soon afterward passed out of existence.

**Amazonia.**—A thriving town of 400 inhabitants, in Lincoln Township, Andrew County. It was laid out in 1857 by P. S. Roberts, Joshua Bond and others. In 1878 it was incorporated, but the charter was forfeited in 1882. The village stood on the bank of the Missouri River, but a shifting of the channel made a "cut-off," which placed it a mile from the stream. There are four churches, Methodist, Christian, German Reformed and Episcopal. It is an important shipping point.

**Amelia Home for Children.**—This home was started in St. Louis, in 1889, by A. R. Olmstead, under whose sole management it has been conducted. The purpose of its establishment and continuance is to provide a home for such little ones as may not have a haven elsewhere. Those who receive its benefits are chiefly children of working people, orphans and half-orphans. The home was self-supporting for the first four years through the small charges asked, but as many were unable to pay these, a little help has been received of late years through charitable contributions.

**American Association of Masters and Pilots.**—A national association composed of the masters and pilots of steam vessels, represented in forty-seven ports of the United States. It is both a social and beneficiary organization, death benefits being paid to the families of its members. A branch of the association was formed in St. Louis on the 4th day of November, 1892, which has taken the name of Harbor No. 28. This harbor had eighty-six members in 1898. The officers are

entitled captains, pilots, etc., nautical terms being used altogether in this connection. The Grand Harbor of Masters and Pilots of the United States was formed by representatives of local harbors, who meet in Washington, D. C., in 1898.

#### **American Benevolent Association.**

A fraternal and beneficiary association, organized in St. Louis, in 1894, by William R. Eidson and others, and chartered under the laws of Missouri. Its objects are to provide sick, accident, funeral and death benefits to its members and beneficiaries. In 1898 it had issued over 13,000 certificates and had local assemblies in most of the Southern and Western States.

**American Fur Company.**—This was not an organization of Western origin, though its last headquarters and the place where it passed out of existence was St. Louis. John Jacob Astor, the great New York fur trader and merchant, was the author of it, the charter for it having been granted to him by the New York Legislature in 1809. Mr. Astor knew something about the value of the fur trade in what in his day was regarded as the far West, having gained knowledge of it through the operations of the Chouteaus, Gratiots, Berthold, Sarpy, and other enterprising traders of St. Louis; and he knew also that the United States government desired to secure the benefits of it to its own citizens. The securing of the charter of the American Fur Company was the first step in a scheme conceived by him for establishing a line of trading posts along the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia. The chief trading post was to be on the Pacific, and the entire trade with the Indians in the interior was to converge at that point. Once a year a ship sent out from New York, loaded with Indian goods and supplies, was to sail around Cape Horn and land its cargo at the post, take on the packs of furs collected during the year and cross the Pacific with them to China. There the furs were to be sold and the proceeds invested in Chinese goods and products, laden with which the vessel would return to New York. It was an enterprise worthy of the sagacious merchant who planned it, and, but for the succession of disasters it encountered at the outset, might have brought the full measure of success upon

which he counted. Astor submitted his scheme to President Jefferson, who warmly approved it, and encouraged him with the assurance of the protection of the government. Fortified with these promises, he sent out a ship, which landed in the mouth of the Columbia River, and Astoria was founded, seventy-five miles northwest of the site of the present city of Portland, in 1811. About the same time an expedition, under charge of Wilson P. Hunt, of New Jersey, was organized at St. Louis to go overland to the new post, establishing relations with the Indian tribes on the way, and preparing the field for friendly and successful trade. This expedition encountered great hardships and difficulties which had not been expected and prepared for, and reached Astoria broken and dispirited; the chief agent at Astoria acted so strangely in yielding to the claims of the Northwest Fur Company of Montreal as to excite suspicions of recreancy to Mr. Astor's interests; and, in addition to these discouragements, the War of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, came on before arrangements for conducting the fur trade with the Indians were completed, and Astoria fell into the hands of the British in 1813. However, when the war ended Astoria was given up by the British and came into possession of Mr. Astor, and for many years thereafter was the seat of a large and prosperous trade carried on by the American Fur Company with the Indians in the Northwest, on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. During these same years the Missouri Fur Company of St. Louis was conducting equally vigorous and prosperous trading operations in the region east of the mountains, and when the two companies met on common ground in the pursuit of trade it was natural that they should agree to unite and act together under one organization. This was done; the Missouri Fur Company passed out of existence, and the St. Louis traders thenceforth conducted their operations with Mr. Astor under the American Fur Company until the withdrawal of Mr. Astor. Then the American Fur Company fell into the hands of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and he continued to prosecute the still prosperous business for thirty years thereafter, enjoying a complete monopoly of the business south of the region controlled by the Hudson Bay Company. Gradually, as the Northwest became settled, the trade became broken up into the fur and peltry

business, divided among a number of independent dealers, and about the year 1863 the American Fur Company passed out of existence.

**American Guild.**—See "Progressive Endowment Guild." 1199596

**American Legion of Honor.**—A fraternal and benefit order, organized in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1878, regularly incorporated in 1879, and having in 1897 a membership of 26,000 in the United States. The governing body of the order is the Supreme Council, which has its offices in Boston. Subordinate bodies are Grand Councils and Subordinate Councils. The order was introduced into St. Louis, June 14, 1880, when the first council was instituted by Michael Brooks, a representative of the Supreme Council. September 19, 1881, the Grand Council of Missouri was instituted, with the following named charter members: Michael Brooks, Andrew B. Barbee, Wilber B. Cook, Thomas S. Hogan, James S. Hannan, Asa B. Ecoff, James J. Dockery, Edward F. Schultz, W. Wardoff, M. Tuhbbasing, Charles J. Wendling, John C. Rivers, John M. Collins, and Edward W. Dewes. There were twenty-two lodges in the State of Missouri in 1897, with a membership of about 1,800, all in St. Louis, except one council at Crystal City. The order admits both men and women to membership.

**American Medical College.**—A medical educational institution, founded under the auspices of the eclectic school of medicine, in 1873, by Drs. George C. Pitzer, John W. Thrailkill, Jacob S. Merrell, Albert Merrell and W. V. Rutledge. The institution first occupied a building at the corner of Seventh and Olive Streets, but later removed to its own building at 407 South Jefferson Avenue. It has been developed into one of the leading medical colleges of the eclectic school in the United States, and has graduated in all more than seven hundred physicians, representing all parts of the country.

**American Minute Men.**—A patriotic beneficiary and military organization, incorporated under the laws of Missouri, November 22, 1895. It takes its name from the "minute men" of the American Revolution.

Among the founders were Dr. James McClure, H. A. Thomson, George J. Hagard, A. L. Seaman, H. G. Beedle and Charles E. Sargent. It admits to membership male American citizens between the ages of eighteen and fifty-six, and those past fifty-six may be received as social or honorary members. The objects of the society are to extend financial aid to its members, to instill regard for American institutions, protecting them from all encroachments of any church or ecclesiastical power, to advance the interests of the free public school system, to prevent the appropriation for and the diversion of any public moneys to sectarian purposes, and to teach that the allegiance of citizenship is incompatible with political partisanship. Under a certificate of the State Insurance Department, the society is authorized to do business as a fraternal beneficiary association. The governing bodies consist of a Supreme Garrison, Board of Survey, Department and Co-ordinate Garrisons. They have also a uniform rank for military drill, and military terms are used throughout the organization, the officers of the Supreme Garrison bearing the title of general, and the next in command lieutenant general. Four garrisons are organized in St. Louis, George Washington Garrison No. 1, Lincoln Garrison No. 2, Paul Revere Garrison No. 3, and Martha Washington Garrison No. 4. A ladies' department of the society is known as the Co-ordinate Degree of the American Minute Men, and Martha Washington and Lincoln Garrisons of St. Louis are composed of women. The supreme headquarters of the American Minute Men is permanently located in St. Louis, where the order had its origin.

**American Osteopathic Society.**—A society organized April 10, 1897, by Dr. A. T. Still, of Kirksville, and others, for the furtherance of the science of osteopathy and the advancement and protection of the interests of osteopathic practitioners. In 1900 it had a membership of nearly 1,000.

**American Party.**—A political organization, which first made its appearance in this country in 1853, and almost immediately gained great strength in Missouri, as in other Western States. Its candidate for Congress defeated Thomas H. Benton in the St. Louis district in 1854, and in the spring of 1855



elected the mayor of St. Louis. It was at first a secret political organization, the chief object of which was the proscription of foreigners by the repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States and the choice of native Americans only for office. It was especially hostile to the Catholic Church, and in many places its adherents came into violent conflict with the members of that church. Its narrow views and intolerant spirit were incompatible with the genius of American institutions and it passed out of existence at the end of a brief and altogether inglorious career. A second political organization bearing this name was born in St. Louis in May of 1897. On the 25th of that month, in response to a call issued by Colonel E. H. Sellers, a lawyer of Detroit, Michigan, a small number of persons, whose places of residence made them, in a sense, the representatives of nine different States, met in Druids' Hall, at the corner of Ninth and Market Streets, and entered upon the work of forming a new party. Its sessions continued two days, much of its work being done behind closed doors. Little interest was taken in its proceedings by the general public, and the most notable incident of the conference was the election to the secretaryship of the national committee of the new party of Frederick Carlisle, of Detroit, Michigan, who had acted as secretary of the convention which had met at Jackson, Michigan, in 1854 and inaugurated the movement which led to the organization of the Republican party. The result of the labors of the convention was the adoption of the name "American Party" for the proposed new organization, the adoption of a party emblem and platform of principles, and the appointment of a national committee to take charge of the party's interests. The platform consisted of thirty-nine declarations, among the most important being those endorsing a tariff for revenue and the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with foreign countries; the demonetization of both gold and silver and the substitution of metallic tokens for minor coins; the issuance of all currency in the form of treasury notes, and the withdrawal of all other forms of currency notes from circulation; the issuance of low-interest-bearing savings certificates, exchangeable at all times for non-interest-bearing notes of the United States; the opening of the United States mints to the free "assaying, refining and casting of all gold and silver

produced from our mines in our own country"; the holding of all government lands for sale or homestead entry to bona fide settlers only; the ownership and control of mineral lands by the government; ownership of all public conveniences and utilities by the national, State, county or municipal government; taxation of all real or personal property not owned and controlled by the government; equal suffrage in all the States; the establishment of an income tax; exclusion of the pauper labor and criminal classes of other countries from the United States by the imposition of a head tax of \$200 on all single persons over sixteen years of age, and \$50 on each minor child of a family; requiring aliens to reside in the United States seven years before being entitled to vote; the enactment of a national compulsory educational law; amendment of the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of President, and Vice President, United States Senators and Speaker of the House of Representatives by direct vote of the people; constitutional provision for a system of initiative and referendum; and the maintenance by the general government of a national public school system. The headquarters of the first national committee of the American party were established at Detroit, Michigan.

#### **American Protective Association.**

A secret political society, organized at Clinton, Iowa, in March of 1887, by H. F. Bower. Vigorous efforts were at once made to so extend the organization as to make it a power in the politics of the country, and a national council was instituted at a convention of representatives of local councils held in Chicago, in 1888, H. F. Bower being made president of this first national council. The members of the association were, at the beginning and have since been, sworn to secrecy as to its aims, purposes and methods of procedure in political affairs. Its public declarations have been in favor of the purification of the ballot, the complete separation of church and State, the preservation of free speech and a free press; preservation of the public school system uncontaminated by sectarian influences; the taxation of church property, the restriction of foreign immigration, the election of American-born citizens to office, and in opposition to the appropriation of public moneys to the support of sectarian institutions. It has also



been declared to be one of the chief objects of the association to resent the attempts of any religious organization to influence legislation or governmental action in its favor. While disclaiming hostility to any particular church, the organization is, in effect, anti-Catholic, and all its influences are apparently arrayed against members of that church who become candidates for office. It has generally been regarded by the uninitiated as a revival of the so-called "Know-nothing" movement, which swept over the country between 1853 and 1856, and doubtless has the same objects in the main, although it has never proposed proscription of foreigners to the same extent. The association has wielded an important influence in politics in many purely local political contests and has determined the results of State elections in some instances, but has never materially affected a national contest. The first council was organized in St. Louis at Druid's Hall, in the spring of 1890, with A. L. Briggs as president, and about twenty members. The memberships increased rapidly and councils numbered up to twelve, in regular order, were established within a few years. The popular superstition concerning the number thirteen operated to prevent the organization of a council bearing that number, but beginning again with fourteen, councils subsequently organized were numbered in regular order up to seventy-one, many of these councils, however, being established in the State outside of St. Louis. In 1895 the association attained its greatest degree of prosperity in Missouri, its membership being estimated at 35,000 in the State. In St. Louis the organization admittedly exercised a controlling influence in politics and has given convincing proofs of its power. The national advisory board of the association, composed of representatives from each State and Territory of the Union, met in St. Louis, in 1895, and the meeting was generally regarded as one of very considerable political importance. Soon after this, however, many leading members in St. Louis withdrew, claiming that, while pledged to non-partisan action, the organization was being manipulated in the interest of the Republican party. As a result of these dissensions, the membership of the association has since largely decreased, and in 1897 there were but twenty-five councils in existence in the city, as against thirty-two in 1895.

### **American Protestant Association.**

This association was organized in Philadelphia in 1850, having for its avowed object the promotion of Protestantism as against Roman Catholicism in the United States, the fostering of civil liberty and the upbuilding of the public school system. Only Protestants are admitted to membership in the organization. It combines life insurance with fraternal features, and pays death benefits, collected by assessments on its members. The first lodge was established in St. Louis, July 26, 1856, and the Grand Lodge of Missouri was organized in that city, July 4, 1863. The charter members of the Grand Lodge were James C. Campbell, Charles Myer, August Heusnerr, Julius C. Schmidt, Frederick Damschroeder, Frank Hussman, Charles E. Boehmer, Ernest Koening, August Timke, John Conzelman, Frederick Steinbrecher and Harry Gerhold. The membership in St. Louis is largely composed of Germans.

**Ames, Edgar**, one of the builders of a great industry in St. Louis, and a prominent and influential man of affairs, was born October 26, 1824, in Oneida County, New York, youngest of the three children of Nathan Ames, whose ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1643. His father removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, when the son was four years old, and Edgar Ames was educated in that city, completing his studies at Cincinnati College. After the removal of the elder Ames to St. Louis he was admitted to a partnership in the pork-packing business which his father established in that city, and in conjunction with his brother, Henry Ames, continued the business after the death of their father. They were among the pioneers in building up a business which has since grown to such vast proportions in Illinois and Missouri that these two States may be said to control the pork trade of the world. In their day the Ames brothers were among the largest operators in pork products in the United States, both careful, conscientious and conservative men of affairs, and useful and enterprising citizens. Henry Ames died in 1866, and Edgar Ames continued the business which they had conducted together until December 9, 1867, when he, too, passed away. He had accumulated large wealth, of which he made generous use to advance the interests of the city, and his death was mourned by all classes of people. He

was one of the men who set on foot the movement to build the first grain elevator in St. Louis, and, after overcoming determined opposition to the project, finally erected, in 1864, the St. Louis Grain Elevator, which is still in existence. The State Savings Institution, the Pacific Insurance Company, the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, the Memphis Packet Company, and the Belcher Sugar Refining Company were corporations with which he was also identified, and in which he served at different times as a director. Almost every public enterprise seemed to seek his counsel and advice, and whatever helped to build up St. Louis interested him and received his substantial aid and encouragement. He helped to build the Lindell Hotel in 1864, subscribing \$100,000 to that enterprise, and in all the commercial circles of the city his ripe wisdom and sound judgment gave value to his views and made him a trusted guide and counselor for financiers and men of affairs. He was exceedingly popular, and his popularity was based on his high personal worth. Strict integrity characterized all his transactions. Large-hearted and large-minded, he was a man of liberal culture, loving wealth not for itself, but for what it would bring. When asked once why he worked so hard and untiringly to increase his wealth, when he was already possessed of an amount far beyond his needs, his answer was: "I work to make money to beautify our city." He died suddenly while still in the prime of life and in the full tide of success, at a time when his energies were engaged in plans from the execution of which, it is believed, the community in which he lived would have reaped large benefits. The devotees of literature, art and science found in him a friend and patron. His private benefactions were many. His sympathies were quick and active, and often he did not wait for an appeal for help. In numberless instances, if misfortune overtook a friend, or only loomed up threateningly, he proffered both counsel and financial assistance, and his timely and energetic action often arrested imminent disaster. Personally he was gracious and genial, and distinguished for his suave and courteous manners. But only those who knew him well were aware of his rare excellencies and virtues. The relations which existed between him and his brother, Henry Ames, throughout their lives, were of an ideal character, and an incident of exceptional devo-

tion on his part should be mentioned in this connection. After Henry Ames had been stricken with paralysis and had tried many remedies for the dread disease unavailingly, physicians advised that the poison of the "crotalus" should be administered to him. After the ophidian virus had been procured Edgar Ames refused to allow it to be administered to his brother until its effect upon the human system had first been tested by a series of experiments upon himself. Such deep fraternal regard as this is seldom witnessed, but it was only one of many evidences of Edgar Ames' boundless affection for those endeared to him by family ties. June 5, 1860, he married Miss Lucy Virginia Semple, second daughter of Judge James Semple, of Illinois, at one time a United States Senator from that State. The children who survived him were Ada Semple Ames, Henry Semple Ames, Mary Semple Ames and Edgar Ames.

**Ames, Edgar R.**, clergyman, was born in Adams County, Ohio, May 20, 1806, and was educated in Ohio University. During his collegiate course he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and entered the Illinois Conference in 1830. In 1837 he was transferred to the Missouri Conference, and was stationed in St. Louis for two years. He was transferred to the Indiana Conference, and in 1840 was elected missionary secretary, giving special attention to the duties of his office in the West. In 1848 he became president of the Indiana Asbury University. In 1852 he was elected bishop, and filled the office till his death. His later years were spent in Baltimore.

**Ames, Henry**, who was for many years a conspicuous figure in the commercial circles of St. Louis, and who was also one of the city's most public-spirited citizens, was born in Oneida County, New York, March 4, 1818. His father was Nathan Ames, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits in early life, later embarked in pork-packing in Cincinnati, Ohio, came from there to St. Louis and founded a great pork-packing establishment in that city in 1841, and died there in 1852. After receiving a thorough English education Henry Ames began his business career as an employe in his father's pork-packing house in Cincinnati. The elder Ames was a sagacious man of affairs, and the son received under his

supervision a very careful training for commercial pursuits, and demonstrated, while still a youth, that he had a genius for trade and rare judgment, and could be trusted to discharge important duties. When only fifteen years old he began making trips down the river on his father's flatboats laden for the New Orleans market, and so well did he manage the business committed to his charge in this connection that he soon became recognized by those with whom he came into contact in the river trade as a man in ability, although only a boy in years and stature. When his father removed his business to St. Louis the son became associated with him as a partner, and, after the elder Ames' death, continued the pork-packing enterprise inaugurated by him with such success that the house ultimately took rank among the greatest pork-packing institutions of the United States, and operated, especially during the Civil War, on a colossal scale. As his wealth increased his activities extended into various fields of enterprise, and he became identified officially and as an investor with many important corporations. He was at one time vice president of the State Savings Institution, was a director in the Merchants' Insurance Company, a director of the Belcher Sugar Refinery, of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, of the United States Insurance Company, of the State Savings Association, and of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company. He and his brother, Edgar Ames, built the Lindell Hotel in 1864, and in 1869 he organized the St. Louis & New Orleans Packet Company, which became the successor of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company. Mr. Ames was one of the largest stockholders in this enterprise, was a director of the corporation, and the old-time steamer "Henry Ames" was so named in his honor. In 1860, acting in conjunction with Edgar Ames and Albert Pearce, he set on foot a movement to construct the first grain elevator erected in St. Louis, but met with such opposition from city officials that it was not until 1864 that the projected elevator was built. It stood on the levee, between Biddle and Ashley Streets, and was the property of what was known as the St. Louis Elevator Company. Mr. Ames was noted always for his devotion to the welfare of St. Louis, and every movement which had for its object the advancement of its material interests received his substantial aid and encour-

agement. He had remarkable energy and an indomitable will, and during the later years of his life, after he had been prostrated by a paralytic stroke and rendered totally unable to walk, he was driven regularly to his place of business, carried into his office and personally directed the conduct of affairs of large magnitude. While suffering from this illness he visited California, Canada, Cuba and South America in the hope of regaining his health, but his efforts in this direction were fruitless, and he died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 14, 1866.

**Amity.**—A small village six miles from Maysville, in De Kalb County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and named after Amity Church, which stood in the neighborhood. It has two stores, the Bank of Amity, with a capital of \$10,000, and a Congregational Church. It is an important shipping point for stock and grain. Population, about 200.

**Amsterdam.**—A village in Bates County, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, twenty miles northwest of Butler, the county seat. It has a public school, a Baptist Church, a Methodist Church, an independent newspaper, the "Border Breezes," a bank, and a flour and sawmill. In 1900 the estimated population was 300.

**Ancient Order of Hibernians.**—An Irish-Catholic fraternal organization, which traces its origin to the latter part of the seventeenth century. After the capitulation of the Catholic-Irish to King William III, at Limerick, in 1691, and the establishment of England's authority in Ireland, the continued persecutions of the Catholics led to the formation of societies designed to perpetuate the history and traditions of the Irish people and to preserve as much as possible of their religious liberty. These organizations, which took upon themselves an obligation to protect their women and children and the priests of the Catholic Church from the insults and persecutions of their English masters, formed the nucleus of a society which became known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians. When Irish immigrants began flocking to this country it was natural that they should seek to perpetuate this order in America, and in the year 1836 the first division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was instituted in the city of New



York. Since then it has extended throughout the United States and now has a large membership, all of the larger and many of the smaller cities of the country supporting branches of the order. Its objects are declared to be to provide funds for the relief of members in distress; to give substantial aid to the sick and those in need of assistance among its members, and to give Christian burial to its dead; to care for the widows and orphans of its deceased members, and to elevate and ennoble those coming within the sphere of its influence. In 1896 the order contributed \$50,000 to the endowment of a chair of Celtic in the Roman Catholic University of Washington City. In 1894 the order was divided into two factions, which became known, respectively, as the National Order of Hibernians of America, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the United States. Controversies relative to the extent to which the parent organization in Ireland should exercise jurisdiction over the order in America, and as to what should constitute eligibility to membership, were the chief causes of this division and of much subsequent bitterness between the factions. In 1897 steps were taken at the national conventions of the two bodies to bring about a reunion, and as a result the matters of difference between them were referred to Bishop McFaul, of the Catholic Church, for adjudication. Bishop McFaul submitted a plan of reunion which was satisfactory to both factions, and which provided that the reunited organizations should be known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America. The order was instituted in St. Louis, in 1855, and is said to have disbursed a million dollars in its charitable and benevolent enterprises in that city prior to 1898. At the close of the year 1897 there were in existence in the city ten divisions of the order, and well disciplined and well drilled bodies of the "Hibernians" have constituted a notable feature of many parades and public demonstrations. The governing body of the order in the city is what is known as the County Board of Directors, the membership of which consists of the officers of the several divisions. A plat of ground at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Pine Street belongs to the order, and upon this it is proposed to build a handsome hall and business block. The average membership of each of the ten divisions in the city is about one hundred.

**Anderson, Galusha,** clergyman and educator, was born March 7, 1832, in Bergen, New York. He was reared and educated in the Empire State, being graduated from Rochester University, in 1854, and from the Theological Seminary of Rochester in 1856. He then entered the Baptist ministry, soon became distinguished as a preacher of that denomination, and was largely instrumental in building up the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis. He was called from this church in 1866 to the professorship of homiletics, church polity and pastoral duties in Newton Theological Institute. From 1873 to 1878 he preached in Brooklyn, New York, and then in Chicago. In the year last named he was chosen president of Chicago University, and held that position until the autumn of 1885. He is still a member of the faculty of that institution.

**Anderson, Benjamin M.,** legislator, was born in 1855, in Boone County, Missouri, which has ever since been his home, which has honored him with positions of honor and trust, and which he in turn has honored by able and faithful public services. His parents were Benjamin and Sara Anderson, who came west from Orange County, Virginia. His grandfather came to Missouri in 1832. He was educated in the public schools of Boone County, and in his young manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1881 he abandoned merchandising and turned his attention to farming, stock-raising and dealing in real estate, in which he has met with flattering success. A man of superior executive ability, much personal magnetism, and, withal, a genial and courteous gentleman, he was recognized by the people of Boone County as a natural leader of men and became influential in politics and public affairs in early life. A Democrat of unswerving loyalty to his party, he became prominent in the conduct of its affairs and entered official life in 1886, when he was elected county collector of Boone County. This office he held for two terms, and in 1894 he was elected presiding judge of the County Court of Boone County. In 1896 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the district composed of Boone, Macon and Randolph Counties. He served in the Senate during the sessions of 1897 and 1899, and was one of the recognized leaders of the majority in that body, being especially influential and effective in shaping legislation through



judicious committee work. His forceful utterances on the floor of the Senate were always attractive, logical and convincing, and his diligence in looking after public interests resulted in the placing of various wise laws upon the statute books of the State. Among the more prominent of these laws was the act making it a felony for officers of building and loan associations to accept deposits when such associations are in a failing condition; the act known as the "Anti-Trust Fire Insurance Law," and the "Inheritance Tax Law." In procuring the enactment of the last named law Senator Anderson evidenced his resourcefulness and tenacity of purpose. What was known as the "Collateral Inheritance Tax Law," which provided, among other things, for free scholarships for worthy young men at the State University, having been declared defective, Senator Anderson undertook to incorporate the free scholarship provision in the University Endowment Bill. His contention was, that as the university is supported by revenue derived from taxes collected from all the people—although no special levy is made for its maintenance—it stands in the same relation to the people of Missouri as the common schools and high schools, and that no tuition fees should be charged to the young men of this State. He refused to support the endowment bill without this provision. His influence and the high personal regard entertained for him in the Senate secured the indorsement of the proposition by that body by a two-thirds vote. In the House it was defeated by six votes. Undismayed by this defeat, and believing, like his former fellow-townsmen, Major J. S. Rollins, that in Missouri there should be "freedom and education for all," Senator Anderson originated another plan for accomplishing the desired results. After consulting with friends at Columbia, Colonel J. M. Seibert, State Auditor, and Captain Allen, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, he decided that a new inheritance tax bill, which had been drawn with great care by Judge Alexander Martin and Professor Isador Loeb, should be introduced in the General Assembly. Accordingly J. G. Babb, secretary of the board of curators of the university, was sent to Jefferson City with this bill. He submitted it to Governor Stephens, who selected a member of each branch of the Legislature to introduce it. It was introduced in the House by Honorable O. M. Barnett, of Pettis County, and finally passed both

the Senate and House. This law makes tuition free at the State University, and the younger generation of Missourians will gratefully remember Senator Anderson for his efforts in this behalf. Among his distinguishing characteristics are intense activity, remarkable industry and broad capacity for the conduct of affairs. The agriculturists of Central Missouri know him as a farmer of the practical and thoroughgoing kind, and he has demonstrated conclusively that a farmer may be a wise legislator. He was the promoter of the Midland Railroad, which connects Columbia with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and which has added materially to the wealth and population of his native town, and in various ways he has done much for the community in which he lives. One of his colleagues in the Senate says of him: "He never failed to make good his promises, and whether before committees, on the street or at his rooms, any statements made or agreement entered into by the Senator from Boone were accepted without doubt or reserve." Warm-hearted and generous and ready at any time to extend favors to those whom he can assist, either in public or private life, he was one of the most popular members of the Senate during his term of service, and he is equally popular with all classes of people with whom he is brought into contact. Senator Anderson was married to Miss Fannie Bowling, daughter of James D. Bowling, of Columbia, Missouri, in 1882, and they have four children.

**Anderson, George W.**, lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, May 22, 1832. He graduated at Franklin College, in his native State, and in 1853 came to Missouri. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1860 was a presidential elector. In the Civil War he served in the Union Army, and in 1864 was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and in 1866 was re-elected to represent the Ninth Missouri District.

**Anderson, James Abram**, presiding judge of the County Court of Johnson County, was born near Lexington, Missouri, June 20, 1838, son of William Henry and Dildama (Dyer) Anderson, both natives of Kentucky. His father came to Missouri in the spring of 1820, locating at Lexington, then nothing but a landing on the river, entered

government land and devoted his life to farming. He was a man of prominence and influence in that community, and in the Black Hawk War was captain of a company which saw active service. He died of cholera in 1851. Judge Anderson's mother's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army from Virginia, and afterward removed to Kentucky. James A. Anderson was educated in the common schools and afterward spent several years on the plains, in the employ of Jones & Cartwright, freighting from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Pike's Peak and New Mexico. In 1861 he began the study of law, but abandoned the idea of professional life on account of the Civil War, and in 1864 engaged in farming and trading in stock, to which he has devoted his life. For eight years he held the office of justice of the peace at Columbus. In 1890 he was elected judge of the county court, and since 1894 has served as the presiding judge, having remained in office continuously for more than ten years and having yet two years to serve. During his incumbency of the office the new courthouse at Warrensburg was contracted for and erected at a cost of \$50,000, and is one of the best buildings in the State, considering its cost. Judge Anderson has always been a consistent Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church, in which he was for several years an elder. For years he was a member of the School Board of Columbus. During recent years he has spent most of his time in Warrensburg, living in practical retirement aside from the performance of his duties as a public officer. He was married, February 16, 1864, to Mary E. Roach, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Thornton Roach, who came to Johnson County about 1858. She died October 21, 1885, leaving seven children, namely, Charles R., a farmer residing near Columbus; Carrie, wife of E. R. Lowrey, residing near Fayetteville; Flora, wife of Charles E. Morrow, prosecuting attorney of Johnson County, residing at Warrensburg; James H., on the home farm; Ella, wife of Dr. J. M. Rice, of Columbus, Missouri; Arthur D. and Willie A. Anderson, on the home farm.

**Anderson, James Isaac**, physician and surgeon, was born April 7, 1850, in Warrensburg, Missouri, son of William Harrison and Mary A. (Davis) Anderson. His father, for many years a merchant and banker, was

one of the most influential and highly respected citizens of Warrensburg. He was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, March 28, 1813. His grandfather, a native of Scotland, settled in Virginia, where he died at the age of one hundred and one years. At the age of twenty years W. H. Anderson mounted a horse and rode all the way to Johnson County, Missouri, which he had decided to make his home. For three years he engaged in any manual labor that presented itself, and for the next two years was engaged as a clerk in the store of James A. Gallaher. In 1838 he removed to Warrensburg, and in 1839 was made deputy sheriff, serving two years. Five years following were spent as clerk in a general store. He then embarked in the general merchandising business for himself, which he continued until 1857, when he sold out with the intention of engaging in farming and stock-raising. But at this time a branch of the Union Bank of Missouri was established at Warrensburg and he was elected cashier, serving until the bank was discontinued in 1862 on account of the war. Fearing that a raid might be made upon Warrensburg, Mr. Anderson took the money in the vaults of the bank, amounting to about \$50,000, and buried it under the hearth of the house on the Cramer farm, now the Root farm, about two and a half miles southeast of Warrensburg. Later on, when he found he would be compelled to join the ranks of the refugees, he removed to St. Louis with his family, carrying the bank's funds with him. At the close of the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Pleasant Hill. In 1869 he returned to Warrensburg and soon afterward assisted in the organization of the Johnson County Savings Bank, in which he served as cashier for two years. Subsequently he engaged in the retail grocery trade. Mr. Anderson served in various public offices. In 1848 he was elected treasurer of Johnson County, occupying that office until rendered ineligible by law. It was largely through his efforts that the management of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was induced to extend its line westward, through Warrensburg instead of through Lexington, as at first projected. His interest in the cause of education is attested by the fact that he served for a long time on the local School Board and contributed to the foundation of Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, this entitling him to the disposition of a scholarship in that insti-

tution. He died December 24, 1892. The education of Dr. James I. Anderson was begun in the public schools of his native town. After a course in the Warrensburg Normal School he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1882. Since that time he has practiced continuously in his present office at Warrensburg. In 1892 and 1893 he took post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic. He is a member of the State and Hodgen District Medical Societies, was pension examiner under both administrations of President Cleveland, and for some time has been local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. During the early years of his professional career he served one term as coroner of Johnson County. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a past master of the Blue Lodge. Since 1897 he has been a member of the board of regents of the State Normal School at Warrensburg. He was married, May 21, 1890, to Elizabeth Plumer, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of M. A. Plumer, now of Warrensburg. They are the parents of four children, Gladys, Plumer, Carrie and Albert M. Anderson. Dr. Anderson's contemporaries accord him a place in the front rank of his profession, in which his work has been attended by unusual success.

**Anderson, John J.,** pioneer merchant and banker, was born January 19, 1813, in Cahokia, Illinois, son of Reuben Anderson, a native of Delaware, and a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Anderson was reared and educated at Belleville, Illinois, and then came to St. Louis, where he was trained to commercial pursuits. In the early years of his business career he was a successful merchant in that city, but in 1842 he met with financial losses which swept away his accumulations and made it necessary for him to begin life anew. After that he became associated with Joseph S. Morrison, of Pennsylvania, in the banking business, was long head of the house of John J. Anderson & Co., and occupied a prominent position among old-time bankers. He was also identified with the building of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the Pacific Railroad, the Iron Mountain Railroad and the North Missouri Railroad. He married, in 1835, Miss Theresa Billon, daughter of Charles L. Billon, of Philadelphia.

**Anderson, Matthew William,** banker, was born December 20, 1836, on the farm of his father, four miles from Independence, Missouri. His parents were George W. and Sally (Stewart) Anderson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky and members of splendid Southern families, whose records for thrift and integrity are spotless. They were married in Kentucky and removed to Missouri in 1836, the year M. W. Anderson was born. They located on the acres that composed the old homestead for so many years, near Independence, and played no small part in the wonderful transformation which caused Western Missouri to blossom from a pioneer wilderness into luxurious cultivation during their years. The son was left upon his own resources early in life, on account of the death of his father, but proved equal to the stern task before him. He received a common school education in the schools of Jackson County, and had a good, practical preparation for the numerous undertakings which were to combine in making his life successful. In 1860 he was elected constable of Blue Township, in Jackson County, defeating six opponents in a race that was hotly contested. In those days the office of constable was equally remunerative with the office of sheriff. It was ably filled by the young man until the edict went forth that officeholders must take the "Gamble oath." That order having been promulgated and Mr. Anderson being unwilling to swear against convictions which came from Southern blood, he gave up the office. In 1862 he went to New Mexico and engaged in the business of overland freighting, in the employ of Irvin, Jackman & Co. He followed that line of work for about six months. After returning to Missouri he became deputy sheriff of Jackson County, in 1868, under Charles Dougherty, and served in that capacity until 1870. Between the time of his return from New Mexico and his acceptance of the office of deputy sheriff he engaged in farming in Jackson County. The Democratic party nominated him for collector of Jackson County, but his first race was followed by defeat, James L. Gray being elected. His second candidacy was successful, however, and in 1872 he was elected collector by a large majority. The oath of office was taken in 1873 and he served as collector four years. During this time, having prospered in financial affairs, he was a silent partner in the banking house of Brown,



Hughes & Co., paid considerable attention to the raising of fine stock and looked after a large ranch which he had purchased in New Mexico. When the Anderson-Chiles Banking Company of Independence was organized he was made president of the concern, and for several years it was one of the strongest private banking houses in western Missouri. In 1889 this bank was nationalized and Mr. Anderson was chosen president. Since that time he has been president of this strong establishment, which is known as the First National Bank, and his reputation as a careful, successful business man is firmly established. Mr. Anderson has large property holdings which require much attention, and not all of his time is devoted to the banking business. He is one of the most prominent dealers in fine cattle in Missouri, and his splendid herd of Bates short-horns which graze on the pastures of his four-hundred acre farm near Independence is considered the standard of its kind. In addition to the office of county collector Mr. Anderson received other honors from the people of his community, serving for eighteen years as a member of the city council of Independence. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and holds the office of senior warden in Trinity Church, Independence. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Julia Daniel, of Jackson County, Missouri. To them two children, daughters, were born. Mrs. Anderson died in 1888. The husband was the second time married in 1892, his bride being Miss Mary W. Ervin, daughter of Colonel Eugene Ervin, of Lexington, Kentucky. Colonel Ervin was a grandson of the distinguished Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay, and of such noble ancestry Mrs. Anderson and her two bright sons, Henry Clay and Matthew William, have reason to be proud.

**Anderson, Samuel Hahnemann,** physician, was born July 8, 1850, at Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio. His parents were Samuel B. and Nancy L. (Davis) Anderson, both natives of Ohio, now residing in Denver, Colorado. The father was descended from a Pennsylvania family, and an immediate ancestor served in the War of 1812; he was a physician and practiced in Lawrence, Kansas, for thirty years. The mother was related to the family to which belonged Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President; her ancestors were North Carolinians, among whom were those who figured in the events of the Revolutionary

War period. The son, Samuel Hahnemann, named for the founder of homeopathy, was a student in a seminary in his native town at the age of eighteen years, when the family removed to Lawrence, Kansas. Here he entered the Kansas State University and continued his education in the classics and the higher mathematics. He did not remain to graduate, but left school to make preparation for entering the medical profession under the tutorship of his father, with whom he had previously read for some years. At a later day he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1876. Immediately thereafter he began practice in connection with his father, and while so engaged became a member of the Kansas Homeopathic Institute, and was for some years a member of the Kansas State Board of Examiners. In May, 1881, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in general practice, in which obstetrics and surgery came to claim a large share of his attention. For one year he was physician to the Children's Home. In the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College he has occupied the chair of surgery, and for a number of years past has been professor of obstetrics. He is a member of the Western Academy of Homeopathy, of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Society, and of the Missouri State Homeopathic Institute. He has frequently read before these societies papers which have attracted wide attention by their literary excellence, as well as their professional merit, and have found publication in various scientific journals. He has made a valuable addition to the appliances of the surgeon, in a splint of his own invention. This is a modification of the well known Hodgen splint; it is double-inclined and counter-balancing, removing all pernicious strain from the injured limb, allowing it the utmost freedom and obviating all necessity for circular bandaging. It has been brought into use by many old-school practitioners, as well as by those of his own department who have seen its practical operations under his own direction, or have heard him exemplify its uses in lectures which he has been called upon to deliver. He has been importuned to apply for a patent and to enter into partnership with surgical instrument manufacturers for its production and marketing, but with conscientious regard for the ethics of the profession he has declined such



overtures. In politics he is a liberal Democrat. Without church connection, he is reverent in disposition, and his personal conduct and relations with his fellow men find their inspiration and government in the great law of human kindness. With a broad and liberally stored mind, he finds his chief delight in the best of literature and in traversing fields, forests and streams untouched by man. Dr. Anderson was married, September 20, 1880, to Miss Julia, daughter of Joel Hostetter, a retired merchant of Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Anderson is highly cultivated, a deeply interested member of leading literary clubs and a gifted artist. Her home is adorned with many gems from her brush, and in china painting her work challenges the admiration of the art lovers of the community.

### **Anderson's Guerrilla Warfare.—**

William, better known as "Bill" Anderson, was one of the most cruel and desperate guerrilla chiefs in Missouri during the Civil War. His field of operations was in the two tiers of counties on the north side of the Missouri River, and his band were almost constantly moving through that region in the years 1863 and 1864, carrying on their business of plundering and killing. It is said that Anderson's mother and sister were arrested for their outspoken Southern sympathies and confined at Kansas City, in an insecure building, which fell, killing several prisoners, among them Anderson's sister; and this was what made him the desperado he became. On the 23d of September, 1864, he and George Todd, another noted guerrilla chief, with one hundred and fifty men, attacked and captured a government train of fourteen wagons while moving under an escort of seventy men of the Third Missouri Militia, Captain McFadden in command, from Sturgeon to Rocheport, in Boone County. The guard was put to flight, leaving eleven Union soldiers and three negroes dead on the ground. The train was plundered of everything the guerrillas could carry off and then burned. Four days afterward Anderson, with Todd, John Thrailkill, David Pool and Holtclaw, all as desperate as himself, with several hundred men, appeared in the vicinity of Centralia, Boone County, seizing horses, robbing the stores and committing other acts of violence. On the arrival of the stage from Columbia they halted it, robbed the passengers of their pocketbooks

and took the horses. On the arrival of the train from St. Louis, Anderson arranged his men on the sides of the track near the depot and took possession of it, robbing the passengers and breaking open the express safe and taking what money there was in it. But all this was as nothing to what followed. There were twenty-three Union soldiers on the train. Anderson took them out, formed them in line under guard in the street, and ordered them shot, an order which was executed as brutally as it was given. Several of the soldiers ran and sought to escape, but the last one of them was overtaken and killed. This bloody work completed, and the depot and the train burned, Anderson, with his band, left the town and entered the woods two miles off. He had hardly departed when Major Johnson, with a battalion of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, entered the town, and on being informed of what had taken place determined to pursue the guerrillas. It was a rash resolution, for Major Johnson's men were poorly mounted and armed only with muskets, while the guerrillas, double in number, were finely mounted, and each of them carried four to six revolvers. On the approach of the Federal force the guerrillas came out of the woods to meet them, and the engagement began with a fierce charge from Anderson's men, which broke the Union line and caused the men to flee in disorder over the prairie. The guerrillas pursued them with pitiless fury, shooting them down with their revolvers as they ran. Major Johnson, Captain Smith and several other officers, with one hundred and thirty-nine men, were killed. In the fall of 1864 Anderson and his band, while in Glasgow, went to the residence of William J. Lewis, a wealthy old Union citizen, and by a course of cruel treatment, knocking him on the head with their pistols, pricking him with knives, firing their pistols in his face and thrusting the muzzles in his mouth, extorted from him and his friends \$5,000. In the latter part of October, one month after the "Massacre at Centralia," Anderson made his appearance in Ray County, and Lieutenant Colonel S. P. Cox, of the Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, who was at Richmond, made a forced march to meet him. He found him near Albany and a battle ensued, Anderson, with three hundred men, raising the Indian yell and charging in full guerrilla style with revolvers upon the Federal line. The brigand chief, with one companion, charged

through the ranks, but was shot dead fifty paces in the rear, a ball having struck him in the head. His companion, supposed to be a son of General James S. Rains, made his escape, and the guerrillas, disconcerted at the loss of their captain, rode off at full speed, pursued for several miles by Colonel Cox's men. Upon Anderson's body was found \$300 in gold, \$150 in United States currency and six revolvers. Hanging from the saddle of the dead guerrilla were several human scalps, mute but effective witnesses of the character of warfare he had waged. His body was taken to Richmond and buried in the cemetery there.

**Anderson, Thomas Lilbourne**, lawyer, was born December 8, 1808, in Greene County, Kentucky, son of David and Jane R. (Bullock) Anderson. Both his parents were born in Albemarle County, Virginia. John Bullock, the father of Mrs. Anderson, was a captain in Washington's army in the Revolutionary War. David Anderson emigrated to Kentucky in 1806, where the subject of this sketch was born. Thomas L. Anderson located in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1830, but two years later removed to Palmyra, where he remained until his death. In 1832 he married Miss Russella Easton, daughter of Colonel Rufus Easton, of St. Charles, Missouri, then an aged lawyer in St. Charles, who had been a delegate in Congress from the Territory of Missouri; also Attorney General. Three sons were born of this union, Rufus Easton Anderson, a well known lawyer of Hannibal, Missouri; Honorable William R. Anderson, of Palmyra, Missouri, and Samuel S. Anderson, who became a prominent lawyer and died at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1869, of disease contracted in the Confederate Army. Colonel Anderson's wife dying, he married, in 1845, Miss Fanny M. Winchell, of Shelby County, Missouri. The Whigs of his county elected him to the Missouri Legislature in 1840, and he then began a long and honorable public career. In 1844 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, refusing, however, to affix his name to the document adopted by that body. It was submitted to a vote of the people and by them rejected. His district elected him to Congress in 1856 as an "American" or "Know-nothing." In 1858 he ran as an independent anti Douglas Democrat and was re-elected, defeating Honorable John

B. Henderson, of Pike County, the Democratic candidate, by a large majority. He served with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his intelligent constituents. In 1861 he retired from Congress to resume the practice of law at his home in Marion County. He was in hearty accord with the South, and from conscientious motives advocated its duty and right to secede. At the special election in April, 1861, he was a secession candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by Colonel Lipscomb. The war breaking out soon after, he was thrown out of practice and retired to private life. He was arrested and placed under bond, and endured much during those troublous times. Colonel Anderson resumed his practice upon the restoration of their rights and privileges to all Missourians. He was able and active, and during his professional career was engaged in most of the leading cases in North Missouri. Of the proceeds of his large and lucrative practice he gave liberally to charities. His integrity was of the strictest sort and not a penny ever found its way into his pocket by any doubtful means. His name stood for all that was noble and honorable. He took an active part in the prohibition movement in Missouri, never touching liquor himself. To benefit mankind was his aim, whether politically or morally. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1833 and was a devout member. The community in which he lived was dear to his heart and his people were justly proud of him. He died March 5, 1885, deeply regretted by all.

**Anderson, William T.**, one of the leading representatives of the grain trade in St. Louis, was born November 24, 1842, in Boone County, Missouri, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Westlake) Anderson. Of Virginia birth and antecedents, his father came from the "Old Dominion" to this State in 1830, and here married Miss Westlake, who was born in Missouri, her parents having been numbered among its pioneer settlers. After receiving a public school education William T. Anderson attended for a time the State University at Columbia, Missouri, leaving that institution to enter the Confederate military service at the beginning of the Civil War. He was a participant in the battles of Boonville, Carthage, Drywood, Lexington and Wilson's Creek, and was taken prisoner by the Federal forces in southwestern Missouri. After the

war he established himself in trade at Columbia, his old home, and after having been engaged in mercantile pursuits there for seven or eight years purchased the Columbia flour mills, which he operated successfully until 1883. This connection with the milling and grain business led up to his embarking in the grain trade on a larger scale, and in the year last named he disposed of his Columbia flour mills and came to St. Louis, where he founded the grain commission house of W. T. Anderson & Co., which was for many years an important factor in the grain trade of St. Louis, continuing in existence until 1893. In that year this firm was dissolved, and since then Mr. Anderson has continued in the grain trade alone, handling each year enormous quantities of farm products and embracing within the field of his operations a wide extent of territory. Conducting his business with rare ability and with strict regard for all the ethics of trade, Mr. Anderson enjoys the unbounded confidence of his patrons and those having business relations with him. He is president of the Farmers' Elevator Company. While he is known to the public chiefly as a business man of high character, whose station in life has been attained through his own earnest and well directed efforts, he has served the people in public and semi-public capacities since he came to St. Louis, demonstrating his fitness for official station, and evidencing also his unusual popularity. In 1891 he was nominated, without solicitation on his part, and without his knowledge, even, of the intention of his party friends, for member of the city council, and as the result of much pressure on the part of these friends, accepted the nomination. At the ensuing election he ran far ahead of his ticket and received the largest majority ever given to a candidate for councilman in the city.

**Andrew County.**—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by Nodaway County, on the east by Gentry and De Kalb, on the south by Buchanan, and on the west by Holt County. It is nearly square and contains an area of 423.63 square miles, or 278,035 acres. The surface is rolling, broken along the streams by deep ravines and abrupt hills. A part of the southern line of the county is on the Missouri River, and at Amazonia, along this line, are bluffs sixty to two hundred feet high. The county

was originally about two-thirds forest and one-third prairie, the latter gently undulating, with a black loam soil, exceedingly fertile and easy of cultivation. Empire Prairie, in the northwest corner of the county, is nearly level and a most attractive farming spot. The county is well watered, the beautiful Nodaway forming the western boundary, the One Hundred and Two River—taking its name from the number of miles in its length—flowing parallel to the Nodaway on the east at a distance of ten to fifteen miles, and the Platte flowing parallel also to the other two in the east. Flowing into the Nodaway are Pedler, Arrapahoe and Lincoln Creeks; and into the One Hundred and Two, Neely's Branch, Long Branch, Riggin Branch and Kelly's Branch. The other important streams are the Muddy, Third Fork, Caples, Hickory, Crooked and Niagara Creeks—all the streams with their affluents running into the Missouri River, after thoroughly watering the county. The Platte and the One Hundred and Two Rivers have good water power, and a number of mills have been erected along them to turn it to profit. Flowing springs of good water abound. The timber, which at one time was extensive and valuable, consisted of black walnut, oak, ash, maple, elm, cottonwood and linden. Every water course ran through forest, and it greatly facilitated the first settlement in providing the settlers with cheap materials for their houses. Limestone is abundant and many quarries are worked; and there are reasons for believing that the county is underlaid with coal. Several mineral springs yielding medicinal waters exist in the county. Andrew County is in the Platte Purchase, included between the original western boundary of the State, which ran due north and south through the mouth of the Kaw River and the Missouri River, and like the other counties of the "Purchase" is admirably adapted to agriculture, nearly the entire surface being tillable. During good seasons the corn yield averages seventy to ninety bushels to the acre. Wheat is the next best crop raised, and oats, rye, barley and grass thrive and yield well. The climate and soil are said to be adapted to tobacco, and it may yet be more extensively cultivated. Apples do well, and so also do the smaller fruits. The abundant grain yields and the rich pasture of the county mark it for stock-raising, and the shipment of cattle is an important business. The surplus products shipped from the



county in the year 1898 were: Cattle, 12,416 head; hogs, 53,262 head; sheep, 8,488 head; horses and mules, 281 head; wheat, 4,831 bushels; corn, 3,929 bushels; hay, 10 tons; flour, 160,000 pounds; lumber, 20,600 feet; logs, 106,800 feet; wood, 5,554 cords; stone, 15 cars; lime, 10,920 barrels; ice, 5 cars; wool, 2,330 pounds; poultry, 182,398 pounds; brick, 10,250; eggs, 60,673 dozen; butter, 38,368 pounds; cheese, 5,740 pounds; tallow, 4,786 pounds; hides and pelts, 43,401; apples, 10,044 barrels. Andrew County was named after Andrew Jackson Davis, of St. Louis, and was organized under an act of the Legislature passed January 29, 1841. The commissioners appointed to select the permanent seat of justice were Elijah Armstrong, of Daviess County; Elijah P. Howell, of Clinton County, and Harlow Hinkston, of Buchanan County. The first term of the county court was held at the residence of Gallant Rains, near the present site of Savannah, on the 9th of March, 1841, Upton Rohrer, Samuel Crowley and William Deakin being justices of the court, and Ezekiel W. Smith, sheriff. Edwin Toole was appointed clerk pro tem.; and Honorable Upton Rohrer was chosen president pro tem. Four townships were established, Jefferson, Nodaway, Jasper and Jackson; Henry Eppler was appointed assessor, and Jonathan Earls, county treasurer. At the second term of the court, held March 29, 1841, ferry licenses were granted to Daniel Toole at the rapids of Nodaway River, and to Andrew Lackey on the Nodaway River. The report of the commissioners on the permanent seat of justice was received and Benjamin K. Dyer was appointed to lay off the site in lots, squares and streets. The Circuit Court of Andrew County was formally organized on the 8th of March, 1841. Honorable David R. Atchison, afterward United States Senator, being judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit to which it was attached, convened the court at the residence of Gallant Rains, where the county court also held its first session, and the following day Peter H. Burnett produced his commission as circuit attorney from the Governor, took the oath and entered upon his duties; Andrew S. Hughes was appointed clerk pro tem.; Ezekiel Smith produced his commission as sheriff from the Governor and was recognized. Andrew S. Hughes, John W. Kelley, Theodore D. Wheaton and Peter H. Burnett were enrolled as attorneys. The pioneer settler in

Andrew County was Joseph Walker, from Kentucky, who had been living in Clay County. He entered the district now known as Lincoln Township and built a round log cabin. This was in 1836, before the Platte Purchase had been acquired. Mr. Walker kept something of a public house for the accommodation of travelers, and built a small mill and a distillery. He lived a long life and was highly esteemed. In 1837 Samuel Crowley, from Georgia, who had lived in Clay County, settled in Jefferson Township and became the pioneer there. He was one of the first judges of the county court. Jephtha and Zepheniah Todd, two brothers, coming from Clay County, settled in the southwest corner of Jefferson Township, in 1837. John Carr, who came from Ohio, settled in Jackson Township in 1837, he being accompanied by Upton Rohrer and Hamilton Smith, the former becoming one of the judges of the first county court, and the latter one of the first physicians in the county. James Officer, who came from Kentucky, settled in Lincoln Township during the same year. The first settler in Rochester Township was Levi Thatcher, who laid a claim on the present site of the village of Rochester in 1838. One of the first settlers in Empire Township was Marshal McQuinn, who located his claim at Flag Springs in 1839. He was from Kentucky and did not live many years in the county. John Riggin, from Virginia, settled on Hackberry Ridge, three miles northwest of Savannah, in 1839, and raised the first crop of wheat in the county. In 1837 Joseph Hurst built a house a few miles northeast of the present site of Savannah and became one of the first settlers in Nodaway Township. He joined the Baptist Church during an early revival, and was said to have been the first person baptized in One Hundred and Two River. The rich lands, the rivers offering good water power, and the abundance of choice game made the settlement of Andrew County easy, and in the year 1844 many families from Kentucky and Tennessee came in, nearly all of them locating on timber lands and near the mill sites. The county in some parts was crowded with game. A few bear were still to be found in the early forties, and deer were to be encountered in herds of a hundred, while wild turkeys, grouse, cranes and ducks were almost without limit. The demand for flour and meal caused the mill sites to be turned to account. Joseph Walker put up a horse mill



on Hackberry Ridge, a few miles from Savannah, at an early day, and shortly afterward Abram Dillon put up a log water mill on Dillon Creek, in Jefferson Township. In 1841 John Lincoln put up a small mill on the creek which bears his name, in Jackson Township. The first lumber made in the county is said to have been sawed with a whipsaw by Spencer Gee, and another man whose name is forgotten. The first steam sawmill was built by a man named Eisaminger in 1848, about three miles north of where Amazonia now stands. The most atrocious crime that ever occurred in Andrew County was the murder of the McLaughlin children, two little girls, aged, respectively, seven and nine years, which was perpetrated on a Sunday afternoon in September, 1884, near Flag Springs. The children had gone to spend part of the day at Thomas Bateman's house, which was a mile and a quarter distant, and at half past 2 o'clock they started home. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they passed the house of Eli Knappenberger, and as they passed were seen and spoken to. That was the last seen of them until 9 o'clock next day, their dead bodies being found, after a night's search by the entire community, in a cornfield. The two bodies were 175 yards apart, one shot through the head, with the body cut open, and the other with her throat cut and shockingly bruised. The sight of the murdered children threw the community into a fury of excitement and the search for the murderer began at once. It was found that half an hour after the children left the Bateman house to go home two boys, Newton Bateman, son of Captain T. Bateman, at whose house they had been visiting, and Harry Knappenberger, started along the same road. After going a short way together they separated, Newton Bateman saying he would go to his uncle, William Bateman, and young Knappenberger continuing on the road over which the girls had passed. The bullet taken from the head of the elder girl was found to fit one of the barrels of a double-barreled pistol dug up near a tree in the Bateman yard, and this directed suspicion to the Bateman family; and when it was learned from a statement made by one of the Bateman daughters that her brother, Oliver, left the house about 2 o'clock on the fatal Sunday afternoon, and did not return until 5 o'clock, the suspicion became so strong that he was arrested and put in jail at Savannah. Additional evidence suffi-

cient to fasten the crime upon the prisoner was brought to light, and he then made a complete confession. He had left home shortly after the girls left his father's house, with malicious intent, and by taking a short cut through the woods intercepted them on the road and enticed them into a cornfield. He shot the elder girl twice, and when the younger one ran off he followed her, caught her and cut her throat and then returned and abused the dead body of the elder one. There was an evident disposition to lynch the prisoner, but no outbreak occurred, and on the 6th of October the trial took place. It was short. The prisoner pleaded guilty, refused to have counsel and asked the court to sentence him and hang him as quickly as possible. Judge Kelly accordingly pronounced the sentence, which was that he should be hanged on the 21st of November, 1884, and the prisoner was executed on that day, mounting the scaffold with a firm step and meeting death without a sign of fear. The first religious services in Andrew County were probably held by Methodist preachers, who began to preach in private houses soon after the settlement began. In Savannah they conducted services in the courthouse. In 1845 Rev. Benjamin Baxter visited the town and was followed by Rev. Jesse Bird, Rev. Mr. Devlin and Rev. W. G. Miller. In 1845 a brick church was erected, Rev. Mr. Baxter preaching the first sermon in it. In 1848 a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Savannah, which held worship in the courthouse and other places until 1870, when, after much delay, a commodious church edifice was erected at a cost of \$7,000, under the pastoral supervision of Rev. Samuel Huffman and Rev. W. J. Martindale. One of the first, probably the very first, church organized in Andrew County was the (New School) Presbyterian organization, at a schoolhouse three miles west of Savannah, on the 7th of August, 1841, by Rev. E. A. Carson, with twenty-four members. In 1842 they opened services in Savannah in the courthouse and worshiped there until 1848, when a brick church was built. The early settlers showed an interest in the subject of education, and schools were provided in the chief settlements as soon as the number of families made it necessary. In 1840 a teacher named Wilson opened a school in Lincoln Township, in a small cabin a short distance northwest of Savannah. Another early school was opened

not long after, six miles west of Savannah, by John D. Boland, who maintained it for several years and enjoyed the reputation of a successful and popular teacher. In 1841 Rev. E. A. Carson taught in the courthouse in Savannah. In 1853 a movement was made to establish a seminary in Savannah, at the head of which was Prince L. Hudgens, an influential and public-spirited citizen, who afterward was elected a member of the State Convention of 1861. After the building had been commenced the enterprise was abandoned through disagreements, and the unfinished edifice afterward became a public district school. In 1872 it was remodeled and enlarged and made a capacious and beautiful building of nine rooms. The report of the county school commissioners for 1899 showed for Andrew County a total of 4,382 pupils; number of teachers employed, 110; number of schools, 87; estimated value of school property, \$74,255; total receipts for school purposes were \$45,843; permanent school fund of the county, \$74,231. The Civil War and the disputes which preceded it in Andrew county were marked by unusual rancor and animosity. In 1856 a Methodist clergyman named Sellers incurred the enmity of the pro-slavery people in Rochester, and he was seized and tarred and feathered, an old citizen named Holland, who attempted to protect him, being shot and killed by the mob. The same year an encounter occurred at Rochester, in which a pro-slavery man named Samuel Simmons was killed by William Hardisty. In the spring of 1861 both sides held meetings on the same day in Savannah, the Union meeting being addressed by Willard P. Hall and ex-Governor R. M. Stewart, of St. Joseph; and the Southern sympathizers by Prince L. Hudgens and others, of Savannah. The stars and stripes were raised on a pole in the public square, and a Palmetto flag from the courthouse cupola. During the day an affray occurred on the public square, in which a young man named Thompson, a Southern sympathizer, was shot in the eye but not killed. In the evening Mr. Hall and Governor Stewart had to flee from the town to escape the mob. Later on the "Northwest Democrat," a Southern paper, at Savannah, was taken by a detachment of Union troops from St. Joseph and the material and press carried off. Several days afterward a company of Southern sympathizers from Camp Highly took possession of the office of the "Plain-

dealer," a Union paper, and carried off the type. Camp Highly was established as a rendezvous for Southern sympathizers to muster into the State Guards, and a camp was established in Gentry County as a rallying point for Unionists by Colonel Craynor. The Union camp, re-enforced by accessions from Iowa, at last marched against the Confederates, who were under command of Colonel J. P. Saunders and Colonel Jefferson Batton, and the latter were forced to leave the county, marching to Lexington, where they joined the army of General Sterling Price. This left the county in possession of the Unionists, and Southern sympathizers were at the mercy of the irregular and irresponsible bands of outlaws calling themselves soldiers, who terrorized the county, warning men to leave. Deeds of blood, with the constant menace which they implied, nearly broke up society for the time being, and made it so unsafe for men of Southern sympathies to live in peace in the county that many families broke up and left, finding temporary or permanent homes in St. Joseph, St. Louis and other places.

There are ten townships in Andrew County, named, respectively, Benton, Clay, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, Monroe, Nodaway, Platte and Rochester. The first railroad enterprise in Andrew County was the Platte County Railroad, to which the county, by a vote of its people, subscribed for \$100,000 stock and issued its bonds in that amount to pay for it. This road, after being built to Savannah, came into the possession of the Missouri Valley Railroad, which afterward became a part of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, which, with its branch, runs through the county in two directions. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy also runs across the southeastern corner of the county. The population of the county in 1900 was 17,332.

**Andruss, Edward**, physician and surgeon, is regarded as one of the most successful homeopathic practitioners in the western part of the State, and the uniformity of his success in the treatment of disease has been instrumental, as an educational force, in enlightening the people on the principles and practice of the school founded by Hahnemann. He was born in Warrensburg, Missouri, October 1, 1863, son of Orville Rice and Wealthy Jane (Cox) Andruss. His father moved to Missouri in 1849 and went to work on a farm in

Centerview Township, Johnson County. In that township he finally purchased a tract of land, upon which he engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, September 28, 1897. He served during most of the Civil War in the Union Army (Missouri State Militia), and among the engagements in which he participated were the battles of Little Blue, Georgetown and Mine Creek. He was ever at his post and attended to all duties, in the face of the enemy, in soldierly fashion and like a true patriot. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church and a highly respected and influential member of society. His wife, whose death occurred at the home of Dr. Andruss, in Holden, July 6, 1900, removed with her parents to Missouri in 1847. Dr. Andruss was reared on the farm and in boyhood obtained a rudimentary education in the country schools. Subsequently he pursued a course in the State Normal School, at Warrensburg, and finally entered the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated in February, 1892. He was then elected assistant teacher in the advanced bookkeeping department. This position he filled until he resigned to return home April 1st. After a careful preparatory course of study in his chosen profession he entered the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, which conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine, March 25, 1897. During his course in college the young doctor's merits were readily recognized and he was elected assistant house surgeon, which position he held for six months, afterward being promoted to house surgeon, remaining one year in this station. Two days later he opened an office in Holden, where he has continued to practice with abundant success, being the only representative of the homeopathic school in that town. Brief as his career has been, it has demonstrated the fact that he is a credit to his profession, and the confidence accorded him is attested by a constantly increasing and remunerative practice. Professionally he is identified with the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, upon whose meetings he is a regular attendant. His fraternal associations are with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and order of the Eastern Star. He is also an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A staunch Republican in politics, he was the candidate of that party for coroner

of Johnson County in 1900, and, though defeated, he headed the ticket by a large vote. He was married, January 30, 1895, to Florence May Allison, daughter of Oscar L. Allison, of Knobnoster, Missouri, a native of Virginia and a Union veteran. Mrs. Andruss was born near Knobnoster, educated at the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and for ten years was engaged in teaching in Johnson County and Harlem, Clay County, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Andruss have three children, Edward Allison and Oakley Bluhm (twins), and Annie Onota Andruss. They have a pleasant home in Holden and are surrounded by a large circle of friends. Dr. Andruss also has a farm in Centerview Township, Johnson County.

**Angels of the Crib.**—A name given to a society formed in May, 1897, by the friends and Sisters of St. Ann's Catholic Foundling Asylum of St. Louis, to provide for the maintenance of that institution.

**Annapolis.**—A town on Big Creek, in Union Township, Iron County, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, twenty miles south of Ironton. It contains two hotels, two sawmills, a flouring mill and about a half dozen other business houses. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

**Anniston.**—A village in St. James Township, Mississippi County, on the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, eight miles south of Charleston. It has Methodist and Christian Churches, flouring mill, lumber and stave factory, medicine manufactory and three general stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Anti-Bentonism.**—The reopening of the slavery agitation that followed the Mexican War, growing out of the question of admitting slavery into the new territory acquired from Mexico, was attended in Missouri by a rupture in the Democratic party, which had maintained unbroken ascendancy in the State from the time of its admission into the Union. The fifth senatorial term of Thomas H. Benton, who had been the unchallenged leader of his party in the State, as well as United States Senator for nearly thirty years, was drawing to its close; and as Colonel Benton's speeches in the Senate and his controversy with John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, clearly placed him against allowing slavery to be introduced



into any part of the new territory, a powerful organized movement was made to overthrow his leadership. The contest in Missouri was part of the contest in the whole country. The slavery question was at the bottom of it, and as all the States in the Union were successively defining their position, the Missouri Legislature felt called upon to do so too. Accordingly, on the 15th of January, 1849, the famous "Jackson resolutions" were reported to the Senate at Jefferson City by Senator Claiborne F. Jackson, of Howard County, afterward Governor of the State. These resolutions denied the authority of Congress to pass laws that would "affect the institution of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories"; asserted that "the right to prohibit slavery in any territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their Constitution for a State government," and declared that "in the event of the passage of any act of Congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slave-holding States in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism." Missouri's Senators in Congress were instructed, and her representatives requested to act in conformity with these resolutions. The passage of the resolutions imparted increased fury to the contest. Colonel Benton denounced them and appealed to the people, and on the 26th of May, at Jefferson City, made a speech in which he asserted that the resolutions contained the germ of nullification and disunion; that they were firebands, and that they not only contemplated a rupture of the Union, but pledged Missouri to cast its fortunes with the slave States in the division. He traveled over a large portion of the State making speeches, and his unsparing personal denunciation of the leaders in the movement against him made the quarrel bitter and relentless. The opposition against him was formidable, embracing nearly all the prominent Democrats in the State outside of St. Louis, and many in St. Louis. Colonel Benton's colleague in the Senate, David R. Atchison, was conspicuous in it, and so were Robert M. Stewart, Trusten Polk and Claiborne F. Jackson, each of whom afterward became Governor of the State; James S. Green and Lewis V. Bogy, each of whom afterward became

United States Senator, and James H. Birch, John B. Clark, Sr., Carty Wells and William C. Jones, all prominent in the councils of the Democratic party and skilled in debate. The Democratic party was rent in twain, the two factions being known as Benton and anti-Benton, the latter recognized as advocates of the Calhoun theory on the subject of admitting slavery into the territories, and making common cause with the other slave-holding States in measures of defense against anti-slavery legislation. Indeed, so conspicuous was the person of Colonel Benton in controversy that the Whigs, the minority party in the State, came to be recognized as Benton Whigs and anti-Benton Whigs, according as their sympathies were with one or the other faction of their opponents. Anti-Bentonism was predominant outside St. Louis, while in the city Frank P. Blair, Jr., and John D. Stevenson, successfully maintained the fortunes of their veteran chief. When the election for Senator came on in January, 1851, the contest was protracted over ten days and through forty ballots, resulting at last in the choice of Henry S. Geyer, an anti-Benton Whig, through the support of a number of anti-Benton Democrats. This was the end of Colonel Benton's ascendancy in Missouri, which he had maintained since 1820. The following year he was chosen to represent the St. Louis district in Congress, and in 1856 he stood as independent candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Trusten Polk, and this terminated his public career.

**Anti-Horse Thief Association of Missouri.**—This body was organized in the winter of 1862-3 at Luray, Clark County, by David McKee, George N. Sansom and other prominent and influential citizens, David McKee being the first president. Its object is declared to be "the better protection of ourselves against the depredations of thieves, robbers, counterfeiters, incendiaries, tramps, and all other criminals," and it pledges its members to "co-operate with and assist the civil authorities in the capture and protection of all such offenders, and to aid each other in the recovery of stolen property." It is a part of and acts with the National Anti-Horse Thief Association. The officers are a State president, State vice president, State secretary, State treasurer, State marshal and State organizer, chosen every year, and holding office for one

year. An annual meeting is held on the third Wednesday in October, except such years as the national order meets in Missouri, when the State association meets at the same place on the following day. It has subordinate orders in other counties, all subject to the State association. Each subordinate order keeps a "black book," in which are recorded the names and places of residence of suspicious characters and known criminals; and there is also a book in which is recorded a minute description of all horses and mules owned by members of the order. The association has power to levy an ad valorem tax on the personal property of members to defray expenses incurred in an emergency. The order is secret and has its signs and passwords.

**Anti-Poverty Society.**—See "Single Tax League."

**Appleton.**—A village on Apple Creek, in the northern part of Cape Girardeau County, formerly known as Apple Creek. There was made one of the earliest settlements in the county. It has a population of about 100.

**Appleton City.**—A city of the fourth class, in St. Clair County, on the Parsons branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, twenty-five miles northwest of Osceola, the county seat. It has a public school, including a high school, and is the seat of Appleton City Academy, a coeducational, non-sectarian school, with four teachers and 124 pupils, occupying property valued at \$3,000. Newspapers are the "Journal," Republican, and the "Herald," Democratic. The churches are Baptist, Christian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist, South, and Presbyterian. There are an operahouse, a public library, two banks, flourmill and an elevator. In 1899 the population was 1,800. The town was platted in 1868 by William M. Prior, under the name of Arlington. It developed but little until 1870, when it was replatted under its present name.

**Arbela.**—An incorporated town on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, eight miles east of Memphis, in Scotland County. It has a public school, two churches, a flouring mill, hotel and a small number of stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Arcadia.**—A village in Arcadia Township, Iron County, one mile south of Ironton and eighty-nine miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It had its origin in 1849, when the Arcadia High School was established, which is now the Ursuline Academy and one of the flourishing institutions of the State under the direction of the Ursuline Sisters. It contains two general stores. The first stores in the township were established by Ezekiel Matthews and Smith & Lave. In 1847 a steam mill was built. In 1859 a paper called the "Prospect" was established, but later was moved to Ironton and discontinued. The place is a popular summer resort. The population is about 300.

**Arcadia College.**—A school chartered by the State Legislature and located at Arcadia, Iron County, Missouri. It succeeded the Arcadia High School, founded in 1849. About 1870 a large four-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$40,000, and for a few years the school was run under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was a financial failure, and about 1878 the property was acquired by the Ursuline Sisters, and since has been a successful Catholic institution, under the name of Ursuline Academy. The academy has a library of 1,200 volumes.

**Archaeology.**—To all those who delight in delving into the mysteries of antiquity the most interesting features of the archaeology of St. Louis and the adjacent region have always been the extensive earthworks constructed by a prehistoric race of people designated as the "mound-builders." A writer who visited St. Louis in 1810 says there were at that time nine of these mounds on the site of the city, the most conspicuous being that known as the "Big Mound," which did not disappear until the year 1869. On the opposite side of the river was a famous group of these ancient tumuli, which have become known as the "Cahokia Mounds," Monk's Mound—so-called because it was for some years the site of an institution founded by Trappist monks—being one of the most interesting of the group. Says a writer in Scharf's History of St. Louis: "There can be no rational doubt of the artificial character of the mounds in the Mississippi Valley. There can equally be no rational doubt that mound-

builders were very different in their habits and manners of life from the wild Indians of the present day. The latter are nomads; the former dwelt in towns and cities, had temples, fortifications, and permanent structures of great extent. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico approach to what we may conceive to have been the habits of this race, but it can not be determined, and perhaps never will, that these Indians are the descendants of the prehistoric race which, at a very remote period, peopled the Mississippi Valley from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies, and from Lake Superior to the Gulf. As to the genuineness of their remains, however, all doubt must be set aside. Drift, erosion, loess, —no possible geological hypothesis can set aside the facts which prove these remains to be the work of man. This was proved long ago by Thomas Jefferson, Bishop Madison and Dr. Barton. The works of the mound-builders comprise fortifications, of which there are almost innumerable examples throughout the great valley, barrows, or places of burial, and mounds or pyramids. The fortifications are usually such an intrenched bank as we might suppose to have been thrown up to guard and make firm the base of a stockade or a row of palisades. The barrows were the ordinary burial mounds of savages, found always in the vicinity of a village site. The mounds are more elaborate, perhaps more ancient, larger, and may have served for temples, burial places, forts, or all three together." Of the mounds and mound-builders of this region, Wills de Haas has written as follows: "Two grand groups of ancient tumuli loom up on the broad surface of the American Bottom. They are distant from the central figures about six miles, but connected by a series of smaller mounds, forming a continuous chain, and constituting one grand and extensive system of tumular works—unequaled for size, number and interesting features on either of the subcontinents of America. One of these groups stands within the city limits, and adjacent to East St. Louis; the other six miles to the northeast, lying chiefly north of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. These are connected, a series of tumuli stretching along Indian Lake and Cahokia Creek; the entire system, including those along the bluff, numbering over two hundred. These, collectively, present a vast city of mounds in ruin. They undoubtedly constituted the seat of a

great power—a community a little less populous, perhaps, than that now centering within an area of twenty miles of the modern metropolis of the West. The upper group, containing the most important monuments, was doubtless the citadel of the ancient empire. It comprises over sixty mounds, arranged with great system, and in marked position toward each other. The great mound constituting the principal feature is supported by four elevated squares and numerous large tumuli of manifest importance in the system. The mounds comprising these respective groups are conical, ellipsoidal, square, and parallelogram. Some are perfect cones, others the frustrum. They vary in height from five to ninety feet, in some instances presenting an angle of nearly sixty degrees. They are all of earth taken from the surrounding plain or bluff, and constructed with symmetry, neatness and manifest design. It is claimed as a noticeable fact that corresponding excavations can be observed near most of the mounds. I have noticed this quite marked in some instances, but only in such localities where the vegetable mould was found underlaid with a deposit of sand. With their rude implements and facilities for removing the soil the mound-builders could not make heavy excavations, but would rather avail themselves of that most readily removed. I have failed to detect near any of these mounds the fosse so frequently noticed near the Ohio Valley tumuli. They compared in general external appearance, internal structure and arrangement with the ancient tumuli of other parts of the country, except those of an elliptical type. This class occurs more frequently here than elsewhere. The square mounds find counterparts in the elevated squares at Marietta, Ohio. A general design is manifest in all the ancient earthworks of America. In the Ohio Valley they are found in connected systems. In the Mississippi Valley, or in that part lying opposite this city, they occur alone in tumular erections, arranged in groups, with outstanding guards, system and unmistakable design. The remains of art found among these mounds—stone implements, fictilia, etc.—indicate a knowledge quite equal to, if not in advance of, art remains from the mounds of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, etc. There is a decided difference between some of their stone implements, which will be more particu-



larly noticed hereafter. This fact induces the belief that they belong to a different people. As to the object of the mound, without attempting to advance a hypothesis based on incomplete observations, it may be safely assumed that all mounds, wherever, whenever or by whomsoever constructed, were primarily designed as places of sepulture. This we read alike in the simple and often scarcely distinguishable tumuli in the valley of the Mississippi or the isles of Britain, as we do in the huge tumuli on the Cahokia or the vast earthen and megalithic monuments of Northern Europe or the valley of the Nile. They are often devoted to other uses, but the first great purpose was sepulchral. They doubtless often served a triple purpose—tomb, temple, dwelling-place. The large square works possibly supported the houses of important personages, or picketed around as places of defense. The great mound probably supported the principal temple, also the house of their cazique or king. Others served as guard-posts, and still others as places of defense." The writer in Scharf's History before quoted further says: "The early inhabitants on the Mississippi had three modes of burial, inhumation in a horizontal position, the body having a regular grave, generally stone-lined; inhumation in a standing or sitting position; and cremation, the body burnt and the ashes and carbonized bones preserved in a vase or urn. Many cinerary urns have been discovered in the course of the exploration of barrows and mounds. All the art and industrial remains of the mound-builders show them to have belonged to what is called the Stone Age. But few metallic remains have been found in the mounds of St. Louis and the American Bottom, and these only copper and for ornament. Various curved shells have been found, showing the use of wampum and the fact that the mound-builders had intercourse with the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean. The mound-builders had attained great proficiency in working stone. Their weapons are often of exquisite design and perfect workmanship. Their tools were rude, chisels and hatchets, hammers and knives, of granite, hornblende, nephrite, and their arrow-heads, spear-points, knives, fluting instruments, etc., are of quartz of every grade, from black chert to opalescent chalcedony. . . . The pottery found in connection with the mounds of St. Louis and

the American Bottom presents a great number of curious and instructive examples of the fictile art. Mr. de Haas thinks that the ancient potter of the Mississippi Valley was but little inferior in skill to the potters among the ancient Egyptians. The mound-builder did not use the potter's wheel; his ware was all hand-made; and much of it was only sun-dried or fire-baked in a very inadequate and inefficient manner. Two or three different styles of manufacture have been discovered—one, a breccia of clay and pulverized mussel-shell or white spathic carbonate of lime. The ware is of irregular thickness, tough and capable of resisting the effects of moisture, dilation and shrinking. The ornamentation is neat and plain, rude lines, dots, chevrons, and zigzags being the chief patterns. The vessels found comprise urns, vases, cups, dishes, etc., and some of them have handles made in imitation of familiar animals. They are chiefly mortuary in their purposes, it is probable. . . . A. J. Conant divides the mounds of Missouri and the American Bottom into four general classes, burial mounds, caves, or artificial caverns; sacrificial or temple mounds; garden mounds; and miscellaneous works. He first considers mounds in their relations to town sites, producing very good evidence from the explorations of Dr. Beck, in 1822-3, that St. Louis was a town site with numerous sacrificial and burial mounds. In Dr. Beck's diagram we find two square pyramids, three large conical mounds, and six smaller cones forming a rude parallelogram, the Big Mound covering its left flank at a distance of six hundred yards. The late Colonel John O'Fallon's mansion, on the Bellefontaine Road, was built on one of these Indian mounds, and he reported that, in excavating the foundation, human bones by the cart-load, with stone axes and arrow-heads in great numbers, were taken out. The woods west of the dwelling were full of small mounds, thrown up apparently by the mound-builders as sites for their houses, all having hearth-places, where in were vestiges of charcoal and ashes. Mr. Conant looks upon the Big Mound of St. Louis as a typical burial ground. If its magnitude and the size of its vault is to be taken for a standard, he thinks it would seem to have been the tomb of the most holy prophet or the royal race. The sepulchral chamber within it, which long ago fell in, was of unknown length, but could be traced for seventy-

two feet. The manner of its construction seems to have been as follows: The surface of the ground was first made perfectly level and hard; then the walls were raised, with an outward inclination, made compact and solid, and plastered over with moist clay. Over these a roof was formed of heavy timbers, and above all the mound was raised, of the desired dimensions. The bodies were placed evenly upon the floor of the vault, a few feet apart, equidistant from each other, their feet toward the west. A great number of beads and shells were found mingled with the black mould that enveloped the bones. These beads, identical with those found in the Ohio mounds, are cut, according to Professor Foster, from the shell of the busyon, of the Gulf of Mexico, though some are made of the common mussel-shells of the neighborhood. . . . The great Monk's Mound at Cahokia is looked upon as the most perfect specimen of a temple mound in the United States. It is better preserved and the most finished model we have of the forms of the Mexican *teocallis* and the temples of Yucatan. On the top of these mounds, in one corner, was always a smaller elevation, upon which the sacred fire was kept burning, and in front of which all sacrifices were made. The garden mounds, small, flat elevations, Mr. Conant thinks, were thrown up by the mound-builders for the cultivation of maize and other crops. In thin lands a richer soil was thus obtained; in flat lands the disaster of floods and moisture were avoided. It is possible also that the edges of these garden mounds were defended by stakes, to prevent them from being tramped down by the deer and the immense herds of bison which roamed everywhere. . . . Among the potteries found in the Missouri mounds are drinking vessels, moulded in the form of owls, of gourds, etc. Dr. Foster, in his excursus upon the prehistoric races of North America, thinks that the mound-builders attained a perfection in the ceramic arts that places them far ahead of the people of the Stone and Bronze Ages in Europe. 'We can readily conceive,' he says, 'that in the absence of metallic vessels, pottery would be employed as a substitute, and the potter's art would be held in the highest esteem. From making useful forms, it would be natural to advance to the ornamental.' The commonest forms of the mound-builders' pottery represent kettles, cups, water-jugs, pipes, vases. They ornamented the surfaces of

these with curved lines and fretwork, and moulded them or their parts in the image of birds, quadrupeds, and the human figure. The clay which they used was finely tempered and did not crack or warp in baking. Some of their designs are said to be true to nature, tasteful, and show a degree of refined feeling which approximates to the sense of beauty. Some of the human figures indicate a study of the living model and a distinction of form and attitude such as reveal, in a rudimentary fashion, the artistic feeling. . . . All the evidence in regard to this prehistoric race which has been so far collected tends to show: 1. That the mound-builders had an organized automatic government, in which the individual was merged in the state, and thus their rulers could undertake and complete the great works, the remains of which are found in this age. 2. The mound-builders were a laborious people. Nothing but the united labor of many thousands of men could accomplish such great works as have survived the leveling influence of time through thousands of years. 3. The mound-builders were not nomads, but had fixed habitations. 4. They were numerous and gregarious, dwelling in populous cities, as attested by the grouping of the mounds. 5. The mound-builders were acquainted with many of the practical arts of civilized life. They smelted copper, wrought stone, moulded clay into useful forms, built houses, reared mounds, which, like those of Otolum, Uxmal, Palenque, and San Juan Tectihuacan, were no doubt temple-crowned in the distant past. They manufactured salt, made cloth, and had vessels fitted for many uses. They cultivated the soil, raised corn, melons, pumpkins and squashes, and subsisted in a large degree on the fruits of the earth."

(See also "Aboriginal Antiquities," "Mound-Builders" and "Indian Mounds.")

**Archie.**—A village in Cass County, on the Lexington & Southern Division of the Missouri Pacific Railway, thirteen and one-half miles south of Harrisonville, the county seat. It has a school, a Congregational Church and a local newspaper, the "News." In 1899 the population was 350.

**Architects, American Institute of.** A national organization of the architects of the United States, which came into existence in the city of New York, and was char-

tered March 19, 1867. The St. Louis chapter of this national organization was chartered March 8, 1890. The objects of the institute are to unite in fellowship the architects of the country, to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of their profession, and to establish a proper standard by which the practice of architects may be regulated in the different localities where chapters exist. The St. Louis chapter has adopted a code of ethics governing the professional conduct of its members, strict adherence to which is essential to retention of membership. This code of ethics provides that no member shall be a party to a building contract except as owner; that no member shall guarantee an estimate of cost; and that soliciting employment by advertising or the display of signs on buildings in course of erection shall be held to be unprofessional. Efforts have been made by the St. Louis chapter of architects belonging to the American Institute to secure the enactment by the Missouri Legislature of a law licensing and regulating the practice of architects, and it has already secured changes and modifications in various ordinances relating to building operations in St. Louis. In 1898 there were thirty active members and five honorary members of this chapter.

#### **Architectural Club, St. Louis.**—

This club was organized in May of 1894, under the name of the St. Louis Sketch Club. In 1896 the club adopted a new constitution, under which it confined itself to the study of architecture and the allied arts. The society is composed of architects, draftsmen, artists, engineers and others interested in, or identified with, architecture and the kindred arts. Meetings of the society are held at regular intervals, study classes are conducted under its auspices, and monthly receptions are held, which are open to the public. A volume of over two hundred pages, compiled under the auspices of the club, and entitled "Building Laws of the City of St. Louis," was published in 1898. At the beginning of the year 1899 there were one hundred and thirty members of the club, and its meeting place was at 918 Locust Street.

**Archives.**—"The documents deposited in the archives of the French and Spanish days of St. Louis comprise concessions or

grants, deeds, leases, marriage contracts, wills, inventories, powers of attorney, agreements, and many miscellaneous documents pertaining to individuals. These papers were always executed in the presence of the Governor, or, in his absence, in the presence of his official representative, and were left for safety in the custody of the government authorities; and, as at least nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of that day could not read, much less write their names, but made their signatures with a cross, as is evidenced by an examination of them, they were deemed safer in the keeping of the government than in the possession of the individuals to whom they mostly belonged. At the date of the execution of these papers no other record was made of them than to register them alphabetically under proper heads on sheets of foolscap paper, loosely stuck together for the purpose, and at the close of the administration of each successive Governor this alphabetical list of his official acts was certified to by him in person, and together with the documents themselves handed over into the possession of his successor in the government; and it was not until after the country had passed into the possession of the United States that these loose sheets were stitched together in the order of their dates, the last of the series being that of Captain Amos Stoddard, who acted in the capacity of Civil Governor for the United States until September 30, 1804, and who, perhaps not being authorized, or not deeming it advisable to make any change in the *modus operandi* in regard to these matters, pursued the same course as his predecessors under the former dominations.

"Of these documents there were over three thousand, many of which still remain in the recorder's office in St. Louis to the present day. When, at the change of the government, March 10, 1804, these documents, together with such books and papers of the old French and Spanish authorities as related to concessions of lands and lots, came into the possession of the authority of the United States, they consisted of six small books of ordinary foolscap size, containing about three quires each, called the 'Livres Terriens' (land books), in which were entered the concessions or grants of lands and lots, and four smaller books in size, with leather covers, in which were recorded about three thousand documents, between the years 1797 and 1799.



"What are now designated as the 'Archives' comprise six large volumes, in which are copied the most important of the foregoing three thousand documents, particularly all those relating to real property, lands, lots and houses, and of a personal nature. These record-books were commenced in November, 1816, twelve years after the change of government, when the country began to increase in population from abroad, and a consequent increase in the value of lands and lots pointed out to individuals the safety of having their titles recorded, and for some years thereafter only those were put on record whose owners were willing to pay the fees for recording the same."

FREDERICK L. BILLON.

**Arkoe.**—A hamlet of one hundred inhabitants in White Cloud Township, Nodaway County, five and a half miles south of Maryville. It was laid out by Dr. P. H. Talbott and S. K. Snively in 1874, Dr. Talbott taking the name from the book, "Twenty Thousand Miles Under the Sea." It is beautifully located a quarter of a mile west of the One Hundred and Two River. It has two churches—Methodist Episcopal and Christian.

**Armour, Andrew Watson,** for many years conspicuously identified with the commercial and financial development of Kansas City, was born in 1829, in Madison County, New York. His parents were Danforth and Julia Ann (Brooks) Armour, both of Scotch-Irish descent, who were school teachers in early life. The father was a man of indomitable energy and sterling integrity, qualities which found fitting counterpart in the great intelligence and force of character of the mother. These combined parental traits were transmitted in remarkable degree to their sons, five of whom entered upon business life and became world-renowned for the magnitude and success of their great enterprises. But one of the brothers is now living—Herman O., a prominent business man of New York City. Philip D. was the head of the renowned Armour Packing Company of Chicago. Simeon B. and Andrew Watson, both deceased, founded the family interests in Kansas City. Joseph Francis, also, deceased, was interested in the packing business in Milwaukee and Chicago. Charles Eugene, the only one of the brothers who did not engage in commercial affairs, died while in the military service of his

country during the Civil War. Andrew W., second of the brothers, was reared on the home farm in New York, and his education was limited to that afforded by the district schools and an unpretentious academy. His training and tastes inclined him to farm life, which he pursued successfully until he was approaching his fiftieth year, when his life found new direction, and he entered upon a career altogether foreign to his previous habits and thought. In 1870 his older brother, Simeon B. Armour, founded in Kansas City a branch of the Chicago packing business conducted by Philip D. Armour. At their solicitation their brother, Andrew W., went to Kansas City in 1878 and became associated with them in the organization of the Armour Packing Company, successors to a partnership firm, with which he remained officially connected until the time of his death. As an adjunct to the business, in association with his brothers, he organized the Armour Brothers' Banking Company, of which he became president and manager. The situation was unpromising, and few aside from those immediately interested had faith in the enterprise. A disastrous bank failure had recently occurred, and local finances were apparently hopelessly disorganized. Besides, President Armour was a stranger, and was totally inexperienced in banking affairs. That one of his years and previous occupation could so readily adapt himself to a new pursuit, under such discouraging conditions, and accomplish such phenomenal success, was a marvel in the history of a city of wonderful achievements. He held closely to a purely commercial business, aiding to the fullest of his ability all legitimate business enterprises, but resolutely holding aloof from the visionary and speculative. With accurate discernment of existing conditions, and acute perception of men, he afforded aid to many business houses during periods of great financial stringency, at the same time adding largely to the prestige and resources of his bank and establishing himself in the estimation of the business community as a master of finance. In 1887 impaired health warned him to retire from active life, and January 2, 1888, he effected the consolidation of the Armour Brothers' Banking Company with the Midland National Bank, in which he became vice president and director. The success attending his financial operations is discerned in the fact that the quarter million dollars capital



*Wm. H. H. H.*





with which he began business had brought to him deposits amounting to two and one-half million dollars at the end of his ten years' management. His activity was not restricted to banking and packing interests, but he gave liberal aid to various enterprises conducive to the interests of the city. He was an organizing member and president of the Land Title Company of Kansas City, a corporation which, during the most important period of the growth of the city, facilitated real estate transactions by safeguarding titles through examination, guaranty, and legal defense when controverted. He was also among the organizers of the Missouri River Packet Company, which at great cost established a river freight service and maintained it until adequate railway concessions were secured. He was an incorporator and the treasurer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which laid the foundations for the present extensive local transit service. He was among the most enterprising and sagacious members of the Kansas City Club, and was the honored president of that body. He was a regular attendant upon the services of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a member. His death occurred from heart failure, May 28, 1892, at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where he was seeking recuperation. The fervent expressions from local pulpits, and touching tributes paid by the press and commercial organizations, proclaimed that no death since that of his intimate friend, Kersey Coates, had excited such universal mourning, or brought to so many a sense of personal bereavement. The great successes of his life, accomplished through wholly irreproachable means, were held up as a lasting incentive to honest effort and strict integrity, and his simplicity and sincerity of character as assurance that the highest type of old-school manhood was preservable in spite of the exactions of immense concerns and the intense activities of modern business life. Unassuming in deportment, he aided commercial and benevolent enterprises for the sake of the good to be accomplished, regardless of preferment or praise, while out of his great-heartedness he was glad to be the confidant of young men, and aided many to enter upon active and successful business careers. In all his relations he was a power for good, exerting a salutary influence in the community, not only through its commercial channels, but in its moral life. Mr. Armour was

married, May 10, 1853, to Miss Adeline H. Simonds, who survives, making her home in Kansas City. Of this marriage were born two sons—Kirkland B., April 10, 1854, and Charles W., June 10, 1857. The family policy was strictly adhered to in their training. After receiving a liberal education, Kirkland B. Armour entered the service of the Armour Packing Company, and was engaged in turn in all departments of the business, purchasing cattle on the range, marketing the product and assisting in every detail of packing-house labor and office work. After the death of his father he was placed in his present position as president and general manager of the company. He was married, April 27, 1881, to Miss Annie P. Hearne. Of this marriage were born Andrew Watson, Lawrence Hearne, Kirkland B., Jr., and Mary Augusta Armour. Kirkland B., Jr., died in infancy. Charles W. Armour entered the house later than did his brother; he now occupies the positions of first vice president and treasurer. He was married, June 3, 1885, to Miss Annie Magie, who died January 4, 1889. In 1895 he married Miss Rebecca B. Camp. In addition to the management of the great business known by their family name, the brothers are actively concerned in the directories of many of the most important enterprises entering into the commercial and financial relations of Kansas City, including railroads, streets railways, electric light companies, banking houses and manufacturing industries, maintaining in conduct of all the strict ideas of probity and the liberal progressiveness which characterized their family predecessors and associates.

**Armour, Simeon Brooks**, banker and a man very prominently identified with the industrial interests of the West, was born February 1, 1828, at Stockbridge, New York, and died March 29, 1899, at his home in Kansas City, Missouri. He was the son of Danforth and Julia Ann (Brooks) Armour, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the eldest of a family composed of six sons and two daughters. Brought up on a farm, he was given an opportunity early in life to learn the lessons of thrift and industry, and it may be said, in the light of his great achievements in the commercial world, that he learned those lessons well. He received a common school education and attended the seminary at Cazenovia, New York. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in

business for himself and entered upon a career that was marked by continued successes throughout his useful life. During the first four years of this practical experience he was a partner in the ownership of a woolen mill at Stockbridge, New York. At a later time, with others, he purchased the plant and converted it into a distillery. After being thus engaged for five years he disposed of his interest in the establishment and returned to farming. In the fall of 1870, desirous of casting his lot in the great West, for which such a promising future was held out, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and entered into the packing business with his brother, Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, Illinois. The wonderful growth of the house established by the Armours is too well known to require lengthy recounting in this connection. The plant at Kansas City, under the name of the Armour Packing Company, was given over to the management of S. B. Armour, and how well that trust was discharged is shown in the fact that the house grew to be the second largest in the world, exceeded only by the great Armour plant in Chicago. In 1871 the first building of the present plant was erected, and since that time the growth of the establishment has been steady and unbroken. The packing industry was one of the broad foundation stones for Kansas City's present material strength, and Mr. Armour stood at the head of those who received the thanks and merited the gratitude of a progressive, loyal people. For eleven years he was vice president of the Armour Brothers' Banking Company. This institution was succeeded, in 1888, by the Midland National Bank, of which Mr. Armour was elected president. He was one of the organizers and vice president of the Interstate National Bank, located in the Exchange building at the Kansas City stock yards; was a director in the New England Safe Deposit & Trust Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Kansas City Stock Yards Company and the Union Stock Yards Company of Denver, Colorado. Shortly after the death of Mr. Armour a beautiful memorial was prepared by the members of the Kansas City Board of Park Commissioners, of which he was a most faithful and enthusiastic member. This memorial contained resolutions expressing appreciation of his high character and of the enthusiasm, deep interest, strict integrity and devotion to duty which distinguished his

labors in behalf of Kansas City. The resolutions were signed by August R. Meyer, Adriaance Van Brunt, Robert Gillham and J. K. Burnham, and constituted a tribute that will long be cherished by his friends and the members of his family. Mr. Armour was married in 1856 to Margaret E. Klock, of Vernon, New York. Their church affiliations were with the Presbyterians. To every worthy cause he was a generous donor, and many a movement and institution received encouragement at his hands at a time when the clouds of threatened failure hung low. Mrs. Armour is an active woman in philanthropic work, and is a leader in many of the important efforts that are made to ameliorate the unhappy condition of the sick and poor. She is the president of the Woman's Christian Association, whose present work is the management of the Children's Home, a noble institution described elsewhere in this work, and to which Mr. Armour gave \$50,000.

**Armstrong.**—An incorporated village in Prairie Township, Howard County, thirteen miles northwest of Fayette, on the Chicago & Alton Railway. It was first settled in 1879 and has a good public school, Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Presbyterian Churches. Its business interests consist of a hotel, two banks, an elevator and mill, a newspaper, the "Herald," and about twenty-five other business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1890, 248; 1899 (estimated), 600.

**Armstrong, Andrew Stice**, who has gained prominence in southeastern Missouri, both as a business man and public official, was born August 4, 1833, in Jersey County, Illinois, son of Maurice and Elizabeth (Sims) Armstrong, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The elder Armstrong was born in the year 1800 and died in 1875, and his wife was born in 1805 and died in 1880. At an early age Maurice Armstrong went with his parents to Illinois, which was then a Territory. There he grew up, and during the years of his active life was engaged in farming on an extensive scale. He was a man much esteemed by his fellow citizens and for some years served as county judge of Jersey County, Illinois. Andrew S. Armstrong, his son, who was one of a family of twelve children, grew up in Illinois and was educated in the old-time

private schools of that State. Until 1861 he lived on a farm and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, but in that year he went to Girard, Illinois, and in company with one of his brothers engaged in a general merchandising business at that place. After spending seven years at Girard he returned to Jersey County and resumed farming operations, at the same time conducting a country store near his home. In 1880 he came to Missouri and settled in Butler County, where he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits exclusively until 1888. His identification with the farming interests, and his thorough knowledge of merchandising as well, caused him to be selected at that time as business manager of the Farmers' Alliance Co-operative Association, whose stores were located in Poplar Bluff. He was admirably fitted for this position, and during the two years that he had charge of the affairs of the association it was remarkably prosperous and paid good dividends to the promoters of the enterprise and members of the association. His rigid honesty and business sagacity were recognized by all with whom he was brought into contact, and as merchant and farmer he was equally successful. In later years he has been chiefly interested in farming operations and in promoting the interest of the farmers of Butler County. Early in his career as a citizen of that county his fitness for official position was recognized, and from 1883 to 1885 he served as a judge of the county court. He was also appointed to superintend the building of the county jail, and in this connection he rendered valuable services to the people among whom he has now lived for twenty years. Later he was chosen a justice of the peace and proved himself a capable and efficient magistrate. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, and from time to time he has rendered effective services in promoting the welfare and success of his party. He is a member of the Masonic order and is much esteemed by those associated with him in that mystic brotherhood. In 1856 Judge Armstrong married Miss Martha L. Everts, a native of Vermont, and they have had six children, five of whom are living.

**Armstrong, David H.,** United States Senator, was born October 21, 1812, in Nova Scotia, and died in St. Louis, March 18, 1893. He was educated at Wesleyan Seminary, of Redfield, Maine, and after completing his col-

lege course became a school teacher. In 1837 he taught at McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, and in 1838 became principal of the Benton School of St. Louis. He severed his connection with the public schools of the city in 1847 to become city comptroller of St. Louis, and held that office for three years. Governor Sterling Price appointed him an aid-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of colonel, in 1853. In 1854 President Pierce appointed him postmaster of St. Louis, and he held that office four years. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the board of police commissioners of St. Louis and was reappointed to that office by Governor Phelps. He was a member of the board of freeholders which framed the present city charter of St. Louis, in 1876, and in 1877 was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Lewis V. Bogy. For many years he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and as chairman of that committee he directed the fusion of Democrats and Liberal Republicans in the campaign of 1870, which resulted in the Democrats regaining control of Missouri. At the time of his death he was the oldest living member of George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis.

**Armstrong, James C.,** clergyman and editor, was born in Franklin County, Missouri, in 1847. He grew up on a farm, enduring the hardship of that manner of life, but deriving from it at the same time the benefits which come from thorough industrial training and the best opportunities for physical development. Reared in a "new country," his early educational advantages were such as were afforded at one of the old-time log schoolhouses, in a community composed chiefly of Germans. Intelligent, Christian parents, however, gave direction to his aspirations and energies, and, making the best use of his opportunities, he crossed the threshold of manhood fairly well fitted to enter upon an advanced course of study. At twenty-one years of age he became a student at William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, where he pursued his studies through a complete course of seven years. In 1875 that institution conferred upon him the degree of master of arts, and a few years later honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity. While still an undergraduate he began writing



the Sunday school lessons for the "Central Baptist," evincing even then his capacity and fondness for religious journalism. After completing his academic and theological studies he was for two years pastor of a church at Miami, Missouri, and then became associate editor of the "Central Baptist" with William Ferguson, serving at the same time as pastor of Delmar Avenue Baptist Church. Subsequently he filled a pastorate of five years at Mexico, and another of seven years at Westport, Kansas City, Missouri. During most of this time he was an editorial writer for the denominational organ of the State, and in 1893 he returned to its editorial management, a position which he has since filled with honor to himself and to the good of the church and the cause of Christianity. He has also been for years a trustee of William Jewell College, and recording secretary of the "Board of State Missions." In 1896 he made a brief trip abroad, but aside from this he has spent his life in the State of his nativity. Because of his position he is intimately acquainted with the Baptist people and all affairs of the Baptist Church in Missouri, is directly connected with all its educational, charitable and other enterprises, and is an influential factor in advancing all its interests.

**Arnold, Frank DeWitt**, a survivor of the Baxter Springs (Kansas) massacre, now a resident of Lamar, Missouri, was born April 5, 1845, near Candor, New York. His parents having removed to Wisconsin when he was five years of age, Frank received his education in that State. In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, when in his sixteenth year, he attempted to enlist in the Tenth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, but was rejected on account of his youth. February 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, and with that command participated in the arduous and bloody service of the army of the frontier, taking part in the battles of Prairie Grove and Cane Hill, as well as in many less important but severe engagements, and in almost daily skirmishing with the forces of Shelby and numerous guerrilla bands. He was one of the heroes in the awful massacre on the site of the present Baxter Springs, Kansas, and escaped, dreadfully maimed and disfigured, when supposed to be dead. He was one of 117 men of his own company, and Company A, of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry

Regiment, forming the escort of General Blunt, who was en route from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. The march began on the night of October 4, 1863. Soon after noon, October 6th, the troops were attacked by Quantrell and four hundred men, who were not known to be in the vicinity. Many of them wore Federal clothing, and the greater part of their force were near before they were suspected of hostile intentions. After receiving the first fire only the Wisconsin company attempted resistance, the others having fled, being without ammunition. It withheld fire until the guerrillas were within ten rods and then discharged a deadly volley, emptying several saddles and causing considerable confusion. Before arms could be reloaded the enemy had recovered and came in a resistless charge. Arnold's horse was shot under him, and he himself received four wounds; two balls entered his face and one broke his arm. While he was lying helpless a trooper leaned over him, demanding his surrender. He was too weak to make reply. His revolver was taken from him and discharged into his face, with the fiendish remark: "Young man, when you go to hell say to the devil that the last man you saw on earth was Quantrell." Arnold is ignorant as to whether his assailant was the guerrilla chief himself, or one of his men. Apparently dead, he was stripped of his clothing, but was not molested further, and the enemy rode away. He lay on the field until 10 o'clock at night, when he was found by a comrade and taken to camp. Of the 117 men attacked 98 were killed in action or in flight. Besides Arnold only two others on the scene of battle escaped with their lives, and of the three Arnold alone survives. He was nursed in the hospital at Fort Scott, and upon recovery entered upon active service against the Indians. While thus engaged a horse was shot under him in an action west of Fort Larned. He was offered a commission as captain, but declined it, not caring to assume the responsibilities of the position and preferring the comparative independence of the scout. He was discharged from service March 14, 1865. In October of that year he located in Lamar and entered upon an active business career. In 1874 he opened the Lamar House, which he conducted until 1898, when he closed it to take charge of the more modern Pickwick Hotel, in the management of which he yet continues. July 24,

1894, he founded the "Barton County Republican," and in the following January bought and consolidated with it the "Southwest Missourian." He conducted the paper with marked success and obtained for it a large circulation, through its merit entirely, without personal solicitation. He afterward disposed of it, and it is continued as the "Lamar Republican." He has occupied many responsible positions, and has discharged every duty intelligently and with entire fidelity.

**Arnold, Marshall,** lawyer and member of Congress, was born in St. Francois County, Missouri, October 21, 1845. He received his education in the common schools, and in 1870 was made professor in Arcadia College. He acted as deputy clerk of the county, circuit and probate courts of St. Francois County, and after removing to Scott County and establishing himself in the practice of law was elected prosecuting attorney, and served two terms in the Legislature. He was presidential elector on the Hancock ticket in 1880, and in 1890 was elected as a Democrat to Congress from the Fourteenth Missouri District, and in 1892 was re-elected, by a vote of 1,932 to 13,027 for J. W. Rogers, Republican.

**Arnold's Station.**—A hamlet, the post-office name of which was formerly Blue Eagle. It is located on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in Clay County, seven miles north-east of Kansas City. It takes its name from its founder, M. S. Arnold, and is an important shipping point. On the 4th of March, 1880, the western portion of the town was destroyed by fire, but was promptly rebuilt. The population in 1899 was estimated at 150.

**Arpent.**—A French measure of both length and surface, of which frequent mention is made in the French and Spanish records of St. Louis. In some provinces of France the arpent was the equivalent of five-sixths of an English acre of land, while in others it was equivalent to seven-eighths of an acre. When applied to land measurement in Upper and Lower Louisiana, this variation in superficial quantity occasioned more or less confusion in the verification of French and Spanish land surveys by American surveyors, and led to the establishment—after the cession of this territory to the United States—of an arbitrary

value for the French measure. Under this arbitrary arrangement one (1) arpent and 17.551 perches were made equivalent to one (1) English acre, and in lineal measurement one (1) arpent became the equivalent of two (2) chains 91.666 links. "Arpens" is the plural of "arpent" and is used to denote both lineal and surface measurements in the French and Spanish records. Thus a line or street was said to be so many "arpens" long, or a tract of land to contain a certain number of "arpens." The arpent is now obsolete as a land measure in France, the "hectare" having been substituted therefor.

**Arrow Rock.**—A village on the Missouri River, in Saline County, eighteen miles east of Marshall, the county seat. It has a public school, churches of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations, a Democratic newspaper, the "Statesman," and a bank. In 1899 the population was 600. It is the oldest town in the county. In 1807 or 1808 George Sibley built a log house for the sale of goods to the Indians, and in 1811 Henry Becknell established the first ferry across the Missouri River west of Old Franklin. Dr. Sappington was the first physician. The first church in the county was organized here in 1820 by Peyton Nowlin, a Baptist. The same year Jacob Ish performed the first marriage ceremony, the couple being John Tarwater and Ruth Odle, probably Odell. The first school teacher was Ned Mulholland, an Irishman. The first schoolhouse was built in 1835. In 1839 the county seat was removed to this place from Jonesborough, and was subsequently removed to Marshall. The town became an important shipping point. In 1859 it was the seat of a branch of the Bank of Missouri. In 1860 G. W. Allen and his son, James, established the "Saline County Herald"; they suspended publication and entered the Confederate Army in 1861. In 1873 lead mines were operated in the vicinity, but were subsequently abandoned on account of repeated river overflows. The name of the town was formerly New Philadelphia. The origin of the later name is in dispute. Some assert that it was called Arrow Rock on account of the Indians making their arrow heads from stone found there. Others contend that the name is corrupted from Airy Rock, so called from the high winds prevalent upon the eminence.

**Arsenal.**—The St. Louis Arsenal, up to a recent period, was one of the most notable and best appointed military establishments of the kind in the whole country. With its numerous quarters for officers and men, and workshops, shaded by noble forest trees, it presented to visitors an attraction additional to its military features, novel and unique and different from ordinary parks. The arsenal was established as a distributing post in 1826. At that date a commission reported to the War Department that, on account of the inconvenience of the post at Bellefontaine—twenty-three miles distant from St. Louis—it necessitated making St. Louis a place of deposit and shipment for all supplies destined for the Upper Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. They thereupon recommended that the exigencies of the service required the erection of a new post, and they selected as a site the beautiful place of Mr. A. Rutger, located on the river bank, at that time three miles below the city. The erection of buildings was commenced in 1827, and continued from time to time until 1840, when they were finished and ready for use. The main arsenal was 120 feet in length, 40 in width, and three stories high. A house for quartermaster's storage, an armory for repairing small arms, smiths' forges, a shop for repairing artillery carriages, steam engine house, three laboratories for the manufacture of fixed ammunition and pyrotechnic preparations, and a house for making gun cartridges—all built of gray limestone—were the principal buildings put up. The grounds were surrounded by a substantial stone wall, enclosing some forty acres. Up to 1843 the surroundings of the arsenal grounds presented a primitive aspect, little improved from a state of nature. The southern side was still in woods. A cart road—since Carondelet Avenue, and now Broadway—led to Carondelet. The western side was overgrown with underbrush, the heavy timber having been cut off years before. The north side was still wooded up to about the present line of Lynch Street, where were two rope-walks, in long, low stone houses, extending from Carondelet Avenue to the river, employing six hundred slaves. These rope-walks were burned down in 1845. The powder magazine, which was owned by a stock company, and which blew up in 1834, was half a mile from the arsenal. From some meagre records, still preserved, are gleaned a few names of subsequent officers at the arsenal.

In 1833 Lieutenant Robert Anderson was commissary of subsistence. In 1836 Lieutenant D. H. Tuft filled that position. Captain John Symington was commanding officer from 1837 to October, 1838. In 1839 Second Lieutenant A. H. Dearborn was the officer in command. In 1841 Lieutenant R. A. Wainwright was commissary of subsistence. From 1841 to 1849 Captain William H. Bell was in command. He ordered the old wall to be replaced by a new and much stronger one, under the superintendence of William Fitzpatrick, a civilian. On his promotion from captain, Major Bell was again placed in command of the arsenal and continued in command until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was relieved by Major Hagner, who in turn was superseded by Captain Nathaniel Lyon. Meantime between twenty and thirty thousand stand of arms and some ten thousand pounds of powder were removed from the arsenal to Springfield, Illinois, to guard against their seizure by unauthorized parties. Major Hagner was in command of the arsenal and had charge of the ordnance and all the buildings and stores, while Captain Lyon had command only of the troops within the arsenal, and both officers were subject to the orders of General Harney, in command at St. Louis. Captain Lyon believed in the existence of a plot to capture the arsenal. He wished to strengthen the defenses, but considered his efforts hampered by Major Hagner and General Harney, who rather discredited the flying rumors of an attack. Whatever he wanted had to be drawn by Lyon upon a requisition on Hagner, approved by Harney. As everywhere else, suspicion and distrust prevailed and madness seemed to rule the hour. Events hurried on and Captain Lyon was promoted brigadier general of the Home Guards. Troops gathered at the arsenal and other places, and, with General Lyon in supreme command, on the 10th of May, 1861, a large force marched out and captured Camp Jackson. The State troops were escorted to the arsenal and there paroled. One month after this affair General Lyon, with an expeditionary force, left the arsenal, never to return.

The arsenal from its origin to 1877 was an ordnance depot, then a recruiting depot for cavalry until 1878, when the cavalry were removed to Jefferson Barracks by General Gregg, superintendent of the mounted recruit-



ing service. Since 1879 the arsenal buildings have been utilized as a clothing depot, under direction of the United States Quartermaster General, and have no connection with Jefferson Barracks. On March 3, 1869, the western portion of the arsenal grounds, embracing ten acres, by an act of Congress was granted to the city as a public park, on condition that a monument to General Lyon be completed within three years. The condition being complied with, the grounds were transferred to the city in September, 1871, by the Secretary of War, W. W. Belknap. A small obelisk monument was erected and dedicated to the memory of General Lyon September 13, 1874. The diminished arsenal grounds now cover thirty-one and eight-tenths acres. It has not only shrunk from its former dimensions, but, as a garrison occupied by soldiers and bristling with guns, its glory has departed. Who that in its palmy days visited the post does not recall to mind the hundred cannon, relics of many battlefields, thus preserved as historic trophies? These pieces were dismounted and arranged in rows on skids, like sawlogs in a lumber yard. After the Civil War some of these interesting trophies of war were condemned as old iron and sold by the government to the foundries for pot metal, to be melted up and cast into water-main and sewer pipes. At the present time—1899—there is not a piece of artillery at the arsenal to fire even a salute.

WILLIAM FAVEL.

**Arsenal Island**, like other accretions of sand in the St. Louis channel, was formed by the transporting power of the currents during the early half of the last century. In 1841 the head of the island was 300 yards above the line of Arsenal Street. It then extended down the river three-fourths of a mile, and its breadth in the widest part was nearly half a mile. The island was covered with willows and occupied by a squatter named Morris, who eked out a livelihood by pasturing a few cattle. The cattle were taken across at a season when the water was shallow enough to cross over. Since then the island has been translated a long distance from the original site. Like some huge marine monster, it has slowly crawled down the river. In 1862, when we first have a record of the shore line, the head of the island was opposite the north line of the arsenal. By 1865 the head of the island had moved down 300 feet, in which year the

main channel was on the east side. In 1874 the head of the island had moved down 1,300 feet from its position in 1865. In 1880 the survey of John G. Joyce, city engineer, showed that the island had moved down 4,800 feet—nearly a mile from the survey of 1862. The area of the island covered over 247 acres. In 1864, while the island was thus in a state of transition, it was patented to the St. Louis school board by the commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, in conformity with the educational policy of the government. In 1866 the city of St. Louis purchased the island from the school board for the sum of \$33,000. The deed to the city was signed by Felix Coste, president of the school board, and George Fitchenkamp, the secretary. During the Civil War the upper portion of the island was used as a burial ground by the government. After the city got possession it was used for quarantine purposes and called Quarantine Island. The old graves were subsequently washed away and the bones scattered from here to the Gulf. In 1867-8 City Engineer Moulton constructed a dyke at the foot of Bryant Street, the effect of which was to divert the channel from the west to the east side of the island, and also washed the head of the island down some 3,000 feet. Property-owners on the Illinois side instigated by St. Louis lawyers, raised a howl of opposition against the destruction caused by the diverted currents and the prospective dismemberment of the island from their territory. The Governor of Illinois was appealed to, and, in a correspondence with Mayor Brown, opposed the construction of the dyke on account of the damage that would accrue to farmers on the Illinois shore. The building of the dyke was stopped. The government interposed by erecting revetments and a dyke from the eastern shoulder of the island. This work formed a sand-bar on the south of and adjoining the island and increased the accretion, which became as high as the island proper. Nevertheless suits were instituted, which reached the Supreme Court of the United States, that court decreeing that the island belonged to Illinois. Thus the government which granted the island to St. Louis, by its highest court reclaimed and granted it to Illinois. Looking from the arsenal in a southerly direction, the migratory island is seen some distance down the river, snugly reposing near the Illinois shore. At night a light is seen glimmering

from the same island that formerly lay abreast of the arsenal. Now the great river sweeps past with no obstruction to the view, and the entire channel passes the island on the western side, thus sundering its former connection with the Missouri shore by the whole width of the river.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

**Art League of St. Louis.**—In November, 1895, the Art League movement was brought to the attention of the art section of the Wednesday Club by Miss Mary E. Bulkley. Her suggestions excited great interest, and at once the Art League of the Wednesday Club was formed, with Miss Bulkley as its head; Miss Amelia C. Fruchte, chairman of the press and school committee; Mrs. Everett W. Pattison, chairman of gifts and purchases committee; Mrs. Charles L. Moss, chairman of distribution committee; and Mrs. E. B. Leigh, chairman of ways and means committee. Having obtained permission from the school board to place works of art in the school rooms of St. Louis, on condition that the board should incur no expense, this little band of women began its work. The first gift of money was the sum of fifty dollars received from Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom. At the same time Mrs. William Lee Huse gave a collection of twenty framed photographs, and on the 24th of December the five original members of the league went with these pictures to the Columbia school, and, after a few brief remarks, placed them in that school. In May, 1897, the league felt it had proved its usefulness and its ability to stand alone. Leaving the protection of the Wednesday Club, it formally organized, taking as its name "The Art League of St. Louis." The avowed objects of the association are to increase interest in art; to teach the future citizens of St. Louis, by pictures and casts in school rooms, what has been already accomplished in painting, sculpture and architecture; to familiarize youth with the faces of the world's great men and with historic and beautiful places, and to create a demand for beauty in every-day life. The plan which the league has adopted to accomplish these results is to furnish to the public schools engravings, photographs, casts, etc., of recognized merit, including reproductions of the work of the old masters, photographs of historic and artistic interest, and portraits of eminent people, prominently connected with the world's progress. The system of distri-

bution which has been followed is to divide the schools into districts of four schools each. The pictures furnished to the schools in any district are changed from one school to another in the same district four times during the year, thus giving each school the benefit of from forty to forty-eight pictures each year, there being at present from ten to twelve pictures allowed to each school. These pictures are either hung in different rooms, and changed every few days until all the children in each room have seen them, or they are hung in the halls, where all the children see them several times a day, the teacher sending, from time to time, for such pictures as are most suitable for the age of her pupils. This plan arouses and holds interest, and is unique in the history of public school leagues. The league purposes also to lend portfolios, which will contain collections varying in number, of works illustrating schools of art, historical subjects, or famous places. They will be loaned to those teachers who apply for them for use in history, geography or literature classes. During the summer vacations the league lends its collections to reading-rooms, clubs and social settlements. A committee from the league visits the schools occasionally to ascertain the effect of the pictures and get suggestions from the principals and teachers, thus enabling the league to make wise selections. To show what it hopes to do in the future, the league decorated one room by tinting the walls and providing pictures and a large cast, and also beautiful plants which require no sunlight, since the room chosen was very large and dark. The funds of the league are raised entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Twenty-five dollars, or its equivalent, makes the donor an honorary life member of the league, while an annual subscription of one dollar entitles the giver to associate membership.

**Ashcraft, Granville Plummer,** mine operator, Webb City, was born December 13, 1842, in Bates County, Missouri. His parents were Elihu and Emily (Plummer) Ashcraft, natives of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri, and there died, the former when the son was fourteen years old, and the latter when he was but two years old. Beyond learning to read and write he was without education. When seventeen years of age he went to California with a train of ox-teams;

the party numbered some two hundred persons, and was commanded by his brother-in-law, J. L. Downing, whose widow, sister of Mrs. Ashcraft, yet lives in San Francisco. The Indians were turbulent in those days; the men were heavily armed, and preserved a discipline almost equal to that of the army. He worked in the mines from 1859 until 1864, with little profit. In the latter year he came back as far as Denver, where he was engaged for a time by the government as a plains guide for troops and trains, receiving compensation at the rate of ten dollars a day. In 1873 he came to Missouri and located on the present site of Webb City. Mr. Webb had been engaged in mining, but, being inexperienced, was discouraged. Mr. Ashcraft formed a partnership with William A. Daugherty, and the two operated together for five years on Centre Creek, on lands leased from Mr. Webb. Their work was successful almost from the beginning. In sinking their shaft they took out about 20,000 pounds of lead, and soon struck a cave deposit which yielded as much more. It was this success which attracted attention to the Webb City mineral district, and soon covered a farm tract with the tents and cabins of thousands of miners. In 1880 Ashcraft and Daugherty dissolved partnership, and the former developed various mines in the Centre Creek neighborhood on his own account. In 1891 he associated with himself Charles Reynolds, from Dayton, Ohio, in some of his mining ventures, locating on a 160 acre tract five miles southeast of Duenweg. Until 1895 Mr. Ashcraft labored in and about his mining properties from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, daily. Of late years he has only directed operations and looked after his various holdings, which comprise four hundred and eighty acres of land, upon which are some twenty-five shafts, operated under leasehold rights. His early association with J. C. Webb, the founder of Webb City, made Mr. Ashcraft one of the early residents of that city, and his was the sixth house erected in the town. He is a free-silver Democrat in politics; he has no preference for any religious denomination, but holds the golden rule in strict regard. He holds connection with the fraternity of Odd Fellows. He was married in Vernon County, October 31, 1864, to Miss Theresa B. Baker, an orphan. Of this union have been born three children. Bernice G. is the wife of Earl Burch, who is a grandson of

his old-time friend and former mining partner, William A. Daugherty, and a dry goods merchant in Webb City; May is the wife of Allen Hardy, a mine proprietor, and Elihu, aged seventeen years, is a student at Webb City College. Mr. Ashcraft is a well preserved man, energetic in the prosecution of his purposes, and one of the best informed men in the mineral fields on all matters relating to those interests. His integrity has never been brought into question, and in every-day life he is a genial and companionable man.

**Asherville.**—A village, sometimes called St. Francisville, in Duck Creek Township, Stoddard County, sixteen miles west of Bloomfield, and four and a half miles from Puxico, the nearest railroad point. It has two general stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Ash Grove.**—A city of the fourth class, in Greene County, on the Springfield Division of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, twenty miles northwest of Springfield, the county seat. It has a superior graded public school, occupying a handsome building of modern construction; a Baptist Church, organized by Elder Thomas J. Kelley, in 1859, and a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, founded in 1868; two newspapers, the "Commonwealth," Democratic, and the "Advance," independent; a mill and numerous business houses. In 1900 the population was 1,350. It is a large shipping point for wheat, live stock, lime, lead and zinc. Joseph Kimbrough built the first house and opened a store in 1853. February 2, 1870, the town was incorporated, but the incorporation was defective, and re-incorporation was effected in May, 1871. One and one-half miles north is the unmarked grave of Captain Nathan Boone, who, with his five sons, settled here in 1834, in the heart of an ash grove. He was a son of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer.

**Ashland.**—A town site laid out at the mouth of Fox Creek, on the north bank of Meramec River, by an adventurous real estate operator, who came from Pittsburg to St. Louis at an early date. Lots were sold to speculatively inclined persons, who were beguiled by an alluring prospectus, but no headway was made toward the building up of a town and in process of time the property was sold for



taxes, although the place continued to have an existence on the map.

**Ashland.**—A town in Boone County, which takes its name from the grove of ash trees in which the town was laid out in 1852. Colonel Eli E. Boss owned the original town site. The town is sixteen miles southeast of Columbia, on the Columbia & Jefferson City Turnpike, and is a beautiful and prosperous inland village, with stores, shops, steam flouring mill, a good school building, churches, a hotel, bank, newspaper, etc. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, settled by as good people as Missouri can boast of. Its population in 1890 was 373.

**Ashley.**—A village in Pike County, six miles south of Bowling Green, the nearest railroad and banking point. It was laid out in 1836 by William Kerr and named after General William H. Ashley. It has a public school, flour and saw mills, a Christian Church, two hotels and a few stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Ashley, Kimball Proctor,** dentist, was born October 31, 1859, in Spencer, Medina County, Ohio, son of John and Sarah Frances (Proctor) Ashley. The father was born in Toronto, Canada, and removed to Ohio with his parents at about the age of twelve years. About half of his life was spent in southern Michigan, the family locating in that State when Kimball Proctor was a small boy. Afterward the parents went back to Ohio and again took up residence in that State. The mother was born in New Hampshire, but at the time of her marriage her parents were residents of Ohio. Kimball P. Ashley received training in the fundamental branches of learning in the high school of Homer, Michigan. Later he attended the college at Hillsdale, Michigan. He began the study of dentistry at Columbus, Kansas, his preceptor being his brother, Dr. E. D. Ashley, of that city. The two were associated together about one year, at the end of which time Kimball P. opened an office at Oswego, Kansas. There he engaged in the practice of the profession for about ten years, at the end of which time he took a dental course at the Iowa University, the following year becoming a student at the Western Dental College of Kansas City. From the latter institution he was graduated in the spring

of 1892, the degree of D. D. S. being conferred upon him. After receiving his diploma he returned to Oswego, Kansas, where he remained until the spring of 1895, when he moved to Kansas City. During the latter portion of his residence in Oswego, Dr. Ashley was an instructor in the Western Dental College, holding the chair of prosthetic dentistry and visiting the institution one day in each week for the purpose of delivering lectures. He held the chair six years, resigning in the summer of 1899. He is a member of the Kansas State Dental Society and of the Missouri State Dental Society. Although he takes little active part in political affairs, he holds to the principles of Republicanism, and has always been identified with that party. He is a member of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Kansas City, and his high standing in that society is demonstrated in his occupancy of a place on the official board. His connection with fraternal organizations includes the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married, February 25, 1886, to Miss Ella Eudora Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis, of Steuben, Ohio. The father of Mrs. Davis was prominent in the affairs of the locality where he long resided. Dr. Ashley's connection with dentistry in western Missouri has been marked by a dignified activity, his honors have been well earned and deserved, and the position he occupies in the estimation of the public and of his coworkers is steadfast.

**Ashley, William H.**—Among the many picturesque and dashing Western characters who have either lived at St. Louis or had relations with it, and whose adventures and exploits illustrate the early history of the far West, there is none more picturesque and dashing than William H. Ashley. Without being inferior to any in the game and manly qualities for which they were all distinguished, he was superior to most of them in education and the acquirements and manners of polite society; he was as accomplished a gentleman in the drawing room as he was a fearless explorer and fighter in the Rocky Mountains—and it is not strange, therefore, that he has come to be recognized as chief among the class which embraced the Subletts, Bridger, Campbell, Smith and Fitzpatrick. Ashley was a Virginian, born in Powhattan County, in that State, in 1785, and, like many others of the

youth of the "Old Dominion" in that day, came to Missouri in quest of a fortune. He went to Ste. Genevieve in 1803, and engaged in the manufacture of saltpeter in Washington County. After a time he became a merchant, and then surveyor under General William Rector, the first surveyor general of Missouri, and in 1819 made his home in St. Louis. He owned a place of eight acres outside of the city on the north, near what is now the intersection of Broadway and Biddle Street, where he built a spacious and stately mansion for those times, and which he made the seat of a free-handed hospitality. His experience as surveyor had given him information about valuable lands in the territory, and his name appears frequently in the records of the times as purchaser of property outside of the city. It is mentioned as proof of his high honor, and also as a conspicuous event in the history of the times, that a wealthy Englishman, William Stokes, who came to St. Louis in 1819 to make investments, deposited with Ashley \$60,000, to be invested at his discretion. His popular manners and affable bearing, together with his capacity for business, made him influential in the field of politics, and he was chosen Lieutenant Governor in the first election held in the State after its admission to the Union. For several years he was engaged in the fur trade, the most profitable as well as the most respectable business of that day, and in the prosecution of the business he exhibited all the enterprise, courage, daring and control over men which it demanded, and laid the foundation of the liberal fortune which afforded him leisure for public affairs and social enjoyments. When Ashley embarked in the fur trade the American Fur Company was already established in the region east of the Rocky Mountains, doing an extensive business and owning forts, at which it was accustomed to hold annual gatherings for the sale of goods and supplies and the purchase of skins from the Indians, hunters and trappers. These meetings were important events, and the company had turned them to such good account in establishing friendly relations with the tribes and attaching the white trappers to its fortunes that it seemed like a hopeless task for an opponent to enter the field against it. But Ashley proved to be an antagonist able to hold his own in a contest even with this powerful company; he was as generous as he was chivalric, and was singularly successful in attract-

ing choice young spirits to his standard, for he made their fortunes as well as his own. All the Subletts—Captain William L. and his three brothers—were associated with him, and so also were Robert Campbell, Bridger and Fitzpatrick. His first venture in the business was not only a failure, but a disaster as well. He had obtained a first-class barge at St. Louis, loaded it with a stock of goods, including guns and ammunition, and carrying a full complement of men, the boat being in charge of Joseph Labarge, and Ashley himself being in charge of the enterprise. All went smoothly until they reached the region inhabited by the Arickaree Indians, who received the party with the usual signs of friendship and desired to trade. Ashley concluded to purchase horses from them and divide his force, sending one party with pack-horses direct overland to a point several hundred miles above on the river, while the other party continued to proceed more slowly on the boat. But the treacherous savages had no sooner supplied themselves with weapons than they turned them against the whites, making an attack, unexpected and without warning, upon the land party as it was getting ready to start. Ashley and his men bravely defended themselves, but they were taken at a disadvantage; several were killed and others wounded, and the Indians captured their goods, packs and the very horses which they had sold them a few days before. At the beginning of the fight, and while the Indians were preparing to seize the barge, Captain Labarge cut the rope and pushed off, and in a few minutes the rapid current bore the craft out of reach. Ashley and the survivors of the land party managed to fight their way against the savages and intercept the boat some distance below and return with it to St. Louis. Notwithstanding this inauspicious and disheartening beginning, Ashley organized a second expedition and sent it out into the Green River country. It was fortunate enough to escape attack from the Indians, but the venture did not prove successful, and Ashley found his resources greatly exhausted by the two successive failures, with nothing to show for all his outlay and trouble. A man of tamer spirit would have withdrawn from the business and left the fur trade to the two great companies, the American and the Hudson Bay, which were already in the field, and whose supplies of men and means were practically unlimited. But Ashley was not

made of tame material. He managed to send out another expedition, which was attended by a small measure of success. Another followed which yielded ample returns, and Ashley had the wisdom and self-control to retire on his fortune and turn the business over to his associates. His policy in the conduct of the trade differed from that of the two great companies with which he had to compete in avoiding all commercial relations with the Indians. He dealt exclusively with white trappers and hunters. These silent men were found all along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, pursuing their vocation of trapping beaver on the headwaters of the Missouri, Platte and Green Rivers, and Ashley's plan of business was to attract them to his headquarters, provide them with supplies and pay them for their year's service, and take their skins and furs once a year at the annual meeting. One of his achievements was the hauling of a cannon, with an ox-team, a distance of twelve hundred miles to his fort in the mountains, and mounting it as a weapon of defense against the Indians. When he drew out of the business with a generous fortune, the young men, Sublett, Campbell and others, whom he had taken into his service succeeded to it, organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and continued operations until they had met with as large a measure of success as their patron and friend had achieved. In 1831 General Ashley was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Spencer Pettis, killed in the duel with Bidle, and at the succeeding election was chosen for a full term, and re-elected for a third term in 1834, making a congressional record of five years. His title of general, which is always associated with his name, comes from his appointment as brigadier general in the Missouri militia. His first wife died in St. Louis in 1821, and he married Eliza B. Christy, daughter of William Christy, and after her death he married Mrs. Wilcox, widow of Dr. Wilcox, and daughter of Dr. Maas, of Howard County. He died at St. Louis in 1830, in his fifty-fourth year, and his body was taken on the steamboat "Booneville," Captain Joseph Labarge, to his farm on Lamine River, Cooper County, where he owned a tract of 20,000 acres. He left no children, and this land passed into other hands, but his solitary grave is pointed out in the burial reservation of one acre on a beautiful eminence in sight of the Missouri River. He is described by those

who knew him as a man about five feet nine inches in height, and one hundred and thirty-five pounds in weight; thin face and prominent Grecian nose, with an attractive presence and pleasant manners.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Ashton.**—A hamlet on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, in Clark County, six miles northwest of Kahoka. It has a school, a church, two gristmills, a flourmill, two sawmills, a distillery, hotel and two general stores. Population in 1899 (estimated), 175.

**Askew, Frank,** one of the pioneer founders of an important manufacturing industry, and especially conspicuous in public school establishment during the formative period, was born January 9, 1837, at St. Clairsville, Ohio. His parents were Isaac and Elizabeth (McElroy) Askew, both natives of the village where their son was born. The father was descended from a Quaker family in Delaware, and was a saddle and harness manufacturer by occupation; the mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. Frank Askew began his education in a public school, prepared for college at Madison Seminary, at Antrim, Ohio, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1858. At a reunion of the alumni of the latter named institution, held in Kansas City in 1900, he was the oldest alumnus present, and at that meeting was elected president of the association. His studies at college were intermitted to admit of him engaging in various occupations; he was for some time a clerk in a dry goods store, and again clerk in the office of the county auditor. After completing his education he was engaged in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas at St. Clairsville, and during this period he devoted himself assiduously to a course of law-reading, but did not seek admission to the bar, although well prepared to pass a satisfactory examination. He relinquished his position in April, 1861, and was commissioned lieutenant in the Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, one of the first regiments organized at the outbreak of the Civil War. His command served in West Virginia until the end of its three-months' term of enlistment. He then assisted in the organization of the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned captain. In December, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and to that of colonel in





Yours truly  
Frank A. Kew



July, 1864. At the close of the war he received from the President the brevet of brigadier general, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." His service was with the famous Army of the Cumberland, and included the battles of Stone River—or Murfreesboro—Chickamauga, Franklin and Nashville, and all the connecting campaigns, including the operations about Atlanta, occupying more than three months of daily conflict. During the last two years of the war he was almost constantly in command of his regiment, and was esteemed as a fearless and capable officer. Out of honor to the memory of his fallen comrades, and regard for those who survived, he maintains membership in Farragut-Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In 1866 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and was one of the founders of the firm of Askew, Dubois & Co., dealers in leather, hides and harness hardware. Associated with him in the firm was his uncle, William, and his brother, Wilson Askew. In 1873 Mr. Dubois retired, and the firm became W. W. & F. Askew. That year was begun the manufacture of harness and saddles, the manufacturing department being under the management of Wilson Askew, a practical harness-maker. In 1878 William Askew retired, and the business was continued by the brothers under the firm name of Askew Brothers. In 1894 the business was incorporated under the name of the Askew Saddlery Company, with Wilson Askew as president and treasurer, and Frank Askew as vice president and secretary, this constituting the present organization. From an employed force of a half dozen men, when the manufactory was established, the first in its line in the Missouri Valley, the number has grown to one hundred and thirty-five men, of whom one hundred are operatives. The product of the house, a specialty of which is the Askew saddle, of various designs and weights, noted for excellence of material and skill in workmanship, finds a market in the remotest districts reached by Kansas City trade. In politics a Republican, General Askew has never taken part in political management, nor aspired to a political office. He is held in high honor for his distinguished service in behalf of popular education, covering eight years of rapid development, not comparable with any like period in magnitude

of accomplished results and large outlay of means. In 1879 he became a member of the board of education, and was chosen chairman of the building committee of that body, occupying that position during the continuance of his membership. Loyally devoted to the important interests committed to him, he gave them the major part of his time and energy, relegating his personal concerns to second place. During his term of office the number of teachers and pupils in the public schools was something more than trebled, and he was the prime mover in laying designs to provide suitable school accommodations for these largely increased numbers, and personal director of the work of construction. Among the school buildings erected were the Karnes, Chace, Switzer, Garfield, Bryant, Adams, Webster and the New Central, and numerous and costly additions were made to all old school buildings. During the same period the Public Library was placed upon a substantial foundation under the operations of a new State law authorizing support out of means provided by boards of education. The entire outlay during this period, for new buildings and betterments, was about \$300,000. In 1886, when all requirements for material school facilities had been fully met, and his own business pressed urgently upon his attention, General Askew tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, his former associates commending him upon their records as "a faithful and intelligent member, who has contributed much to the success of the schools, and whose valuable service the district can ill afford to lose." General Askew was married, November 10, 1870, to Miss Mary Updegraff, a well educated and cultured lady, daughter of David Updegraff, for many years an active real estate operator in Kansas City. Mrs. Askew died April 18, 1898. She was a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Four children were born of this marriage: Francis D., educated at the Ohio State University, is a bookkeeper for the Askew Saddlery Company; Arthur B., died at the age of six months; Mary, wife of Hal C. Whitehead, was educated in a private seminary in Kansas City and at Smith's College, at Northampton, Massachusetts; Ralph Kirk, graduated from Andover College in 1897, completed the course of study in the Kansas City Law School in 1900, and is connected with the Askew Saddlery Company. General Askew is a fine



type of manhood, erect in stature, and active in both physical and mental operations. In possession of a rare equability of mind and well tempered judgment, his conduct of business is characterized by promptness and accuracy, yet with simplicity and avoidance of all appearance of self-sufficiency. He holds to the highest ideals of personal integrity and gentility in intercourse with others, and is esteemed among the most honored and trustworthy of the many noble men whose lives have been given to the upbuilding of a city which is a marvel in the history of the country.

**Askew, William**, was born November 18, 1824, in St. Clairsville, Ohio, and died January 26, 1900, at his home in Kansas City, Missouri. He was one of the pioneer manufacturers of Kansas City, and his name is familiar in all parts of this and other countries on account of its association with standard leather goods, harness and saddles. He was the youngest of four brothers, had the advantage of only a meagre education and was typically a self-made man. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the saddler's trade for a term of six years. In 1848, after recovering from the effects of the Mexican War, in which he performed valiant service, he went into the nursery business with his father. Then came the Civil War, for which he promptly enlisted, and at the close of his service he engaged in the tanning business. In 1866 he removed to Kansas City, and resided there until his death. He engaged in the harness, saddlery and leather business, retiring from active connection with mercantile affairs in 1878. The name of Askew is well known wherever harness and saddles are used. The reputation of the great establishment founded by this man is familiar in the world of manufacture and trade, and under the management of his successors the house has continued to flourish and grow. Mr. Askew accumulated a large fortune and owned much real estate and personal property in Kansas City and other places at the time of his death. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted for service in the Mexican War, the year being 1846, and he rose to a commission rank in the command of Colonel Curtis, of the Third Ohio Regiment. At the expiration of a year, his term of enlistment having come to an end, Mr. Askew returned to his home in Ohio, and there, for eighteen months, lay seriously ill

from a disease contracted during his service in camp and on the field. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fifth Ohio, and in May, 1862, was promoted to the position of first lieutenant of his company. In October of the same year he was advanced to the rank of captain, in command of Company I of the same regiment. He was in the Union service twenty-five months, and experienced the terrors of the battles of Chancellorsville, Second Bull Run and other engagements that live in history as among the most bloody of the war. Thus was Mr. Askew's life interrupted, in his effort to succeed in a business capacity, by the stern duties of strife in defense of his country. Notwithstanding the interruptions, however, he followed each term of service with renewed determination and fresh vigor, and before his death had established a reputation as one of the most successful business men in the entire West. He was married in 1867 to Miss Laura E. Patton, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. She died January 12, 1900. They had one son, John W. Askew, who died at the age of seven years. The subject of these lines was esteemed by his fellow-men and honored by all who were acquainted with his methods and dealings.

**Asper, Joel H.**, lawyer, journalist, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1822, and died in Livingston County, Missouri, October 1, 1872. While still a child his parents removed to Ohio, and he received a common school education in that State, studied law, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar. In 1846 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1848 was sent as a delegate to the Buffalo Freesoil Convention. His tastes ran to newspaper life, and while he lived in Ohio he was editor of the "Western Reserve Chronicle." In 1850 he removed to Iowa and published the "Clarendon Democrat." In 1861 he raised a company and entered the Union service, and was wounded in the battle of Winchester, Virginia. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel for gallant conduct. In 1864 he came to Missouri and published the Chillicothe "Spectator." In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and the same year was elected, from the Seventh Missouri District, to the Forty-first Congress as a Radical Republican, by a vote of 15,272 to 8,029 for Oliver, Conservative.

**Assayer's Office, United States.—**

The United States Assayer's Office maintained in St. Louis occupies rooms in the old Customhouse Building, and was established by act of Congress approved February 1, 1881. The purpose of its maintenance is to facilitate the conversion of gold bullion into gold coins of the United States. The gold is brought here in the shape of bullion from all parts of the West, and its weight and fineness are determined by the assayer, who forwards it to the United States mints. As no charge is made at the mints for converting gold bullion into United States coins, the owner of bullion accepted for the mints through the St. Louis assay office receives at once a warrant on the United States Subtreasury for the full amount of money which the assayer has ascertained can be coined from his bullion. The transaction is like that in which the farmer takes his wheat to the mill and, instead of waiting for his own grain to be ground and returned to him, accepts from the miller the amount of flour which his wheat would make, except that the miller takes toll for converting wheat into flour, while the government does not take toll for converting gold bullion into coins. When the bullion sent from the St. Louis assay office reaches the mint it is re-assayed, and so accurate are the established gold measurements that it is said there has never been a difference of one cent between the values shown by the mint and the St. Louis assay office. For each standard ounce of gold deposited at the assay office by the bullion-owner the assayer is authorized to return to him \$18.60, and for each fine ounce of gold \$20.67, these being the values of the metal fixed in the money markets of the world, and also the values respectively represented by the coins made from an ounce of standard or fine gold. Although the transactions of the assay office amount in effect to purchases of gold bullion for coinage, the gold is not really purchased. It is, in fact, measured by the assayer, who determines how many dollars it will make and gives the man who deposits the bullion that many dollars in exchange for it. Thus, if the depositor leaves at the assay office an amount of gold bullion which will make ten double eagles, he is given a warrant which will enable him to draw from the United States Treasury ten twenty-dollar gold pieces, or two hundred dollars in United States currency, instead of waiting for his own gold to be coined

and returned to him. To enable him to make these advances, the assayer has such amounts placed to his credit at the Treasury from time to time as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. Prior to the enactment of the law of 1893, which suspended the coinage of silver dollars, purchases of considerable quantities of silver bullion for coinage purposes were made at the United States Assayer's Office in St. Louis, the price paid from time to time being governed by market quotations. Since the passage of that act no silver bullion has been purchased. Considerable gold coming to the office in the shape of jewelry is accepted at its bullion value. A description of the apparatus and operations of the assay office would be too long and technical to be given in this connection, but it may be said that what impresses a visitor most is the wonderful accuracy of the weighing scales. Some of the weights are so infinitesimal that a breath blows them away, and even a pencil mark on paper is heavy enough to turn these delicate scales.

**Associated Charities of Kansas City.—**

An association formed to bring into intimate relation the various charitable agencies of Kansas City and vicinity, to facilitate the bringing together under one management of societies doing similar work; to encourage and promote the labors of all charitable workers; to inform the public in regard to the general work of local charitable organizations; to exchange information with charitable organizations throughout the United States or elsewhere; to discourage solicitation for unworthy charities and duplication of relief; to make investigations for charitable organizations and charitably inclined individuals; to keep a record of the work of all such charitable organizations for their use and benefit, and to promote the general welfare and self-dependence of the poor by voluntary friendly visits, by encouraging the accumulation of small savings and otherwise. It is not the purpose to interfere with the management of any charitable organization, or to administer relief from its own treasury. Each charitable association, whose purposes and work are approved by the associated charities, annually elects one member thereto—the mayor of Kansas City is a member *ex officio*—these elect by ballot a sufficient number to make the membership thirty-three, the restricted constitutional number. The association was

incorporated October 18, 1899. The officers and executive committee then elected were: W. C. Scarritt, president; Rev. H. Hopkins, D. D., vice president; Rt. Rev. J. J. Glennon, D. D., vice president; S. A. Pierce, secretary; I. E. Bernheimer, treasurer. The societies constituting the associated charities are: The Provident Association, the Helping Hand Institute, the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, the Protestant Door of Hope, the George H. Nettleton Home for Aged Women, the Humane Society, the Mattie Rhodes Day Nursery, the Hebrew General Relief Society, the Woman's Christian Association, the Visiting Nurses' Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Day Nursery Association, the Colored Old Folks' and Orphans' Home, the Children's Home Society, the Florence Crittenton Mission and Home, the Jewish Woman's Charitable Association, the North End Day Nursery, the Colored Children's Orphan Home, the Kansas City Boys' Orphan Home, the Robert Kirtley Mission, the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the House of the Good Shepherd, St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, the Catholic Home for the Aged, and St. Anthony's Home for Foundlings.

**Asylum Home.**—An institution established in St. Louis during the Civil War, for the purpose of caring for the refugees who came to that city from all parts of the South. It was at first supported by assessments upon Southern sympathizers, but later by the contributions of loyal and generous people in St. Louis and elsewhere.

**Atchison County.**—A county in the northwestern part of the State, being one of the six counties carved out of the Platte Purchase, and named after David R. Atchison, a United States Senator from Missouri. It is bounded on the north by the Iowa line; east, by Nodaway County; south, by Holt County, and west, by the Missouri River and the State of Nebraska. It is in the same latitude with Philadelphia, and in the same longitude with Lake Itasca and Galveston. It has an area of 521 7-8 square miles, or 334,000 acres. The surface is mainly undulating prairie and river bottom, the rich alluvial land of the Missouri River bottom extending eastward for a distance of four to eight miles, and constituting more than a fourth of the area of the county.

The Missouri bluffs are steep and broken into peaks, presenting a picturesque appearance, and from the summit of these a fine view is obtained of a great part of the county. The soil is black, deep and very productive, yielding large crops of all the grains that grow in the latitude of northern Missouri, including corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley, and being equally adapted to grass. About one-fifth of the county is prairie, and there was at the first an abundance of good timber along the streams—black walnut, oak of several kinds, maple, ash, elm and wild cherry—and this made house-building to the first settler a simple and easy task. There was a line of timber along every stream, and occasionally an isolated grove. The county is abundantly watered. The Nishnebotna River, Big and Little Tarkio Creeks and Rock Creek flow through it, and, with their affluents, give an ample supply of running water; and, in addition to this, springs are found all over the county, and wells sunk to the depth of thirty feet strike underground streams. The Missouri River borders the county for fifty miles. Atchison County was set apart by act of the Legislature passed in 1844, which defined the limits of the new county, gave its name, and appointed Alexander McElroy, David Hunsaker and Elijah Needles commissioners to organize the county. These commissioners met, in obedience to this law, at the house of Conrad Cliffield, on April 14, 1845, and chose Alex. McElroy president of the court, Alex. A. Bradford clerk, and L. T. Tate sheriff. Five townships were named and defined, Clark, Nishnebotna, Polk, Tarkio and Bluff. The first meeting of the circuit court of the new county took place September 1, 1895, Honorable Solomon L. Leonard presiding. A. A. Bradford, who had already been appointed county clerk, was appointed circuit clerk also; Willard P. Hall was made circuit attorney, and L. T. Tate was recognized as sheriff. John Wilson, James B. Gardenhire, T. D. Wheaton, Levi Carr, John C. Morris, D. G. Price, P. L. Hudgens, James Foster, John W. Kelly, James Craig, F. M. Warmcastle and Willard P. Hall were enrolled as attorneys. H. B. Roberts and Thomas Wilson, both single men, the former from Illinois and the latter from Clay County, Missouri, put up a cabin and made a crop, on ground which afterward became the site of Sonora, on the Missouri River, in the year 1830, and they were the first



settlers in Atchison County. There were two other men, Hughes and Alley, already in the county, trading with the Indians, but they were not settlers, and soon disappeared. Roberts, after living in the county several years, moved to Nebraska, and thence to Hamburg, Iowa. November 11, 1839, Callaway Millsaps, coming from Saline County, Missouri, but originally from Cocke County, Tennessee, came in and settled near Roberts and Wilson. Along with Millsaps came Charles Beauchamp and Archibald and Alexander Handley, from Clay County, all three in Millsaps' employ. Roberts had a wood yard on the river, and Mr. Millsaps was accustomed to tell how cheerful a sight it was in the spring of 1840, after a long and severe winter, to see a steamboat land and take on a supply of wood. In the spring of 1840 John Matthews, an Englishman, settled at a place afterward called English Grove, in honor of him, eight miles southeast of Rockport; and the following year a colony of Irish people, under Martin Murphy, from Canada, settled in the same township, in a place which was afterward called Irish Grove. In the fall of 1842 John Bender, from Platte County, Missouri, located on the east bank of the Missouri, about a mile above the place where Brownville, Nebraska, now stands; and shortly afterward George Harmon, from Illinois, located at Sonora. A little later in the same year E. D. Scammon, from Lafayette County, Missouri, settled two miles southeast of Rockport; and William Hunter, from Clinton County, Missouri, settled on Rock Creek, three miles southwest from Rockport, at a place afterward called "Hunter's Ridge." In 1843 Elijah S. Needles, from Indiana, located near him, at a place afterward called "Needles Bridge." Both Hunter and Needles became judges of the county court and prominent citizens. Another early settler was Richard Rupe, from Lafayette County, whose neighborhood was afterward called "Rupe's Grove," about six miles southeast from Rockport. Mr. Rupe afterward became county judge also. About 1843 John Fowler put up a sawmill on Rock Creek, two and a half miles south of where Rockport now stands. The same year Nathan Meek began the building of a gristmill on the ground where Rockport stands. All these early settlers were in the territory before Atchison County was organized. In the year 1846 a colony of Germans, ten in number, established

themselves a mile and a half north of Rockport, and attempted to form a socialistic community; but a heavy rainfall swept away their mill, their first crop turned out poorly and the colony broke up, some of the members locating claims, each for himself in the county, and others seeking homes elsewhere. The early settlers in Atchison County did not need to bring a supply of provisions with them, for there was never, probably, a place on earth where forest, prairie and stream afforded finer game, or more of it. The buffalo had disappeared, indeed—crossed the Missouri River and were then roaming in vast herds on the plains beyond—but deer and turkey were so plentiful that one could not go amiss for them. An old resident used to tell that in 1841, while going a distance of six miles, he counted as many as seventy-three deer in herds of six and ten. Wild ducks and geese were still more abundant, and squirrels were not worth killing. The streams were full of fish, and both forest and stream afforded beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, raccoon, fox, wolf and wild-cat in such numbers that a little trapping and hunting yielded a stock of furs which were as good as gold and silver at the nearest town. A settler who was handy with his rifle generally managed to pay his taxes in wolf scalps and have the skins of the animals over. Wild honey was so abundant in the hollow trees along the streams that the taking of it was a common business, and both honey and beeswax always commanded a good price at the neighboring store. William Millsaps, who was born December 14, 1839, was the first white child born in Atchison County, and his sister, Elizabeth Millsaps, in December, 1842, when she was ten years old, accidentally burned to death, was the first white person to die in the county. In 1841 Mr. Millsaps built a boat of boards, hewed out with his axe, and established a ferry across the Nishnebotna, the first in the county. Dr. Richard Buckham, one of the first physicians in the county, was an early settler in Clay Township. William Sickler, who settled in the limits of what is now the town of Rockport, about 1841, made the first plow manufactured in the county. The first distillery in the county was put up in Clay Township by Samuel King in 1843. The first mill in the county was in Clay Township, on Rock Creek, put up by John Fowler in 1842. King's Mill, a water-power gristmill, was afterward erected on the same site. The

first postoffice in the present limits of Atchison County, was Fugitt's Mill, and the first postmaster was named Booth. Before this there was a postoffice at High Creek, and another at Austin, both supposed to be in Atchison County, but afterward found to be in the State of Iowa. The seat of justice in Atchison County was first established in 1846, at the town of Linden, in what is now Polk Township, about five miles north of the present town of Rockport, and there the first courthouse was built, a frame edifice, twenty by thirty feet and two stories high, costing \$475. At the time of the selection of Linden for the county seat it was near the center of the county, but when the Iowa boundary was afterward remarked, a ten mile strip of Atchison County was transferred to Iowa. This left the county seat too close to the northern line of the county, and on the 21st of June, 1856, on petition of three-fifths of the taxpayers of the county, an election was held on the proposition to remove the county seat. The proposition was carried, and commissioners appointed for the purpose selected Rockport for the permanent seat of justice, and on the 19th of August the county court met at Rockport for the first time. In August of the following year the court appropriated \$9,500 for a new courthouse, and a building of brick, two stories high and containing seven rooms, was built at a cost of \$15,000.

According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the exports shipped from the county in 1898 were: 49,600 head of cattle, 61,706 head of hogs, 770 head of sheep, 333 head of horses and mules, 112,121 bushels of wheat, 20,636 bushels of oats, 885,000 bushels of corn, 20 tons of hay, 108,000 pounds of flour, 473,800 feet of lumber, 336 cords of wood, 41,000 brick, 420 barrels of lime, 4,510 pounds of wool, 399,206 pounds of poultry, 70,170 dozen eggs, 19,753 pounds of butter, 800 pounds of lard, 34,090 pounds of tallow, 121,845 pounds of hides and pelts, 4,398 barrels of apples, 9,823 pounds of fresh fruit, 4,430 pounds of nursery stock, 405 pounds of furs, and other products in smaller quantities.

The first sermon delivered in the county is said to have been preached by Rev. Richard Baxter, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to a small congregation at the house of Callaway Millsaps, in Clay Township, in the summer of 1811. Rev. Isaac Odell, a Baptist minister, held several meetings about the

same time in a new schoolhouse just built on Mr. Millsaps' farm. In 1846 Rev. Jesse Allen, from Howard County, held a protracted meeting near Hunter's Bridge. Rev. Richard Buckham and John Mullins and a minister named Foreman were among the pioneer preachers of the county. The first school in the county was kept in a dugout by Cornelius Schubert, a member of the unfortunate German colony that settled near Rockport in 1846; it did not last long, but shared the fate of the colony. In the year 1898 there were 118 public schools in operation in the county, employing 118 teachers; estimated value of the school property, \$99,500; children enumerated, 5,042; total receipts for school purposes, \$84,844; permanent county school fund, \$111,288. The first newspaper published in Atchison County was the "Weekly Banner," begun at Rockport in July, 1857, by L. C. Kulp & Co., who kept it up until 1859. In November of that year the "Rockport Herald" was started by George W. Reed, and after a time suspended. December 16, 1870, the "Rockport Sentinel" was first published. In 1872 it changed hands and was called the "Missouri Express," and two years later changed hands again, and was then called the "Rockport News." A short time after it was named "Grangers' Advocate," and in July, 1874, it suspended. In August, 1876, the "Atchison Democrat" was founded, and in 1881 the name was changed to "The Sun." In August, 1878, the first issue of the "Democratic Mail" was made, and in 1880 the name was changed to the "Atchison County Mail." It is the Democratic organ of the county, and the "Atchison County Journal," first published in September, 1863, is the recognized Republican organ, both of them spirited, enterprising and valuable journals. The "Tarkio Blade" was started in 1881, and after a few months its name was changed to the "Tarkio Republican." The "Fairfax Independent" was established in February, 1882. The "Phelps City Record" was published for a few months in 1868, and the "Watson Times" for a few months in 1876. The first railroad built in the county was the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, running through the western part of the county, a distance of nearly twenty-five miles, built in 1868. The Tarkio Valley Railroad, a branch of this first road, was built in 1881. It has about twenty-four miles of track in the county. The other roads in the

county are the Omaha & St. Louis, and the Rockport, Langdon & Northern. The taxable property in 1898 of Atchison County consisted of real estate, valued at \$5,111,825; personal property, \$2,648,665; railroad, bridge and telegraph property, \$497,621; total taxable wealth, \$8,258,111. Atchison County has no county or township bonded debt. The population in 1900 was 16,501.

**Atchison, David R.**, lawyer and United States Senator from Missouri, and for a brief time acting President of the United States, was born at Frogtown, Kentucky, 1807, and died in Clinton County, Missouri, January 26, 1886. He received a good education in his native State, and while a young man came to Missouri and settled at Liberty, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature and again in 1838. In 1841 he was appointed judge of the circuit court, and in 1843, on the death of United States Senator Linn, he was appointed to the vacancy. On the meeting of the Legislature he was elected to fill out the term, and on its expiration, in 1849, was re-elected, serving until 1855. He took a prominent part on the pro-slavery side in the Kansas-Nebraska legislation in Congress, and on his retirement from the Senate took a still more prominent part in the scheme to make Kansas a slave State by encouraging the settlement of Southern immigrants in the territory. When the contest was ended by Kansas becoming a free State he withdrew from public life and retired to his farm in Clinton County. He was United States Senator when President Polk's term expired on the 3d of March, 1849, and as the next day, March 4th, the usual day for inaugurating the President, was Sunday, the ceremony of inaugurating President Taylor was postponed to the 5th—and this made Senator Atchison, of Missouri, who was president of the Senate at the time, acting President of the United States for a day.

**Athens, Battle of.**—On the 15th of August, 1861, a battle was fought at Athens, a village in Clark County, Missouri, on the Iowa border, twenty miles from Keokuk, between eight hundred mounted Confederate sympathizers, under Colonel Martin E. Green, brother of United States Senator James S. Green, and four hundred Union Home Guards of Clark County, under Colonel David Moore,

supported by two hundred Union volunteers from Keokuk. The Confederates began the attack at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the fight was spiritedly maintained on both sides for an hour, when the Confederates retreated, leaving nine men dead on the field, besides a number of wounded. The Union men lost three killed and eighteen wounded.

**Atkinson, Edwin Jefferson**, physician, was born at Emerson, near Palmyra, Marion County, Missouri, July 12, 1830, son of Joel and Jane C. (Jones) Atkinson. Both his parents were natives of Garrett County, Kentucky, and both were descended from old Virginia stock. They came to Missouri from Kentucky in October, 1828, and took up land in Marion County, developing the farm which became the homestead on which the subject of this sketch was born. They brought with them two children, and Dr. Atkinson was the third child in the family. After attending the district schools of Emerson, the latter devoted three years to the joint task of teaching country schools and reading medicine. After a thorough preparatory course of reading as those early times in Missouri permitted, he entered the American School of Medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in March, 1856, with the degree of doctor of medicine. Returning to Emerson he engaged in practice there for about a year, and then removed to Novelty, Knox County, Missouri, where he opened an office, remaining there until 1867. In that year he located near Carrollton, Carroll County, Missouri, and continued in practice until June, 1872, when he located in Nevada. Since the latter year he has enjoyed an extensive practice in the last named city and vicinity, becoming recognized as one of the most skillful of physicians, as well as one of the most useful members of society. In 1884, upon the organization of the Citizens' Bank of Nevada, he became vice president of that institution, which position he filled one year. He is now a stockholder and director in the Thornton Bank of Nevada. Dr. Atkinson has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1862, and his name is now enrolled with Ararat Temple of Kansas City, Missouri, as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the orders of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He takes especial pride in the fact that he has filled every chair in every



temperance order which has existed in the United States, beginning with the old Washingtonian Society. He took the total abstainer's oath when he was a youth of seventeen years, which he has faithfully observed ever since; and since his marriage he has never used tobacco in any form. These facts account in a large measure for his splendid physical condition at the age of seventy years, for he is now apparently in the prime of his manhood and bears little indication of having attained that age. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1847, and for a long period held office in that society. Dr. Atkinson was married at Emerson, Missouri, February 3, 1852, to Eliza C. Kelly, daughter of John and Minerva (Mann) Kelly. She is a native of Kentucky, and a representative of an old family of the Blue Grass State. They have been the parents of five children, of whom three are living—Minerva Jane, wife of W. S. Creel, of Nevada; Edwin K., a coal merchant of Nevada, and Mary Joel, wife of John T. Harding, who is associated in the practice of the law with Honorable Charles G. Burton, of Nevada. Dr. Atkinson is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed medical practitioners in southwest Missouri, and his practice in Nevada, covering a period of twenty-eight years, has been attended with success such as has fallen to the lot of few of his contemporaries. He is a man of very high moral character, and his career has been of a nature, viewed from any point, such as to render it a splendid model for the youth of the twentieth century.

**Atkinson, Henry.**—A distinguished officer of the United States Army, who saw much service in the West and died at Jefferson Barracks, June 14, 1842. He was born in 1782, and was appointed to the army from the State of North Carolina in 1808, being assigned to duty as a captain of the Third Infantry. In 1813 he was made inspector general and became colonel of the Forty-fifth Infantry in 1814. In 1821 he was made a brigadier general, and a little later adjutant general of the army. He commanded the regulars engaged in the Black Hawk War and defeated the Indians in the battle on Bad Axe River.

**Atlanta.**—A village in Macon County, on the Wabash Railroad, twelve miles north of Macon. It was laid out in 1858. The town

has a good public school, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a bank, flouring mill, a hotel, and about twenty stores and other business places. A paper, the "News," is published in the place. Population in 1899 (estimated), 800.

**Atterbury, G. B.,** a pioneer of DeKalb County, was born in South Carolina in 1799, and died in DeKalb County, Missouri, in 1882. In 1803 he was taken with his father's family to Kentucky, where he lived until 1817, when he came to Missouri. He lived three years in Cooper County, and then crossed the Missouri River into Howard County, where he lived until 1844, when he removed to DeKalb County and engaged in farming. He held various offices and was an influential and honorable citizen.

**Attorney General.**—The chief law officer and counselor of the State. He gives his opinions in law points and on the meaning of statutes when requested by the Governor and other State officers, and represents the State in all cases in which the State is a party in the Supreme Court, and has authority to institute and prosecute, in the name of the State, suits necessary to protect its rights and interests. The Attorney General is elected by the people and holds office for four years.

**Attorneys General.**—The following is a full and accurate list of the Attorneys General of Missouri from 1820 to 1900:

Edward Bates, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor McNair, September, 1820. Resigned in 1821. Died March 25, 1869.

Rufus Easton, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor McNair, December, 1821. Died January 21, 1826.

Robert W. Wells, Cole County.—Appointed by Governor Miller, January 21, 1826, and continued in office to September, 1836, ten years, and died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 22, 1864.

Wm. B. Napton, Howard County.—Appointed by Governor Dunklin, September, 1836. Resigned February, 1839, and died January 8, 1883.

Samuel M. Bay, Cole County.—Appointed by Governor Boggs, February, 1839, continued to March, 1845, six years, and died in July, 1849.

Benjamin F. Stringfellow, Chariton County.—Appointed by Governor Price, March, 1845; resigned January, 1849, and died in Chicago while on a visit to a son-in-law, April, 1891.

Wm. A. Robards, Boone County.—Appointed by Governor King, January, 1849. Died in Jefferson City, of cholera, September 3, 1851.

James B. Gardenhire, Buchanan County.—Appointed by Governor King, September, 1851. Elected by the people, August, 1852, for four years. Total term of service, five years. Died in Fayette, February 20, 1862.

Ephraim B. Ewing, Ray County.—Elected for four years, August, 1856. Resigned September 1, 1859. Died June 23, 1873.

James Proctor Knott, Scotland County.—Appointed by Governor Stewart, September 2, 1859, in place of E. B. Ewing, resigned. Elected August, 1860, for four years, but failed to qualify. Now a citizen of Kentucky.

Aikman Welch, Johnson County.—Appointed by Governor Gamble, December 21, 1861, in place of J. Proctor Knott, who failed to qualify. Died July 29, 1864.

Thomas T. Crittenden, Lafayette County. Appointed by Governor Hall, September 3, 1864, in place of Aikman Welch, deceased. Is yet living in Kansas City.

Robert F. Wingate, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1864, for four years. Died in St. Louis, November 12, 1897.

Horace P. Johnson, Cole County.—Elected November, 1868, for two years. Do not know whether living or dead.

A. J. Baker, Putnam County.—Elected November, 1870, for two years. Resides in Iowa.

Henry Clay Ewing, Cole County.—Elected November, 1872, for two years. Still lives in Jefferson City.

John A. Hockaday, Callaway County.—Elected November, 1874, for two years. Is yet living in Fulton, and is judge of the circuit court.

Jackson L. Smith, Cole County.—Elected November, 1876, for four years. Is yet living.

Daniel H. McIntyre, Audrain County.—Elected November, 1880, for four years, and lives in Mexico, Missouri.

Banton G. Boone, Henry County.—Elected November, 1884, for four years. Died in Clinton, Missouri, February 11, 1900.

J. M. Wood, Clark County.—Elected November, 1888, for four years. Resides in St. Louis.

R. F. Walker, Morgan County.—Elected November, 1892, for four years. Resides in St. Louis.

Edward C. Crow, Jasper County.—Elected November, 1896, for four years, and is yet in office.

Total number of Attorneys General, twenty-three. Now living, ten, namely, J. Proctor Knott, T. T. Crittenden, A. J. Baker, H. Clay Ewing, John A. Hockaday, Jackson L. Smith, D. H. McIntyre, J. M. Wood, R. F. Walker and E. C. Crow.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

**Atwood, LeGrand**, physician and medical educator, was born October 16, 1832, in La Grange, Tennessee, son of Nathaniel B. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Atwood. His father, who was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, came to St. Louis in 1819 and engaged in merchandising in that city. In company with Dr. Samuel Merry, who was receiver of United States moneys in St. Louis, the elder Atwood, early in the twenties, dispatched a train to Santa Fe, New Mexico, which was one of the earliest trading ventures of St. Louis merchants extended to that remote region. Prominent in Masonic circles, Nathaniel B. Atwood was a member of the committee of Freemasons appointed to extend a welcome to General Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to St. Louis in 1825. He died in 1860. The family to which he belonged was planted in this country by one of the Pilgrims who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. This immigrant ancestor of the family came from Coulsdon, a parish in Surrey County, twelve miles south of London, England, and among his descendants were some of the active and prominent participants in the Revolutionary War. Of this family also was Harriet Atwood Newell, wife of Rev. Samuel Newell, both of whom were famous as missionaries to India. Elizabeth Fisher Atwood, the mother of Dr. Atwood, who was born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and who died in 1887, was a descendant of Pierre Le Grand, who settled on the James River, near Richmond, Virginia, early in the seventeenth century. The Le Grand family emigrated from Bohain, France, to escape religious persecution, in 1699, and settled at Tenby, South Wales. From there they came with the Flournoy and Nash families to this country. The son of Pierre Le Grand married Lucy Nash, a sister of

Governor Abner Nash, who was Governor of North Carolina from 1779 to 1781, and was prominent and influential in Revolutionary affairs. Lucy Nash was also a sister of Francis Nash, brigadier general of the North Carolina contingent in the Revolutionary War, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. Both General Francis Nash and Governor Abner Nash were grand-uncles of Dr. Le Grand Atwood. Dr. Atwood was reared in St. Louis, and was educated chiefly at the classical school of Professor Edward Wyman. In 1847 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his kinsman, Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, one of the most eminent surgeons of his day. He attended lectures at Missouri Medical College and was graduated from that institution in 1851, before he was nineteen years of age. During the spring and summer of 1851 he practiced his profession at St. Louis and then removed to Potosi, Missouri. In the spring of 1852 he crossed the plains to California, and for a year thereafter practiced in one of the mining camps of the Pacific Coast region. At the end of that time he established himself in practice in San Francisco and remained there until 1855. In the year last named he returned to St. Louis, and during the two years following practiced at Miami, Missouri. Thereafter, until 1863, he was in practice at Marshall, Missouri, and from 1863 until 1878 at Bridgeton, Missouri. He then returned to St. Louis, and continued his professional labors in that city until 1886, when he was appointed superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum. After filling that position for five years he was made superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Fulton, Missouri, and filled that position for one year, after which he resumed the private practice of his profession in St. Louis, having his residence at Ferguson, Missouri. At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Atwood was appointed surgeon, with the rank of captain, in the first regiment of the Missouri State Guard, commanded by Colonel—afterward General—John Marmaduke. He was a participant in the first battle at Boonville against Lyon and Blair, and afterward was appointed surgeon of the second regiment, under Colonel Dills, of Cooper County. While serving as surgeon of the last named regiment he took part in the engagement at Drywood, and was post surgeon in charge of all the Southern wounded. In the battle of

Lexington, after the first engagement, he was a prisoner to Colonel Mulligan, under orders from General Price, for several days, being assigned to the duty of attending the Southern wounded within the Federal picket line. After the engagement he was instructed to remove severely wounded officers to a place of safety and then to report for other duty. While obeying these orders he was captured by Federal soldiers. Throughout the war he was an earnest and consistent champion of the Southern cause, and contributed, as far as lay in his power, to advance that cause. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat, and at different times he has taken a prominent and active part in political campaigns. He was chairman of the Democratic congressional committee of the Third District from 1876 to 1884, and acting elector on the Tilden presidential ticket from the Third District in 1876. In 1896 he was a congressional nominee in the Tenth District; was mayor of Ferguson, Missouri, during the years 1897 and 1898, and at the present time is the representative of Missouri in the National Association of Democratic Clubs. In the educational work of his profession, and as a member of various medical societies, he has been no less prominent than as a practitioner. He has been president of the St. Louis Medical Society, vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association, and chairman of the committee on arrangements of the American Medical Association. He has also held the chairs of physiology, therapeutics and toxicology, and mental and nervous diseases, and still retains the last named professorship in Beaumont Hospital Medical College. He was mainly instrumental in obtaining the largest appropriation ever made by the State—an appropriation of \$80,000—for the St. Louis Insane Asylum, and has materially assisted in the preparation of health bills and bills regulating the practice of medicine in Missouri, and in securing their passage by the Legislature. In the many responsible positions to which he has been assigned by his profession, it has been a labor of love with him to uphold the highest standards of professional honor, and he has devoted himself to the inculcation and maintenance of the principles contained in the American code of ethics, winning thereby the plaudits of his worthy professional brethren. He was baptized into the Presbyterian Church in 1835, by Rev. William Potts, of St.



Louis, and has always been an attendant of that church. Since 1865 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held various offices in that order, being at the present time worshipful master of Ferguson Lodge, No. 542. February 21, 1860, Dr. Atwood married Miss Eliza J. Cowan, of Shelbyville, Tennessee. Mrs. Atwood was a devoted Presbyterian, who came of Scotch-Irish parentage, lived and died in the faith of her ancestors, and was an exemplar of every Christian virtue and excellence. She died January 11, 1894. Their children are Helen L., John C., Annie E., William L., Tom C., and LeGrand L. Atwood.

**Aubrey, F. X.**—A citizen of St. Louis and a Santa Fe trader, who became prominent in 1848 for a famous ride which he made from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Independence, Missouri, and who a few years afterward met with a tragic death. Aubrey was a French Canadian, who came to St. Louis in the thirties, and was for a time clerk in the carpet store of Eugene Kelly, who subsequently removed to New York and became wealthy and eminent as a banker. While still a young man, Aubrey went out to Santa Fe and established a trading store. There was a constant intercourse between St. Louis and Santa Fe, and freighting trains—as they were called—were continually going out in the spring and summer from Independence to points in New Mexico. It took these trains about three months to make the trip, and on horseback it consumed usually three or four weeks. Aubrey undertook to make the ride without stopping, by means of relays of horses—and he accomplished the feat, riding from Santa Fe to Independence in nine days and a few hours, not halting either to eat or sleep. After the second day out, as he reached the successive stations on the way, and made a remount, he had himself strapped to his horse, so that he might not fall off as he slept—the true and faithful plains horses following the plain trail and bearing him in a gallop from station to station. His arrival at Independence was a triumph, and the ride was announced throughout the West as a great achievement of courage and endurance. One of the fastest and most popular Missouri River boats, built and brought out a year afterward, was named “F. X. Aubrey.” The hero of the feat was killed in a bar-room at Santa Fe about the year 1854, by Mayor Waitman,

who, for some slight and, as it was considered, insufficient provocation, stabbed him through the heart. Aubrey was of small stature, about five feet two inches, and weighed a little over one hundred pounds. He was not quarrelsome nor violent, but quiet and modest in manner, and there was universal regret among plainsmen and traders at his untimely death.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Auchly, Ignatz,** one of the prominent farmers of St. Charles County, was born December 15, 1837, in St. Charles Township, in the county in which he still resides. His parents were Antoine and Mary (Lilleman) Auchly. They were natives of Lucerne, Switzerland, who immigrated to the United States in 1833. When they reached St. Louis they had seven children to care for, and their entire capital with which to begin life in a strange land was seven dollars. They located in St. Charles Township, where the father engaged in farming and worked at his trade of carpentering. Through industry and economy he was able, after a time, to buy a forty-acre farm, and this he added to in succeeding years, until he had acquired an extensive and valuable holding of farm property. His death occurred in 1866, and that of his wife in 1871. The son attended the public and private schools in the neighborhood, but the struggles of his parents in making a home curtailed the time he would have been glad to give to more thorough school training, as he had to assist in caring for the family. He succeeded, however, in acquiring an education which has been ample equipment for the business concerns of life. During this time of preparation, and after leaving school, he remained at the family home, assisting in the management of the farm and performing a full share of the labor. Upon the death of his parents he succeeded to the ownership of the homestead. He is recognized as one of the most progressive and successful farmers in St. Charles County, and has succeeded in amassing an extensive and valuable landed property. During the Civil War he rendered honorable services as a corporal in Company G, of the St. Charles regiment of enrolled Missouri militia. In politics he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the Catholic Church. He is a trustee and one of the most active and liberal members of the historic old church of St. Peter's, which gives its name to the town in

which it is situated. Mr. Auchly was married, June 2, 1869, to Miss Katherine Brown, daughter of Godfrey and Theresa Brown, of St. Charles Township. Her father was one of the early settlers there, having immigrated from Baden, Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Auchly eleven children have been born, of whom nine are living. They are Joseph Godfrey, Mary Ann, Albert Ignatz, Matilda Theresa, Lee, Robert George, Oscar Charles, Walter Joseph, and John Auchly.

**Auditor of State.**—The office of State Auditor is in some respects the most important one in the State government. The Auditor ascertains the amount of taxes due from each county, and settles with the county collectors for these amounts; issues warrants on the State treasury to persons entitled to them, and makes the estimates upon which the General Assembly votes appropriations. His reports are comprehensive and valuable statements of the receipts, expenditures, debt, resources and funds of the State, the financial condition of all the State penal and eleemosynary institutions, and of the history and condition of the county and township debts. He is chosen by the people, holds his office for a term of four years, and receives a salary of \$3,000 a year.

**Audrain County.**—A county in the northeast central part of the State, bounded on the north by Monroe and Ralls; on the east by Pike and Montgomery; south by Montgomery, Callaway and Boone; and west by Boone and Randolph Counties; area 439,000 acres. Audrain is one of the counties that lie on the "divide" between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The surface of the county is generally high and undulating, with about three-fourths of its area prairie, the remainder originally wooded, with some small tracts of bottom lands along the streams, the largest of which are scarcely of sufficient size to deserve the name of river. The principal stream of the county is Salt River, which rises in the southern part, and flows in a northerly direction near the center. Salt River has numerous small tributaries, the chief ones being known as Saling Creek, Long Branch, South Creek, Young's Creek, Davis Fork, Beaver Dam, Littleby and Skull Lick Creeks. In the eastern part of the county is West Fork of Cuiver River and Hickory and Sandy Creeks. The

county has few natural flowing springs, and the streams are not of sufficient fall to afford water power. The soil is generally a dark loam containing in places considerable sand, having a clay subsoil, and is susceptible of high cultivation. Nearly 90 per cent of the land is arable and 85 per cent is under cultivation, the remainder in timber, chiefly white, black and burr oak, maple, walnut, hickory, sycamore and lind. The minerals of the county are coal, limestone, potter's clay and fire clay. The average yield per acre of the cereals and grasses are corn, 35 bushels; wheat, 12 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; clover seed 3 bushels; timothy seed, 3 1-2 bushels; timothy hay, 1 1-2 tons; clover hay, 2 tons. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898, were cattle, 12,355 head; hogs, 66,815 head; sheep, 12,529 head; horses and mules, 3,207 head; wheat, 633 bushels; oats, 18,764 bushels; corn, 2,768 bushels; flax seed, 2,132 bushels; hay, 205,000 pounds; flour, 3,963,530 pounds; corn meal, 785 pounds; ship stuff, 36,675 pounds; clover seed, 48,745 pounds; timothy seed, 588,080 pounds; logs, 12,000 feet; walnut logs, 6,000 feet; coal, 8,704 tons; brick, 1,371,300; wool, 111,170 pounds; potatoes, 3,136 bushels, poultry, 958,082 pounds; eggs, 540,290 dozen; butter, 41,634 pounds; game and fish, 8,157 pounds; tallow, 32,145 pounds; hides and pelts, 116,950 pounds; apples 1,009 barrels; fresh fruit, 21,180 pounds; honey, 6,141 pounds; nursery stock, 31,280 pounds; furs, 4,062 pounds; feathers, 27,789 pounds. Other articles exported were cooperage, clay, ice, melons, vegetables, lard, beeswax, cider and vinegar.

It is probable that the early French trappers and hunters visited the territory that is now Audrain County, before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Long before the advent of white men there, according to Schoolcraft, the tribe of Indians known as the Missouris made it their hunting ground, and by the aggressive Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas were driven from the land. For many years after there were cultivated farms in the Audrain County section, the Indians, principally the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas, hunted over the prairies, and if the evidence of the earliest settlers is not erroneous, buffalo was the chief game they sought, in different places skeletons of those animals having been found. The earliest authentic record of white men visiting the

"Salt River Region," as the country now Audrain County was called, places the date at 1812, when a number of settlers on Loutre Island followed a band of horse-thieving Indians northwest of the site of Mexico, to a point on a creek which is known as Skull Lick. Here the party camped for the night, and were surprised by the Indians, who killed all but one member of the party, an account of which is given in the sketch of Montgomery County in these volumes. Some years afterward some travelers discovered in a lick on the banks of this stream some human skulls, supposed to be those of the men killed, and from these facts the creek was given its name. It was about four years after this massacre that, according to the most reliable tradition, which is substantiated by irrefutable evidence, the first permanent settlement was made in the country afterward Audrain County. The name of the first settler was Robert Littleby, an Englishman, who in 1816 settled on a small stream, a tributary of the South Fork of Salt River, which is now known as Littleby's Creek. Traditions of the other early settlers are that Littleby lived the life of a hermit, and sustained himself by hunting and trapping. For five years he was the only known white resident of the big territory that became Audrain County. In 1822 Littleby removed to the Platte River country, where, it is supposed, he died a few years later. The next one of whom there is a reliable record of his early settlement in the territory was Benjamin Young, a native of Stokes County, North Carolina, who, in 1821, took up his residence in what is now the northwestern part of the county, on the creek which bears his name. Young had been raised with the Indians and took unto himself a squaw wife, whom he later cast aside for a white woman, who accompanied him to Missouri, and who bore him a number of children. He was killed in 1833, gored to death by a pet bull. Up to 1827 there were but few families located upon land in Audrain County territory, and there was no marked immigration until after 1830, when numerous emigrants from Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, located upon land. Many of these had previously settled in Montgomery, Boone, Callaway and Howard Counties, from which they removed. It is said that in 1825, two brothers, John and William Willingham, who had for some time resided in Boone County, took up their residence upon

land within the limits of what is now Audrain County. In 1830, among those who located in the territory, were Joseph McDonald, William Lavaugh, John Barnett, Caleb Williams, Black Isam Kilgore, John Kilgore and Richard Willingham. Nearly all of these here named moved from nearby counties, where some years before they had located, and about all were natives of Kentucky. John Kilgore, according to a short history of Audrain County, written by Judge S. M. Edwards, now (1900) a resident of Mexico, located upon the south side of Davis Fork, on what was later known as the McIlhanay farm, and in 1831 there was born to him and wife, a son, the first white child born in Audrain County territory.

According to the same authority, in 1834 the total population of the section now Audrain County did not exceed thirty families. The people were noted for their hospitality and sociability. To go fifteen or twenty miles to assist a "neighbor" at a "house raisin'" or to help harvest a crop was considered a pleasurable task, and trips on horseback to St. Charles, for many years the nearest trading point, were looked upon as pleasant journeys. There was abundance of game in the country and the hunt supplied all the fresh venison and other meats that constituted, along with corn bread and rye coffee, the chief food of the settlers. The large game in the country at that time was elk, deer, bear and wolves, the latter causing the pioneers great annoyance by the destruction of the few domestic animals they brought into the country. An incident of about two years ago discloses that the early inhabitants of the county had some superstitious ideas regarding cures. J. T. Johnson, who now owns the farm improved by the late Judge Doan, was clearing away some timber near where the old residence stood, and on cutting down a large oak tree and splitting it up, found near the center, a few feet above the ground, a well preserved lock of human hair. Inquiry developed that a superstition believed by many, years ago, was that croup in children could be cured by cutting a lock of hair from the child's head and boring a hole in a tree just as high as the top of its head and putting the hair into it, and that when the child grew above the hole, the croup would disappear. Inquiry from some of the older members of the Doan family revealed that this belief had been prevalent in the family, and that about



fifty years ago, one of the children since dead, was severely affected with croup and phthisis.

What is now Audrain County was originally included in the old St. Charles District. When Montgomery County was organized, December 14, 1818, the unorganized territory west of it was attached to it for military and civil purposes. Callaway, Boone and Ralls Counties were created, however, in November, 1820, and for civil and military purposes parts of what is now Audrain County, were attached to each, and when Monroe County was organized, January 6, 1831, a portion of the unorganized territory lying south was attached. January 12th of the same year the Legislature passed a supplemental act, defining the boundaries of Monroe County, and also "defined and designated a completed county, to be known as Audrain County, and as soon as inhabitants sufficient to justify a representative, it shall be organized and entitled to all the rights and privileges of all of the other counties in the State. The parts of aforesaid county shall remain attached to Callaway, Monroe and Ralls Counties" for civil and military purposes. Thus it can be seen that, when the counties contiguous to Audrain were organized, Audrain remained not a part of St. Charles, as erroneously stated by some historical writers, but an unorganized territory, more the result of the faulty or accidental outlining of the boundaries of the counties surrounding it. This also accounts for its peculiar form, which is different from any other county in Missouri. Audrain County was formerly organized by legislative act, approved December 17, 1836, and named in honor of Charles H. Audrain, a prominent pioneer of St. Charles County, who was a member of the State Legislature in 1830. In 1842 the Legislature passed an act further defining the boundaries of Monroe and Audrain Counties, and a strip of territory one mile wide—in all thirty-one square miles—was taken from the southern part of Monroe and added to Audrain County. As at that time defined, the boundaries of Audrain County have since remained. The act organizing Audrain County named as commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, Cornelius Edwards, of Monroe, William Martin, of Callaway, and Robert Schooling, of Boone County, and directed that they meet on the first Monday in June, 1837, at the house of Edward Jennings, in "New Mexico."

An amendatory act passed January 20, 1837, changed the day of meeting to the first Monday in March, 1837, on which day the commissioners met at the place designated. In April, 1836, Rev. Robert C. Mansfield and James H. Smith laid out a town on land which they had entered at the government land office and called the town New Mexico. They platted fifty acres into lots and donated to the county a public square and each alternate lot upon condition that the town be made the permanent seat of justice. This donation was accepted by the commissioners, and was approved by the circuit and county courts. May 4, 1837, an auction sale of town lots was held for the benefit of the county building fund, and later that year, in block 8, lot 6, fronting the public square, a log courthouse was built. It was of white oak logs, 18 x 36 feet, one story high, "ten feet between floor and ceiling," and contained two rooms. This building was used until the spring of 1839, when the second courthouse, of brick, two stories high, was built on the public square, the county court appropriating \$1,600 for its building. This structure served the county until 1869, when the present substantial courthouse was completed at a cost of \$42,870.71. In July, 1870, the county purchased a farm on which to sustain its poor. Fortunately the number of paupers in the county is small and are supported at a minimum expense to the taxpayers. The members of the first county court were James Harrison, James E. Fenton and Hezekiah J. M. Doan. February 6, 1837, the first meeting of the court was held at the house of Edward Jennings, in the town of New Mexico, James Harrison and James E. Fenton, two of the justices being present. Joel Haynes was the first county clerk. The session was opened by William Levaugh, elisor, who was appointed by the court, James Jackson, who was commissioned sheriff by the Governor, having refused to qualify. Later James M. Hicks was appointed to the office of sheriff. The first business of the county court was the acceptance of the bond of the county clerk. The first order made by the court was leave to James E. Fenton, one of its number, "for selling and retailing spirituous liquors and groceries at his house in the town of New Mexico for six months, from the 17th of December, 1836, upon his paying a tax of five dollars; also a tax of one-eighth per cent on every \$150." After making this order the County of Audrain

was divided into five townships, named respectively, Saling, Wilson, Salt River, Prairie and Loutre, and it was ordered that elections in each township be held on the 28th of February, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace and two constables. John A. Henderson was appointed the first treasurer of the county. At a subsequent meeting of the court the report of the commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice was adopted, and the original town of New Mexico became officially known as Mexico. The amount of money found necessary to defray the county expenses in 1837, was \$204.36. From the sale of town lots and from taxes collected at the close of the year 1838, the county had in its treasury, after paying all expenses, nearly \$1,500, which was used for the purpose of building the second courthouse of the county. At the first general election held in the county in 1838, Jonah B. Hatten, James E. Fenton and George W. Caldwell were elected county justices; John B. Morris, county clerk; John Willingham, sheriff; William White, county treasurer; and James Jackson was elected the first representative to the Legislature from the county. The first term of the Circuit Court for Audrain County, as directed by the General Assembly, was held on March 13, 1837, at the house of Edward Jennings, Honorable Priestly H. McBride, judge of the second judicial district, presiding, with John Heard, circuit attorney; James M. Hicks, sheriff; and Joel Haynes, clerk. The first case before the court was entitled, "The State of Missouri v. Richard Bryant, upon indictment of larceny." The members of the first grand jury, were Thomas Kilgore, foreman; William Wood, Eli Smith, William C. West, Adam Cluck, Joseph McDonald, John Peery, Delaney Willingham, John Wood, John H. Kilgore, Roland McIntyre, James Davis, John B. Kilgore, John W. Barnett, Joseph Brown and Harrison Norvel. The first attorneys enrolled for practice in the courts of Audrain County were John Heard, James R. Abernathy, Sinclair Kirtley, William H. Russell, Henry Cave, Phillip Williams, W. R. Vanarsdall and Thomas Miller. During the earliest sessions of the court the cases to call for attention, and which were most numerous, were the betting on poker, betting on three up, gaming, playing poker and cards, selling liquor without license, etc. The first indictment for murder was returned at the July term of court, 1840,

when one Monroe or Milroy Powell was charged with the murder of George Eubanks by striking him over the head with a weeding hoe. In this case the instructions to the jury by the court were of considerable length. The trial resulted in a verdict of "manslaughter in the fourth degree," and, in the words of the verdict rendered, the jury "do find him in the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars." Powell was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail by the court. However, he was released before the expiration of his term. The second indictment for murder was in June, 1854, when one Hart, a slave, was found guilty of administering poison to the slaves of John R. Crosswhite, and in 1856 Emily, another slave, the property of Thomas Lakin, was tried for infanticide. One of the most sensational criminal trials to occupy the attention of the court was that of James N. Rodman for the murder of Captain John W. Ricketts, February 24, 1857, on the outskirts of the western part of the town of Mexico. Ricketts was found dead, an inquest showing he was killed by a shot gun. Rodman was arrested, tried for the crime, and strong circumstantial evidence was adduced against him. After two or three trials the defendant was acquitted after which he left the country. On the 15th of June, 1878, Stephen J. Moore shot and killed his brother-in-law, Gentry, in a quarrel over Gentry's dog killing hogs belonging to Moore. Moore was tried and acquitted. On the night of September 30, 1879, Octave Inlow was shot and killed near Mexico. Joe Hicks, Jake Muldrow and Nathan Faucett, all colored, were accused of the murder, and Emma Prilly, a white girl, was charged with being an accessory. All accused were of the lowest stratum of society. The four accused were arrested and tried, and Faucett and Muldrow found guilty, Hicks, who afterward confessed to firing the shot, was acquitted and the girl released and ordered to leave Mexico. Later she returned, confessed to her complicity in the crime and was sent for a term of ten years to the penitentiary. April 16, 1880, Faucett and Muldrow were executed in Mexico. On the 6th of the month prior (March 6, 1880) Walker Kilgore was hanged on the same scaffold, and was the first criminal to be legally executed in Audrain County. Kilgore was found guilty of killing, by shooting, S. D. Willingham, a farmer, January 27, 1879. There have been numerous other murders, but

no other executions in the county since, but generally serious crimes have been confined to the lower element of society. Prior to 1878 Audrain County was unfortunate in having prosecuting attorneys whose duties were hampered by conditions arising out of the Civil War. During this period there were some murders, but cases against lawbreakers were not vigorously punished until John McD. Trimble was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney. He immediately set about to reform abuses and succeeded admirably. Of nine defendants prosecuted for homicide by him, seven were convicted. There has never been a lynching in Audrain County, and only three legal executions, as herein mentioned. The residents of the county from its earliest settlement have been of the most law-abiding class and crime has been kept at the minimum.

The first deed recorded in the county was a transfer of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 51, Range 9, containing forty acres, to John B. Morris by William Wood and his wife, Isabella, the consideration being \$102.50. The first marriage in the county took place February 2, 1837, the contracting parties being Samuel Riggs and Nancy Dollins, who were married by Robert A. Younger (father of the notorious Younger brothers), a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first school of which there is any reliable record was started in 1832, in what is now the southern part of the county, in a log building, which was built on the northeast corner of Section 35, Township 50, Range 9, about six miles south of the present site of Mexico. Archibald Gregg was the first teacher employed, and some of the children who attended came from Callaway County. The first sermon preached by a minister was in 1832, in the settlement where the school was located, by Rev. Mr. Hoxie, of the Presbyterian Church, who was at that time pastor of a church at Auxvasse in Callaway County. About the same time Rev. Robert A. Younger and a Rev. Mr. Taze, both of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced holding meetings at the house of Madison Dysart, which was later known as Calhoun Place, located about eight miles southwest of Mexico. The first church undoubtedly to be established within the limits of Audrain County was the Hopewell Missionary Baptist Church, organized August 6, 1836, with a membership of fourteen including William M. Jesse and wife,

and William Black and wife. On May 16, 1840, the Davis Fork Regular Baptist Church at Mexico was organized with a membership of nine. The same year the Littleby Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized. In 1850 the Mexico Presbyterian Church was established. Ten years prior, in 1840, the Mexico Christian Church was organized. Before the building of churches in Mexico all ministers of different denominations held services in the courthouse, which was a recognized place for religious worship, regardless of denomination. In the courthouse nearly all the church organizations of Mexico first held services, and before the Catholics had a church visiting priests from other parishes read mass in the court room to the members of their flock. The first newspaper published in Audrain County was the "Weekly Ledger," which was established at Mexico in the summer of 1855, by John B. Williams. Mr. Williams, who was well known as a newspaper man in central Missouri, conducted the paper until 1856, when he sold it to William D. H. Hunter who continued its publication until January, 1862, when fire destroyed the office. In January, 1863, a paper called the "Audrain County Beacon" was established by Captain Amos Ladd and O. A. A. Gardener. In 1866 it was purchased by John T. Brooks who changed its name to the "Mexico Ledger." In March, 1872, Colonel J. E. Hutton purchased the paper and rechristened it the "Intelligencer." In 1879 Colonel Hutton began publishing a daily edition of the paper. In 1885 the paper was purchased by Samuel B. Cook, who, in 1898, accepted C. M. Baskett as partner, and in 1900 Cook sold his interest to Baskett, who is now its publisher. In October, 1865, W. W. Davenport established the "Messenger" and soon afterward sold it to M. F. Simmons, who conducted it until September, 1874, when it was purchased by J. Linn Ladd, who changed its politics from Republican to Democratic, rechristened it the "Ledger," and in 1876 sold it to its present publisher, R. M. White. Mr. White began publishing the "Daily Ledger" in 1886. In 1859 the "Audrain County Banner" was started by William H. Martin, but existed only a few months. A paper called the "Signal" was established in 1858 by William A. Thompson, who ran it for about two years and then sold it to Joseph A. Armstead, who, after publishing it for about a year, discontinued it. In October, 1868, the "Agriculturist"



was started by W. G. Church, and lived one year. John Beal began publishing the "Mexico Message" November, 1899. The "State Leader," a Prohibition paper, is published at Mexico by Charles E. Stokes, the candidate of that party for Governor in 1900. In October, 1868, the "Audrain Expositor" was started by Ira Hall, J. D. Macfarlane and Milton F. Simmons, and existed about a year. The "Mexico Union" was established in 1878 by Harry Day, and in 1879 was acquired by C. A. Keeton, who changed its name to the "Audrain County Press," which, after an existence of a few years, ceased publication. At different times journalistic ventures were put forth, flourished for a while, and died natural deaths. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War the Whigs and the Democrats in the county were about equally divided. In 1860 Lincoln received only one vote in the county. When the realities of war were no longer chimerical, apparently the sympathies of the people were about evenly divided. There was a large conservative element. In the election of 1862 there were two county tickets in the field, the Anti-Emancipation and the Unconditional Union. So evenly divided was the sentiment that some on each ticket were elected. The feeling of the people is better explained by the number of soldiers furnished each side. The records of the Confederacy fail to throw much light on the exact number from the county who took up arms against the Union. Some historical writers estimate the number at from three to four hundred. A careful examination of the poll lists and the other available data of the war period shows that the estimate is greatly in excess of the real figure, and, as near as can be ascertained, the total number from the county who entered the regular Confederate Army was 104, while the number enrolled in the militia and regular service in support of the Union was in excess of 350. During the war there was one small skirmish within the county, that at McClintock's barn, in the northern part of the county. The Confederates were under the command of Captain William O. Johnson, and, being mostly undisciplined farmers of the neighborhood, quickly gave way at the first fire from a company of disciplined Federal troops. No one was killed on either side, and only a few were slightly wounded. There was some bushwhacking, and a few good citizens killed. Federal soldiers doing guard duty at Mexico

shot two men, William Lockridge and Garland Surber. Lockridge was trying to leave the town on horseback when shot, and Surber, a farmer, had brought a load of potatoes to town, and his horses, becoming frightened at the shooting, ran away, and while he was trying to check them he was killed by an ignorant guardsman. June, 1861, a portion of the Second and Eighth Missouri Regiments, in all about 600 men, under command of Colonel Morgan Smith, took possession of Mexico, and remained about a week. Colonel Smith was relieved by Colonel U. S. Grant, in charge of the Twenty-first Illinois, who remained for about three weeks, when he was ordered to Bird's Point. Colonel Grant, by the orderly conduct of himself and soldiers, gained the respect of the citizens of Mexico. He had his headquarters in West Mexico. It is stated in some histories published that, while at Mexico, Grant was made a brigadier general, but this is a mistake. He received his commission as brigadier general at Ironton, in Iron County, a few weeks after leaving Mexico, and the spot which is now known as Emerson Park, where he stood when his commission was received, is marked by a fine statue of him. In his memoirs Grant speaks of his sojourn at Mexico. In 1866 the county court of Audrain County voted \$300,000 in bonds in favor of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, known at present as the Chicago & Alton. In October, 1871, the company completed its line through the county from east to west, and the Fulton branch was finished in March, 1872. As in other counties where railroad bonds were voted, some of the people failed to heartily support the scheme, and tried to create dissatisfaction among the taxpayers. However, the conservative and progressive element in the county prevailed, with the result that in 1880 the last cent of indebtedness on account of the railroad bonds was paid, with the utmost satisfaction to the taxpayers of the county and all concerned as well. Had the elements antagonistic to the bonds predominated, as in some other counties of Missouri, Audrain would have been precipitated into costly and lengthy litigation that no doubt would have caused the original debt to be increased into the millions. Audrain County is divided into seven townships named respectively, Cuiver, Loutre, Linn, Prairie, Saling, Salt River and Wilson. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the

county in 1899 was \$5,513,250; estimated full value, \$11,026,500, assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$2,727,495; estimated full value, \$5,454,990; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$228,835; estimated full value, \$457,670; assessed value of railroads, \$1,435,359.69. There are 78 1-4 miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago & Alton passing from the northeast corner to the western line, with a branch from Mexico south to the southern boundary line, and the Wabash, entering near the southeast corner, and passing in a northwesterly direction to the center of the western boundary line.

The number of public schools in the county in 1900 was 99; amount of permanent school funds, both county and township, \$62,946.68. The population of the county in 1900 was 21,160. (See also "Live Stock Interests of Audrain County.")

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

**Anglais River.**—This is a small stream thirty miles in length, which rises in Laclede County and flows north, through Camden and Miller Counties, into the Osage, fifteen miles below Linn Creek.

**Augusta.**—A town in St. Charles County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, thirty-two miles southwest of St. Charles. It was formerly a river town of considerable importance, but a change in the river channel made the landing useless. It was platted by Leonard Harold, a Pennsylvanian, in 1836, and was called Mount Pleasant. The villagers were German immigrants of 1834-6. In 1837 Julius Mallinckrodt laid out the town of Dortmund, one mile west, but the river left the site, and the project was abandoned. His brother, Charles, taught the first public school in the county, at Augusta. In 1856, during the existence of the stringent anti-liquor laws, the Augusta Harmonie-Verein, a social organization, was formed in a tent on the ice in mid-stream. For twelve years afterward it met on a flatboat in the river. In 1867 it was incorporated and built a hall. There are a number of churches and a good school. Population, 201.

**Aurora.**—A city in Lawrence County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railways, twelve miles southeast of Mount Vernon, the

county seat, and 269 miles southwest of St. Louis, situated upon the Ozark Plateau, at an altitude of 1,378 feet. Waterworks, erected at a cost of \$37,500, distribute an ample supply of the purest water, derived from the great spring, covering an acre in area, at the head of Spring River; the pressure affords efficient aid in case of fire. A volunteer fire department includes two hose companies and one hook-and-ladder company; there are two departmental buildings, with reels and hose, a club room and a gymnasium. Excellent electric light and telephone service, the latter connecting all principal points in the mining field, are provided. The City Hall is a handsome two-story brick edifice, containing the city offices and a spacious auditorium, erected at a cost of \$6,000. The police force consists of a marshal and four men, costing \$2,100 per annum. Near the center of the city is a park, comprising a block of land, the gift of S. G. Elliott. Maple Park Cemetery, comprising forty acres, situated one and one-fourth miles south of the city, was bought by the municipality in January, 1900, at a cash outlay of \$3,125. The city indebtedness is \$14,500, \$12,500 of which is on waterworks account. There are three substantial brick public school buildings, two stories high, costing, for erection, \$20,000; \$8,000 per annum is expended for maintenance of the schools. The bonded indebtedness is \$9,000. Seventeen teachers are employed, and the enrollment of pupils in attendance is 1,100. The high school, beginning in 1890, has graduated fifty-six pupils, admissible to the University of Missouri. There are commodious churches of handsome design, of the Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal and Cumberland Presbyterian denominations. The fraternal societies include a lodge, chapter, commandery, and Eastern Star Chapter of the Masonic order, a lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen, the Woodmen of the World, the United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Home Forum, the Home Paladium, and the Select Knights and Ladies of America. The Aurora Fishing and Hunting Club, with a membership of forty-two, own a clubhouse and property valued at \$2,000, on the James River, twenty-two miles south of the city. The newspapers are the "News," daily and weekly, Democratic; the "Herald," daily and weekly, Republican; the "Argus," weekly, Repub-

lican; the "Advertiser," weekly, Democratic; and the "Signal Light," monthly, Populist. The Miners' and Merchants' Bank, founded in 1884, and the Bank of Aurora, founded in 1887, have aggregate capital of \$60,000, and aggregate deposits of nearly a half-million dollars. The industries include two extensive flourmills; a foundry and machine shop, largely engaged in manufacturing mining machinery; a cornmill, a novelty factory, an ice factory, and business establishments covering every line of trade. In 1900 the population was 6,191. The town was platted May 9, 1870, by Stephen G. Elliott. North Aurora was platted in June, 1886, by Carr McNatt. Various additions were made, and in October following the town was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, with Carr McNatt, mayor; A. R. Wheat, J. D. Conrad, Warren Vertrees and Henry Weed, aldermen, and Charles Wallich, marshal. Aurora derives its principal importance from its extensive and highly valuable mineral interests, and ranks second only to Joplin in production. In 1873 George Haley and George Connell discovered and worked surface lead in the vicinity. No systematic mining was attempted until January, 1887, when the Aurora Syndicate Mining Company was organized, and began work on an extensive scale on the Boyd farm adjoining the town. In October following the richest mineral deposits in the district were found on the Brinkerhoff and McCoy lands. The principal mines now in operation extend east and northeasterly to a distance of nearly three miles from the business center of the city, but some mining is carried farther, and in other directions. A large part of the mining grounds is known as "Orchard Camp," from the fact that the earlier discoveries were made in apple orchards. All the mining lands, by reason of their contour, have natural drainage, and are covered with concentrating plants, derricks, drill plants, crushers, mills, and the debris from excavation and crushing. The value of concentrating plants runs from \$4,000 to \$10,000. The operatives employed number about 1,000 men. Saturday payments are made, and the banks are open under electric light until 10 o'clock at night for the accommodation of the long line of men who receive their wages in the form of pay checks. In 1899 many cash sales of mining property were made at high prices, in one instance reaching the sum of a half-million dollars. The same property was

afterward capitalized at an enormous sum, the deed requiring internal revenue stamps to the value of \$3,150. In 1899 the aggregate output of the Aurora mines was 54,661,610 pounds of zinc, and 283,060 pounds of lead. The aggregate value was \$954,178. In 1900 the attention of large proprietors was centered upon deep mining. Until recently it was believed that ore existed only at comparatively shallow depths. On the Wheat & Loy and the Sand Ridge Mining Company lands shafts have been sunk to a depth of 200 feet, and drilling has been carried on to a total depth of 340 feet, demonstrating the presence of a zinc ore deposit sixty feet in thickness, and yielding a higher grade than taken from any of the shallow mines.

**Aurora Springs.**—An incorporated village in the western part of Miller County, on the Jefferson City & Lebanon branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was founded in 1880 and enjoys considerable popularity as a health resort, a mineral spring of marked medicinal properties being located there. About 1885 it reached its height of popularity. There is a school, a private academy, church and four general stores located there. Population in 1899 (estimated), 421.

**Austin, Moses.**—A native of Durham, Connecticut, who, after a residence of some years in Virginia, settled in Upper Louisiana about 1780. About 1797 he was granted a league of land in what is now Washington County, Missouri, and which is known as the "Austin Survey." Forty acres of this land he laid out in town lots, and it now comprises a part of the site of Potosi. He built an extensive lead smelter at Potosi, or, as it was then called, Mine a Breton, the first improved smelting plant in the territory now Missouri, and west of the Mississippi River. He also started a shot-tower and a sheet-lead factory. His reports upon the mines of Missouri Territory, made to Captain Amos Stoddard in 1804, are the most authoritative statements of the condition of mining in the Territory at that period, and are highly valuable for the historical data they contain. In 1820 he was granted permission by the Mexican government to locate a colony of 300 Americans in the territory now the State of Texas. The hardships of his long ride on horseback to Mexico resulted in an illness that caused his death. He died on



the Terre Bleu, now in St. Francois County, Missouri, June 10, 1821. His remains are buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Potosi. For many years his grave was neglected. Some years ago a report had been circulated that his remains had been petrified. An attempt was made by vandals to steal them. Digging down to the coffin they found only the skeleton. In 1895 a cherry tree eighteen inches in diameter, which had grown over the grave, was cut down, and, with money subscribed by some of his distant relatives, a plain stone tomb was built, which now marks the place where his remains repose.

**Austin, Stephen F.**, Missouri statesman and Texas patriot, was born in Wythe County, Virginia, November 8, 1793, and died in Texas, December 27, 1836. He was the son of Moses Austin, the pioneer in improved methods of lead-smelting in America, a Missouri pioneer, and the founder of the town of Potosi, in Washington County, Missouri. Stephen F. Austin accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1799. He was educated in Connecticut, his father's native State, and at the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Missouri territorial Legislature, and in 1821 was appointed United States circuit judge for Arkansas. His father, in 1820, was granted concessions in Mexico upon condition that he locate a colony of three hundred families there. Dying in 1821, he requested his son to finish the work of colonization that he had undertaken. By the Mexican government the privileges granted Moses Austin were confirmed to his son, and the latter faithfully carried out the scheme of colonization, locating his colony on the Brazos. It is a fact well authenticated that not a single member of Austin's colony was ever charged with theft or misdemeanor, nor did any of them ever occupy a felon's cell. After reaching the Brazos with his colonists, Austin found that during his absence of a year the government of Mexico had changed, necessitating a journey on horseback to the City of Mexico. There his rights were secured on April 4, 1823, and, after several months at the capital, he returned to Texas. Later he served in the Coahuila and Texas Legislatures. In 1833 he was sent as a commissioner, with a draft of a proposed Constitution, asking that Texas be made a separate State. His request was never answered.

Starting homeward, in December, he was arrested, cast into prison, and lay in a dungeon in the City of Mexico until July, 1835. Returning to Texas the following September, he found a revolution opening and volunteers organizing for battle. He was chosen commander-in-chief, and at the head of his forces moved upon the fortified town of San Antonio. In the meantime a provisional government was formed, and Austin, Branch Archer and William Wharton were appointed commissioners to seek aid from the United States. Wharton and Archer favored absolute independence from Mexico, while Austin was in favor of making Texas a Mexican State. Austin visited the United States and returned home in June, 1836. His sufferings in the Mexican prison had wrecked his health, and in a few months he took to his bed, from which he never arose. In August of 1836, though a sick man, he was a candidate for President of Texas against General Sam Houston.

**Autenrieth, George**, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, August 11, 1843, and died in Clayton, St. Louis County, Missouri, March 23, 1899. He was the son of Philip Adam and Cathrine Barbara (Roggenhauser) Autenrieth. The elder Autenrieth was a farmer and wine-grower of Stuttgart, who emigrated to the United States in 1864, locating on a farm near Kirkwood, Missouri, and later in Clayton, where he died in October, 1881. After acquiring a practical education in the public schools in his native town, young Autenrieth was employed as clerk in a hotel until 1864, when he came to the United States with his parents, settling with them on the farm near Kirkwood, where he remained six years. In 1870 he removed to Kirkwood and opened a hotel, remaining there nine years. In 1879 he moved to Clayton, Missouri, and leased the Edwards House, and ten years later purchased the property now known as the Autenrieth Hotel, which he conducted until his death. The Autenrieth Hotel was known far and wide by the traveling public as one of the prominent landmarks of Clayton, where genuine hospitality and good cheer was dispensed to its guests by its popular landlord. In 1870 Mr. Autenrieth began to attain prominence in politics, and for thirty years was one of the most conspicuous characters in public life in St. Louis County. He was a member of the Republican County Central Committee, of



*Geo. Antevie*





which he was chairman for the last ten years of his life, and attended many conventions of his party as a delegate. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis County Bank, and its vice president at the date of his death; a director of Mount Olive Saengerbund, president of the Clayton School Board, member of the orders of Knights of Honor, Sons of Hermann, Odd Fellows, Harugari, and other organizations. He was also a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Autenrieth was thoroughly identified with every worthy object calculated to promote the public welfare, and contributed liberally to educational, religious and charitable objects, without regard to sect or nationality. Successful in his business career, he left a handsome fortune to his family. He was twice married, first to Miss Kathrine Barbara Hoffmann, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1865. She died in August, 1875, leaving four sons, Henry Autenrieth, Frederick Autenrieth, Charles Autenrieth and Albert Autenrieth. His second marriage was with Miss Marie Schmidt, also a native of Germany, March 2, 1876. Six children were born of the second marriage, named, respectively, Emma Autenrieth, George Autenrieth, Catharine Autenrieth, Bertha Autenrieth, Louisa Autenrieth and William Autenrieth.

#### **Autumnal Festivities Association.**

An association formed in St. Louis, July 25, 1891, which had for its object the advancement of the business interests of that city, through an annual pageant and other attractions to be given in the fall of each year, which would bring to the city visitors from all parts of the country. Among the founders of the association were Captain Frank Gaiennie, Honorable S. M. Kennard, Goodman King, Honorable E. O. Stanard, Colonel M. C. Wetmore and others. The association passed out of existence and was succeeded by the Business Men's League of St. Louis in 1894.

**Auxvasse.**—An incorporated village in Callaway County, thirteen miles north of Fulton, on the Jefferson City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The town is on the edge of Grand Prairie, in the center of a rich agricultural section. It was founded in 1871 by J. A. Harrison, and for some time was known as Chariton City. It has a graded school, four churches, a roller flouring mill, a bank, hotel, extensive lime kilns near by, a

weekly paper, the "Review," and about twenty business houses, including stores of different kinds and small shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

**Ava.**—The judicial seat of Douglas County, in Benton Township, located a little west of the center of the county, and fourteen miles from Mansfield, in Wright County, the nearest railroad point. It was founded in 1864, at which time it succeeded Vera Cruz as the seat of justice of the county. It has a substantial courthouse, three churches, a good public school, lodges, fraternal orders, a bank, flouring mill, brick yard, two hotels, six general and eight other stores, and one newspaper, the "Douglas County Herald," published by Benjamin J. Smith. The village is one of the best inland business places in the State. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

**Avalon.**—A village in Livingston County, fifteen miles southeast of Chillicothe and nine miles from Hale, in Carroll County, the nearest railroad and shipping point. It has four churches, a public school, and it is the seat of Avalon College, which is under control of the Presbyterian denomination. It has a large steam flouring mill, a newspaper, the "Aurora," and about ten stores and shops in different lines of trade. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

**Avery, Henry,** one of the earliest settlers of Henry County, was a native of Tennessee. In 1812 he served under General Jackson against the Seminole Indians; he attracted the attention of General Jackson, whom he served as secretary; the acquaintance was maintained until broken by death, and they kept up a friendly and confidential correspondence. Henry Avery married Miss Elizabeth Green, of White County, Tennessee, in 1819. In 1830 they immigrated to Missouri, stopping in the counties of St. Louis and Morgan. Avery visited Henry County the same year, and staked the claim upon which he settled and to which he removed his family in 1831. He made his home in Tebo Township, the first part of Henry (Rives) County which was opened by white men; he was probably the first to break prairie; he put up the first hewn log house in the county, and about 1835 was the first to put window glass in a dwelling. In that house was born his daughter, Susan, after-

ward Mrs. Henry Roberts, the first white child born in the county. The first birth was that of a colored child, whose mother belonged to him. He was the first justice of the peace after the creation of Rives County, and the first county court sat at his house. Upon his land the first store was opened, by Stephen Clark. He was an old school Baptist, and was ordained to the ministry in 1832; he preached all through central and southwest Missouri, to Indians as well as to whites, without recompense; meanwhile, he carried on farming industriously and amassed a competency. He was an earnest and forcible speaker, fairly well educated, and commanded great attention. In 1842 he engaged in a debate with Joshua Page, a Christian, which was regarded for years afterward with admiration. He died September 26, 1845, aged fifty-two years. Of his children, August Clark became one of the most influential men in Henry County, and John M. became a leading financier. Both reside in Clinton.

**Avilla.**—A town in Jasper County eight miles east of Carthage, the county seat. It has a school, a Methodist Church, a Christian Church, and a Baptist Church, lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows and a flourmill. In 1890 the population was 180. The town was platted in 1858 by David S. Holman and Andrew L. Love.

**Axtell, Samuel W.,** was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 17, 1850, son of George R. and Amanda (Farnham) Axtell. Taken at six years old to Beech Creek Township, Greene County, Indiana, he was sent to the common schools at his home and later to the Indiana State University, graduating in the class of 1874. He was very poor, and for a time while in the University had only bread and water as a daily ration. Leaving the University, he located at Bloomfield, Indiana, and commenced the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected county school superintendent. Mr. Axtell introduced the graded schools in his county, and worked for better conditions, overcoming great opposition and prejudice. He held the office of county superintendent until 1884, when he was elected prosecuting attorney in the Fourteenth Judicial District, and in 1892 he was the candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Becoming much interested in psychology, or mental sci-

ence, he began to read everything available on the subject, and attended (in 1891) a course under Dr. Still, the renowned founder of the new school of medicine—Osteopathy—but believing that to be but included in the broader field of mental science, he visited Professor Dewey, of New York, the recognized authority in psychology, and followed this with wide reading on psychometry, or the power of the soul. He also familiarized himself with all authors on psychic phenomena, such as Buchanan, of California, Miss Helen Wilmans, of Sea Breeze, Florida, and other reputed writers. He met and studied with the famed masters of psychic phenomena of India, such as Professor Bettiro, of Chicago, finally attending the New York Institute of Science at Rochester, and in the summer of 1897 graduated at the Weltmer School, of Nevada, Missouri. He had long ere this fully realized the value of applying these principles to every day life, especially to the healing of diseased bodies and the correcting of distorted minds, and had begun their application among his friends who were in touch somewhat with his own abstruse and trained intellect. As a lawyer he had applied his knowledge of mental science, and finally, in 1896, decided to abandon the law and devote himself to healing and to teaching. Locating in Missouri, he spent several months in traveling about the State, and his success was so great and his followers so many he finally decided to locate permanently, and so established the Axtell School of Magnetic Healing and Infirmary at Sedalia. There no longer remains in the minds of the thoughtful and investigative any doubt as to the rightful claims of mental science as being founded upon truth and a purely scientific basis. "Evolution is the bottom plank of mental science and evolution teaches us there is no death; nothing is called dead; it is one perpetual circle of life. Intelligence is life; and when the brain becomes ruler of our lives we shall be as God. The will of man is the Supreme Ruler. Unfortunately, we look upon the occult as something supernatural, while it is the most natural thing in the world. It is simply mental control, and mental control leads to clear vision. Metaphysical healing, divine healing, Christian science, osteopathy and hypnotism are all but lesser ideas, and are all included in the general subject of mental science.

"To crown all, Professor Axtell has developed the recently formulated idea of soul com-

munication called telepathy, whereby minds can be in touch and communicative even at great distances, and has applied the knowledge of healing absent patients. Thought is the only creative power in all the world. There is no power in disease comparable to the power invested in the human mind, and this knowledge he transmits to his patients by the force of telepathy, and when they are brought into relation with the mind of the healer disease is replaced with normal conditions, health."

Hundreds of letters from grateful patients show the proof of the efficiency of this absent healing. These come from persons thousands of miles apart, but all breathe the same spirit of thankfulness for returned health. Professor Axtell is a pleasant gentleman to meet, of a highly sensitive organization and with natural strong mentality, the power of thought and will being strongly illustrated in his own life.

Seeking the broadest field for the exercise of his talent as a healer of disease, Professor Axtell has recently accepted one of the most responsible positions in the faculty of the S. A. Weltmer School of Healing at Nevada, Missouri. In this institution, which is known over the entire world, he will have a splendid opportunity for the practice of his profession and the further development of his marked ability in that line.

**Ayers, Howard**, educator, was born May 21, 1861, at Olympia, Washington, son of William N. and Sarah (Sanborn) Ayers. He was one of a family of seven children, of whom three brothers and two sisters are still living. From early boyhood he determined upon the acquisition of a liberal education, and obtained his preparatory training in the common schools of Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1883, with the highest honors, at the age of twenty-two years. Incidental to his university studies, he won the First Walker Prize of the Boston Society of Natural History for the best scientific memoir, the contest being open to competitors in all lands. His monograph was published by the society, and gave a world-wide fame to its author as an original investigator. Upon graduating from Harvard, Mr. Ayers went to Germany and studied for two years in the universities at Heidelberg, Strasburg and Freiburg under such famous professors as Gegenbaur, Wiedersheim, Schmidt, Butschli, Weis-

mann and Benecke. His studies included original investigations, the results of which form three scientific papers which were published in German periodicals, two of the number being in the German language. At the conclusion of his course in the Freiburg University he received the degree of doctor of philosophy, *magna cum laude*. Afterward he continued his scientific investigation in the Marine Zoological Station of Vienna University, at Trieste and the Station Maritime of the University of Paris, at Banyuls-sur-Mer, France. He also attended the lectures of famous teachers at the College de France and the Sorbonne, Paris. Upon his return to the United States Dr. Ayers at once entered upon his work as a teacher in one of the largest universities in the United States. He was called to Harvard University the following year as an instructor in biology. He occupied this position for two years, displaying marked ability and untiring zeal and industry. During this time he contributed to the scientific journals in America, England and Germany papers which evoked high commendation of his ability as an investigator and author. This effort in the class room and laboratory brought him the distinction of election as Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Thereafter, for four years, beginning in 1889, Dr. Ayers was director of the Lake Laboratory at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here his opportunities for continuing his researches were unusual, and here he accomplished much of his most important work, his contributions to scientific knowledge in special lines being recognized throughout the world as of the highest importance. Here he wrote his "Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Ear," a volume which is regarded as the highest authority upon the subject of which it treats, and as necessitating the rewriting of leading chapters in works on physiology and psychology. During the period of his connection with the Lake Laboratory and thereafter until 1898 Dr. Ayers spent his summer vacations at Woods' Hall, Massachusetts, where he had charge of investigations in animal morphology in the Marine Biological Laboratory. Incidental to this was his delivery of public lectures upon morphological subjects from time to time. He was made a corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Science and an active member of the American Society of Natural-



ists. He is a charter member of the American Society of Morphologists and president of the Scientific Association of the University of Missouri. He is collaborating with the National Museum at Washington City and with a corps of British scientists at Cape Town, Africa, in the scientific work connected with the survey of that province. He is also an associate editor of two important scientific journals, the "Zoological Bulletin" and the "Journal of Applied Microscopy." In 1894 Dr. Ayers was elected to the chair of biology in the University of Missouri, in which position he won additional honors for himself and gave a higher prominence to the institution with which he had become connected. His period of service with the University of Missouri terminated in 1899, when he was called to the presidency of the University of Cincinnati. This call came as a due recognition of the distinction which he had achieved as an educator and a scientist. The friends of science in Missouri deeply regret the loss to the State of the services of so distinguished a teacher and investigator.

**Ayers, Samuel**, physician and surgeon, was born June 2, 1858, at Danville, Kentucky. His parents were Samuel and Mildred (Shouse) Ayers, both natives of that State. The father, who was a dentist by profession, was descended from a Scotch family which immigrated to America prior to the Revolution, and rendered service to the patriot cause in that struggle. Their son, Samuel, received his early education in Centre College at the place of his birth, which he entered at the early age of fourteen years, receiving his diploma as bachelor of arts at the age of eighteen years. He then engaged as a teacher, having charge of schools in Lincoln County and in Fayette, Kentucky, for three years. During this same time he was closely engaged in medical studies under the tutorship of Dr. L. S. McMurtry, now an eminent surgeon of Louisville, Kentucky, whom he attended in the office and accompanied on sick calls, gaining at once all the advantage to be derived from actual practice, as well as from theoretical instruction. His medical studies were pursued with great diligence, and he left his tutor well grounded in the elementary branches of his chosen profession. In the autumn of 1880 he entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and attended lectures and clinics for one year. The year following he devoted to observation of hospital practice

in Chicago, engaging in the work himself, in order to gain a deeper insight into the science he had adopted for his life work. He followed this with taking a scholarship in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1883 was graduated from that institution with the degree of doctor of medicine and the additional high honor of receiving the faculty medal for general high class standing. He was almost at once appointed to a high position in the Louisville City Hospital, and, after being so engaged for one year, entered upon practice in that city, in which he continued until 1886. During this period he was connected with the Hospital College of Medicine, having been appointed to the chair of surgical anatomy in 1884 and dean of the faculty in 1885. In 1886 his arduous attention to his professional and college duties had so worn upon his health that he was obliged to seek rest, and he went to Kansas, where he spent two years in recuperation. In September, 1888, having regained his old-time vigor, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in a practice which has grown to large dimensions, surgery being a principal feature, as often in an advisory way as otherwise. In this department of his profession he is widely known in western Missouri and in Kansas, and his distinguished ability has led to his appointment as chief surgeon of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway and of the Kansas City & Suburban Belt Railway. He holds membership with the Jackson County Medical Association and with the Academy of Medicine of Kansas City. In all his professional associations he is regarded as an eminently capable practitioner. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Since the age of fourteen years he has been a member of the Christian Church. His fraternal connections are limited to the Blue Lodge in Masonry. He was married in 1885 to Miss Stella Hobbs, of Louisville, Kentucky, and of this marriage two children were born—Nannie Louise, who died in 1890 at the age of eleven months; Samuel, Jr., the only living child, was born January 3, 1893. Dr. Ayers is a gentleman of broad views, and is a favorite in all social and other circles in which he moves. While abating nothing of his devotion to his profession, he is genial and companionable, and is very highly regarded throughout the community for his personal worth, as well as for his professional attainments.





Very truly yours  
J. W. Ayden



**Aylor, Joseph W.**, one of the leading capitalists and mine owners of Jasper County, was born September 29, 1839, in Rapahannock County, Virginia, son of Staunton and Malinda (Quaintance) Aylor. He was reared in Virginia, and enjoyed limited educational advantages, attending school in all but two months and nineteen days. He had a natural genius for business affairs, however, and by dint of industry and the best use of his opportunities acquired much of that kind of knowledge which helps to build up fortunes. When he was twenty years old he went to work for himself, and soon afterward came to Missouri, where he went to work on a farm, receiving twenty dollars per month as wages. He was thus employed until 1861, when he entered the Confederate Army, serving first under Captain Grigsby and later in the battalion commanded by Major Brace, now Judge Brace, of the Missouri Supreme Court. In 1862 he was mustered into the regular service, Confederate States Army, and served thereafter until the close of the war, first under General Martain Green, then in General Parsons' brigade of General Price's division. When the war closed, and his regiment was disbanded at Shreveport, Louisiana, he went to Texas and again began work as a farm laborer. In 1866 he returned to Missouri and engaged in farming and stock raising operations on his own account. About 1880 he became interested in various mining enterprises, among these being the Eleventh Hour Mines and the McCorkle Hill Mines, of which he is sole owner. More than two million dollars' worth of lead and zinc ore has been taken from the Eleventh Hour Mine within the past

sixteen years, and the McCorkle Hill Mine has produced half a million dollars' worth of ore. These operations have made Mr. Aylor a conspicuous figure among the mine magnates of southwest Missouri, and there are few men in the State whose operations have been so uniformly successful as have his. He has built up a splendid fortune, and what he has accomplished may well prove an incentive to young men who have their own way to make in the world. All his life he has been a member of the Democratic party, it may be said, because he was reared in that faith and has never wavered in his devotion to Democratic principles. His Church connections are with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, South, and he is a member of the Masonic order. January 21, 1866, Mr. Aylor was married to Miss C. M. E. Webb, who passed her early childhood in Tennessee, coming from there to Jasper County, Missouri. She was in every way a worthy helpmate to her husband up to the time of her death, in 1899, and their union was a long and happy one. Of four children born to them, two were living in 1900. Their eldest child, Ida Aylor, married Mr. S. Nilson, and they now reside in the Aylor homestead in Webb City. Mrs. Nilson was educated in the public schools of Webb City and at St. Ann's Academy at Osage Mission, Kansas. Mr. Aylor's other surviving child, Ben C. Aylor, married Miss Anna Hardy, and resides at Webb City, where he is interested in the management of his father's affairs and in mining operations of his own. Ben C. Aylor was educated in the public schools of Webb City and at Neosho College under Dr. J. C. Wood, and completed his studies at Washington University of St. Louis.

## B

**Babb, Jere Glenn**, proctor of the University of Missouri, and secretary of the Board of Curators, Columbia, Missouri, was born December 12, 1854, in Abbeville County, South Carolina. His parents were Robert Franklin and Virginia A. (Cooper) Babb, both natives of South Carolina, who removed to Audrain County, Missouri, about 1859, and settled in Columbia in 1872. The father was a minister of the Baptist Church. The son attended the public schools in Audrain and Boone Counties until 1872, when he entered the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of bachelor of arts and as valedictorian of his class. He then entered the law school of the same institution, and graduated in 1881 with the highest honors. His studies during all these years were interrupted, many months in the aggregate being devoted to teaching. Immediately following the completion of his law studies, he opened an office in Columbia, where he practiced for seven years, establishing a remunerative business and a high reputation for ability and integrity. In February, 1888, a promising opportunity opened before him at Wichita, Kansas, and he removed to that city, where he practiced until June, 1889, when was held the annual meeting of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri. That body elected him to the secretaryship of the board and also to the position of proctor of the university. He accepted, and at once returned to Columbia, where he continues to reside, having continuously remained to the present time in the positions to which he was chosen ten years previously. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party; in religion he is a Baptist. His fraternal society relationship is confined to the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the Commandery and Scottish Rite degrees. August 16, 1893, he was married to Miss Clara Louise Beauchamp, an accomplished lady, and of this union two children have been born. Mr. Babb is a gentleman of culture and education and an earnest advocate of the higher education. His abilities and personal worth are amply assured by the responsible and honorable positions he

has so long held in connection with the institution wherein he gained his education, to the interests of which he devotes his most zealous and intelligent effort.

**Bacon, Henry D.**, merchant and banker, was born May 3, 1813, at East Granville, Massachusetts. While a youth he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he found employment in mercantile pursuits; but his daring and enterprising spirit suggested the West as a wider and better field for building his fortune and entering on a career of usefulness, and in 1835 he came to St. Louis, where for a time he was engaged in the dry goods business. Subsequently he embarked in the iron trade, and continued in it until the year 1844, when he engaged in the flour business with his father-in-law, Daniel D. Page. In all these vocations he revealed a sagacity, energy and public spirit that marked him for a leader in the world of business, and, being a young man of exemplary and diligent habits and affable manners, he prospered in whatever business he engaged in and easily took position as a popular and influential citizen. In 1848 he, with his father-in-law, organized the banking house of Page & Bacon. Page himself was a wealthy and estimable old citizen, owning a large amount of real estate in the city, and this, together with Bacon's admirable business habits, sound judgment and cordial bearing, inspired public confidence in the house, and it began at once to build up an extensive and profitable business. St. Louis was an important outfitting point for army supplies in the Mexican War, and large amounts of Government money passed through it, establishing its credit and increasing its popularity in the West. In 1850 the house opened a branch in California, and this, too, became prosperous. It was an era of prosperity for St. Louis. That large German immigration which gave to the city a new and valuable element in its population began flowing in, and the vast movement overland to California was making the levee and streets animated with every kind of business. It is not strange that credit was expanded beyond reasonable limits and that real estate buying

and mortgaging was overdone. In 1854 the collapse came, and the house of Page, Bacon & Co., which had gone into the building of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, found itself crippled and was forced to suspend and wind up its business. Mr. Bacon subsequently removed to San Francisco and died there in the year 1896.

**Bagby, Joseph David**, a resident of western Missouri from 1835 until the time of his death, was born January 17, 1831, in Boone County, Kentucky, and died June 2, 1897, at his home in Independence, Missouri. He was the son of John and Charlotte (Hughes) Bagby. The father was born in Virginia, January 11, 1797, and died on the same day of 1842. The mother was born August 7, 1807, and died July 16, 1869. John Bagby came to Missouri in 1835 with his wife and two children, and located in Fort Osage Township, Jackson County, where he spent the remainder of his days. The farm where he settled was in its primeval condition, not one foot of it being cleared, and the entire surface wild and undeveloped. It was here that the subject of this sketch and his sister, Mary, who became the wife of James Calvert, a mechanic and merchant of Weston, Missouri, were reared. Joseph Bagby was educated in the common schools of Jackson County, Missouri, and at Chapel Hill College, that historic old institution, now removed, located in Lafayette County. He was sixteen years of age when he went with Taylor's army into Mexico, and made several trips across the plains with different wagon trains. It was after this experience that he attended Chapel Hill College. In 1849 he became a victim of the gold fever, but the precious metal did not reward his labors liberally. He returned from California by way of Cape Horn and New York in 1852. Following this experience, he entered upon the business of stock-raising, and was very successful, at one time owning one of the finest herds of Shorthorn cattle in all the country tributary to Independence, near which city his fine farm was located. Mr. Bagby's sympathies were with the South in the unpleasant clash and bloody conflict between the two sections of the country. Although he did not enlist in the Confederate Army, he participated in the memorable fight at Rock Creek, was a prisoner for a time at Fort Leavenworth, and suffered with many others of his views under the penalties of "Or-

der No. 11." Politically he was a Democrat, but did not allow ambition for office to consume his time, with the exception that upon one occasion the wishes of his friends prompted him to become a candidate for the office of county marshal. He affiliated with the Christian Church, of which organization his parents were members. Mrs. Bagby, who survives him, is a member of the Methodist Church South. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Sibley, Missouri, and was also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Bagby was married December 18, 1866, to Miss Mary King, daughter of Jefferson V. and Virlanda (Fearn) King, of Covington, Kentucky. Her father was a native of Kentucky, was born April 11, 1806, and came to Missouri in 1872, settling at Independence. Mrs. King was born May 16, 1803. As a business man Mr. Bagby was aggressive and ambitious within the lines of honor. His experiences were of a varied sort, and are an index to the versatility that was required in a man in order to surmount the obstacles and overcome the difficulties of pioneer days. He succeeded in worldly affairs by honorable methods, was a loyal supporter of public enterprises, and kept faith with the best interests of the great State where he chose to cast his lot at a time when her greatness was all hidden behind the veil of the uncertain future.

**Bagby, Robert J.**, physician and surgeon, was born in Howard County, Missouri, September 11, 1832. His father, John Bagby, was a native of Virginia and a soldier in the War of 1812. At the close of the war he settled in Kentucky, where he married Miss Mildred Ward, and in 1827 came to Howard County, Missouri, where he settled on a farm. On this farm Dr. R. J. Bagby's boyhood was spent. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of eighteen years he entered the Fayette High School, where he pursued his studies two years. He then taught school one year, and, having decided to become a physician, he studied a year with Dr. P. B. Childs and one year with Dr. Thomas J. Blake. He then spent the year 1854-5 in attendance at the St. Louis Medical College, when he returned to Roanoke and began practice, which continued with slight interruptions until his death. The only interruption was one year, which he spent in practice in Chari-



ton County, and again in the winter of 1862-3, when he attended again the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine. The life of Dr. Bagby was closely identified for half a century with the growth, prosperity and history of the town of Roanoke. Recognized as one of the most successful practitioners in the county, he led a busy life in attendance to his professional duties, but for many years prior to his death he conducted a large drug and book store. In this he was ably assisted by his sons. He was devoted to his profession, and was an earnest friend and advocate of the cause of education. He gave all his children the advantages of the best schools and colleges. He built a beautiful home in Roanoke, and surrounded himself and family with all the comforts of life. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Bagby was married May 12, 1856, to Miss Permelia Twyman, a native of Virginia. Their children were William H., a druggist at Roanoke, and Walter N., a druggist at Armstrong. Mrs. Bagby died January 2, 1872. June 12, 1873, he married Miss Alice H. Twyman. Their children were Mabel C., wife of Captain Joseph Frazier, of the Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army; J. Ward and Robert James Bagby. Dr. Bagby died October 15, 1900, and at his death passed away one of Howard County's best citizens.

**Bagnell.**—A village in Miller County on the Osage River and the Jefferson City & Lebanon branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was founded about 1882. It has a public school, Baptist Church, two hotels, a sawmill, a stone quarry near by and four stores. Population in 1899 (estimated), 250.

**Bailey, Thomas Jefferson**, an early physician at Springfield, was born January 17, 1803, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. He studied medicine in his native State and there married Miss Harriet Sproul, with whom he removed to Ralls County, Missouri. In 1837 they settled at Springfield, where he came to be regarded as an excellent physician and model citizen. In politics he was a staunch Whig, and was instrumental in the establishment of the "Whig" newspaper at Springfield in 1848. In 1860 he supported the Bell and Everett ticket. During the Civil War he was an ardent Unionist; being too old to perform military service, he

devoted his means and influence in behalf of the government, standing side by side with Colonel John S. Phelps, Colonel Henry Shepard and other active patriots. When peace was restored he rendered effective aid in securing legislative support for building what is now the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. He died April 17, 1869, leaving a large estate. He provided liberally for his wife, and left \$4,000 to be apportioned among the eight slaves whom he owned when emancipation was proclaimed, and \$5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Union soldiers who fell in the battle of Springfield. His widow died in 1875. In her will she devised \$5,000 toward the erection of a Baptist Church and \$21,000 for the founding of a female seminary, but these designs were never effected, owing to failure on the part of the church to comply with the conditions of the will.

**Bain, George**, merchant and manufacturer, was born May 5, 1836, in the ancient town of Stirling, Scotland, and died in St. Louis, October 22, 1891. His parents were Robert S. and Charlotte (Brown) Bain, and his father was the last of the governors of Stirling Castle, at one time a favorite abode of the kings of Scotland. His earlier education was obtained in a classical school in Stirling and completed at Montreal, Canada, to which city his parents removed when he was about fifteen years of age. After living at Montreal about three years, he went to Portland, Maine, his father's family having, in the meantime, removed to Picton, Canada, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, where the elder Bain occupied a responsible position in the government service. At Portland George Bain became connected with an importing house, in which he filled a position of trust and responsibility for two years. Leaving Portland about the time he attained his majority, he came West as far as Chicago and established the commission house of Bain & Clark, which failed soon afterward as a result of the monetary panic of 1857. Immediately after the Civil War, in the year 1865, he came to St. Louis as the representative of a Chicago commission house to found a branch establishment in that city. About the same time he also established a commission house in New Orleans, in which he became a partner. A year later he became a partner also in the St. Louis house, which conducted its business

under the firm name of Updike, Field & Co. In 1867 the connection between this and the Chicago house was severed, and the St. Louis firm became Updike, Bain & Co. Soon afterward Mr. Bain disposed of his interest in the New Orleans house and re-organized the St. Louis house, which then became George Bain & Co. Until 1870 the business was conducted under this name, and Mr. Bain was actively identified with the trade in the city as a commission merchant. In the year last named, however, he severed his connection with the commission house, and during the remaining years of his life was identified with the manufacture of flour in St. Louis, contributing in no small degree toward making it one of the great milling centers of the United States.

**Bain, Oliver Green**, lawyer, was born January 4, 1850, in Grundy County, Missouri, son of Jesse and Catherine (Ogeltree) Bain. The elder Bain was a well-to-do farmer, who came to this State from Ohio, in the year 1837, when Missouri was considered the "Far West." He settled on a farm six miles north of Trenton, where he prospered in a worldly way and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred September 22, 1895. The son grew up in Grundy County, where he divided his time between farm labor and attendance at the district schools of the neighborhood, during the years of his early boyhood. He then completed his education in the public schools of Trenton, and began teaching school. For six years, from 1872 to 1878, he taught school during the winter months and farmed during the remainder of the year. The bent of his mind, however, was toward the law, and he set about fitting himself for that profession by borrowing law books and beginning a course of reading, which was carefully and systematically pursued during the years 1877 and 1878. Toward the close of the last named year, he was admitted to the bar and immediately afterward opened an office at Spickards in Grundy County, where he had his first experience as a practitioner. A little later, he removed to Trenton, the county seat of his native county, where, by reason of his ability and high character, and without any adventitious aids, he soon established himself in successful practice. He was prosecuting attorney of Grundy County from 1884 to 1886,

and was twice re-elected thereafter, serving from 1890 to 1894. A natural fondness for the law and its practice has caused him to apply himself to professional labor with the zeal of a devotee, and, as a result, he has drawn about him a large clientele, and in the prime of life finds himself favored with a lucrative and constantly growing practice. He has had little ambition to hold public office and has never filled any public positions outside of those in the line of his profession. However, his interest in the conduct of public affairs is keen and, believing firmly in the principles of the Republican party, he has participated in many canvasses and is a much sought after campaign speaker. In 1873 Mr. Bain married Miss Rosa Brunson, and one son, now a promising young man, has been born to them.

**Baird College.**—An educational institution founded by Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Baird, at Clinton, in 1885. The school was established on the scholarship plan, and the building is one of the best of its kind in the State. For twelve years Baird College was one of the leading schools for young ladies in the West, the average enrollment being about 150. Through an unfortunate circumstance, the school was not opened during 1899-1900, but the citizens of Clinton expect it to be only a temporary suspension.

**Baird, William T.**, banker and one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Kirksville, was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, January 19, 1835, son of Barzilla Adams and Mary M. (Scanland) Baird. His father, who was born in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky in 1803, was a farmer and son of Thomas Baird, of North Carolina. The father of Thomas Baird was a native of Scotland, and in company with six brothers emigrated to the United States prior to the War of the Revolution, and all settled in different parts of the country. The grandfather of William T. Baird took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, and after that struggle, moved, with his family, to Kentucky. His wife was Miss Mary Smith, of Scotch-Irish descent, and of the old Covenanter faith.

William T. Baird was reared on his father's farm, and was recognized as a first-rate hand in every kind of farm work, excelling in cradling wheat and splitting rails, two vocations in the old-time husbandry that have passed away.

During the winter months he attended the district school. When he reached his majority, he engaged in teaching school, in Grant County, Kentucky, and after a few months in this business came to Missouri, with the purpose of passing through the State to Kansas and making that State his permanent home. Landing at La Grange, he started to the West, but when he reached Kirksville found the roads so nearly impassable that he abandoned the journey and settled down there—a step which neither he nor Kirksville has ever had occasion to regret. He arrived there March 21, 1857, and for the next seven months he taught school in Judge Ely's district, and four months in Wilson Township, and then engaged in partnership with Professor Nason, in the school at Kirksville..

August 24, 1858, Mr. Baird married Martha C., daughter of Matthew P. Hannah. Soon thereafter he accepted a position as clerk for J. C. Thatcher, at \$15 a month, and when his wages were raised to \$20 he thought he was doing well. His wife was a most efficient aid, and rocked their first baby in a cradle improvised from a shoe box. Their eldest child, Frank H., is now a resident of Denver, Colorado, is a graduate of the Northern School of Osteopathy, and is engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1880, to Helen F., daughter of N. Hunt, of Macon, Missouri. Ella died at the age of two years, and Aggie Myrtle at two months of age; Alta Melone was educated in Missouri Valley College and graduated from the Academy and School of Music of that institution, and also took a course in vocal music in Chicago. She is now married to Mr. E. L. Belshe, and resides in Chicago. In 1859, Mr. Baird was employed to make out the tax books for Adair County, and the same fall, when a branch of the Bank of St. Louis was organized here, he was made clerk, and did all the janitor work as well. In 1863, he was appointed cashier, and continued to hold that position until the bank closed up its business in compliance with an act of the Legislature. In 1866 he took charge of the bank of Stebbins & Porter, and a year later, in partnership with S. Reed, bought out the bank. After a year his partner disposed of his interest to Melone & Epperson, of Macon, Missouri, and the new firm took the name of Baird, Melone & Co. It commanded the public confidence, and for ten years did an extensive and prosperous business, passing

safely through the severe crisis of 1873, and exhibiting proofs of prudent management, which increased its hold on the public. In 1878 Mr. Baird bought out the interest of his partners and conducted the business under the name of The Exchange Bank of W. T. Baird. In 1882 he organized the First National Bank of Kirksville, he being cashier, manager and principal owner. In 1894 the First International Bank, successor to the First National, was organized under State laws, and he became connected with it in same relation as above—in all these enterprises and relations displaying a sagacity, judgment and probity that commanded the respect of his fellow citizens, and made his name the surety of success in whatever undertaking he identified himself with. He has served in many local offices in Kirksville, having been a member of the School Board, treasurer of the State Normal School twenty-five years, and for four years was acting county treasurer of Adair County, and treasurer of the city. Mr. Baird is a member and ruling elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and actively connected with its educational, missionary and church extension enterprises. He is a member of the Board of Publication located at Nashville, Tennessee, treasurer of the Synod of Missouri, member and vice president of the Board of Trustees of Missouri Valley College, and chairman of the finance committee managing the endowment fund. He is also a life member of the American Bible Society, New York. The Missouri Valley College is one of the institutions of that church, ranking high in Missouri for its admirable management, and the thoroughness of its instruction and discipline; and perhaps the best evidence of Mr. Baird's friendship for that college and the position he occupies in the church was the action of the Board of Trustees in 1890, thanking him for the gift of \$5,000, making \$10,000 in all toward the endowment of the institution, and requesting him to nominate one of the chairs. In compliance with this request, he gave the name of Baird-Mitchell to the chair of Greek—associating with himself in that permanent honor Rev. J. B. Mitchell, D. D., the faithful pastor under whose ministrations he sat for eighteen years. A literary society in the college bears the name "Bairdean" in honor of him. Mr. Baird is as ready to do good in humble and small ways as well as in greater, and for over thirty-five years he has been superintendent of the Cumber-







*J. W. Baker.*

land Presbyterian Sunday school in Kirksville.

Mr. Baird has been president of the Kirksville Commercial Club since its organization, an institution which has done much for the betterment of the city in many ways. The city is indebted to this club for the beautiful Oakland Park, which has been purchased by the city, and just opened to the public. The club has raised and expended about \$800 in improvements in the park.

**Baker, John Weldon**, mining broker and promoter, was born February 8, 1866, at South English, Iowa. His parents were John Henry and Annie (Burner) Baker, both born in 1840, in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, where they were married in 1860, and lived until 1861, when they removed to Iowa; they now reside at Wellington, Kansas, where the father is engaged in a mercantile business. Their ancestors were natives of Holland or Germany, who immigrated to America in colonial days and settled in Pennsylvania. Thomas Baker, great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812; he removed to Virginia, where his son, also named Thomas, worked as a wagonmaker, and upon his farm near Woodstock. The family is noted for longevity. Thomas Baker and wife, grandparents of J. Weldon Baker, died when more than sixty years of age; the grandparents on his maternal side died at the ages of eighty-five and ninety-four years respectively. J. Weldon Baker was reared upon a farm in Dickinson County, Kansas, and attended schools at various places in that State, completing his education in the high school at Enterprise. In 1885 he and his father left the farm, and removed to Wakeeny, where they engaged in a real estate business. The son was admitted to practice in the United States Land Courts, and successfully managed more than five hundred contest cases through the land office at Wakeeny, Kansas. In 1886, in connection with his father, he platted the town of Quinter, in Gove County, Kansas, for a syndicate, and made his home at that place, engaged in the sale of town lots for the proprietors, and large tracts of railroad lands. He now experienced serious reverses. In 1888 occurred the failure of the Union Bank, of Fairmont, Nebraska, involving the loss of his entire fortune, which was deposited there, and the following year his home was broken up by

the death of his wife. In 1890 he traded for property, and removed to Pawnee City, Nebraska, where he was engaged for a time in the real estate business. He then returned to Kansas, locating at Hutchinson, where he followed the same business, and also published the "Real Estate Reporter." While so occupied, he was elected state secretary and general organizer for the Kansas Real Estate and Immigration Association, a position which he occupied until February, 1892, when his removal to Galena necessitated his resignation. At the latter place, he became interested in zinc and lead mining, his operations not only proving satisfactory in a financial way, but affording him opportunity to gain valuable information concerning practical mining operations, and the resources and values of mineral lands. In 1897 he became associated with Colonel J. V. Pierce, and they opened a real estate and mine brokerage office. The following year he withdrew from this partnership, and with his brother, George T., formed the firm of J. W. Baker & Co., which entered upon business as mining brokers and promoters. In 1899 the firm moved their office to Joplin, where the larger field afforded them the opportunity for which they were peculiarly fitted by their long experience in mining affairs. Their relations to the banking and brokerage firm of Colley & Co., of Boston, New York and Providence, the largest dealers in zinc properties in the United States, whom they represent in this market, is the highest possible evidence of their expert ability, integrity and financial responsibility. Their transactions are mainly confined to the sale of large mineral tracts, and the firm enjoy the distinction of having successfully managed a greater number of large transfers than any other house in the Joplin district, the aggregate value exceeding the vast sum of three million dollars during the first eight months of their dealings. In politics Mr. Baker is a pronounced Republican, holding to the financial and commercial principles of that party as affording the only substantial foundation for business enterprise and governmental stability. He is a member of the Christian Church, and of the Order of United Workmen. He was married December 30, 1886, to Miss Lillie A. Hill, of Randolph County, Indiana, who died childless, December 5, 1889, at Quinter, Kansas. March 27, 1895, he was married to Mrs. Ollie J. Dorsett, daughter of Judge and Mrs.



W. O. Parke, of Galena, Kansas. Of this marriage a daughter, Edith Baker, has been born. Mr. Baker is a fine representative of the youthful energy and determination which has developed and brought to the attention of the financiers of the world, the richest and most productive of mineral regions. In local matters, he is public-spirited and liberal, giving personal effort and means freely to the advancement of all laudable enterprises.

**Bakersfield.**—A village in the southeastern part of Ozark County, twenty miles from Gainesville, and twenty-three miles from West Plains, in Howell County, the nearest railroad point. It has two flouring mills, two hotels, several stores in different branches of trade, two weekly newspapers, the "Informer" and the "Boomerang," both published by Walter H. Robinson. There is a good school and two churches. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Bakewell, Robert Armytage**, lawyer and jurist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1826. His father was an Episcopal clergyman, who for many years filled a pastorate at Norwich, England, and there the son obtained his early education. While still a youth, he came to the United States and continued his scholastic studies at the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1845. Being inclined then to follow in the footsteps of his father and enter the Episcopal ministry, he went to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, and took a three years' divinity course at that institution. In 1848, however, he was swept into the Catholic Church by what has been termed "the wave of Newmanism," which swept over the seminary at that time, and thus was carried away from the calling for which he had fitted himself. For a time after leaving the theological school he was professor of Greek and Latin in a newly established college at Rochester, New York, and after that he was connected with journalism, first in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and then in St. Louis. Meantime he studied law, and in 1855 began the practice of his profession in that city. He was at first associated with P. Bauduy Garesche, and later with E. T. Farish, and during more than twenty years of active practice at the bar of St. Louis he was known

as a conscientious devotee to his profession. Broadened by years of experience, in the course of which he had demonstrated his fitness for the exercise of the highest judicial functions, he was appointed by Governor Hardin a member of the St. Louis Court of Appeals when that court was created by legislative enactment in 1875. The act creating this court—which was designed to relieve the Supreme Court of Missouri of a portion of its labors and responsibilities—provided that the terms for which the first judges were appointed should expire January 1, 1877, and that their successors should be chosen at the general election of November, 1876. At this election Judge Bakewell was chosen to the bench of the Court of Appeals by the people, and at the subsequent adjustment of terms by lot the eight-year term fell to him. He served thereafter until January of 1885, when he retired with the enviable record of having been not only a just and upright jurist but a broad-minded and able administrator of the law. He is now—1899—the only surviving member of the court as at first constituted, and since he left the bench has led a somewhat retired life. Judge Bakewell married, May 3, 1853, Miss Marie Anne Coudroy de Laurcal, whose family came to St. Louis in 1848. Mrs. Bakewell was born May 26, 1832, at Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, of French parents. Her father was a wealthy planter, and she was reared in luxury and educated at the family seat in Versailles, near Paris, France. When France summarily abolished slavery in her colonies, in 1848, the act wrought the ruin of the West Indian planters, and it was this misfortune which brought the de Laurcal family to the United States and St. Louis. Eight children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Bakewell, all of whom were living in 1899.

**Baladan.**—See "Indian Springs."

**Baldwin, James Andrew**, a prominent physician of Platte City, was born April 12, 1847, in Platte County, Missouri, and is the only living child of Dr. William and Ann Letitia (Johnson) Baldwin. He was reared in his native county, and there began his education in the common schools, afterward taking an academical course in the Gaylord Institute. At the age of eighteen years he began reading medicine under his accomplished

father, and for three years and eight months devoted himself to his books and to oral instruction for nine hours daily, but few days of idleness intermitting. With this methodical and long-continued study he was well qualified for practice, but he took a regular two-term course in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution March 2, 1869. He practiced for six months at Minneapolis, Minnesota, but finding the climate too rigorous for comfort, he removed to Spring Hill, Kansas, where he remained for seven years, and built up an excellent practice. He then embraced an opportunity to succeed Dr. F. M. Johnson, at Platte City, Missouri, who was desirous of removing elsewhere, and entered upon the practice in which he is yet engaged, standing with the leaders of the profession in knowledge, skill and natural aptitude for all departments of general medicine and surgery. During his residence in Kansas he was a member of the State Medical Society, and for some years secretary of the Johnson County and the Miami County Medical Societies, and he has been treasurer of the Platte County Medical Society from its organization. He has served several terms as a member of the city council of Platte City, and is the present president of that body. He has also served as health officer at various times. Warmly interested in educational affairs, he has been a member of the Board of Education for fifteen years past, and is the present vice president. He was a charter member of Platte City Lodge, No. 504, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained to the commandery degrees; he is also an Odd Fellow, and is treasurer of all these bodies. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Democrat. Dr. Baldwin married Miss Minnie Redman, October 1, 1878. She was a daughter of Dr. Elias C. Redman, a most capable physician, who entered upon practice in Platte City somewhat later than Dr. William Baldwin; she was educated at the Daughters' College, Platte City, and is a member of the Christian Church. Two children were born of the marriage. Dixie was educated at the Gaylord Institute, Platte City, and at the Christian College, Columbia, being a graduate of the latter institution. She is well versed in music, but has special talent for painting and drawing, and at her graduation ranked immediately after the two prize-winners; she took a special art course in 1898-9 in

the art department of the State University. William Redman has been a student at Gaylord Institute, at Kemper Military School, and at Bles Military Academy. Dr. Baldwin has for many years given intelligent attention to prehistoric relics, and his collection of Indian antiquities, weapons and domestic articles of stone is the most complete in Platte County.

**Baldwin, William**, an early and prominent physician of Platte County, was born March 4, 1813, at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky. His parents were James and Sarah (Harris) Baldwin. The father was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and became an early settler in Kentucky; his mother and the mother of General Albert Sidney Johnston were sisters. James Baldwin married Sarah Harris, descended from a Scotch family which settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, prior to the Revolutionary War. Her father, Edward Harris, made gunpowder used by the patriots at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his mortar is now in St. Paul, Minnesota, in possession of Miss Sarah Webb, one of his descendants. He became the first postmaster of Washington, Kentucky, appointed by President George Washington. A son of James and Sarah Baldwin was James H. Baldwin, a distinguished lawyer, and a partner and brother-in-law of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan. The oldest son, William Baldwin, received his literary education in the University of Ohio, and studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating from the latter with honors. At a later time the University of Ohio conferred upon him an honorary degree. For three years following his graduation he practiced at Wetumpka, Alabama. Desirous of permanent establishment in Missouri, he visited St. Louis, and was warmly solicited to remain in that vicinity by his kinsman, Albert Sidney Johnston, then a lieutenant in the army, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, but continued his journey to Martinsville, Platte County, under the influence of his brother, James H. Baldwin, already established in that region. For nearly thirty years following he practiced at Platte City, and was known throughout the Missouri Valley for his eminent professional ability, which enabled him to acquire high honor and generous means. His scholarly attainments in the fields of history, philosophy, science and general literature were equally am-

ple, and association with him was eagerly sought by the best informed residents and travelers. An earnest advocate of liberal education, he was a moving spirit in the founding of the Platte City Male Academy, the first local institution of its kind, in 1851, and was one of its incorporators. In 1845 he married Miss Ann L. Johnson, daughter of Captain Andrew Johnson, of Kentucky. Captain Johnson commanded a mounted rifle company at the battles of the Raisin and of the Thames during the War of 1812. In 1837 he was Indian agent at St. Louis, and in 1838 he visited the Platte region and entered land at Pleasant Ridge. He had served as a representative in the Kentucky Legislature, and he was a State Senator in Missouri in 1844, the first from the Platte County district. Mrs. Baldwin died November 29, 1852, leaving a son, James Andrew Baldwin; a daughter died at the age of three years, previous to the death of the mother. Dr. Baldwin married Miss Harriet Gage, a native of New Jersey, about 1858. A son born of this marriage, William Baldwin, died at the age of four years. In 1868 Dr. Baldwin removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died January 19, 1886. He was actively engaged in his profession until shortly before his death, and was endeared to his associates for the same marked traits which made him a favorite at his former home, and he occupied various honorable and responsible positions in professional bodies.

**Bales, Walter**, a pioneer settler, whose farm embraced many acres of the land now within the corporate limits of Kansas City, was born in the eastern part of Tennessee in 1803. In 1831 he came to Missouri and located in the western part of the State. He was married, in 1832, to Sarah Johnson, and the same year purchased the farm of her father, John Johnson, Sr., little realizing that upon his possessions would spring up a city of marvelous growth and development. There were then a number of farms held by the members of the Johnson family, upon which now stand stately buildings and miles of palatial residences. The one purchased by Walter Bales from his father-in-law, who died in 1832, a few months after the transfer was made, included the land now bounded by Porter Road, Bellefontaine Street, Independence Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Kansas City was then unknown. The hills which were afterward re-

duced by the hand of civilization, and the hollows filled in to make room for structures of a modern city, were unmarked by civilization. The country was a vast stretch of elevations and depressions, mantled with heavy timber. A few white families had settled in the country at the time Mr. Bales was married, but when his wife came to western Missouri, in 1825, her family was the first of the race to take up a permanent abode within the limits of the present Jackson County and engage in farming. This is, therefore, one of the real pioneer families of the State, and its members are among the most prominent and highly respected of the community in whose developing affairs they have figured so conspicuously. Mrs. Bales was born in west Tennessee in 1808, and with her father and brothers came to Missouri in 1815, ten years later, entering the land upon which a part of Kansas City now stands. In that year even Independence, one of the oldest towns in the State, was just beginning to see the first white "campers," as they halted on their long journeys in search of homes, and prepared to found a settlement on the fertile land which skirts the Blue River. The Indians were numerous, neighbors were far apart, and the scene was one of lonesome wildness. The Johnsons drove live stock as they proceeded on their way and searched for suitable ranges on which to feed their cattle. They crossed Blue River south of Westport. In the latter part of 1825 and in 1826 other pioneers arrived and proceeded to prepare homes for themselves and families. The ancestry of the Johnson family has been traced back by one of its members about four hundred years, and it is found to be of Scotch descent. Walter Bales was an active, industrious man. During the first year of his residence in Missouri he was employed by others. After his purchase of the Johnson farm he put all of his best efforts into improving the property which he had acquired, and was one of the most influential figures in the early life of Jackson County and Kansas City. The old homestead stood at what is now the corner of Fourteenth Street and Benton Boulevard, and when it was torn down a few years ago was nearly sixty years old. In the early days the Bales home was a landmark, a familiar spot. The influence exerted by the head of the family, his abilities as a counselor and advisor, his willingness to assist the one in trouble and to lighten the burdens of the oppressed, made



him a man much sought after. Honesty was the ruling characteristic of the pioneer. Industry and strict integrity marked the daily lives of the early settlers. Troubles between men were few, but when disputes arose Mr. Bales was frequently called into service as arbitrator. He was well read in law, and for over twenty years was a magistrate in Kaw Township. For about seven years, in the fifties, he served as county judge, and his public duties were always as faithfully attended to as were his private affairs. As a business man he was active and progressive, his dealings being marked by strict honesty and a careful observance of the rules of integrity, as they were faithfully observed in the good old pioneer days. He was a true friend of the school system and for many years served as school director in Jackson County. As an evidence of his faith in the future of Kansas City, and his willingness to assist in the promotion of enterprises looking toward the advancement of the city, it may be cited that his was the first signature attached to the petition in which Thomas Corrigan asked for the franchise permitting the construction of the Twelfth Street cable line in Kansas City. Politically he was a Whig, and after the dissolution of that party exercised a degree of independence from party lines. Mr. Bales died in August, 1887, leaving a family eminently capable of caring for the large estate which he had accumulated during his years of successful effort. Prior to his death he had sold eighty acres of the land which embraced so large a portion of the ground upon which Kansas City stands, and the remainder was left to his family, composed as follows: John, formerly a farmer near Belton, Missouri, now a retired resident of that place and a most influential man; William, actively identified with the real estate interests of Kansas City; Samuel H., a resident of Kansas City, and one of its most public-spirited men; J. E., whose handsome home on East Twelfth Street, in Kansas City, adjoins that of his brother, Samuel, and who is in close relation with the latter in business transactions and matters affecting the interests of the estate; Mary E., who makes her home with her brother, Samuel H.; and Walter, a resident of Wyoming. Walter J. Bales, a son of William, is one of the foremost representatives of the real estate and insurance interests of Kansas City. Bales Chapel, a cozy structure for religious worship, which stands near the home

of Samuel Bales, on East Twelfth Street, in Kansas City, was erected by him, with the co-operation of Mary E. Bales, in 1890. There was then no church in that part of the city, and the chapel supplied a real want. The Christian denomination used the building for five years, and in 1895 the owners deeded it, without cost, to the Baptist Church, with which they are identified. The wife of the subject of this sketch died May 12, 1893, after a continuous residence in Missouri of sixty-eight years. She was one of a noble family, a true Missouri pioneer. The Johnsons had lived in Cole County for about ten years previous to their removal to Jackson County in 1825. Robert Johnson, a brother of Mrs. Bales, was a member of the Missouri Legislature about 1828. Samuel Johnson was a well known justice of the peace, and Charles Johnson was the first captain of State militia in Jackson County.

**Ball, David Alexander**, lawyer, ex-Lieutenant Governor and ex-State Senator of Missouri, was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, June 18, 1851, son of John E. and Elizabeth (Dyer) Ball. Early in the settlement of America an English family named Ball settled in the Virginias. James Ball, who was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, was a descendant of this family. There he married Miss Mary Smith, also descended from an old Virginia family, and a native of Fauquier County. James Ball was a plantation owner and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. In 1840 he left his native place and, with his family, located on a farm near Bridgeton, Missouri, where he died in 1850. His second son was John E. Ball, who was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1824. He removed with the family from Virginia to Missouri, and is a veteran of both the Mexican and the Civil War. In the Mexican War he served under General Sterling Price. In 1861, when the war of the rebellion broke out, though a native Virginian, his sympathies were with the Union, and he organized a military company, with which he was connected for two years; then he joined the Forty-ninth Missouri and was soon promoted to the rank of captain. He, with his company, was engaged in a number of skirmishes and battles, among others, the defense of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. In 1850, after he had returned from the Mexican War, he married Elizabeth Dyer, daughter of David and Nancy

(Sammons) Dyer, and a sister of David P. Dyer, prominent among the members of the St. Louis bar. Of this union nine children were born, David A., Nettie, James F., John B. M., Galen R., Claude R., Laura, William S., and Edward. The father of Mrs. Ball, David Dyer, was a volunteer in the War of 1812, was prominent in Virginia as a Whig, and served both in the upper and lower houses of the Virginia Assembly. In 1844 he removed with his family to Missouri and took up his residence in Lincoln County. His wife, who was Miss Nancy Sammons, was a native of Henry County, Virginia; she was a noble woman and a member of the Baptist Church. David Alexander Ball was the eldest child of John E. and Elizabeth Ball, both of whom are living in Montgomery County, and his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, where his muscles, as well as his brain, received such exercise as tended toward substantial development. He attended the country schools under difficulties, having to walk from three to five miles. He was studious and had the ability to easily grasp and retain such rudiments of knowledge as the schools and study at home afforded. At the age of seventeen years, notwithstanding the meager schooling he had received, he was equipped for teaching school, and served one term as a country school teacher. After remaining two years longer on his father's farm he went to Louisiana, Pike County, where he attended the public schools for two terms, sustaining himself in the meantime by working in A. Tinsley & Co.'s tobacco factory and utilizing the spare moments in acquiring the fundamental principles of law. Leaving school he studied law in the office of Fagg & Dyer, and in May, 1873, was admitted to the practice of law by Judge Porter Gilchrist. In 1874 he was elected city attorney of Louisiana and served in that capacity one year. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Pike County, and re-elected at the end of his term. His record as prosecuting attorney is without a blemish. Of the many indictments he formulated and presented not one was quashed. In 1884 he was elected to the State Senate from the Eleventh District, comprised of the counties of Andrain, Pike and Lincoln, and during the first session in which he served he demonstrated his ability as a statesman, and made such an excellent record that in 1887 his colleagues made him president of the Senate. He proved himself

a highly capable presiding officer, just, and at the same time firm to a degree that commanded the admiration and respect of his fellow Senators. In 1887 Governor John E. Marmaduke died, and Senator Ball became Lieutenant Governor, which office he occupied until 1889. As a member of the upper house of the Missouri Legislature he acquired high reputation as a leader and an able and eloquent supporter of measures he deemed important for the public good. He was the author of a number of bills which became laws, and also of the important bill providing for uniform text-books for schools, which he put through the Senate, but which failed of passage in the House. He labored with earnestness and success in securing equitable and much needed railroad legislation, and was prominent as a leader in the support of other measures of benefit to the State. He was chairman of the committee to visit State institutions, and by his recommendation the State Insane Asylum at Nevada was established. While always an active politician, Governor Ball can not be accused of being an office seeker. He is a natural political leader, ever active in campaigns, and his influence is felt in every part of the State. He has held numerous honorary positions in his party, and for years there have been few Democratic conventions, either of his State, district or county, to which he has not been a delegate. In 1882 he was elected a member of the State Democratic committee, and was made a member of the executive committee of that body, and through his efficient work in that capacity a solid Democratic delegation was elected to Congress. In 1896, through the efforts of his friends, he was induced to become a candidate for Governor, and failed by only a few votes of nomination. Again in 1900, urged by his friends he became a candidate for the same office, and though there was bright promise of success at the convention, early in the campaign he withdrew from the field, so as to give no occasion for other than the greatest harmony in the party which he has so faithfully served. Later in the same year he was chosen one of the four delegates at large from Missouri to the Democratic National Convention and took a prominent part in the deliberations of the historic assemblage which met at Kansas City, Missouri, July 4th, and nominated William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson for President and Vice President, respectively,

of the United States. The personality of Mr. Ball is notable. His integrity, honesty and faithfulness to duty has never been questioned. He is pre-eminently a Missourian, one who despises all that is not honorable. He is a man who has advanced by overcoming many obstacles, and fills a place before the people of the State which he has gained by merit alone. When a young man, as heretofore mentioned, he worked in the large tobacco factory of A. Tinsley & Co., to support himself while attending school and studying law. He gained the confidence of his employers then, and they are still his employers, and for many years he has been their legal representative. Throughout Missouri he is noted both as a criminal and civil lawyer. With Nat Dryden, deceased, he ably and successfully defended Dr. Hearne, who was charged with the murder of millionaire Amos Stillwell, at Hannibal, Missouri. His first law partnership was with Honorable Champ Clark, now a leading member of Congress. Later, in 1891, he became associated with his old preceptor, ex-Supreme Judge Thomas J. C. Fagg. He is now associated with Samuel Sparrow, under the firm name of Ball & Sparrow. He is a member of the Masonic and other fraternal orders. May 13, 1875, he was married to Miss Jessie Minor, daughter of Samuel O. and Elizabeth (Carter) Minor. Mrs. Ball was born in Pike County, and both her parents were natives of Virginia. They have no children. Governor and Mrs. Ball are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

**Ball, Howard H.**, dentist, was born in Pana, Illinois, December 10, 1865, son of Howard J. and Helen (Besier) Ball. Howard J. Ball was a physician of repute, who practiced his profession in Pana until his decease, in 1892. Mrs. Ball still resides in Pana. From the age of six to twelve years Dr. Ball attended the public schools of his native town, and then completed a college course. He engaged in the practice of dentistry in his native town when but sixteen years of age. After some years of successful practice there he determined to travel extensively abroad. This he did, "circling" the entire globe. Returning to his native land, Dr. Ball located in Joplin, Missouri, in 1895, where he has since been located, and where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but lately has cast his vote and

influence with the Republican party, its principles being more in accordance with his views on the questions of the day. He is a member of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1891 he was married to Miss Carrie Jefferson, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, daughter of D. C. and Rhoda (Martin) Jefferson. They have one son, Howard Jefferson Ball, born November 18, 1896.

**Ballingal, George Fielder**, lawyer and legislator, was born at Blue Lick Springs, Nicholas County, Kentucky. His father was Neal Ballingal, of Scotch-Irish origin. His mother was Louisa Fielder. Both his father and mother were natives of Kentucky. George F. Ballingal attended private schools and entered the Ohio University in 1859. After spending two years in that institution he went to Indiana University, where he spent the years 1861 and 1862. From there he returned to Louisville, and was graduated from the Louisville Law School in 1866. In 1869 he went to Kansas City and entered upon the practice of law, and has closely applied himself to his chosen profession ever since. He has had a wide and profitable practice in the various courts, State and Federal, his practice in land cases being especially large. In 1876 he was elected a State Senator, and was a prominent factor in promoting peace among the discordant political elements. He was one of the committee who revised the laws of the State to make them conform to the new State Constitution, and he served as chairman of the Democratic congressional committee of the Fifth District of Missouri from 1880 to 1894, during which time he labored to harmonize the discord that then existed in the Democratic party in that district. A Democrat in political faith, progressive in his ideas and in the interest of his party, he participated earnestly in the movement by which George G. Vest was first elected to the United States Senate, and in making the nominating speech in support of his candidacy he entreated his party to eliminate from its contentions the rancor engendered by the late Civil War, and face the living issues instrumental in the betterment of State and party. He was largely instrumental in having Democratic control established in the Fifth Congressional District, and through his management made Democracy more efficient and controlling. January 6, 1879, he was mar-



ried to Miss Bettie Allen Buckner, of St. Louis. A son and two daughters have blessed their marriage.

**Balltown.**—See "Little Osage."

**Ballwin.**—A place of about 200 inhabitants on the Manchester Road, twenty-two miles west of St. Louis. It takes its name from John Ball, who, in 1804, settled the farm upon which the town was subsequently laid out. It is in the midst of a beautiful agricultural region, with thriving, well tilled farms all around it.

**Balloons.**—Inventive genius has been exercised in recent years to a greater extent than ever before toward developing contrivances to navigate the air. Results so far, however, can not be said to have repaid the efforts thus expended. In the field of science more has been learned, perhaps, by the use of captive balloons and self-registering instruments, and more in the line of observation of military movements, than with balloons afloat. With favoring breezes, balloons have been employed to carry the life line from shore to a wrecked vessel. But there has been no material advancement with regard to the ascensive or propelling power, control and guidance of vessels in the air. There is, indeed, no authentic information leading to the belief that any successful, maintained attempt has been made to steer this kind of craft, much less to take a course contrary to the wind. An air ship of our day, therefore, like a balloon in the days of Montgolfier, is the toy of the winds, which, as Wordsworth says, "keep no certain intervals of rest," but blow when as well as where they list. The use of coal gas instead of hot air is available to lift balloons and keep them afloat, but, as the quality of levity is essential, no substitute is found in their construction for silk or other textile fabrics, which must be made as impervious as possible to prevent leakage. The necessary frailness of aerial machines, together with their unwieldiness when preparing for the flight, and the uncertainties of descent, give to aeronautics nearly all their dread and danger. Few accidents have happened to balloons afloat, such as ripping of seams, upsetting, etc. Of course, there must be an entire absence of fire, lest escaping gas ignite and set the balloon ablaze. A sudden escape of all the gas would not necessarily involve to the aeronaut

a fatal fall, for in most cases the fabric would fill out and form an umbrella-like resistance to the law of gravitation. Hence the parachute, with which premeditated descents have been made from great heights. Unfortunately, the use of this contrivance by daring but inexperienced persons for exhibition purposes have filled the annals of aerial trespass, so to speak, with sickening casualties.

From Carr Place in St. Louis, 1857-8, Mons. Godard, a French aeronaut, gave a number of ascensions with his wife and son, the boy using a parachute to come down with, while his father or mother pursued the journey without him. On one occasion a pony was taken up, attached to the balloon. Mons. Godard never had an accident, and no great distances were ever traveled by him. At a later date S. M. Brooks, connected with the St. Louis Museum, and a Mr. Stout, made several successful ascensions with small but well made balloons, and invariably effected safe landings, though not at remarkable distances from the place of departure. A notable balloon voyage was made from St. Louis, July 1, 1859, indeed by far the longest of which there is a record anywhere in the world. Mr. A. O. Gager, then of Bennington, Vermont, but afterward a member of the firm of Haviland & Co., in the queensware business, was the promoter of the enterprise. His design was to test the correctness of a theory that at some definite distance above ground there is a constant air current blowing from the West to the East, produced by the earth in its daily revolutions. He associated with him John Lamountain, with whom he had made one ascension at Troy, New York, and who at that time had acquired a name for building balloons of extraordinary staying qualities. Later Professor John Wise, who had made over one hundred ascents, was invited to aid the project with his advice and to accompany Gager and Lamountain on their experimental trip. St. Louis was selected as the departing point. The balloon, made of stout Chinese silk, varnished thoroughly and enveloped in a network of fine cordage, was brought to the city and preparations were at once begun for the voyage. William Hyde, a newspaper reporter, secured the privilege of going as historian. The ascent was made from near the southeast corner of Washington Square—on the spot where President McKinley was, in 1896, nominated for President

—at 7:20 o'clock in the evening, in the presence of a great crowd. The surrounding streets were filled with people and every available point of observation in the city was occupied. The monster airship, named the "Atlantic," rose majestically, the earth seeming to the occupants to sink beneath them, they experiencing no sense of motion. During the night, an altitude was attained of nearly two miles, as indicated by the instruments, and in the morning a film of ice was on the water in the buckets. Lamountain, having overworked himself during the day, was unable to withstand the cold and the difficulty of breathing in the rarity of the atmosphere. He was bleeding from the nose and ears, when a quantity of gas was allowed to escape and a lower stratum reached, which was more comfortable. The sun in the evening had set in full-orbed grandeur, and at night the stars shone brilliantly through the thin lace of white vapors that could scarcely be called clouds. At sunrise on the morning of the 2d, an immense sheet of water presented itself to the wondering voyagers. It proved to be Lake Erie. Over almost the entire length of this lake the balloon rode the wind at varying heights. But it was found that there had been a considerable expenditure of carrying power and corresponding loss of ballast, or sand. At noon banks of angry-looking clouds were in the sky, and the balloonists realized that they were traveling very fast, for from out of the universe of silence came the roar of Niagara. The great cataract, almost directly over which the "Atlantic" sailed, seemed to her crew far too insignificant at their view point to produce so great a noise. In fact, to this incessant thundering was added the wrackage of a windstorm which was raging below. In a flash came the thought simultaneously to the now much interested quartet that there was mischief ahead. More ballast was thrown overboard, and away above the waters of Lake Ontario soared the queen of the upper deep. At length, her tendency was decidedly to come down. Bags of sand were quickly emptied in the vain attempt to keep the vessel above the waves, which were flinging up their white caps madly and making troughs ten or fifteen feet deep. Lamountain stayed in the boat, while Gager and Hyde clambered, hand over hand, into the wicker basket with Wise. The boat, a frail sassafras concern, enveloped in stout canvas,

was swung several feet below the basket, but was useless in such an emergency. Lamountain wanted to cut it loose, and a hurried, friendly discussion arose as to whether this was best. Then the boat struck the crest of a high wave and the balloon instantly bounded into the air. Meanwhile everything that could be spared that had even an ounce of weight was pitched out, including extra clothing and all the paraphernalia of the trip. Three times the little boat struck, crushing in its timbers, and each time the silken globe righted and skimmed like a gull the tops of the frantic waves. At last the shore of Sackett's Harbor was descried. But a new peril was ahead.

"Chance sends the breeze,  
But if the pilot slumber at the helm,  
The very wind that wafts us toward the port  
May dash us on the shelves."

The grapnel, with a considerable length of rope, which Lamountain had refused to put overboard as ballast, was thrown out. It snapped like a pipe stem and the rope stood out almost horizontally, such was the rate of speed. All hands now tugged at the valve rope to let out the gas, but the valve, which had been frozen in tight, failed to work at first. On went the balloon, dragging its dependencies over the treetops, the boat and basket, hitched to a steel concentric ring, crashing through the limbs and swaying to and fro with fearful force. By hanging on to the concentric ring, the voyagers kept themselves from being spilled to the ground. At length, when about three miles from the lake shore, after plunging about in the forest in this dashing and crashing manner, the boat became fastened in the fork of a tree, pulling the great gas bag down sufficiently to be punctured and torn, and all was over. The agitated but thankful explorers, all unhurt but Lamountain, whose body was slightly contused, clambered down by the aid of the collapsed meshes and found themselves at the edge of the village of Henderson, Jefferson County, New York; time, 2:30 p. m., 19 hours 10 minutes from St. Louis. By the closest connections, the distance by rail is 992 miles; time schedule, 39 hours 50 minutes. The distance traveled by the "Atlantic," allowing for changes of current, is estimated at 900 miles, making the average nearly 47 miles per hour from start to finish. Lamountain, in September following, made an ascension from Watertown, New York, landing in the Bosketong

wilderness of Canada. He was accompanied by John A. Haddock, a newspaper man of Watertown. They were lost for thirteen days in the forest. Lamountain died in Lansingburg, New York, a few days later. Gager also is deceased. Professor Wise moved to Missouri some time in the seventies and settled with his son and daughter, both aeronauts, in Pike County, where he made numerous short excursions, at one time landing near St. Louis. In the autumn of 1879 he advertised a "grand nocturnal excursion" from that city, proposing to remain up all night for the purpose of taking observations of the upper air currents. The ascension was made from Lindell Park at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of September 28th, with a balloon named "Pathfinder," Professor Wise being accompanied by George Burr. Burr was a spirited young man, of bright promise, a favorite in St. Louis society, teller of the St. Louis National Bank, and a younger brother of William E. Burr, president of that institution. The balloon had a lifting capacity of about twenty-five thousand cubic feet of gas, but was a patched-up concern, and was not provided with sufficient ballast or tackle, the arrangements being scanty and incomplete for an extended trip. At the start it barely escaped striking the branches of a large tree, but rose handsomely to a height of one thousand feet, passing over the Fair Grounds, and then, ascending to an upper current, steered eastward. At 6:30 o'clock it was seen over Bunker Hill, Illinois, and at 11 o'clock at Miller's Station, Indiana, three hundred miles from St. Louis, at the edge of Lake Michigan. No tidings ever came afterward from the voyagers. Burr's body, divested of coat and boots, which were doubtless cast from the balloon as ballast, was washed ashore and discovered by a fisherman, October 23d, half covered with sand. He was identified by the initials on his cuff buttons and marks on his underclothing, the features being almost unrecognizable. Wise was never found, and his fate has remained a mystery from that day to this. The case was almost exactly similar to that of Professor Donaldson and a newspaper reporter named Grimwood, who in 1875 ascended from Chicago. Grimwood's corpse was washed ashore on the same lake, but the aeronaut was never heard of. Young Burr's remains were brought to St. Louis and buried October 28, 1879.

What promised to be a record-breaking balloon voyage was attempted from Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, Friday, June 17, 1887, by the "World and Post-Dispatch" balloon. This balloon was constructed by a ready-witted young New England aeronaut named Alfred E. Moore. It was 180 feet in circumference, stood, with basket attachment, 125 feet from the ground, and had a capacity of 160,000 cubic feet of coal gas, with a lifting capacity of 4,300 pounds. The party consisted, besides the aeronaut and his assistant, J. B. Tallmadge, of Professor H. A. Hazen, detailed by the chief signal officer at Washington; a photographer named Doughty, and Mr. Edward Durfee, historian. The preparations were in charge of Professor S. M. Brooks. The "Post-Dispatch," in its issue of June 10th, said: "The enterprise is undertaken to break the record of balloon voyages and to demonstrate the existence of an eastern current in the upper atmosphere. A trip of five hundred miles to the south would not accomplish the results sought for; a journey into the northwest of several hundred miles would be useless." A wait of a week was made for favorable weather, and on the 17th the "Post-Dispatch" announced everything in readiness for departure at 4 o'clock that afternoon. The filling and other preparations were witnessed by thousands of people, and the ascent was made nearly on time, amidst thunderous applause. The next day the "Post-Dispatch" contained a telegram from Mr. Durfee, dated at Centralia, Illinois, announcing that the balloon had landed on the farm of August Palm, at the edge of the town of Hoffman, Clinton County, distant about fifty-five miles from St. Louis, at about dusk. It was claimed that an altitude of sixteen thousand feet was reached and maintained for fifteen minutes, when suddenly the airship began falling rapidly, and was prevented from a precipitate descent to the ground only by the quick discharge of all the sand ballast. The cause given of the extraordinary loss of ascensive power was some injury to the balloon while it was being inflated.

WILLIAM HYDE.

**Balmer, Charles**, professor of music, composer and artist, was born in Muehlhausen, Province of Thuringen, Germany, September 21, 1817, and died in St. Louis, December 15, 1892. He was the eldest son of Gottfried and



Eva (Heyse) Balmer, and his father was a gentleman of means and culture, whose homestead was in the suburbs of Muehlhausen. When the son was six years of age he showed such remarkable talent for music that his father concluded to begin his systematic education by sending him to the conservatory at Goettingen. The director of the conservatory at first refused to take so young a pupil, but after witnessing his accomplishments consented to take him into his own family and give him the benefit of special instruction. Under this tutorage he learned to play on the piano, organ, clarionet and violin—the last-named being his favorite instrument—making such rapid progress that at nine years of age he received a prize medal from Louis Spohr for playing one of that great maestro's compositions in concert. At ten years of age he began playing first violin in the orchestra at the conservatory, and two years later an episode occurred in this connection, which he remembered to the end of his life. He was playing in the orchestra when Kullack, the noted composer and pianist, came to Goettingen to give a concert. The orchestra was engaged to accompany him in the production of one of his own compositions, and the preliminary rehearsal passed off satisfactorily. At the public performance, however, the pianist had the misfortune to lose his place, and a clash between the piano and the orchestra was imminent, when the young Balmer, who was at the head of the violins, but who was a good pianist as well, shot a quick glance at the piano music, and, pointing with his bow to the place, prevented the threatened fiasco, no one but the leader of the orchestra noticing the act. While he had saved the pianist from humiliation, he had committed a breach of discipline, for which he was called to account and punished by the leader after the performance; but the punishment was deprived of its sting by Kullack, who embraced the little fellow and presented him with a fine gold-piece as a token of his appreciation of the service rendered him. Years of close study and hard work followed this event, and when he was sixteen years old he was made assistant conductor of the orchestra. In 1836 his father immigrated to the United States with his family, and upon their arrival in this country they came at once to St. Louis. There they purchased a large lot on the old Bellefontaine Road and established a beauti-

ful homestead, which continued to be the family residence until the death of Mrs. Balmer, in 1875—her husband having passed away in 1846. When they moved into their new home it was isolated in its situation on the prairie; now the grounds then connected with it are a part of the city, and the gardens, rustic bridges, artificial lakes and other attractions of the place have been blotted out of existence by the growth of the metropolis. Charles Balmer did not come at once to St. Louis, but stopped first for a time with friends at New Orleans, who wished him to utilize his musical knowledge in that city. Later he visited Mobile, Alabama, and Augusta, Georgia, and spent two years in those cities. In 1838 he was called to New Orleans to assist Madame Caradori-Allen, a celebrated vocalist, as violin and piano artist, and traveled with her through the States, visiting all of the principal cities of the country. On this concert tour he came to St. Louis, and there visited his family, for the first time since he had parted with them immediately after their arrival in this country. He came to St. Louis at a time when various charitable institutions and other public buildings were being erected, and, to add to the funds needed to forward some of these enterprises, he was solicited to remain there and arrange a series of benefit concerts. He consented to do this, and thus became identified with the musical history of St. Louis, of which he was thereafter so large a part. He engaged in teaching, gave concerts, organized choruses and quartettes, and soon created an orchestra, to which the first citizens of St. Louis were proud to be admitted as members and patrons. The romance of his life may be said to have begun in this connection. In order to produce great works like Haydn's "Creation," Newton's "Saul and David," Handel's "Messiah," and other oratorios, he summoned to his assistance Miss Therese Weber, to sing the soprano parts at these concerts. Miss Weber was also an accomplished pianist, and there was a little rivalry between them from time to time, Mr. Balmer playing the accompaniments to Miss Weber's vocal solos, and she the accompaniments to his violin solos. Each of them had their ardent admirers and champions, and it was finally proposed that their respective merits should be put to the test of a piano duet on two pianos. This is said to have been the first piano duo ever played in

St. Louis, and to have been played on the only two grand pianos then in existence in the city. The concerts given under Professor Balmer's direction contributed to the advancement of various church, charitable and other enterprises, and Christ Church, the Second Presbyterian Church, the Orphan Asylum and the Mercantile Library were each his debtors in that connection. In 1840—May 1st—Christ Church was dedicated, and a fine musical programme was rendered on that occasion. Miss Weber sang two of the solos on the programme, and sang for the last time, that night, as Miss Weber. It was after the concert that Professor Balmer proposed to her, and in July following they were married. In 1846 he purchased the business of Shepard & Phillippo, and, associating with him his brother-in-law, Henry Weber, founded the music emporium which, at the end of more than half a century, is still in existence, and is still conducted by the Balmer & Weber Music Company. Thereafter, as before, he continued to be a conspicuous figure in the conduct of charity concerts, and in all the musical functions of the city. Foreign artists who came to the city called on him for advice and assistance, and many of the most famous were, from time to time, his guests. Henry Vieuxtemps enjoyed his hospitality in 1843, and Ole Bull was a visitor at this home in 1844. On the occasion of Ole Bull's visit to the city Professor Balmer played his accompaniments on the piano, and, being obliged to transpose one of his compositions, did it so well that the great violinist presented him with a handsome ruby ring, and embraced him affectionately in token of his appreciation of the service. This ring, a cherished memento of the greatest violinist of his day, is now in possession of Professor Balmer's daughter, Mrs. Therese Balmer Smith. In 1845 Professor Balmer organized the first male chorus in St. Louis, and in 1846 the Oratorio Society, of which he became conductor. The same year, in company with Leopold de Meier, and later with other notable musical artists, he gave memorable performances in St. Louis. When President Lincoln was buried at Springfield, Illinois, in 1865, he was called upon to conduct the music at his funeral, and the baton used on that occasion is still cherished by the family as an interesting relic of a memorable occasion. For forty-six years he held the position of organist at Christ Church, and during all that

time he was one of the most devoted and helpful friends of the church. His business partner retired from the firm in 1851, but Professor Balmer retained the old firm name in honor of his former partner, his wife and father-in-law. His father-in-law was Henry Weber, formerly counselor at the court of Frederick William III, king of Prussia, a gentleman of great learning, a noted linguist and a correspondent and friend of such distinguished men as Goethe, Humboldt, Raumer and Longfellow. Mr. Weber, who translated Longfellow's poems into the German language in the rhythm of the original, was also a fine musician, and composed masses, songs and organ offertories. On his deathbed he composed his own funeral hymn, prepared it for a male quartette and copied it in a clear, firm hand. It was sung at his funeral, and the words, as printed, were cut on his monument in Bellefontaine Cemetery. He died at St. Charles, at the age of eighty-nine years. One of the great musical societies organized by Professor Balmer was the Philharmonic Society, which began its existence in 1859, and was composed of the remnants of former societies. He was chosen president of this society and held that position for many years. After it ceased to exist as a regular organization on account of the dishonest practices of one of its officials, the members were held together in a social way, and during the war period, at the summons of Professor Balmer, gave the opera "Martha" for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, which proved a great success financially, and received unstinted praise on account of its artistic merits. So much a part of the musical life of St. Louis was Professor Balmer that he greatly endeared himself to people of all classes with whom he was brought into contact. He lived a long and useful life, and on the occasion of the celebration of his golden wedding anniversary, in 1890, messages and letters of congratulation came to him from all parts of the world. His remains now rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery, and his last resting-place is marked by a magnificent monument, erected by his wife, and crowned with a bust of the distinguished composer and artist, remarkably lifelike in appearance.

**Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.**—A system whose main line extends from Belpre, Ohio, to East St. Louis, a

distance of 533 miles, with branches to Louisville, Kentucky, and to various points in Ohio, and Indiana, together with the Springfield division, which is a road 228 miles in length from Beardstown, Illinois, to Shawneetown, in the same State. It had its origin in 1893, in the absorption by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad system of what had previously been known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and its branches. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was the pioneer railroad of America. The original company was organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of Maryland, February 28, 1827. The corner stone of the work was laid July 4, 1828, by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the road was opened from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, fourteen miles, May 22, 1830, the motive power being horses. August 25, 1830, the first locomotive, "Tom Thumb," was used on the road. It was built by Peter Cooper, and weighed one ton. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was made up of roads chartered by the States of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, the first act of incorporation being granted by the State of Indiana, February 14, 1848. The Legislature of Illinois was long hostile to any road which should not terminate at Alton, which was sought to be made a formidable rival of St. Louis. This opposition was overcome through the influence of leading citizens of the States named. Among these was John Brough, then editor of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and afterward Governor of Ohio, and the road was long known as the "Brough Road," on account of his prominence in connection with it.

**Band of Hope.**—A temperance society organized in St. Louis, April 14, 1861, by H. D. Moone, and which was an offspring of the Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom. The youth of both sexes were admitted to the band, pledging themselves to abstain from profanity and the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. Its first president was one of the youths who joined the order, but Mr. Moone later became president and held that office for twenty-eight years. The parent society grew rapidly into popular favor and its membership has ranged from three hundred to five hundred at different periods of its existence. Father John Libby, famous in his day as a temperance worker, was for many years superintendent of the society and had under his

charge in all more than five thousand children, who graduated from the organization as they grew up. He was succeeded as superintendent by J. W. Barnes, who still holds the position. The Band of Hope, celebrated its thirty-third anniversary in 1894, in which five hundred children were participants, and another notable anniversary celebration was held April 14, 1898.

**Bank Clerks' Association of Missouri.**—An association organized in St. Louis, May 22, 1871, with William Shields, of St. Louis, for first president; O. E. Owens, of St. Louis, vice president; James T. Howenstein, of St. Louis, corresponding secretary; George D. Barklage, of St. Louis, recording secretary; C. D. Affleck, of St. Louis, treasurer. The objects are "to promote social acquaintance and personal friendship among its members; afford relief to the aged and disabled, and benefit the families of deceased members; and aid members who are out of employment to secure situations." Membership is limited to persons between eighteen and forty-five years of age holding positions in bank or banking house, clearing house or trust company in Missouri—honorary membership being extended to bankers, officers and directors of banks, on the payment of an annual fee of \$10. The monthly dues from active members are fifty cents; on the death of a member an assessment of \$2 is made upon every active member, and within thirty days of the death, the sum of \$1,000 is paid to the beneficiary of the deceased. In case of sickness or temporary disability of a member, an allowance of \$25 a month may be made, if desired, provided the aggregate go not over \$100. The annual meeting is held the third Tuesday in May. In the year 1899 over \$3,000 was paid out in sick benefits, and there was a considerable permanent fund belonging to the association. The original charter having expired, it was rechartered in 1897.

**Banking in Missouri.**—The history of banking in Missouri may be divided into four periods—the first being that uncertain time prior to 1837, marked by the opening of three banks, one after another, in St. Louis—the Bank of St. Louis in 1816, the Bank of Missouri in 1817, and the Branch of the United States Bank in 1829. The first was a failure,



the second was not a success, and the third had to be closed up when the parent bank in Philadelphia went down under the veto of President Jackson, in 1832. Then followed makeshifts of one kind and another, the chief of which was the Cincinnati Commercial Agency, through which the government at Washington made its payments; but the growing commerce of St. Louis, the thriving lead trade of Washington County, the fur trade with the upper Missouri River, and the increasing intercourse between St. Louis and New Orleans by steamboats called for more perfect and satisfactory methods of exchange than any hitherto supplied, and, therefore, in 1837, the Bank of the State of Missouri was established by act of the Legislature—and this began the second era. The enterprise was a great success, and for twenty years the "Old Bank," as it came to be called, was the money autocrat of the West—its capital \$5,000,000, its field of circulation and operation the whole region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast, and its management so wise and safe as to secure absolute popular confidence. Its notes were good in the foreign countries of New Mexico and Chihuahua, and when the emigration to California came, in 1849, they were carried in considerable quantity to California and Oregon, where they commanded a premium over gold. One-third of the capital of the bank was contributed by the State, which had authority to name several of the directors. The parent bank was in St. Louis, with branches at Fayette, Palmyra, Jackson, Springfield and Lexington. In 1852, a committee of the Legislature appointed to examine into the conditions of the constitution reported the assets of the parent bank at St. Louis at \$3,983,131; Jackson branch, \$349,850; Palmyra branch, \$358,217; Fayette branch, \$384,807; Lexington branch, \$402,966; Springfield Branch, \$291,067; total \$5,770,039. The State's investments in the stock of the bank were \$100,000 on account of the Seminary fund; \$575,667 on account of the State School fund; \$6,273 on account of the sinking fund; and \$272,263 in its own right. The circulation of the bank in 1852 was: Parent bank, \$1,461,090; Fayette branch, \$237,690; Palmyra branch, \$208,390; Jackson branch, \$199,050; Springfield branch, \$139,770; Lexington branch, \$238,050. The net profits from May 8, 1837, to June 30, 1852 (fifteen years), were: Parent Bank, \$1,227,659; Fayette branch

\$178,894; Palmyra branch, \$105,119; Jackson branch, \$79,628; Springfield branch, \$82,771; Lexington branch, \$123,538; total, \$1,824,109. These profits being at the rate of about two and a half per cent per annum, show that the good which the institution accomplished for the public was, in some measure, at the cost of its stockholders.

The next era of Missouri banking began in 1857, with the enactment of a law providing for a general banking system to supply the people with an ample, sound and safe currency of notes payable in specie on demand, to circulate within the State at par. Such a currency had become an urgent need, for, the limited circulation emitted by the old bank was inadequate, and the constantly increasing demands of business encouraged irresponsible "wild cat" and "red dog" banks in Illinois, Wisconsin and Nebraska, to flood Missouri with their notes, which, though taken at a discount of five to twenty per cent, managed to circulate because there were no better ones, in sufficient quantity, to be had. This law of 1857 gave seven new banks of issue—the Merchants', the Mechanics', the Southern, the Exchange, the Union and the St. Louis, and the Farmers' Bank of Lexington. The notes of these banks, issued on a basis of three dollars to one in specie in their vaults, constituted a currency which was accepted at par in all parts of the State, expelling the depreciated notes issued under the free banking laws of other states and accomplishing great good in facilitating the transaction of business. The old bank of the State was by the law of 1857 authorized to establish additional branches—and this system, a great improvement on anything that had been tried in the State before, continued until the year 1862, when it began to be superseded by the national bank system. The national bank notes, with the greenbacks and certificates issued from the United States treasury at Washington, have completely displaced the issues of the State banks; but the State banks, though ceasing to be banks of issue, have not disappeared. So far from this, they outnumber the national banks, and exceed them in capital and deposits. May 5, 1899, there were in Missouri 495 State banks, showing capital stock paid in, \$19,924,805; surplus funds on hand, \$6,127,084; undivided profits, \$1,575,607; total of these three items \$27,627,496; deposits subject to draft at sight by banks and bankers, \$6,351,709; deposits

subject to drafts at sight by individuals, \$65,-882,888; deposits subject to draft at given dates, \$18,162,665—total deposits, \$90,397,-262. Among their resources were, loans undoubtedly good, \$73,496,257; bonds, \$6,545,-332; national currency of all kinds, \$4,674,880; gold and silver coin, \$3,526,737. In 1899 there were 63 national banks in Missouri, showing capital, \$17,615,000; surplus, \$4,023,000; undivided profits, \$3,546,000; total of these three items, \$25,184,000; deposits, \$68,870,-000. Among their resources were, loans and discounts, \$87,088,000; United States bonds, \$6,974,000; cash and cash items, \$16,708,000. In April, 1899, there were 88 private banks in Missouri, having capital, \$933,370; surplus, \$204,479; undivided profits, \$132,982; total of these three items, \$1,270,831; deposits, \$6,-106,178. Among their resources were, loans and discounts of all kinds, \$4,789,623. June 1, 1899, the whole number of banks, state, national and private, in Missouri was 644 and their aggregate of capital, surplus, undivided profits and individual deposits was \$203,227,-674, or \$61.21 average per capita, for the estimated population of the State. December 2, 1899, there were 19 banks in St. Louis, having an aggregate capital of \$16,900,000; surplus, \$9,732,999; total of these two items, \$26,632,999; deposits, \$104,002,784. Their resources were, loans, \$81,232,264; bonds and stocks, \$13,549,355; cash and exchange, \$36,-236,994. There were also four trust companies having aggregate capital of \$7,500,000; surplus, \$2,999,764; total of these two items, \$10,499,764; deposits, \$31,678,761. Their resources included loans, \$25,948,687; bonds and stocks, \$7,135,608; cash and exchange, \$8,-152,977. The banks and trust companies combined showed capital and surplus, \$37,-132,763; deposits, \$135,681,545; loans, \$107,-180,951; bonds and stocks, \$20,684,964; cash and exchange, \$44,389,972. The national banks in St. Louis paid, in 1899, \$479,000 in dividends; the State banks \$729,000; and the trust companies \$270,000; total, \$1,478,000. On the 7th of September, 1899, there were five national banks in Kansas City, with capital stock of \$2,300,000; surplus, \$642,500; undivided profits, \$402,190; total of these three items, \$3,344,690; individual deposits \$17,363,-400; loans and discounts, \$23,638,715; cash and cash items, \$4,501,639. The State banks of that city showed capital stock \$420,000; surplus, \$40,000; undivided profits, \$8,214; total

of these three items, \$468,214; individual deposits, \$2,291,693. Their loans and discounts were \$1,276,777; cash and cash items, \$137,-454. The national banks and State banks together showed capital surplus and undivided profits, \$3,812,904; deposits, \$19,655,093; loans and discounts, \$24,915,492; cash and cash items, \$4,639,093.

Joplin has two national and three State banks—the former showing aggregate capital and surplus of \$245,000 and deposits of \$1,-108,000; and the latter capital and surplus of \$210,000 and deposits of \$395,340; making total capital of \$460,000 and total deposits of \$1,403,340.

Carthage has three national banks, with an aggregate capital and surplus of \$347,000, and deposits of \$1,100,000; and one State bank with a capital and surplus of \$105,500; and deposits of \$130,000; making a total capital and surplus of \$452,500; and deposits of \$1,-477,000.

Cartersville has one national bank, with a capital and surplus of \$53,110; and deposits of \$140,010. Webb City has one bank with a capital and surplus of \$24,000, and deposits of \$50,000.

St. Joseph has two national banks, with capital and surplus of \$507,000; and deposits of \$2,397,007; and six State and private banks with capital and surplus of \$501,460; and deposits of \$3,950,480; making a total capital and surplus of \$1,008,460; and deposits of \$6,-347,487.

Sedalia has three national banks, with aggregate capital and surplus of \$362,000, and deposits of \$736,000; and three State banks with aggregate capital and surplus of \$428,-470; and deposits of \$502,490; making total capital and surplus of \$790,470; and of deposits of \$1,238,490.

Springfield has two national banks and four State banks, with aggregate capital and surplus of \$474,000, and deposits of \$943,000.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

**Bank of Niangua.**—About 1833 there was formed in St. Louis, with headquarters at Waynesville, in Pulaski County, an organization known commonly as the Bank of Niangua. It had a president, cashier, clerks, board of directors, and for some time paid enormous dividends. Internal discord, resulting from one stockholder not receiving dividends he thought he was entitled to, re-



vealed that the organization was a band of counterfeiters, and had in the mountains of Pulaski County a cabin where the counterfeiting was done. The workmanship on the notes was so perfect as to deceive bankers at Philadelphia and elsewhere, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of the spurious money was put in circulation. After the work of the band became known, the leaders quickly left the country. Details of the operations of the band are lost to tradition, though mention of their doings is made in "Wetmore's Gazetteer of Missouri," published in 1837, and reference to the same is made in "Campbell's Gazetteer," published in 1874.

**Banks and Banking in Kansas City.**—The time when the merchants of Kansas City were obliged to take charge of the money of customers and small dealers, and furnish such commercial exchange as was possible with the limited means at command, is in the memory of the old resident of western Missouri. During the years of Kansas City's early history the nearest banks were at Lexington, and to that point prospective borrowers and holders of large checks and drafts were compelled to go. During the winter season very little business requiring exchange was done. Occasionally such accommodations were obtained from the government at Fort Leavenworth. Branches of banks organized under the State laws were established early in the fifties at Liberty and Independence, Missouri, and the banking facilities for Kansas City business men were thus brought much nearer home. In a few years Kansas City had far outstripped the neighboring towns which boasted of banking facilities when she had none. Since the year 1856, when the first bank was established, until the writing of these lines, the banks of Kansas City have steadily grown in patronage and influence, and are now strong and indispensable factors in the great financial scheme of the developing West.

The first banking house in Kansas City was that of Northrup & Chick, established in 1856. During the preceding year these wholesale merchants, who had acquired a high standing in financial circles, and who held large deposits for the people of town and country, opened an office for buying and selling exchange, and this grew into the first bank in a city that has reason to be proud of her insti-

tutions of this class. In 1865 Northrup & Chick sold their bank to J. Q. Watkins & Co.

In 1857 a branch of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis was established in Kansas City. The business done by this institution during the first few years of its existence was satisfactory. The troubles attending the Civil War reduced profits and caused complications, but in the face of these numerous difficulties the bank continued business until 1871, when its affairs were closed.

A branch of the Union Bank of St. Louis was organized in Kansas City in 1857. The business of this bank, like that of the branch of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis, was entirely satisfactory up to the time of the Civil War. In 1861 the Union Bank removed its Kansas City funds to St. Louis, and closed up the affairs of the branch establishment. Thomas Johnson, a well known pioneer of western Missouri, took an important part in the affairs of this bank during the war, at one time going to Leavenworth, Kansas, with the bank's cash and securities in order to insure their safety.

The Kansas City Savings Association was organized in April, 1865, with a capital of \$20,000. In 1873 Dr. James Buchanan Bell, who had been identified with the banking interests of Chillicothe, Missouri, became the president, and C. J. White, cashier. W. A. Powell afterward bought the interest of Dr. Bell, and became president of the association. The capital was increased from time to time and the organization grew stronger. In 1881 Dr. W. S. Woods bought Powell's interest and became president. The statutes regulating banks were changed by the Legislature, so that the stockholders found it expedient to surrender their charter as a savings bank and organize as the Bank of Commerce. The capital was then \$200,000, and organization was effected in 1881. The affairs of the old bank were absorbed by the new and the former officers were retained. In the summer of 1887 the bank was put under government control, and has since been known as the National Bank of Commerce.

J. Q. Watkins & Co. purchased the pioneer banking business of Northrup & Chick, the transaction being made in 1865. This firm continued business until December, 1877, when its interests were sold to the National Bank of Kansas City. W. H. Seeger, the present second vice president of the Union



National Bank, was connected with the Watkins bank.

In 1865 the old First National Bank was organized, and two years later Howard M. Holden bought a controlling interest in it and became the cashier. This bank was prosperous, and in 1872 its capital was increased to \$500,000, its capital up to this time having been only a quarter of a million dollars. In 1872, when the increase was made, Mr. Holden became the president, M. W. St. Clair was made cashier, and W. H. Winants was chosen assistant cashier. September 25, 1873, the First National temporarily suspended payment, as a result of the financial panic of that year. A short time later it was reopened and became the chief promoter of the grain and cattle business. January 29, 1878, the bank was compelled to close its doors again, and passed into the hands of a receiver appointed by the comptroller of the currency. The bank had become the correspondent of a large number of Western banks at this time, and its suspension naturally brought about much embarrassment, but the unmarketed products found purchasers in the East, and the currency necessary to move the salable grain, cattle, etc., was soon at hand. James T. Howenstein was first appointed receiver for this bank and Walter J. Johnson succeeded him, closing up the bank's affairs in 1881. The depositors were paid in full.

The Mastin Bank was organized in February, 1866. August 3, 1878, this State organization, with deposits aggregating \$1,300,000, closed its doors. It was first a private banking house, under the name of John J. Mastin & Co. In 1871 it was reorganized under the State laws, with Seth Ward as president.

The German Savings Association was organized in 1868, with a capital of \$100,000, 20 per cent of which was paid in. Anthony Sauer was president of this association, and Henry L. Huhn was cashier. The Union German Savings Bank was also organized in 1868, with a capital of \$100,000. Peter W. Ditsch was president, and John S. Harris was cashier. These two banks were consolidated in 1871, with Henry Tobener as president, and under the name of the Union German Savings Bank continued business until 1873, when final failure came.

November 27, 1871, the Kansas City National Bank opened for business and continued until November 13, 1875, when it went into

voluntary liquidation. Attention is called to the name of this bank, and to the fact that it should not be confused with the National Bank of Kansas City, referred to in another part of this article. John B. Wornall was the first president of the Kansas City National, and D. L. Shouse was the first cashier. In the cessation of business its affairs were transferred to the Bank of Kansas City, in 1875, which in 1878 became the National Bank of Kansas City.

A business record of six years was made by the Commercial National Bank. June 3, 1872, it was authorized to begin business. Operations were continued until February 11, 1878, when the affairs of the bank were placed in the hands of a receiver.

In 1875 the Bank of Kansas City was organized, with J. S. Chick as president. In 1878 it became a national bank, under the name of the National Bank of Kansas City. From 1884 to 1887 it was the largest bank in the city, and when the panic of 1893 struck the financial world its deposits were about \$4,000,000. These deposits were rapidly withdrawn, causing the bank to close its doors in July of that year. The following October the bank was again opened, with Mr. Chick as president, and J. Q. Watkins, Jr., as cashier. Business was continued until March, 1896, when the doors were finally closed and the affairs of the bank given over into the hands of John Perry, the government receiver. The depositors have all been paid in full, 6 and 55-100 per cent interest being paid on the face value of all claims.

The Armour Brothers Banking Company was organized in 1878. A. W. Armour was president, S. B. Armour was vice president, and C. H. Prescott was cashier. Upon the resignation of the latter W. H. Winants was elected cashier. January 1, 1889, the Midland National Bank, which had been organized but a few months before that date, purchased the business of the Armour Brothers Banking Company, and the two banks were united under the name of the Midland National Bank. Its officers were Witten McDonald, president; A. W. Armour, vice president; W. H. Winants, cashier. In July, 1897, the business of this bank was absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce.

The Citizens' National Bank was organized in 1882, with J. A. Cooper as president, and J. J. Squier, vice president. The latter after-

ward became president and manager of the bank. A. A. Whipple and S. J. Fitzbugh were also connected with this bank. In 1898 its business was sold to the Union National Bank.

H. P. Churchill and others, in 1883, organized the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank. It failed in 1893, with liabilities amounting to about \$2,000,000, having at that time about seven thousand depositors. In September, 1893, Howard M. Holden was appointed assignee for this bank, and he is still engaged in the work of settling its affairs.

The Traders' Bank was established in 1883, James T. Thornton and others being associated in its organization. The particular accommodation of cattle dealers and the handling of paper based on business of this character were the prime ends the organizers had in view. In 1887 this bank was purchased by the Union National Bank.

The leading banks of Kansas City had immense interests at the stockyards from the time of the establishment of the great packing industries there. Before the organization of a bank at the stockyards this class of business was looked after by clerks especially appointed for that purpose. This was not a satisfactory condition of things, however, and, in order to supply a real need, the Kansas City Stock Yards Bank was organized in 1884, with a capital of \$200,000. C. F. Morse, president of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, was made president of the bank, and M. W. St. Clair was made cashier. In 1890 it was found that the capital was insufficient, and the bank was reorganized under the name of the Interstate National Bank.

The New England Safe Deposit and Trust Company was organized and began business January 1, 1889, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. A. W. Armour was president. J. F. Downing, as vice president, and A. W. Childs, as treasurer, were in active management of the business. The banking, trust and safe deposit business of this concern had been very profitable, but a decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri to the effect that the charters of Missouri trust companies required them to pay interest on deposits caused the directors to separate the trust and safe deposit departments from the banking department. This resulted in the organization of the New England National Bank in 1896, with a capital of \$200,000.

In 1880 the bank of H. S. Mills was organ-

ized, with a capital of \$100,000. January 1, 1899, after a successful and prosperous business, it was succeeded by the Western Exchange Bank, organized under the laws of Missouri.

The Aetna National Bank was organized in March, 1890, and went into voluntary liquidation in March, 1893. The depositors were paid in full. The officers of this bank were: A. W. Allen, president; R. E. Tapley, vice president; R. J. Hawkins, cashier.

The Metropolitan National Bank was established in November, 1890, and at that time the German American National Bank and the Mercantile Bank were absorbed by it. In November, 1891, the Merchants' National Bank was also absorbed by the Metropolitan. In 1895 the business of the Commercial Bank was wound up and the affairs of that institution were settled over the counters of the Metropolitan. In January, 1895, R. W. Hocker and W. E. Hall retired from the management of this bank, being succeeded by J. K. Burnham as president, C. S. Morey as vice president and J. G. Streat as cashier. In May, 1897, the business of the Metropolitan became a part of the National Bank of Commerce, the depositors being paid in full.

The private banking house of Lombard Brothers was established in April, 1885, with a paid-in capital of \$100,000. The partners in this bank were B. Lombard, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, and James L. Lombard, of Kansas City, the latter having the active management of the bank's affairs. The deposits were about \$600,000, and the business was profitably continued until 1886, when the First National Bank was organized. To the latter institution the interests of Lombard Brothers were transferred, James L. Lombard becoming the president of the new First National Bank.

The Missouri Valley Bank was established in 1878, and did a good business for several years, but finally failed. It was the outgrowth of the Farmers' and Drivers' Bank, located in the West Bottoms of Kansas City, and which moved up town and became the Missouri Valley Bank. Theodore Kraus was the first president and Robert J. Alther was the first cashier.

The Missouri National Bank was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$250,000. D. V. Reiger, who was chiefly instrumental in its establishment, was the first president and R. D. Covington was the cashier. The financial

panic of 1893 found the bank unable to stem the tide, and the doors were closed for a short time. Business was resumed and carried on until 1896, when the doors were again closed, and the bank's affairs passed into the hands of a receiver.

The German Savings Bank was organized in 1891 by Dr. Joseph Feld. In 1893 its business was liquidated through the Mechanics' Bank.

The life of the Continental National Bank was short. It was established in 1892, opening its doors August 2d of that year, and went into voluntary liquidation November 11th of the same year.

The Mechanics' Bank was the outgrowth of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, which was organized in 1890 by Robert M. Snyder, with a capital of \$50,000. In 1893 it was organized as a State bank, with a capital of \$50,000. Robert M. Snyder was chosen president, and George P. Snyder was made cashier. The bank had a surplus of \$5,000, and deposits amounting to \$250,000. The officers and directors were as follows: Robert M. Snyder, president; George P. Snyder, cashier; A. L. McBride, assistant cashier; J. P. Jackson, L. S. Cady, R. M. Snyder, Milton Moore, George P. Snyder and J. W. Jones. This bank ceased business January 31, 1900.

The German American National Bank was organized in 1888, and was located at Seventh and Delaware Streets in a building that has since been occupied by other financial institutions. J. K. Burnham, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., was the president of this bank. W. F. Wyman, who was the vice president at the time of organization, was succeeded in this position by J. W. Swain. Louis Bauerlein, the first cashier, was succeeded by J. G. Streat. The bank ceased business November 13, 1890, when its accounts, together with those of the Mercantile Bank, were turned over to the Metropolitan National Bank.

The Mercantile Bank was in business for several years until 1893, when its depositors were paid in full and the affairs sold to the Metropolitan National Bank. Charles Russell was the first president, and, after serving in this capacity for one year, served as vice president for about six months, at the end of that time retiring from active connection with the bank. E. L. Martin was elected president to succeed Mr. Russell. This bank purchased the

German Savings Bank from Dr. Joseph Feld, and its capital was \$200,000.

The Merchants' National Bank of Kansas City was organized November 28, 1879, with a capital of \$250,000. The incorporators and first board of directors were: Victor B. Buck, T. K. Hanna, Alvah Mansur, W. A. M. Vaughan, John C. Gage, John Long, F. L. Underwood and J. M. Coburn. The first officers were: F. L. Underwood, president; W. A. M. Vaughan, vice president; and J. M. Coburn, cashier. June 16, 1881, the capital was increased to \$500,000; the only change in the organization was the election of C. S. Wheeler to succeed Alvah Mansur. The bank was located at the corner of Missouri Avenue and Delaware Street until September, 1889, when it moved to the New York Life Building on West Ninth Street. October 22, 1889, the capital was increased to \$1,000,000, and the following officers were elected: W. B. Clarke, president; C. S. Wheeler, vice president; O. P. Dickinson, second vice president; J. W. Barney, cashier, and C. R. Rockwell, assistant cashier. The bank transacted a successful business until November, 1891, when the directors determined to retire from business. This conclusion was reached after the collapse of the real estate boom, which had caused losses which might be increased by continuance in business. The stockholders coincided with the directors, and the bank retired November 7, 1891. All depositors were immediately paid, the board of directors retaining custody of the capital and surplus invested in loans and other securities for collection and distribution to the stockholders.

The foregoing list represents the financial institutions whose names have been stricken from the records of business by the changes of time. Appended hereto is a history of each bank now open in Kansas City for the transaction of business. During the last few years the city in which these strong institutions are located has grown to be the financial center of a vast stretch of fertile territory. The money with which to handle great herds of cattle and market countless tons of grain and field products comes from or passes through the channels of trade in Kansas City. Her banking business outranks in volume that of much larger cities. She occupies the tenth place among the clearing houses of the United States. The clearings of nine banks in Kansas City, recent records proved, equaled the



clearings of twenty-two banks of Cincinnati, the sixteen banks of New Orleans or the twenty-nine banks of Buffalo and Milwaukee combined. Cleveland, with fifty-one banks, does not equal Kansas City in the amount of her clearings, and Providence, with thirty-five banks, has not half the amount. As an evidence that Kansas City is rapidly becoming a money center of much importance it may be stated that its surplus funds are being invested in Eastern bonds and other securities, whereas it was formerly the almost unbroken rule that Eastern money came to this part of the country for investment in our own bonds. In February, 1900, the money on deposit in the banks of Kansas City aggregated \$45,000,000, and the total capital stock of the same banks amounted to \$3,970,000.

The Bank of Grand Avenue was established August 25, 1884, with a capital of \$50,000. L. A. Lambert was its first president, and Henry C. Lambert was cashier. In January, 1899, L. A. Lambert, whose death had occurred a short time before, was succeeded by Henry C. Lambert as president. J. W. Lambert became cashier. This bank is located in a portion of the city apart from the banking district, and has built up a profitable business. Its deposits amount to \$260,000, and the officers and directors are as follows: President, Henry C. Lambert; vice presidents, James B. Ruckel and Henry Steubenrauch; cashier, J. W. Lambert; assistant cashier, Gustave Kesting; John W. Wagner, John E. Lach, E. C. Lambert, James H. Leonard and J. J. Reinhardt.

The American National Bank was organized in 1886, with a capital of \$1,250,000. It was reorganized in 1898, with a capital of \$250,000. W. B. Grimes was its first president, and H. P. Stimson was the cashier. This bank was closed for about seventy days in 1891, but was reorganized and again opened for business, the depositors being paid six per cent. interest on their deposits for the time their funds were held. The deposits in February, 1900, amounted to \$2,150,000. The president of this bank is R. W. Jones, Jr.; vice president, J. Martin Jones; cashier, J. R. Dominick; assistant cashiers, Lamar Ross and Gilson B. Gray. The directors are Andrew Drumm, Dr. J. P. Jackson, W. C. Scarritt, George Eyssell, Hugh J. McGowan, O. W. Butt, Frank H. Woodbury, Charles Weill, C. H. R. McElroy, R. W. Jones, Jr., J. Martin Jones and J. R. Dominick.

By special permission of the comptroller a bank organized in Kansas City in 1886 was given the name of the First National Bank. As will be noticed by reference to the history of defunct banks in Kansas City, another institution of this name had been in existence, but had gone into the hands of a receiver and its affairs closed up. The second First National Bank was a new and entirely separate establishment. James L. Lombard was made president, the bank practically growing out of the banking house of Lombard Brothers. C. H. V. Lewis was the first cashier, but in 1887 E. F. Swinney became cashier. The First National Bank has a capital of \$250,000; surplus fund, \$250,000; undivided profits, \$93,000; deposits, \$9,000,000. The directors elected at the beginning of the year 1900 were as follows: J. L. Abernathy, J. F. Richards, J. S. Loose, John Perry, E. D. Fisher, R. L. Yeager, E. S. Washburn, H. T. Abernathy, P. E. Havens, E. F. Swinney, J. L. Loose. At this time the officers were: E. F. Swinney, president; J. F. Richards, vice president; H. T. Abernathy, cashier; C. G. Hutcheson, assistant cashier.

During the summer of 1887 the Bank of Commerce, a prosperous financial institution which grew out of the Kansas City Savings Association, was organized under the national banking laws, and the name became the National Bank of Commerce. Since that time this bank has grown to be one of the strongest in the United States. In May, 1897, it absorbed the Metropolitan National Bank. The Midland National Bank, which in January, 1889, bought the business of the Armour Brothers Banking Company, was consolidated with the National Bank of Commerce in July, 1897. The officials of the latter named bank own the capital stock of the Stock Yards Bank of Commerce and the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce, both of which are organized under the State laws. The first location of the National Bank of Commerce was at Third and Main Streets. Later, it was at Fourth and Delaware Streets; then Sixth and Delaware; later occupied commodious quarters in the New York Life Building, and January 1, 1899, removed to the bank's own building at Tenth and Walnut Streets, a fine office structure valued at \$400,000. The capital of this bank is \$1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits at the beginning of the year 1900, \$482,266.98; deposits, over \$20,000,000. It is the largest

bank west of Chicago, with one exception in St. Louis, and has a remarkably large clientele among the country banks in the territory tributary to Kansas City. The directors elected at the beginning of the year 1900 were as follows: William Askew, William Huttig, J. K. Burnham, Bernard Corrigan, J. J. Swofford, Hugh C. Ward, H. C. Arnold, G. M. Cole, J. H. Arnold, J. C. Egelhoff, R. H. Keith, W. S. Woods, W. H. Winants, W. A. Rule, Charles H. Moore. The officers of this bank in 1900 were: President, W. S. Woods; vice president, W. H. Winants; cashier, W. A. Rule; assistant cashier, Charles H. Moore.

The Union National Bank succeeded the Traders' Bank, and was organized in 1887 by David T. Beals, George R. Barse, C. W. Whitehead, F. L. LaForce, H. J. Rosencrans and others. It has grown to be one of the solid financial institutions of the West. In 1898 the business of the Citizens' National Bank was sold to the Union National. The capital of this bank is \$600,000; surplus, \$160,000; undivided profits, over \$88,000; deposits, over \$6,000,000. The directors chosen for the year 1900 were: David T. Beals, L. T. James, Felix L. LaForce, George W. Jones, W. E. Thorne, Edward George, Fernando P. Neal, O. H. Dean, William Vineyard, J. P. Merrill, George D. Ford, H. J. Rosencrans, George R. Barse, C. W. Whitehead, A. J. Snyder, G. W. Lovejoy, Charles J. Schmelzer. The officers chosen for that year were as follows: President, David T. Beals; vice president, Fernando P. Neal; second vice president, W. H. Seeger; cashier, Charles H. V. Lewis.

October 23, 1888, the Kansas City State Bank was organized, with a capital of \$200,000. It has grown to be one of the most important banks of its kind, with surplus amounting to \$10,000 and deposits of about \$600,000. The officers and directors are as follows: President, W. O. Cox; vice president, Robert L. Gregory; cashier, vacant; assistant cashier, F. C. Adams; Daniel B. Holmes, Conway F. Holmes, Edgar L. Scarritt and Milton Welch.

The Inter-State National Bank was established in 1890. Several years previous to this time the National Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Kansas City had large interests at the stock yards, and this business was looked after by clerks appointed especially for this work. It proved to be an unsatisfactory condition of things, however, and the banks of Kansas City

organized the Kansas City Stock Yards Bank in 1884, with a capital of \$200,000. C. F. Morse was made president and M. W. St. Clair cashier. In 1890 it was found that the capital was insufficient, and the bank was, therefore, succeeded by a national organization, with a capital of \$1,000,000. J. J. Squier was chosen president and M. W. St. Clair cashier. In January, 1896, the officers now at the head of the bank were elected. The officers and directors are as follows: President, J. D. Robertson; vice president, Lee Clark; cashier, W. C. Henrici; J. V. Andrews, K. B. Armour, Lee Clark, C. Hood, C. W. Armour, P. A. Valentine, L. V. McKee, G. W. McKnight, E. N. Morrill, C. F. Morse, Clinton Angevine, J. R. Mulvane, J. D. Robertson, J. J. Squier, G. W. Williams, E. S. W. Drought, L. E. James. The surplus fund is \$250,000; undivided profits, \$225,000; deposits, about \$3,500,000.

The Missouri Savings Bank was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$50,000. Watt Webb was made president of this bank, and W. S. Webb was made cashier. It has a surplus of \$25,000, which, with its capital, is invested in United States bonds, and the deposits amount to \$325,000. The bank is prosperous, and its affairs are looked after by the following officers and directors: Watt Webb, president; W. S. Webb, cashier; Eugene Carlat, Stuart Car-kener, Oliver Carlat and W. L. Kessinger.

A Supreme Court decision led to the organization of the New England National Bank. It grew out of the New England Safe Deposit & Trust Company, which was organized January 1, 1889, with a paid-in capital of \$100,000. A. W. Armour was the president of the company, J. F. Downing was vice president and A. W. Childs was treasurer. The court decision referred to was to the effect that the charters of Missouri trust companies required them to pay interest on deposits. This resulted in the organization of a separate banking institution in 1898, one that has taken a place in the front rank of financial affairs. The capital of the New England National was made \$200,000. J. F. Downing was elected president, and A. W. Childs, cashier. The surplus of this bank amounts to \$65,000; deposits about \$2,000,000. The directors chosen January 1, 1900, were C. F. Morse, K. B. Armour, J. Will Merrill, C. J. Hubbard, J. F. Downing, B. F. Stevens, W. A. Nettleton, A. W. Childs, E. W. Shields. The officers are, president, J. F. Downing; vice president, C. J. Hubbard;

cashier, A. W. Childs; assistant cashier, K. G. Leavens.

The Western Exchange Bank, organized January 1, 1899, under the State laws, succeeded the Bank of H. S. Mills, which was organized in 1880. The capital of the latter named institution was \$100,000 and the business was satisfactorily profitable. Its successor organized with J. S. Lillis as president, and H. Koehler as cashier. This bank is capitalized at \$100,000, has a surplus of \$10,000 and deposits aggregating \$550,000. Its officers and directors are as follows: J. S. Lillis, president; William T. Johnson, vice president; H. Koehler, cashier; Henry L. Waldo, William H. Lucas, D. S. McGonigle.

The Stock Yards Bank of Commerce and the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce are both organized under the laws of the State of Missouri and are prosperous concerns. The capital stock of each is owned by the officers of the National Bank of Commerce, and the latter bank practically controls the business of the branch institutions. The officers of the Stock Yards Bank of Commerce are James A. Patton, president, and H. E. Suderman, cashier. This bank has a capital of \$10,000 and deposits amounting to over \$484,000. The officers of the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce are W. V. Clark, president, and George A. Higginbotham, cashier. This bank has a capital of \$10,000 and a line of deposits amounting to over \$325,000.

The City National Bank was opened February 2, 1900, with charter No. 5250, a paid-up capital of \$250,000 and a surplus of \$25,000. This bank began business under most auspicious circumstances. R. M. Snyder is president, J. G. Streat is vice president, and George P. Snyder is cashier. The bank owns its own building, the handsome structure at 545 Delaware Street, formerly occupied by the National Bank of Commerce, and one suited to the purposes. Eleven days after the bank opened for business the deposits were over \$400,000. The directors are John Long, J. Crawford James, Milton Moore and P. I. Bonebrake. The latter is the president of the Central National Bank of Topeka, Kansas.

The Traders' Bank of Kansas City was organized in 1900, and opened for business October 15th, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors were George W. Fuller, Frank H. Woodbury, Sanford B. Ladd, C. C. Clemmons, Ellis Short, John S. Morrin and A. J.

Poor. The officers were J. R. Dominick, president; E. J. Colvin, vice president; J. C. English, cashier, and L. C. Parmenter, assistant cashier.

W. H. WINANTS.

### **Banks and Banking in St. Joseph.**

In the year 1852, nine years after the county seat of Buchanan County, Missouri, had been removed from the old town of Sparta to the section of country designated at that time as the Blacksnake Hills, now the site of the city of St. Joseph, the business interests of the new seat of county government had increased at such a rate, and advanced to so important a stage, that a financial institution was found to be a necessity. As a trading point St. Joseph had experienced a growth that was little short of phenomenal, and her business men felt the need of a convenient means of exchange and of the other now indispensable accommodations which are the offspring of the banking business. Armstrong Beattie was the man who, in 1852, established the first bank in St. Joseph, the capital stock being \$20,000. James M. Wilson, now a director in the Merchants' Bank of St. Joseph, was its first clerk. The Beattie Bank continued in business successfully until the death of its founder, in 1878. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution was chartered in 1853, and continued under that name until 1865, when it became the First National Bank of St. Joseph. In 1855 the Buchanan Life and General Insurance Company opened a banking house, which maintained operations until after the opening of the Civil War. During the years 1857 and 1858 A. L. Lee and Jerome B. Chaffee were at the head of a banking institution. In 1857 the State Savings Bank was organized as a branch of the State Bank of Missouri. From 1865 to 1871 it was conducted as a national bank. It was known as the State Savings Bank from 1871 until 1890, when it was again made a national bank. This bank is now out of business and its affairs are being settled up, all depositors having been paid on demand. It is characteristic of those engaged in the banking business in St. Joseph to discontinue operations as soon as they find that the ventures are not proving successful. Instead of fighting against fate and hoping against fruitless hopes, they cease business promptly and go into liquidation while still solvent, rather than subject their patrons to embarrassment and loss and themselves to the unpleasantness and



disgrace which compulsory liquidation involves. In this way the confidence of depositors is not impaired, and the banks of St. Joseph have come to be looked upon as among the safest organizations of their class. The first bank of issue in St. Joseph was the Western Bank, with a capital of \$500,000. Milton Tootle was president and James O'Neill, cashier. John Calhoun & Co. inaugurated a banking business June 9, 1864, which was very successful until the partnership expired, in 1871, when it became a part of the Calhoun Bank, organized under the laws of Missouri. It continued in operation until December 1, 1875, when it became the Calhoun Savings Bank. The St. Joseph Savings Bank was incorporated in June, 1873, and it was also consolidated with the Calhoun Savings Bank. In 1864 the First National Bank was organized, with Thomas E. Tootle as president, and Joseph C. Hull as cashier. This bank was closed in 1878. The German Savings Bank was chartered in 1869 and went into liquidation in 1876. G. H. Koch was president of this institution, and I. G. Kappner was cashier. In 1876 the St. Joseph Clearing House was established, the membership including the First National Bank, the State Savings Bank, the Beattie Bank, the Buchanan Bank—which was the outgrowth of the Buchanan Life and General Insurance Company—the Calhoun Savings Bank and the Bank of St. Joseph. Armstrong Beattie was the first president of the clearing house, and E. O. Sayle was manager. The Commercial Bank was organized in 1887 and went into liquidation ten years later. The Saxton National Bank was organized April 2, 1883, with a capital of \$200,000, which was afterward increased to \$400,000. A. M. Saxton was president, and J. W. McAlister, cashier. In 1878 a private bank was organized by A. N. Shuster, Louis Hax, James N. Burnes, John Calhoun and S. A. Walker, under the name of Shuster, Hax & Co. This institution was a successor to the Calhoun Savings Bank and continued in business until the Shuster-Hax National Bank succeeded it. The latter bank was organized July 1, 1889, with a capital of \$500,000. A. N. Shuster was president, and S. A. Walker, cashier. The Saxton National Bank and the Shuster-Hax National Bank joined interests and became the First National Bank of Buchanan County, February 6, 1894. The Central Savings Bank was organized in 1889, with a capital of \$50,-

000, and failed December 31, 1898. There are now—1899—seven banking houses in St. Joseph. The Bank of St. Joseph was organized in 1874 by James N. Burnes and Calvin F. Burnes. Later it bought the business of the German Savings, and the two banks became the National Bank of St. Joseph, in 1883. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$131,000, with deposits amounting to \$3,000,000. Its officers are L. C. Burnes, president; W. M. Wyeth and James N. Burnes, Jr., vice presidents; E. D. McAlister, assistant cashier. The Merchants' Bank was organized in 1878 as the successor of the First National Bank. Its capital stock has been increased from \$50,000 to \$200,000. The officers and directors are Louis Boder, president; J. H. Robison, vice president; Thomas W. Evans, cashier; Samuel Westheimer, James M. Wilson, W. H. Griffith and R. W. McDonald. October 4, 1897, this bank had in its vaults \$378,000 and a line of deposits amounting to \$844,000. The German American Bank was organized June 6, 1887, with a capital of \$50,000, which has since been increased to \$100,000. Its officers and directors are Henry Krug, president; Henry Krug, Jr., vice president; J. G. Schneider, vice president; O. J. Albrecht, cashier; H. Schneider, John Donovan, Jr., and H. G. Buckingham. The growth of this bank has been remarkable and its business is rapidly increasing. In 1897 it had \$180,000 cash in its vaults, and its deposits amounted to \$631,000. The banking house of Tootle, Lemon & Co. is a large private concern, organized in July, 1889, by Thomas E. Tootle, John S. Lemon, James McCord and Samuel Nave. In April, 1893, Milton Tootle, Jr., became a member of the firm, and in 1897, on account of ill health, Thomas E. Tootle disposed of his interest. In December of the same year the interests of Messrs. McCord and Nave were purchased by the other partners, and Graham G. Lacy, who is now cashier, became a member of the firm. The nominal capital is \$50,000, but the financial responsibility of the members of the firm makes the capital equal to \$3,000,000. This bank has nearly \$800,000 cash in its vaults, with a line of deposits reaching \$1,800,000. The bank has had a phenomenal growth, the deposits having increased twenty-fold. The Park Bank was organized in 1889 in a new and growing part of the city. It has paid 8 per cent in annual dividends. Its officers are B. B. Frazer, president; Jo Han-

sen, vice president; C. L. Wiehl, cashier. The directors are A. P. Clayton, W. H. Prindle, William Morrison, John Gooding, Christian Bock, M. C. Powell and John F. Merriam. This bank has a capital of \$40,000, with \$150,000 in deposits. The First National Bank of Buchanan County has a capital of \$250,000. Stephen C. Woodson was its first president. The present officers and directors are J. M. Ford, president; J. W. McAlister, cashier; R. L. McDonald, Edward C. Smith, Louis Hax, H. K. Judd, B. B. Frazer, A. P. Clayton and A. Kirkpatrick. In 1897 this bank had in its vaults \$1,075,000 in cash and deposits amounting to \$2,228,000. It held \$150,000 in United States 4 per cent bonds. The business of the bank is constantly increasing. The Stock Yards Bank was organized March 15, 1898, with a capital of \$50,000. Its officers are Gordon Jones, president; Ernest Lindsay, vice president; Charles E. Waite, cashier; directors, John Donovan, Jr., and Joseph A. Maxwell. The deposits of this bank amount to \$490,000, and the amount of cash in the vaults is \$290,000.

The aggregate amounts of the resources and liabilities of the seven banks of St. Joseph for April, 1899, were as follows:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans .....	\$5,845,368	92
Overdrafts .....	50,742	40
Bonds and stocks .....	335,116	67
Real estate and fixtures .....	106,415	59
Cash, etc. ....	3,965,653	24
	<hr/>	
	\$10,303,296	82

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital .....	\$ 690,000	00
Surplus .....	107,250	00
Circulation .....	99,000	00
Undivided profits .....	104,663	86
Deposits .....	9,302,382	96
	<hr/>	
	\$10,303,296	82

The clearings are the total amount of checks and drafts on the other banks cashed by or deposited in each bank. The amount of the clearings in 1877 was \$23,000,000, while in 1897 they were \$67,000,000, or three times greater than twenty years before. The clearings of 1898 were \$124,000,000, an increase of 85 per cent over the preceding year. The

increase of the first quarter of 1899 over the same period of 1898 was 39 per cent. While these figures are no index of the volume of business, they show an increasing business activity.

THOMAS W. EVANS.

#### Banks and Banking in St. Louis.

—It was many years after the trading-post of St. Louis was established by Laclede and the Chouteaus before the people of the village felt the need of banks. The population grew so slowly at first that in 1800, thirty-six years after the settlement was begun, it was less than one thousand, and the conditions of trade were so rude and primitive as not to call for the complex machinery through which modern transactions are conducted. What business there was consisted in barter, the simple exchange of one commodity for another, with mutual delivery. For a time money was almost unknown. The post was too far remote from the Eastern cities to permit the circulation of bank notes issued there; and as to gold and even silver coins, they were little less than curiosities down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Fur trading was the chief interest of the post, and it not only supplied a livelihood to the population but furnished something that answered very well in the place of money also. All skins that were good enough for the fur trade—beaver, bear, buffalo, wolf, lynx, otter, deer, elk and raccoon—were good enough for currency, though the skins that afforded the greatest value in the smallest compass and weight were preferred. The very best were beaver and otter, on account of the rich fur they bore. The skin and fur currency of those times was not kept in vaults, but in warehouses and sheds, packed and tied up in bales, and carefully counted. Deer skins were the standard, because, while they were abundant, they always had a steady value. At first the furs were sent to New Orleans on barges, afterward to Mackinaw, Detroit and Montreal, and later still to Philadelphia. The shipments were then drawn against, returns being chiefly in dry goods, sugar, coffee, and hardware. But it was a slow process. It took from six to eight months to receive returns from New Orleans, a year to a year and a half from Montreal; and when a very precious package of furs was shipped to London, the returns in foreign goods would not reach St. Louis for three, and

sometimes four, years. After the transfer of St. Louis, along with the Territory of Upper Louisiana, to the United States, intercourse with the Ohio River towns increased, the exchanges being usually effected in deer skins, or their equivalent in other peltries. St. Louis had no whisky, salt, iron, steel, lead, nor cloth goods of any kind, but it had an abundance of barter money in the bales of merchantable furs continually received by its trading houses; and the trade in lead with Ste. Genevieve, and in the commodities which the Ohio River towns were able to supply, easily brought about shipping bills and exchange drafts for the conduct of the business. The reputation of the prosperous St. Louis fur traders extended to all places with which they dealt, and promise notes issued by them for their own convenience were good current money, not only among the hunting and trapping people all over the Northwest but in the towns and settlements south and east of the post. After the cession, in 1803, another kind of paper currency was added to the money system—bills drawn at New Orleans on the United States Treasury to pay the civil officers and military at St. Louis. It is no wonder, then, that with these facilities for the transaction of its exchanges with the outside world St. Louis managed to get along without a bank for half a century after it was founded. It was not until 1816 that the lack of such an institution was felt to be a reproach to the thriving town of 3,500 population into which the trading post had developed, and it was in that year that the first bank was opened. It was called the "Bank of St. Louis," and the following year the Bank of Missouri, with a capital of \$250,000, was established. The first experiments in banking in a new city are rarely attended with permanent success, and these two banks were not exceptions. They had a good effect in stimulating business and reducing it to the discipline of established regulations, and in facilitating exchanges with outside points; but the first one failed, after three years, through unfortunate speculative investments, followed by divisions among its directors; and the other, though lasting for several years longer, at last disappeared also. Some of the notes of the Bank of St. Louis have been preserved. One of these reads as follows: "The President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of St. Louis promise to pay Five Dollars to Fowler, or Bearer, on demand.

St. Louis, Missouri Territory, June 18, 1817. S. Hammond, President; John B. Smith, Cashier." The vignette shows a beaver-trap, with a beaver caught in it—a considerate tribute to the fur trade, which had so much to do with the founding and early prosperity of St. Louis. This bank was located on the first floor of a house, the upper story of which was a dwelling, on Main Street, below Market. Some of the bills—ones, threes, fives and twenties—of the Bank of Missouri are also still preserved in frames as relics of the early history of St. Louis. One of them bears the following inscription: "The President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Missouri promise to pay One Dollar on demand, at their office of Deposit and Discount in Ste. Genevieve, to William Shannon, President thereof, or to the Bearer. St. Louis, October 1, 1818. Aug. Chouteau, President; John Dales, Cashier." The fives of this bank show in the vignette a bust of Jefferson, with a liberty cap, behind it four ships in a harbor, and in the background mountains with a sunrise. This bank was located on the first floor of Auguste Chouteau's mansion, on the west side of Main Street, between Market and Chestnut. In 1829 a branch of the United States Bank at Philadelphia was established in St. Louis, with Colonel John O'Fallon as president, who was chosen to the place for four years in succession. This bank was prudently managed and was of great service to business, but when the bill to extend the charter of the parent bank was vetoed by President Jackson in 1832, the St. Louis branch shared the fate of the parent and was wound up. The veto of the United States Bank was sharply felt in St. Louis and provoked a strong protest from leading citizens. A meeting was held July 24, 1832, at which William Carr Lane presided, with James L. Murray as secretary, and Edward Bates, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., George Collier, Thornton Grimsley, Henry S. Geyer, and N. Ranney as committee on resolutions, and which declared that "we receive with deep mortification and regret the President's veto of the bill to continue for a time the charter of the Bank of the United States." But the President was not without many friends in St. Louis, who would not permit this expression to go unchallenged; and therefore a second meeting was held the evening of the same day, which was presided over by Dr. Samuel Merry, with William Milburn secre-



tary, and E. Dobyns, John Shade, James C. Lynch, L. Brown, B. W. Ayres, J. H. Baldwin and P. Taylor, committee on resolutions. This meeting approved the veto and resolved that "we view the stand which General Jackson has taken against the moneyed powers of Europe and America as a mark of firmness and patriotism not surpassed by any patriot or statesman since the light of liberty first dawned upon our country." But St. Louis had now become a vigorous city of six thousand population, with steamboats running to New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, and to Galena, and when occasion required, to the towns on the Missouri River, and its expanding trade demanded additional means and agencies for its accommodation. A Cincinnati institution, called the Commercial Agency, established a branch in the city in 1836, which became the agent through which the government made its payments, and which contributed somewhat to the expediting of business; but it was recognized that something more than branches and agencies of outside institutions was needed in the State of Missouri and its chief city. Therefore, in 1837, when the population of the city had become twelve thousand, the Bank of the State of Missouri was established, under a charter from the State, with a capital of \$5,000,000, one-third belonging to the State, which had the right to name several of the directors. The bank went into operation April 11, 1837, with John Brady Smith as president, and Hugh O'Neill, Edward Walsh, Samuel S. Reyburn, Edward Dobyns, William L. Sublett, and John O'Fallon for directors. Its ample capital, the support of the State, the wide area served by it—virtually the whole country west of the Mississippi—and the sound, conservative spirit that distinguished its management, made it a power from the beginning. It was a bank of issue, and its notes were, for thirty years, not only as good as gold, but in the mountains, among trappers and hunters, and at military posts among officers and soldiers, esteemed better than gold. When trade was opened with New Mexico and Chihuahua, before the Mexican War, they circulated in those countries; and when, on the discovery of gold in California, the overland migration set in, they were carried to the Pacific Coast and were held in as high favor there as within sight of the bank from which they were issued. It was the only

bank of issue in St. Louis for twenty years, and the only bank of any kind until the Boatmen's Saving Institution was opened, in 1847, although in 1837, the year in which it was opened, the Chamber of Commerce addressed a petition to Congress in favor of the establishment of a national bank, and the merchants of the city never relaxed their efforts to secure additional banking facilities. The need of such facilities grew more pressing as the business of St. Louis increased. The war with Mexico, in 1846, provoked an activity in the West that had never been witnessed before. The rivers were alive with boats conveying troops and supplies to New Orleans, and St. Louis was the outfitting point for the operations against New Mexico and Utah. It was the beginning of a trade which, after the close of the war, expanded into still larger proportions, when the Mormons settled in Utah, followed by the freighting business from Independence and St. Joseph to the army posts and settlements in the far West, and later still, by the great emigration to California, in 1849. The need of more money to meet the requirements of the prodigious business in the West, which found a converging point at St. Louis, was severely felt, and attempts were made to meet it by the issuing of notes by private bankers of good reputation and credit, and later through the "wild cat" system of banks opened in Illinois, Indiana, and other Western States. These banks, established under a free banking law, authorized to emit notes on State bonds, territory bonds, county bonds, city bonds, and township bonds, were usually located in obscure, out-of-the-way towns and villages, difficult of access, to avoid the presentation of their notes for redemption. Notwithstanding this, the greed for something in the shape of money to meet the demands of legitimate business and the nearly as great demands of reckless speculation was so great that the "wild cat" currency circulated freely in the West and Northwest, and was poured into St. Louis in payment for the goods, manufactures and supplies furnished by its merchants. This currency went at a discount of three to fifty per cent, according to the measure of distrust of the bank issuing the note, or the amount of profit demanded by the brokers who dealt in them; and as the rates of discount on them were constantly varying, the brokers were accustomed to issue, once a month and

sometimes oftener, counterfeit detectors, quoting the value of the notes of all banks on the first of the month. A bank note would sometimes lose half its face value, or become entirely worthless, during the few days a person carried it in his pocket; and the contents of a merchant's cash-drawer might suffer a loss of five to ten per cent in a single day. There were no "wild cat" banks in Missouri, but there was a large quantity of "wild cat" currency in the State, poured in from the surrounding States in the course of trade; and it was partly as a measure of self-defense against this condition of things, and partly to supply the merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis with the accommodations which the old bank of the State took no pains to furnish, that the Legislature of the State, in 1857, on the earnest representations of the business interests, made provisions for a general banking system to supply the people with a sound and safe currency of bank notes payable in specie on demand. The basis of the system was authority to issue two dollars in paper to one of paid-up capital, the notes to be redeemable on presentation. The banks were subject to examination by a commissioner, and were required to make regular and full reports of their condition. The form of these reports has been maintained ever since, and is strictly observed by all State banks to this day. Under this general law, six banks were organized in St. Louis: The Merchants', the Mechanics', the Southern, the Exchange, the Union, and the Bank of St. Louis—and the Farmers' Bank was organized at Lexington. Three of the six St. Louis banks still exist: the Mechanics', in its original form; the Merchants', in the Merchants'-Laclede National; and the Southern, in the Third National; and their forty odd years' record is a history of honor, usefulness and prosperity. Their notes, which at once came into general circulation, served two good purposes; they supplied the people with a sound, acceptable and abundant currency that passed freely from hand to hand, without scrutiny and distrust, and they expelled the "wild cat" paper of neighboring States and Territories that had become a nuisance, endured only because there was nothing to take its place. When the national banking system was established by Congress, in 1862, the notes of the Missouri banks disappeared before the tax of ten per cent which the national banking law imposed on them;

and the St. Louis banks of issue were transformed, one by one, into national banks—all except the Mechanics', which, though shorn of its circulation, remained and still remains a State bank, under its original incorporation, and with a record of honorable management, efficient service to the community, and profit to its stockholders, of which St. Louis may well be proud.

Ten years before these banks were chartered the Boatmen's Saving Institution, as already stated, had been established. It had no authority to issue bills, being, as its name indicates, a savings bank, having no capital stock. Its stockholders were its depositors, and the profits were divided pro rata among those who, during the first six months, should deposit \$100 and upwards and allow the same to remain undisturbed until the expiration of the charter, in twenty years. The name of the institution was a recognition of the pre-eminence of the river interests of that day, when one-sixth of the population of St. Louis was connected with and dependent upon the river business. The name was changed in 1873 to the Boatmen's Saving Bank, and again in 1890 to the Boatmen's Bank; but from the beginning, its career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity and usefulness—its prosperity being illustrated in its progress from the first location in a small house, No. 16 Locust Street, at a rental of \$150 a year, to the present stately building on the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue, built by itself and first occupied in 1891, and its usefulness attested by the large measure of popular confidence it has enjoyed throughout the more than fifty years of its existence. A feature of the good fortune that has attended this bank is the fact that it has had but three presidents—Adam L. Mills, from 1847 to 1854; Sullivan Blood, from 1854 to 1871; and Rufus J. Lackland, the present incumbent (1899), who, upon Mr. Blood's resignation in 1871, was chosen to succeed him and has held the position continuously for twenty-eight years. Of its cashiers, two have served in that capacity throughout forty-three of the bank's fifty-two years—Charles Hodgman, fourteen, and William H. Thomson, the present incumbent, twenty-nine years. Mr. Lackland has been uninterruptedly connected with the bank for forty-five years, and Mr. Thomson for forty-two years.

In the year 1855 the State Savings Institution was established and began business in the building on the southeast corner of Main and Vine Streets, which had been the seat of the famous banking house of Page, Bacon & Co. Although possessing the name of "Savings," it was from the beginning an active business bank, and distinguished not less for prudent management than for its prompt liberality in furthering healthful enterprise. Its first three successive presidents; R. M. Henning, John How, and John J. Roe, were successful merchants, and its fourth president, Charles Parsons, has a national reputation as an authority on finance and banking. In 1859 its name was changed to the State Savings Association; later it took the very appropriate title of State Bank, and is now the State National Bank.

In 1857 an institution called the St. Louis Building & Savings Association, with an authorized capital of \$500,000 and with certain banking privileges, was organized, with Marshall Brotherton as president, and A. P. Ladew cashier. It was admirably managed and prosperity attended it from the beginning. In 1869 it took the name of Bank of Commerce, and subsequently became a national bank. Its earnings were allowed to accumulate until 1878, when they amounted to \$775,000; and in 1898 its capital and surplus amounted to \$4,011,474, and its deposits to \$16,552,774.

In 1866 the old Bank of the State of Missouri, which, notwithstanding its great capital, had not kept pace with the spirit of the age, and was being outstripped by the newer institutions in active usefulness, underwent a change. The State sold its stock to a combination of capitalists, with Captain James B. Eads at the head, who transformed it into a national bank, with eight branches in the State, and removed it from its old quarters on the east side of Main Street, between Washington and Lucas Avenues, to the northwest corner of Third and Pine. The change was not followed by the brighter career of usefulness that had been confidently expected. In 1876 it had suffered such an impairment of its resources through ill advised investments that it was found advisable to reduce its capital from \$3,410,300 to \$2,500,000, and a few years later it passed out of existence.

In the twenty years from 1837 to 1857 there were but two chartered banks in the city, and

only one of them, the Bank of the State of Missouri, with the authority to emit bills. But this left a free field for private bankers, and there were many of these, located chiefly on Main Street, who did a large and profitable business, carrying the bulk of the deposits, and supplying to business men the accommodations which they required in their operations. The most conspicuous and powerful of these private firms was Page, Bacon & Co., the leading members of which were Daniel D. Page, an ex-mayor of the city, and his son-in-law, Henry D. Bacon. The house was located at the southeast corner of Main and Vine Streets, and, with its branch in San Francisco, did a large and profitable business for many years; but, unfortunately, it undertook the building of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and when the panic of 1855 came its resources were tied up in that enterprise and unavailable, and there was no alternative but failure. Another leading firm of bankers was Lucas, Turner & Co., with a branch in San Francisco, of which W. T. Sherman, afterward the distinguished general, was a member; and others were L. A. Benoist & Co., John J. Anderson & Co., Darby, Barksdale & Co., Bogy, Miltenberger & Co., B. M. Runyon & Co., Tesson & Dangen, Loker & Renick, E. W. Clark & Co., and Allen, Copp & Nesbit.

In January, 1855, when the banking house of Page, Bacon & Co. suspended under a heavy run of depositors, there was precipitated a run on all the other banking houses of the city, threatening ruin to them, and, along with this, utter derangement of the machinery of business of the city. The run continued throughout Saturday, the 15th of January, when, fortunately, Sunday allowed an opportunity for counsel and preparation for Monday. It was said that over \$700,000 had been paid out to depositors, and it was of the utmost importance that a repetition of Saturday's proceedings should be prevented by some action that would allay the excitement and restore popular confidence. Accordingly, Monday morning a card was published, signed by John O'Fallon, Edward Walsh, J. B. Brant, L. A. LaBeaume, L. M. Kennett, John How, James Harrison, Charles P. Chouteau, and Andrew Christy, pledging their fortunes as guaranty that all deposits would be made good in the houses of Lucas & Simonds, Bogy, Miltenberger & Co., Tesson & Dangen, L. A. Benoist & Co., John J. Ander-



son & Co., Darby & Barksdale, and the Boatmen's Saving Institution. This card had the desired effect; the run of Saturday was not repeated, and the banking houses were saved. Two and a half years later, in August, 1857, a general panic was precipitated on the whole country by the failure of the Ohio Life & Trust Company, of Cincinnati, this failure marking the collapse of an era of wild and reckless speculation, stimulated by the great yield of gold in California. The Cincinnati failure was followed by the suspension of the banks in New York and other Eastern cities. An attempt was made to withstand the effect in St. Louis by the publication of a card similar to that of 1855, signed by wealthy and well-known citizens, guaranteeing the banking houses of James H. Lucas & Co., and Renick & Peterson; but the effect of this was only temporary—the stringency increased, and the houses in St. Louis were forced to suspend; and even the old Bank of the State ceased specie payment.

In the fall of 1860 and the spring of 1861 the St. Louis Banks shared the universal depression that preceded the outburst of the Civil War, and were forced to suspend the payment of specie, this suspension lasting until resumption by the government in 1870. This was not, however, altogether a period of misfortune to them. After the close of the war, in 1865, and indeed before, when the relaxation of rigorous military regulations allowed St. Louis to resume its legitimate business relations, there was an extension of its commerce into the South and West, attended by a wonderful prosperity, in which the banks had their full share; and when, in 1873, the failure of the Philadelphia banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. precipitated another general monetary collapse in the country, it found this city better able to meet these disasters than ever before. Our banks revealed surprising strength, and, by resorting to the temporary expedient of certificates of indebtedness, based upon approved assets and guaranteed by all the banks in the Clearing House Association, they kept the weaker ones from failing, and thereby averted the collapse which menaced the banks and the business firms with a common misfortune. Indeed, the experience of 1873 and also of 1893 so signally demonstrated an unexpected affluence of resources in the St. Louis banks, their prudent management and their powers of resistance when acting to-

gether in a common danger, that it has come to be hoped that no general prostration of banks in St. Louis will ever be seen again. The simple truth is that in the last third of the nineteenth century St. Louis has increased marvelously in all the agencies and accomplishments of wealth and power. It is a great and prosperous city in a prosperous State, and it is the exchange and distributing point for a wide, prosperous region; and the fact that in February, 1898, its banks and trust companies showed aggregate capital, surplus and deposits of \$140,923,778 marks it as one of the great centers where capital must continually accumulate through a vast system of productive and distributive agencies not excelled by any city in the country.

In 1808 there were twenty-one banks in St. Louis, whose names, together with a brief sketch of their history and condition, are here given:

The Boatmen's Bank was established and opened for business October 18, 1847, as the Boatmen's Saving Institution, without capital, the profits to be divided among the depositors. The first officers were Adam L. Mills, president; Robert Simpson, treasurer; and B. B. Chamberlain, secretary. In 1856 it took its second charter, with a capital of \$400,000. In 1873 it took the name of Boatmen's Saving Bank, and in 1890 it took its present name of Boatmen's Bank. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$2,000,000; surplus and profits, \$905,377; deposit, \$8,233,681; president, Rufus J. Lackland; vice president, Edwards Whitaker; cashier, William H. Thomson; assistant cashier, Jules Desloge; and second assistant cashier, Ernest M. Hubbard.

The German Savings Institution was opened in May, 1853, at No. 35 Main Street, with \$5,000 paid in on a subscribed capital of \$60,000, and with Robert Barth as president, and Isaac Rosenfeld, Jr., as treasurer. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$250,000; surplus and profits, \$509,955; deposits, \$4,735,534; president, F. W. Meister; vice president, John Wahl; cashier Richard Hospes; assistant cashier, H. Hunicke.

The State Bank of St. Louis had its beginning in the State Savings Institution, established in 1855, with a capital of \$650,000; R. M. Henning, president; and Isaac Rosenfeld, Jr., cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$650,000; surplus and profits, \$1,180,872; deposits, \$4,068,233; president

Charles Parsons, who has occupied that position since 1870; vice president, John A. Scudder; cashier, John H. McCluney; assistant cashier, Logan Tompkins. In January, 1899, by an agreement entered into by over two-thirds of the stockholders of the State Bank of St. Louis and the Commercial Bank of St. Louis, the two were consolidated into the State National Bank of St. Louis, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

The National Bank of Commerce had its origin in the St. Louis Building & Savings Association, organized and opened in 1857, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, and with Marshall Brotherton as president; R. M. Funkhouser, vice president; and A. P. Ladew, cashier. In 1869 it became a national bank, with its present name. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$3,000,000; surplus and profits \$1,011,474; deposits, \$16,552,774; circulation, \$939,917; president, William H. Thompson; first vice president, Nathan Cole; second vice president, S. M. Dodd; cashier, J. C. Van Blarcom; assistant cashier, B. F. Edwards; second assistant cashier, C. L. Merrill.

The Third National Bank of St. Louis was originally the Southern Bank of St. Louis, established in 1857, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and with James S. Watson as president, and James H. Britton as cashier. In 1864 it became a national bank under its present name, and Thomas A. Stoddart was made cashier, retaining that position until 1897, when he was chosen manager of the St. Louis Clearing House. In May, 1898, its statement showed a capital of \$1,000,000; surplus and profits, \$183,783; deposits, \$7,073,856; circulation, \$313,350; president, Charles H. Huttig; vice president, W. B. Wells; cashier, G. W. Galbreath; assistant cashier, John R. Cooke.

The St. Louis National Bank was originally the Bank of St. Louis, organized in 1857, with a capital stock of \$500,000, and with John J. Anderson as president. In 1865 it became a national bank under its present name. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$1,000,000; surplus and profits, \$169,213; deposits, \$5,247,892; president, John Nickerson; first vice president, Lewis C. Nelson; second vice president, Charles G. Warner; cashier, Eugene Karst. The latter officer had been associated with this bank for twenty-four years. In December, 1898, parties interested in the

National Bank of Commerce purchased a majority of stock of the St. Louis National, and it was merged in the former bank.

The Mechanics' Bank was organized in 1857, with Joseph Charless as president, and J. W. Willis as cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$600,000; surplus and profits, \$732,835; deposits, \$3,960,547; R. R. Hutchinson, president; C. O. Austin, cashier.

The Fourth National Bank was established in 1864, with a capital of \$160,000; president, Joseph J. Mersman; cashier, Fred. W. Biebinger. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$1,000,000; surplus and profits, \$722,249; deposits, \$5,027,867; circulation, \$44,340; president, Fred W. Biebinger; vice president, H. L. Cornet; cashier, G. A. W. Augst.

The American Exchange Bank was organized as the Union Savings Association, in 1864, with T. S. Rutherford as president, and Thomas E. Souper as cashier. In January, 1888, its name was changed to the American Exchange Bank. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$500,000; surplus and profits, \$357,268; president, Walker Hill; vice president, Ephron Catlin; cashier, L. A. Battaile.

The International Bank was organized November 12, 1865, and reorganized in 1885, with a cash capital of \$100,000, and with William C. Lange as president. In May, 1898, its statement showed a capital and surplus of \$248,956; deposits, \$900,304; August W. Stramb, president; and A. Berthel, cashier.

The Commercial Bank was opened in March, 1866, with a capital of \$100,000; E. M. Sammel, president; John M. Platt, vice president; J. W. Donaldson, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$500,000; surplus and profits, \$592,820; deposits, \$4,311,506; William Nichols, president; D. S. H. Smith, vice president; A. P. Combe, cashier. In January, 1889, it was consolidated with the State Bank of St. Louis, in the State National Bank of St. Louis.

The Continental National Bank was organized in March, 1866, with a capital of \$150,000, and with T. B. Edgar as president, and W. H. Maurice as cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$1,000,000; surplus and profits, \$316,748; deposits, \$8,102,363; circulation, \$234,000; president, George A. Baker; vice president, Joseph M. Hayes; second vice president, George W. Parker;

cashier, F. E. Marshall; assistant cashier, J. A. Lewis.

The Franklin Bank was incorporated in 1867 as the Franklin Avenue German Savings Institution, with a capital of \$60,000; H. Meier, president; A. Wipperm, vice president; G. W. Garrels, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$600,000; surplus and profits, \$167,943; deposits, \$3,352,170; H. Meier, president; G. W. Garrels, cashier.

The Bremen Savings Bank was opened October 1, 1868, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, \$30,000 paid up, and with Marshall Brotherton as president, Horace Fox as vice president, and C. D. Affleck as cashier. On July 14, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$190,000; deposits, \$1,142,415; president, F. W. Prange; cashier, J. G. Gerichten.

The German-American Bank was organized and opened November 3, 1872, with a capital of \$150,000, and with John J. Menges as president; Martin Lammert, vice president; E. A. Mysenburg, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$150,000; surplus and profits, \$899,953; deposits, \$2,652,789; president, August Gehner; cashier, C. E. Kircher.

The Northwestern Savings Bank was opened May 15, 1873, with a capital of \$50,000; C. G. Stifel, president; J. H. Evers, vice president; P. Obermier, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$200,000; surplus and profits, \$92,409; deposits, \$1,582,654; president, Arnold Beck; cashier, R. A. Obermier.

The Lafayette Bank was organized in 1876, with a capital of \$100,000; F. Arendes, president; Henry Ziegenhein, vice president; F. Leser, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$385,759; deposits, \$2,534,726; F. Arendes, president; P. J. Doerr, cashier.

The South Side Bank was established in 1891. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$200,000; surplus and profits, \$51,483; deposits, \$571,882; president, Henry Koehler, Jr.; cashier, Guido D'Oench.

The Southern Commercial and Savings Bank was opened June 12, 1891, with a capital of \$100,000, and with John Krausse as president; L. P. Andrews, vice president; and W. F. Street, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$4,235; deposits, \$174,220; president,

Frank W. Feuerbacher; cashier, W. A. Kammerer.

The Jefferson Bank opened in August, 1892, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000; president, James M. Carpenter; vice president, J. F. Conrad; cashier, Russell E. Gardner. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital \$100,000; surplus and profits \$30,493; deposits, \$343,195; president, H. Wood; vice president, J. F. Conrad; cashier, W. F. Berger.

The Merchants'-Laclede National Bank was formed by the union of the Merchants' and the Laclede Banks. The Merchants' was established in 1857, with a capital of \$700,000; J. A. Brownlee, president; R. F. Barry, cashier. In 1865 it became a national bank, with William L. Ewing as president, and James E. Yeatman, cashier. The Laclede Bank grew out of the banking house of Bartholow, Lewis & Co., which in 1872 was incorporated as the Laclede Bank, with Thomas J. Bartholow as president, and F. J. Iglehart, cashier. In 1895 these two banks went into voluntary liquidation, and the Merchants'-Laclede National Bank was organized by the stockholders of these two banks and continued their business, with a capital of \$1,400,000 and deposits of \$6,168,473.60. Its present officers are W. H. Lee, president; David R. Francis, vice president; A. L. Shapleigh, second vice president; George E. Hoffman, cashier; R. T. Sturgeon, assistant cashier; and D. A. Phillips, second assistant cashier. Its public statement in May, 1898, showed capital and surplus, \$1,460,000; deposits, \$8,989,329.

In the year 1882 the capital and surplus of the twenty-four banks then in St. Louis amounted to \$13,492,964, and the deposits to \$41,729,011. In 1890 the figures were: Capital and surplus, \$21,637,401; deposits, \$60,795,305. In 1898 the figures were: Capital and surplus, \$23,398,482; deposits, \$92,683,370—the increase in capital and surplus in this period of sixteen years having been \$9,905,518, or 76 per cent, and in the deposits, \$50,963,359, or more than double.

The State National Bank of St. Louis, the new bank constituted in January, 1899, by the consolidation of the State Bank of St. Louis and the Commercial Bank of St. Louis, was formally announced and opened January 30, 1899, at the banking house before that occupied by the State Bank of St. Louis, Security Building, corner of Fourth and Locust.



Its capital was \$2,000,000, and surplus \$400,000, and its first officers were: President, Charles Parsons; first vice president, Wm. Nichols; second vice president, John H. McCluney; cashier, Logan Tompkins; assistant cashier, A. P. Coombe; second assistant cashier, Chas. S. Cone.

The official statement of the twenty-one banks in St. Louis on the 5th of May, 1898, showed the following aggregates: Loans and discounts, \$71,834,596; bonds, stocks and premiums, \$9,402,500; real estate and fixtures, \$2,356,242; cash and exchange, \$34,105,680; total resources, \$117,699,020. Capital, \$14,650,000; surplus and profits, \$8,748,482; circulation, 1,617,167; deposits, \$92,683,370; total liabilities, \$117,699,020.

The statement of the four trust companies for December, 1897, showed in the aggregate: Loans, \$15,254,884; bonds and stocks, \$2,455,046; real estate and fixtures, \$718,715; cash due from banks, \$3,046,119; total resources, \$22,374,766. Capital, \$6,600,000; surplus, \$1,720,017; deposits, \$14,054,749; total liabilities, \$22,374,766.

In 1873 the clearings amounted to \$551,951,451; in 1880, to \$711,459,489; in 1890, to \$1,118,573,210; and in 1897, to \$1,366,703,956.

The trust companies were not received with favor by the banks when they first appeared, because they were regarded as encroaching upon a domain belonging exclusively to them and seeking to share the privileges of banks without being subject to their restrictions and obligations. They receive deposits and invite them by paying interest thereon; and they loan money and, in some cases, buy and sell bills of exchange—these dealings belonging to the regular functions of banks; and it was held that they ought to make statements of their condition and be subject to the same discipline as the regular banks. But, although the opposition to the trust companies has not entirely disappeared, it is greatly modified by an increasing community of interest and ownership between the two classes of institutions, and by the recognized fact that, while the trust companies do perform certain bank functions, they also perform certain services for the public which the banks do not and can not perform. They administer trusts for estates, protect the interests of minors and incapable persons, and act as receivers in litigation and as trustees in mortgages. For these reasons they have secured a large

measure of public confidence and support, and may now be regarded as firmly established in St. Louis. The business done by them is large and profitable, and the statement of their condition in December, 1897, shows that they enjoy the public favor in no small degree. (See also "Trust Companies.")

The St. Louis Trust Company was organized October 18, 1889, with Thomas H. West as president; John T. Davis, first vice president; John A. Scudder, second vice president; and A. C. Stewart as secretary and counsel. On the 1st of July, 1898, it had a fully paid-up capital of \$2,500,000, surplus \$500,000, and undivided profits of \$50,136; its officers at that date being Thomas H. West, president; Henry C. Haarstick, first vice president; John A. Scudder, second vice president; John D. Filley, secretary; Allen T. West, assistant secretary; A. C. Stewart, counsel; and Isaac H. Orr, trust officer.

The Union Trust Company of St. Louis was incorporated June 16, 1890, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, one-half paid up. Its first officers were George W. Parker, president; Carlos S. Greeley, first vice president; F. W. Biebinger, second vice president; Julius S. Walsh, third vice president; Cornelius Tompkins, secretary. Its officers in 1898 were George A. Madill, president; William Taussig, vice president; Robert S. Brookings, second vice president; Benjamin B. Graham, third vice president; Irwin Z. Smith, secretary; N. A. McMillan, treasurer. Its public statement, October 1, 1898, showed capital, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$400,000; deposits, \$3,747,201.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Company was organized October 3, 1890, with an authorized capital of \$3,000,000; president, Julius S. Walsh; first vice president, John D. Perry; second vice president, John Scullin; secretary, Breckinridge Jones. In 1898 the officers were Julius S. Walsh, president; Breckinridge Jones, first vice president; Samuel E. Hoffman, second vice president; DeLacy Chandler, secretary; James E. Brock, assistant secretary; Frederick Vierling, trust officer; and Nathaniel W. Ewing, superintendent of safe deposit vaults. Its public statement, June 30, 1898, showed capital, \$2,600,000; surplus, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$305,097; deposits, \$6,469,182.

The Lincoln Trust Company of St. Louis was organized April 15, 1894, with a capital

of \$500,000; J. B. Case, president; George F. Durant, vice president; A. A. B. Woerheide, secretary and treasurer; and W. E. Fisse, counsel. Its published statement, June 30, 1898, showed capital, \$500,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$65,282; and deposits, \$720,010.

WILLIAM H. THOMSON.

**Baptist Depository.**—An institution founded in St. Louis by the American Baptist Publication Society, which came into existence February 21, 1824, at Washington, D. C. This publication society established branch houses in New York and St. Louis in 1868, for the purpose of promoting religious work by means of the Bible, the printing press, colportage and Sunday school. Ten central depositories and thirty-eight auxiliary societies were located and established at different points in the United States. A vast quantity of religious literature has been distributed throughout the West and Southwest through the St. Louis depository. It was located, in 1898, at 316 N. Eighth Street, and was under the management of M. P. Moody.

**Baptist Female College.**—This institution was founded in 1853 at Lexington, and was then known as the Lexington Female Seminary. At the time of its founding it was an undenominational school. Two years later it was incorporated under the present name and has ever since been under the control of the Baptist Church. Dr. E. S. Dulin, who was the acting president of the William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, had charge of the school up to the beginning of the war. During the period of his management the location of the town of Lexington was shifted from its early position to the present commanding site. The Baptist Female College then occupied the courthouse building in the old portion of the town. During the civil strife the building was occupied by the Federal troops, who afterward destroyed it. The government subsequently allowed the college management several thousand dollars for rental and damages, and in 1867 the school was reopened at its present location. President Dulin was succeeded by Rev. Selph, who, in 1872, was succeeded by Professor A. F. Fleet, later chairman of the faculty of the Missouri State University, and now in charge of the Culver Military Institute at Culver, Indiana. Professor J. F. Lanneau was the next president of the college, serving

eight years. In 1887 Rev. Flournoy Menefee, now president of the Washington Ladies' College at Washington, D. C., became the active head of the institution and served until 1890, when he was succeeded by Professor R. E. Binford, who held the position one year. He gave way to Rev. W. A. Wilson, D. D., who is now president of the Baylor Female College at Belton, Texas. In 1896 Professor W. H. Buck became president of the college and served until 1898, when Professor James A. Beauchamp, who had served as vice president for six years, was elected to the presidency. His term expired in June, 1900. Although it is classed as a sectarian institution, the Baptist Female College is not circumscribed by creed or precept and is supported by people of many denominations. It is a school of high standing and dignified reputation. Professor Rudolph Richter is vice president and musical director, and has done much to make the school the popular institution it now is. The school is now conducted under the direction of Messrs. Cook and White, of Clinton, Kentucky.

**Baptist Orphans' Home.**—This orphanage, located in St. Louis, was incorporated June 10, 1884. Two years later it opened its doors in a small rented house on Morgan Street, for the purpose of caring for babies exclusively, this being at that time the only Protestant home in the city taking infants. One year later the present property at 1906 Lafayette Avenue was purchased. The building has been remodeled and enlarged, and has accommodation for seventy-five children. The age has been extended to seven years for boys and twelve years for girls. Orphans, half-orphans and abandoned children of Protestant parentage are received. Children given to the home are placed by it through legal adoption in Christian families. No children are put out to domestic service. For those who are temporarily placed in the home such small compensation is received as the parent or friend is able to pay, and in cases of extreme poverty they are supported by the home. There are at present (1899) sixty inmates, thirty-five of whom attend the school in the building, which is under the charge of an able, salaried teacher. A separate infirmary will soon be erected on the grounds. The home is under the control of a board of managers, consisting of thirty-eight ladies repre-

senting the different Baptist Churches of the city. The officers, who are elected by the board, were, in 1898, as follows: President, Mrs. A. H. Eilers; vice presidents, Mrs. Marion Peckham, Mrs. D. R. Bates, Mrs. C. A. Carpenter, Mrs. S. V. Monks, Mrs. A. M. Averill, Mrs. H. E. Roach; recording secretary, Mrs. C. M. Shirley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. B. Harrison; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Thompson. Children are received from any part of the State, and the State Baptist Association has made some contribution to the support of the home. The property is worth \$30,000, and is entirely free from debt. The present endowment is \$9,000, and a committee of five gentlemen appointed by the board will undertake during the coming year to raise this endowment to \$20,000. The number of infants necessitates an unusual amount of help, and the estimated cost of caring for a child is \$85. A memorial endowment fund was started by a little girl giving, on her death-bed, \$2.50—all she had—to the home. A memorial bed, with its furnishings, is placed at the instance of any contributor of \$15 for this purpose. Five dollars annually will keep the bed up, or \$100 will endow it permanently. The home in its incipency owed much to the zeal of the late Mrs. William M. Page and Mrs. Joseph B. Thompson, through whose efforts the first meeting was held. Dr. W. W. Boyd lent his energies to its active establishment; Mrs. D. B. Gale contributed \$1,000, and Mrs. Harriet Pratt Charpiot bequeathed \$5,000, and many others have ably seconded the earnest labors of the board of managers. During the thirteen years of its history the home has cared for 1,321 children, and 122 have been adopted into good homes.

**Baptists.**—There are in Missouri about 136,000 white Baptists, and about 20,000 colored Baptists. The white membership is distributed among 1,700 churches. There are seventy-five local or district Baptist Associations, of which these churches are the constituents. Of ordained Baptist ministers there are about 1,000. In connection with Baptist Churches there are 1,031 Sabbath schools; enrolled in these schools are 60,134 scholars; these are officered and taught by 6,577 workers; the average attendance of Sunday school scholars is 43,324. These schools contributed, in 1898, \$22,357.58 to the work of the schools and to other missionary and benevolent objects. Sixty-four of

the seventy-five associations report working Sabbath schools in the churches composing them.

Baptists in Missouri, like Baptists the world over, since the times of the apostles, are organized into separate and independent congregations, scripturally designated churches. There is, therefore, no such thing as *the* Baptist Church. Each congregation is a separate and independent democracy. There is no organic or constitutional bond of union between these separate organizations. The only bond that binds them in fellowship is agreement in faith and practice. Each church has its own declaration of faith, but in these different declarations there is almost exact concordance—they are substantially the same. But notwithstanding these declarations, the Bible is taken and accepted as the only authority in determining questions of doctrine and manner of life. This order of ecclesiasticism—while *jure Divino* (as claimed by Baptists)—presents a remarkable feature of general church history. For millions of people to be held in the closest bonds of fellowship and co-operation for many centuries without a conventional basis of union is at once unique and suggestive. For many thousands of churches, having contemporaneous existence over continents with organic union, to call and feel themselves one people, is unlike any other institutional history. No one Baptist Church sustains any ecclesiastical relation to any other Baptist Church. Nevertheless, as a rule, there is co-operation in general evangelical and other benevolent enterprises.

Baptists were the Protestant, or rather, non-Roman Catholic Christian pioneers of Missouri. Before the purchase of the Louisiana country by Thomas Jefferson from Napoleon, Baptists came into the region from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas. The first of these adventurous immigrants stopped in the southeastern portion of the territory, in what is now Cape Girardeau County. Here the first non-Roman Catholic church was organized. This was a congregation of the Baptists, and the organization was called the "Tywappity Baptist Church"—this word, Tywappity, is an Indian word, and its meaning is not known at this late day. This pioneer church had but a brief existence. It was succeeded by an organization effected in 1806, in a neighborhood in Cape Girardeau County, a few miles from where the town of Jackson is now lo-



cated, as the county seat of the county named. This organization was named "Bethel Baptist Church." A house of worship was erected, made of the timber of the forest in which it was located. Large poplar logs, hewn so as to present two flat surfaces, were prepared by the sturdy pioneers; then followed a "house-raising"—a term familiar to old-time settlers. This unpretentious "house of the Lord" was gladly used by the obscure, humble but devoted worshippers for several years, when the church became extinct; but the membership became the constituent element for other Baptist Churches in contiguous neighborhoods.

The next church organization was effected in 1807. This was about twelve miles from St. Louis, on the St. Charles Road. This organization was named "Fee Fee's Creek Baptist Church," taking the name of the stream by the waters of which the new church was to make its home. This honored church survives until the present—1899—a prosperous and influential congregation. It has had several prominent pastors, among whom were Joshua Hickman, and John Hill Luther, the founder and long while editor of "The Central Baptist," the organ of the denomination in the State.

The pioneer Baptist preachers in Missouri were John Clark, Thomas Johnson, James Kerr and Thomas R. Musick. These men, in their voluntary missionary toils, were confronted by difficulties greater than the hardships of pioneer life and the dangers of savage enemies. Roman Catholicism, under alternating French and Spanish government, was the established religion. Civil law had invested the church with authority over the forms of worship, and as far as possible over the consciences of the people of the territory. "Heretics" (?) were forbidden under severe penalties from preaching and teaching their distinctive doctrines and from observing their own forms of worship. The priesthood was jealous of its authority, and not slow to interpose obstacles to heretical (?) preaching and worship. Besides these hindrances, French infidelity was rampant in the village of St. Louis. Opposition to Christianity was carried to the extent of declaring that the Sabbath should never cross the Mississippi River westward; under these conditions Baptists could not assemble themselves for worship except clandestinely, and this only occasionally and at night in the log cabin homes of the settlers.

Notwithstanding these painful interferences

with conscience and soul-liberty, Protestants continued to emigrate to the far-off Missouri country. Among these adventurers was a liberal proportion of Baptists. New churches were formed; associations of churches were constituted. These associations were for voluntary co-operation in the spread of divine truth and the evangelization of the people. Such associations have never had, nor do they now have, any authority of any kind over the churches or the ministry. They are composed of such churches as voluntarily enter into the organization.

It is worthy of note in this connection that, in the times of these early missionary operations, and in the year 1817, the Baptist General Convention—known as the "Triennial Convention"—an organization of American Baptists for foreign missionary work, but extinct since 1845, and the work of which has since been done by the American Baptist Missionary Union, sent two able missionaries into the Missouri country. These were the Revs. John M. Peck and James E. Welch. These were remarkable men. They were not only well equipped for the work of the ministry, but were endowed as well with moral and physical strength and courage, equal to any probable emergencies. The hardships to be endured, the rebuffs to be encountered, the hindrances to be tactfully manipulated and the obstacles to be overcome and the confidence to be gained required more than pulpit talent. Without the inspiration and support of a religious atmosphere, and confronted on all sides by antagonisms, it was well that these men had knowledge of men and were possessed of a wise patience. To the labors of these two men are due the beginning of Baptist work and church organization in St. Louis. Writing of this period, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd, pastor of Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, says: "With seven other Baptists they—Peck and Welch—began religious

**Baptists of St. Louis.** services in the stone house of Joseph Robidoux, on the east side of Main Street, north of Myrtle Street. Amidst profane ribaldry on the one hand, and polite indifference on the other, these two men labored through the year 1817, increasing their little band to thirteen persons, one-half of all the Protestant professors at that time in St. Louis. And in February, 1818, with eleven others, they organized the First Baptist Church of St. Louis." The house of

worship erected by this church was the first Protestant meetinghouse ever erected in St. Louis. It was built at a cost of \$6,000. Through municipal claim to right of eminent domain this house was soon lost to the little band of self-sacrificing Christians. By January of 1833 this church was practically extinct. In that month six of the members received letters of dismission; these, with six others, organized the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis. Concerning this step Dr. Boyd says: "The way had been prepared by Rev. Archer B. Smith, a missionary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, who came to the city in September of the previous year. Three months of earnest toil on Mr. Smith's part resulted in the holding of a preliminary meeting on Saturday, January 5, 1833, and on the next day twelve Baptists, six of whom had been members of the First Baptist Church, met in Elihu Shepherd's school room and constituted the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis."

This new organization was served in the pastoral office by Archer B. Smith and William Hurley, respectively, until June, 1835, when the Home Mission Society, at the church's request, sent the Rev. Thomas Green to serve in the pastorate. The pastors of this church since Mr. Green's time have been the Revs. B. F. Brabrook, R. E. Patterson, Isaac Hinton and S. W. Lynd. Dr. Boyd says: "Two months after the arrival of Dr. Lynd a lot was bought at the southwest corner of Sixth and Locust Streets, where Barr's now stands, for \$7,000, and the erection of a new meeting-house, to cost \$15,000, began. On August 13, 1848, the new edifice was dedicated." In 1849 a German Baptist organization was effected, which, in January, 1850, was constituted the First German Baptist Church of St. Louis. This was a result of Second Church enterprise.

In October, 1849, the Rev. J. B. Jeter, of Virginia, became pastor of the Second Baptist Church. Of this period Dr. Boyd says: "The church was strong and ready for aggressive work. Under his (Jeter's) inspiring leadership the church united to send out colonies to constitute new churches. Thus, in 1850, the Third Baptist Church, now one of the strongest in the State, was organized; and in December of the same year the Fourth Baptist Church, from which sprang the Grand Avenue Church. Here Baptist city missions

took their rise." The Second Baptist Church has for many years been a strong, influential and useful church. Since Dr. Lynd's time the pastors have been the Rev. Drs. Daniel Read, Galusha Anderson, A. A. Kendrick, A. H. Burlingham, W. W. Boyd and J. W. Ford. Dr. Boyd is, at this writing (1899), pastor of this church for the second time. His first term began May 1, 1877, and continued just ten years. During that pastorate a new meetinghouse was erected in connection with an elegant stone chapel that had been built and finished under the pastorate of Dr. Burlingham, on Beaumont and Locust Streets. This magnificent structure—auditorium and chapel—was destroyed by fire during the first year of Dr. Boyd's first pastorate. Within nine months after this great loss the chapel and church were rebuilt and dedicated free of debt. On May 1, 1894, Dr. Boyd was recalled and entered upon his present (1899) pastoral charge of the Second Church.

The Third Baptist Church of St. Louis had for its first pastor the Rev. Joseph Walker. During this missionary pastorate the church was sustained in part by the Missouri Baptist General Association, and the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. The subsequent pastors were Washington Barnhurst, John Teasdale, J. V. Schofield, a brother of the distinguished General Schofield; W. Pope Yeaman, under whose seven years' pastorate great numerical, social, financial and spiritual strength was added to the church. He was succeeded by the Rev. Geo. A. Lofton, and he by the Rev. John P. Greene, under whose pastorate the church enjoyed great prosperity for ten years. During this pastorate the church moved its location from Clark Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, to Grand Avenue, near Washington Avenue, where the church erected a large and elegant house of worship. Dr. Greene was called from this church to the presidency of the William Jewell College, and was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. W. R. L. Smith, who for several years served most successfully and acceptably, when he was called to and accepted a prominent pastorate in Richmond, Virginia, and was succeeded by the Rev. R. P. Johnston, who is now (1899) the pastor. Among Missouri Baptists the Third Church at St. Louis is the most popular and influential church in the State. The social life of the membership, their liberal contributions to all denominational enter-

prises in the State, their manifested sympathy with Baptists out of the State, have drawn to the church the cordial fellowship of Baptists generally. To this church is due the founding and maintenance of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium.

From the Third Baptist Church went forth the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, now located on Delmar Avenue and Forty-third Street. Here the church has a magnificent and commodious house of worship, erected of stone and admirably appointed for all of the requirements of a metropolitan church. Under the efficient administration of the present (1899) pastor, the Rev. J. T. M. Johnston, this church has been relieved of all debt on account of building. The former pastors of this church have been, in the order here named, the following ministers: W. Pope Yeaman, J. C. Armstrong, J. H. Curry, Wm. Harris and J. S. Kirtly. The church was organized in 1877, with a constituent membership of thirty-five; there are now about five hundred members.

The Fourth Baptist Church of St. Louis came into being, as before written, at the instance of the Second Church. This organization could not have weathered the storm of adversity but for the timely and commendable liberality of the late Honorable Marshal Brotherton, who, to save the church and its property, removed his membership from the Second Church and united with the Fourth, and with his own money redeemed the church property from mortgage. Subsequently, after having owned the property in fee simple, he conveyed it to the church unencumbered. Among the pastors of the Fourth Church have been the Revs. Abram Coles Osborne, D. T. Morrill, J. V. Schofield and Joshua Hickman. The present (1899) pastor is the Rev. A. P. Howells. For many years this church conducted the largest Sabbath school in the West, having at times as many as 1,200 scholars. At that time Mr. E. D. Jones was the active and enterprising superintendent. To this school Marshal Brotherton presented a large library, which the school caused to be elegantly encased and named "Brotherton Library." To this worthy man honorable mention is due not only for his zeal in church work, but also for his general benevolence and sterling and useful qualities as a citizen.

Other Baptist Churches as fruits of missionary enterprise, have been constituted in St. Louis. These are Lafayette Park, Rev.

T. C. Carlton, pastor; Carondelet, W. D. Bolton, pastor; Grand Avenue, Elisha Anderson, pastor; First Swedish, A. Lagerquist, pastor; Maplewood, W. L. Nash, pastor; Taylor Avenue, J. A. M. Croush, pastor; Tower Grove, Menta Sturgeon, pastor; Water Tower, J. P. Herget, pastor; Jefferson Avenue, German, A. Konzelmann, pastor; Immanuel, A. A. Kendrick, pastor; West Park, Mission, W. O. Lewis, pastor. These were the pastors in 1899.

The white Baptists of St. Louis aggregate 6,000, holding membership in the several churches. The colored Baptists of the city are numerous and prosperous. The value of church property in the city is about \$500,000.

From data furnished by the Rev. Dr. J. O'B.

Lowry, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in Kansas City, the following facts are, in part, gathered:

Baptist beginnings in that city were small; now it is the center of the largest Baptist constituency west of the Mississippi River. In 1855 the enrolled membership was 10; in 1882 it was 500; in 1899 the total approximates 5,000. The first organization of Baptists was effected April 21, 1855, in a house on Fifth Street, owned by another denomination. Rev. R. S. Thomas, at that time president of the William Jewell College, was the first pastor. In 1859 a habitat was secured. Early in the work Providence gave an impetus to the movement through the efforts of Rev. A. P. Williams, at that time the most eminent Baptist preacher in Missouri. Later came the Rev. J. W. Warder, and later still the Rev. J. C. Maple, and later still came the Rev. F. M. Ellis, who afterward rose to eminence as pastor in Denver, Boston, Baltimore and Brooklyn. Connected with the work were such laymen as D. L. Shouse, T. M. James, John B. Wornall, Johnson Lykens and T. S. Case. Of this number T. M. James alone survives. In the year 1899 there were ten Baptist Churches sustained by white Baptists. Some of these have edifices representing large money value. One of these, the Calvary Church, Rev. Dr. J. O'B. Lowry, pastor, is one of the finest structures in the denomination, East or West.

"A part of the May Street membership found a new home in the bright chapel presented by the family of W. H. Harris. This is the home of the First Church to-day. Here such men as Ellis and Vassar have ministered, and here an earnest work goes forward."



The Calvary Baptist Church was organized in 1876, with thirty-eight members; now (1899) there are nearly 700 members. This church has had but two pastors, the Rev. J. E. Chambliss, D. D., and the Rev. J. O'B. Lowry, D. D., for seventeen years.

In 1880 a Baptist City Mission was formed. Through the efforts of this organization in co-operation with the Blue River Association and the board of the Missouri Baptist General Association, missions have been started and new churches organized and aided until they number half a score, with a membership of about 2,500. These are Olive Street Church, where Rev. W. T. Campbell was the first pastor, and through whose wise and untiring labors a self-sustaining church was built up and a house of worship erected. The Rev. J. R. Brown is the (1899) pastor. The Immanuel Church, Rev. M. D. Eubank, pastor; the Tabernacle, Rev. W. J. Williamson; the Elmwood, Rev. A. Ingle; the South Park, Rev. W. T. Campbell; the Michigan Avenue, Rev. S. M. Brown; to these should be added the Second Church, colored, Rev. L. W. Bacote, pastor. Besides these, the Scandinavian Baptists have an organization, and a number of others, unitedly representing the remarkable progress of the denomination in a city of phenomenal growth. The Westport Church, of which the Rev. J. S. Kirtly, D. D., is the pastor (1899), is one of the oldest in point of organization, but at this writing it has but recently become a Kansas City church, through the extension of the city limits. Here the Honorable John B. Wornall lived and labored for many years.

"The personal element is an interesting part of the history of progress. In a new country subsoil plows are in demand, and Providence sent into Missouri stalwart men as Christian Pioneers. With those already mentioned, the names of F. W. Ferguson and Honorable John L. Peak, late United States minister to Switzerland, are connected with the cause in its earlier and later development. In the business world Baptist laymen are worthy prominent. In 1808 the Calvary congregation furnished five chairmen of committees in the leading commercial body in the city. The religious, social and commercial influence of the denomination is felt in the civic life."

Early in the history of Missouri, Baptist missionary work was begun in the then village of St. Joseph, situated in what

was known as the "Black-Snake Hills." As early as 1844, if not a year earlier, the Rev. P. N. Haycraft did missionary work there and spoke of St. Joseph as a "rapidly growing village—an important station." Now (1899), in the large, wealthy, substantial and cultured city of St. Joseph, Baptists are an influential people. As far back as 1852 the Rev. Joshua Hickman ministered to a small church in that place—an organization now known as the First Baptist Church. This is a numerous and wealthy membership, worshipping in one of the finest church houses in the State, built and finished during the pastorate of R. P. Johnston, now a pastor in St. Louis. Among the pastors of this church since the time of Mr. Hickman have been Wm. Price, J. M. C. Breaker, D. D., Wm. Harris, J. L. Lawless, D. D., R. P. Johnston, D. D., and the (1899) incumbent, the Rev. J. Ernest Cook.

The Pattee Park Church of St. Joseph was organized in 1880 as a mission of the Baptist General Association, with the late Rev. Dr. E. S. Dulin as missionary pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. N. R. Pittman, under whose efficient administration the church prospered and grew, and a commodious brick house of worship was built. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Lawless, who at this writing (1899) is the pastor.

The Savannah Street, and other mission churches in St. Joseph, illustrate Baptist enterprise in that city.

Nearly every city and town in the State, besides those already mentioned, has one or more Baptist Churches. Prominent of these are Hannibal, Sedalia, Springfield, Moberly, Mexico, Columbia, Marshall, Lexington, Carrollton, Liberty, Jefferson City, Charleston, Boonville, Trenton, Chillicothe, Macon City, Nevada, Carthage, Joplin, Fulton, Fayette, Bowling Green, Louisiana, Warrensburg, Plattsburg and others. A large proportion of the 1,700 Missouri Baptist Churches are in the rural districts, and are composed mainly of agriculturists and their families. Many of these churches are wealthy and influential in giving character and life to denominational enterprises.

Missouri Baptists, as a rule, are a missionary people, and have agencies for aggressive Christian work. Through these agencies they endeavor to supply the gospel to destitute regions, and to aid

#### **Missionary Operations.**

in the sustentation of weak churches. For this purpose the seventy-five local or district associations were organized. The chief organized agency is the Missouri Baptist General Association. This body, organized in 1834, is not an association of smaller associations, nor of churches, but a voluntary convention of persons chosen by such churches and district associations as choose to co-operate in the general objects of the body. It disclaims legislative or judicial authority over the churches, and never interferes with their local affairs nor with the ministry. It gives its attention and effort to State mission work and to education, general home and foreign missions; besides these it fosters several charitable enterprises. The efficiency of this association in the progress of religion in Missouri is now a thing of historic verification. Besides aid in the work of local associations, in the supply of rural destitution, aid has been afforded city and town churches until they became self-sustaining. A large number of the churches, now self-sustaining and influential, were in their early days sustained in whole or in part by this General Association. The amount of money collected and expended annually by this body for State missions is from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The district associations, aggregated, expend approximately the same amount, making a grand total of about \$30,000 annually for evangelical missions in the State. The supervision of State missions is by a board of the General Association, which commits the work mainly to a corresponding secretary. The present (1899) efficient incumbent of that office is the Rev. T. L. West. The work of General Home and Foreign Missions, as represented by this association, is purely financial, giving moneyed aid to more general organizations representing, respectively, these two fields of christian endeavor. This work is directed by a "Board of General Home and Foreign Missions," appointed by the General Association. Of this board the Rev. Dr. Manly J. Breaker is the corresponding secretary, who is an able minister and successful financial agent.

The whole amount expended by the Missouri Baptist General Association since its organization in 1834, exclusively for State missions, is approximately, down to 1899, the sum of \$320,000. The largest amount expended in any one year was \$15,799.25. This was in 1884. From the time of the organiza-

tion of the General Association to October, 1898, the missionaries under commission from that association had preached 120,331 sermons to the people of the religiously destitute regions of the State, and had baptized into the churches over 26,000 persons upon their individual confession of faith in Christ. This was exclusive of the work of pastors and independent evangelists. The General Association does not receive statistical or other reports from the churches or local associations. It tabulates nothing but its own missionary operations and the results of the work.

The presiding officers of the Missouri Baptist General Association, from its organization to the present, have been Jeremiah Vardeman, for two years; J. B. Longan, four years; James Sugget, one year; Uriel Sebre, six years; Roland Hughes, seven years; Wm. Carson, two years; David H. Hickman, two years; R. E. McDaniel, five years; Wm. Crowel, one year; A. P. Williams, four years; Noah Flood, two years; X. X. Buckner, one year; John B. Wornall, two years; L. B. Ely, three years; W. Pope Yeaman, twenty years, and E. W. Stephens, since October, 1897, to the present (1899).

<b>Educational Institutions.</b>	Baptists have ever been the friends and promoters of general and ministerial education. As far back as 1843 steps were taken looking to the es-
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tablishment of a Baptist college in the State. This movement was in response to a liberal offer of \$10,000 by Wm. Jewell, M. D., as a nucleus of permanent endowment of such an institution. In 1849 a legislative charter was granted, and the William Jewell College was founded and located at the town of Liberty, in Clay County. After years of struggle and much anxiety this college has attained great prosperity and usefulness. It has numerous and commodious buildings; an endowment of over \$225,000, securely invested; a full and able faculty, and an enrollment of about 300 students. The Rev. Dr. John P. Greene is at this writing the learned and efficient president. The former presidents have been R. S. Thomas, E. S. Dulin, E. I. Owens, Wm. Thompson, Thomas Rambeaut, W. R. Rothwell (chairman of faculty). These were eminent scholars and able administrators.

Ministerial education has been a prominent factor in the work of the William Jewell College from the beginning. At this writing there

is an enrollment of about one hundred ministerial students. There is in connection with the college a Board of Ministerial Education, of which for years the Rev. G. L. Black, D. D., was the efficient corresponding secretary.

Stephens College, at Columbia, was incorporated as an institution of the Missouri Baptist General Association in 1870. This institution is for the education of young ladies. It has beautiful grounds and commodious buildings, and a substantial nucleus of endowment. The college was named in honor of the Honorable James L. Stephens, of Columbia, in becoming recognition of his liberal interest in education and of his eminent worth as a citizen and statesman. The Rev. Sam Frank Taylor is the present (1899) president of the college. He is aided by a large and accomplished faculty. The former presidents have been J. A. Hollis, W. R. Rothwell, John T. Williams, X. X. Buckner, E. S. Dulin, R. P. Rider, T. W. Barrett.

Baptist College at Lexington is one of the oldest and most distinguished colleges for the education of females in the State. Its line of able presidents and professors, together with a host of graduates distributed throughout the country, give it a general and influential reputation. Among the former presidents have been E. S. Dulin, D. H. Self, A. F. Fleet, W. A. Wilson and F. Menefee. The present incumbent is the Rev. James A. Beauchamp, whose administration is eminently worthy of his predecessors.

Hardin College, at Mexico, Missouri, was founded by the late ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin, and by him endowed with a sum and on a basis that promises permanence and continuous increase of endowment. The buildings are extensive, erected under direction of Governor Hardin himself. The grounds are ample and attractive. This institution is for the education of young ladies. John W. Million, A. M., is the president at this writing, with George A. Ross, A. M., as vice president. These are assisted by twenty professors and tutors. The former presidents have been A. W. Terrill, Mrs. H. T. Baird and A. K. Yancy.

La Grange College, in La Grange, was founded by the Wyoming Baptist Association. Its first president was the Rev. Joshua Flood Cook, LL. D., who continued in that relation for about thirty years, doing an eminently useful work. Many of his graduated students have taken high positions in the civic and

spiritual vocations. Since 1897 J. W. Muir, Ph. D., has been the president.

Grand River College was established at Edinburg, in Grundy County, in 1850. It was removed to Gallatin, in Daviess County, in 1893, when W. Pope Yeaman was called to and accepted the presidency. He remained with the institution for four years, laboring to elevate the standard of scholarship. Upon his retirement, J. H. Hatton, A. M., was called to the presidency. Under this management the institution enjoys large prosperity. The college edifice is new, large and admirably adapted to school work.

Southwest Baptist College is located at Bolivar, in Polk County. This school was founded by the Rev. J. R. Maupin, assisted by the late the Rev. B. McCord Roberts. The former presidents after Mr. Maupin were W. H. Burnham, D. D., and the Rev. R. E. L. Burks, D. D., under whose administration the college is assuming larger proportions and probabilities.

Farmington College, at Farmington, the county seat of St. Francois County, is an academy of high grade. It is financially feeble, but under the heroic principalship of E. J. Jennings, encouraged by an enterprising board of management, the institution has a future.

Webb City College. This new school is at Webb City, in Jasper County. Dr. J. F. Cook was the president from 1894 to 1899. The Rev. Milford Riggs succeeded him.

At an early day in the history of Missouri Baptists, efforts were made to establish a weekly denominational journal.

These efforts were attended with varying fortune, usually adverse and disastrous, until 1866, when the Revs. John Hill Luther and R. M. Rhoades established a journal called "The Missouri Baptist Journal." The publication of this sheet was begun at Palmyra. The undertaking was a questionable one at the time. The Civil War had just closed, and religion, society and business were sadly unsettled, chaos reigned and a general lack of confidence unsettled the minds and plans of the people. The Rev. W. R. Painter volunteered to brook these unfavorable conditions and test the feasibility of the undertaking. But for his faith and unconquerable purpose the effort would have failed. This journal was removed to St. Louis and consolidated with a journal started about the same time, called "The Record." The



name, "The Central Baptist," was given to the consolidated journal, of which Dr. Luther was for several years editor-in-chief. Associated with him at the beginning were the Revs. A. A. Kendrick and Norman Fox. Dr. Kendrick was at the time editor of "The Record" and pastor of a church in St. Louis. Dr. Fox was professor in the William Jewell College. Dr. Kendrick afterward became president of Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, in the State of Illinois, and Dr. Fox removed to the city of New York, where he became eminent in the ministry and in literature. In 1870 W. Pope Yeaman was associated with Dr. Luther as proprietor and editor of "The Central Baptist." In 1875 Dr. Luther retired from the paper, and W. Pope Yeaman and the Rev. W. J. Patrick became joint owners and editors. Upon the retirement of Dr. Patrick, Dr. Yeaman succeeded to the sole proprietorship and editorial management of the paper. In 1879 he was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Ferguson, who was followed by the Rev. William Harrison Williams. Dr. Williams died in 1893, and his widow, who became sole proprietress of the journal, effected an arrangement with the Rev. Dr. J. C. Armstrong and A. W. Payne, Esq., by which the entire business passed into their control, Dr. Armstrong becoming the editor and Mr. Payne the business manager. Under this fortunate combination the journal commands a large and deserved influence in and beyond the State.

Ford's "Christian Repository," established in 1853, is a monthly magazine devoted to theological discussions, Christian history, biography, general religious literature and "The Home Circle." This magazine is ably edited by the Rev. S. H. Ford, D. D., LL. D., an able and thoroughly informed writer and distinguished orator, who abates naught of intellectual vigor with the venerableness of an octogenarian. He is assisted in the conduct of the literary department by his wife, Mrs. Sallie Rochester Ford, who has won distinction as an author. This magazine has a large circulation in the United States, and liberal recognition in Europe.

"The Word and Way" is a denominational journal published in Kansas City, and edited by the Rev. S. M. Brown and the Rev. Dr. R. K. Maiden. This journal was established in 1896, and is an able, active and aggressive paper, with increasing circulation and influence.

A Baptist paper is published at Bolivar by the Rev. Dr. D. B. Ray, called "The National Baptist Flag."

The American Baptist Publication Society, at Philadelphia, has a branch house at 316 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, with Mr. M. P. Moody as business manager. This branch house was established in 1867 or 1868, through the generous enterprise of Marshal Brotherton, Nathan Cole, Daniel B. Gale and others of like spirit. However, but for the generous gift of \$1,500 at one time by Marshal Brotherton, the house would likely not have been established when it was, if ever. Through its enterprise and gratuitous distribution of Bibles and general Christian literature this society has done a great work in general evangelization of the people of this country. For many years the Rev. G. J. Johnson, D. D., was the active and efficient manager of the St. Louis branch house. To his intelligent energy and tactful address the success of this somewhat problematical enterprise is due. He was succeeded, upon being called to the main house at Philadelphia, by the Rev. D. T. Morrill, D. D., who was succeeded by Mr. Lewis E. Kline, who for a number of years was the courteous and efficient manager; he was followed by Mr. Moody.

The constant and urgent demand upon the time and toil of the ministry in Missouri for pastoral and missionary work has allowed but little opportunity for literary pursuits; nevertheless, a few contributions have been made by some of them to permanent Christian literature. The Rev. Dr. S. H. Ford is the author of "The Great Pyramids of Egypt," "Brief History of Baptists," "What Baptists Baptize For," etc., etc. Mrs. Sallie Rochester Ford is the author of "Grace Truman," a religious romance of extensive reading and permanent influence; besides this popular book she has written "The Dreamer's Blind Daughter" and other works. Wm. M. Page, Esq., of St. Louis, wrote "The Faith of Abraham," and an astronomical work of some merit. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Rothwell, who died December 28, 1898, was the author of "Denominational Self-Examination," and a valuable work on Bible study. Professor James C. Clark, of the William Jewell College, wrote a history of that institution. The Rev. R. S. Duncan is the author of a "History of Baptists in Missouri." The Rev. Dr. W. J.

Patrick was selected by Mrs. Hardin, the widow of the late ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin, to edit the life works of that great statesman and founder of Hardin College. The work is worthy of the subject and a credit to the scholarly editor. Dr. A. W. Chambliss, deceased, was the author of a work entitled "God's Ministry," an able discussion of the subject suggested by the title. W. Pope Yeaman wrote a "History of the Missouri Baptist General Association," which was written and published by request of the General Association in 1899, and forthwith received the highest commendations of the press and leading members of the denomination.

The Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, located on Taylor Avenue and the Suburban Electric Railroad, in St. Louis, had its origin in the humanitarian spirit and generous charity of the Third Baptist Church of that city. It has since been incorporated with the benevolent work of the General Association. The buildings of this institution are commodious and admirably suited to the purposes of a home infirmary; the grounds are spacious and cheerful. B. A. W. Wilkes, M. D., is the physician in charge. Munificent patrons of this hospital have been, and are, Wm. M. Senter, and A. D. Brown. Frank Ely, deceased, while living a prominent merchant of St. Louis, was one of the most active and generous patrons of the institution. The design of this sanitarium is to furnish to Baptists, and others who may desire it, a home-like retreat for medical and surgical treatment of disease. It is a Christian home, where scientific treatment and genial influences are brought to bear in the relief and cure of the afflicted. The principal officers of the board of management are A. D. Brown, Wm. M. Senter, J. L. Applegate and Silas B. Jones. The St. Louis Baptist Hospital is "a Christian home established and controlled by Baptists." It was incorporated in 1893, and is located on the corner of Garrison and Franklin Avenues. C. C. Morris, M. D., is superintending physician and surgeon-in-chief. The Mayfield Sanitarium is located at 912 Taylor Avenue, and is "owned and controlled by Baptists." Dr. W. H. Mayfield, the originator of the Baptist Sanitarium spirit and enterprise in St. Louis, is the founder of this invalids' home.

The Baptist Orphans' Home was organized in 1882 and incorporated in 1884. It is lo-

cated at 1906 Lafayette Avenue, St. Louis. This home makes annual report of its work, wants and general condition to the Missouri Baptist General Association, and the selection of its board of directors is confirmed by that body; thus the home is brought into touch with the denomination of the State, while its management is left untrammelled. The orphanage is to afford a home to orphans, half-orphans and abandoned children of Protestant parents. There are (1899) sixty such children in the home. Boys not exceeding seven years of age, and girls not exceeding twelve, are admitted. None of these children are put out to domestic service, but are placed by the home in Christian families by process of legal adoption. There is a school in connection with this home, the advantages of which are afforded the inmates.

The Baptist Ministers' Aid Society was organized in 1881, and was soon thereafter incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri. Its object is to provide and minister help to aged and indigent Baptist ministers, who have devoted their lives to preaching the gospel. The society has a small permanent endowment fund, and annual dues of one dollar per member. Other contributions are made as charitably inclined persons are impressed with the demand for such a fund. Already a number of aged ministers have been assisted by this society. The organization came into being at the suggestion and upon a plan submitted to the General Association by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Rafferty. W. Pope Yeaman was the first president; after serving two years he resigned, and at his nomination Governor C. H. Hardin was elected to that position. He took an active interest and was a liberal patron, continuing in office until his death, which was in July, 1892. He was succeeded by Mr. L. B. Ely, the most beloved and influential lay Baptist in the State, who continued in the office until his death, which was on the 18th day of June, 1897. Mr. Ely was succeeded by W. F. Elliot, of Moberly, who at this writing holds the position, and is tenderly and actively interested in the objects of the society.

In 1876 a society named "Missouri Baptist Woman's Foreign Mission Society" was organized. Mrs. O. P. Moss, of Liberty, was made president; Miss Maggie Emerson was chosen secretary; a board of directors was appointed. This society continued to do active

and effective work for foreign missions until 1885, when, upon the recommendation of a committee consisting of Mesdames W. F. Elliot, S. H. Ford, John Farrington, G. W. Hyde and C. H. Hardin, the field of work was so enlarged as to include general home and State missions, and the constitution was amended by striking out the word "Foreign"; thus the organization became the "Missouri Baptist Woman's Missionary Society." This change left the society an unlimited field. In 1886 Mrs. W. F. Elliot was elected president; Mrs. J. L. Burnham, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. J. B. Wornall, treasurer. Up to 1898 the society had done a great work. It had collected and expended for district missions, \$1,768.57; for State missions, \$3,730.02; for general home missions, \$17,342.17; for foreign missions, \$34,082.65; for ministerial education, \$5,052.40; for other objects, \$12,664.35; making a grand total of \$74,640.16. At this writing (1899) the society, with Mrs. Elliot as president, and Mrs. Burnham as corresponding secretary, is prosecuting its great and good work.

The Baptist Historical Society was organized in 1885 for the purpose of gathering together and preserving all facts of general and personal interest relating to the origin and progress of Baptists in Missouri. It was organized at the instance and through the untiring and intelligent zeal of A. F. Fleet, Ph. D., then professor of Greek language and literature in the Missouri State University, and now (1899) president of the Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Indiana. The society has its office at Liberty, Missouri, and a fire-proof vault, in which are stored many valuable books, pamphlets, manuscripts and relics, which would otherwise, no doubt, be lost to the future historian. The society holds an annual meeting, and at each meeting hears an historical address provided for at the preceding meeting. These addresses are, as a rule, printed and filed with the archives of the society. President J. P. Greene, of the William Jewell College, is the president of this society, having succeeded Colonel Fleet upon his removal from the State.

This brief sketch suggests to the reader that Baptists in Missouri have been greatly aided in their aggressive enterprise by a membership having many representatives of the higher walks of social, commercial and civic life.

W. POPE YEAMAN.

**Baptist Young People's Union of America.**—An international organization of Baptist young people, including the American Continent in the scope of its operations. It was organized at Chicago in July, 1891. Its objects are the education of young people in Baptist doctrines, Baptist history and Baptist missionary duties. The organization has spread throughout the United States, Canada, and some of the South American countries. The first local organization began in St. Louis in 1891, among the different Baptist Churches. It is conducted by a city union, representing all the churches of that denomination.

**Bar Association, St. Louis.**—An incorporated association, having a constitution and by-laws whose object is "to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law; to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and for the promotion of legal science and the administration of justice." It had its beginning in a meeting held in circuit court room No. 2, in the courthouse, on the 16th of March, 1874, with T. T. Gantt as chairman, and E. W. Pattison secretary. Alex. Martin stated the object of the meeting, and on his motion a committee of five was appointed by the chairman to report a constitution and by-laws at an adjourned meeting. The committee, composed of Alex. Martin, Henry Hitchcock, R. E. Rombauer, George M. Stewart and Given Campbell, brought in their report at the adjourned meeting held March 23d, and it was adopted. John R. Shepley was made the first president; G. A. Finkelnburg, A. N. Crane and E. T. Farish, vice presidents; E. W. Pattison, secretary; A. M. Thayer, treasurer; and Alex. Martin, Edward C. Kehr and Charles S. Hayden, members of the executive committee. The Bar Association of St. Louis represents the highest professional spirit and standard, and is expected to vindicate the honor of the profession whenever circumstances require it.

**Barbers' Protective Association.**—The Missouri State Barbers' Protective Association was organized at St. Louis, January 25, 1898, the first officers being Rudolph Koerper, president; Henry Geminger, vice president; John C. Burgy, secretary; H. X. Buchanan, treasurer; J. F. Killian, sergeant-at-arms; J. G. Tottman, financial secretary.



The object is to maintain and enforce the law of the State, regulating the occupation of barber, and have it made applicable to the entire State, instead of being confined to cities of 50,000 population and over. In the year 1900 the association had 650 members.

**Barbers' State Board of Examiners.**—

A board established by act of the Legislature, May 5, 1899, "to regulate the occupation of barbers, and prevent the spread of contagious diseases." It is composed of three persons appointed by the Governor—one of whom shall have been recommended by the Missouri State Barbers' Protective Association, one by the Boss Barbers' Protective Association of Missouri, and one by the Journeymen Barbers' Union. They hold office for a term of three years, and are paid their traveling expenses and three dollars a day while engaged in the discharge of their duties. The board holds examinations at least four times a year, to examine persons who are applicants for registration as barbers, and issue certificates to such as are found qualified. These certificates run for a year and are renewable. They cost one dollar a year, and the examination fee is five dollars. No person is allowed to follow the occupation of barber without a certificate or license from the Board of Examiners, under a penalty of fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment. The law, as passed, applies only to cities in the State having a population of 50,000 and over, which takes in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph. The first board appointed under the law was composed of John L. Hanks, Kansas City, president; John J. Ryan, St. Louis, secretary; and John J. Forsting, St. Louis, treasurer.

**Barclay, David Robert**, lawyer, journalist and author, was born at Elderton, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1827. His parents, William Dey Barclay and Mary Ann Woodward, were married November 25, 1822, and raised a large family, of which Robert was the third child and second son. Both parents were active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and zealous workers in the cause of religion, charity and temperance. While Robert was still quite young they removed to Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of giving better educational advantages

to their children. After this removal his father gave up his former business as a merchant, and the rest of his life occupied the position of secretary and treasurer for prominent insurance companies. He was an "Old-Line Whig" until the organization of the Republican party, when he became one of its most faithful adherents. His wife, Robert's mother, died when scarcely forty years old, in 1843, and he married again in 1844. He was remarkable for his accuracy and promptitude in all business matters, and for his integrity and piety. When his death came, a few hours only after the close of the annual meeting of the directors of his companies, his books were found closed to date, with no unfinished work left to his successor. He died May 15, 1865.

Mr. Barclay's lineage is a noble one, and has been traced back authoritatively by his son, Dr. Robert Barclay, to Roger Barclay, time of Edward the Confessor, through the successive generations to the present time. Alexander Barclay (1483) was the first one in this line to adopt the present spelling of the family name. One of his most notable ancestors was David Barclay—entailer of the estate of Uri—the "Barclay of Ury" immortalized by the poet Whittier in the poem of that name. He was also the first Governor of East (now New) Jersey. His son, Robert Barclay, was also distinguished as the author of "Barclay's Apology"—a defense of the Quakers, or Friends—and known as the "Quaker Apologist."

John Barclay, the first American ancestor, came to this country in 1684, and settled first at Plainfield, East Jersey. He was one of the "original proprietors" of East Jersey, and was at different times commissioned as surveyor general and receiver general. Later he removed to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and was the founder and first senior warden of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in that town. His grandson, Rev. David Barclay, became a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and was for fifty years an active clergyman. He was the paternal great-grandfather, after whom the subject of this sketch was named; and Robert also was a family name.

From Mr. Barclay's father's maternal ancestry came the Scotch blood of the Bruces, Stewarts, and that of the Erskines and Gordons. The mother of his first American ancestor, John Barclay, was Catherine Gordon, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, a second

cousin of King James I of England. But Mr. Barclay prided himself most on his American ancestors, they having been prominent in civil, religious and military service in the early days of our country's history, especially in colonial times. Many were distinguished as officers, ministers and missionaries, as well as authors.

Mr. Barclay attended private schools in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, until he was fourteen years of age, when, rather than prepare for and accept a collegiate education, he preferred to learn a trade. Selecting that of a printer, and wishing to become a journalist, he went into the office of the "Genius of Liberty," a Democratic newspaper in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he learned not only the printer's trade, but the principles of the Democratic party so thoroughly that he never forsook them. Here he also acquired his love of reading and his taste for politics and for general historical research.

In 1846 he left home for the first time, and served his last year as a printer and bookkeeper in the city of Philadelphia.

Leaving that city in 1847, he became clerk on an Ohio River steamboat, owned by his brother-in-law, Captain Thos. Gregg, remaining with him until the latter's death in 1849, after which he entered the steamboat trade on Southern rivers. Through his business and social intercourse with Southern people at that time he acquired a love for them and their institutions, adopted their habits and principles, and ever after espoused their cause.

In March, 1850, he visited his relative, Mr. John S. Watson, of St. Louis, who induced him to forsake river life and become a resident of that city, offering him a position at once as bookkeeper for the firm of Wilgus & Watson (Asa Wilgus and John S. Watson). This he accepted and retained until the dissolution of that firm, and continued the same with its successors, John S. Watson & Co., until their interests were sold to Thos. R. Cooper & Co., T. R. Cooper being the practical printer, and D. R. Barclay the business manager of the new firm. This co-partnership existed but one year, and that enterprise closed permanently in 1853. Mr. Barclay then opened a general collecting agency, at the same time devoting all his spare hours to preparation for a future professional career, either as a journalist or a lawyer. During all these years he had been a

great reader, especially of the current events of the period, and of American and political history, so that in his later years he was regarded as an authority on the political and general history of his country. He had also been reading and studying law under the direction of his friend, Judge Alexander Hamilton, and in March, 1854, was admitted to the bar of St. Louis. He did not begin the practice of law, however, until January 1, 1855, and then confined himself almost exclusively to office work, seldom appearing in the courts as counsel. The result of these years of application afterward appeared.

In 1857 he began his work known as "Barclay's Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri," the first edition of which was published June 1, 1859. A second edition was issued in December, 1868. "Barclay's Digest" is still considered a valuable and necessary acquisition to every law library, and bids fair to perpetuate the name of its author.

In 1860 he became more interested in politics, and accepted the nomination of the State Democratic Convention for the office of Representative from St. Louis, but was defeated, and but for the sake of his party would have rejoiced in his own defeat, for he was not an office-seeker.

When the Civil War began, in 1861, he openly espoused the cause of Southern rights, and fearlessly avowed his Southern sympathies. After the capture of Camp Jackson, May 10, 1861, by the Federal troops and Home Guards under Generals N. Lyon and Frank P. Blair, and after the subsequent capture of the Federal camp and soldiers under the command of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, Missouri, by General Sterling Price, of the Southern army, Mr. Barclay, at the solicitation of many friends in both camps, interested himself in their exchange. General Price had refused to negotiate for an exchange, declining to recognize the Camp Jackson prisoners as opponents to Federal authority or violators of militia law, many of them having then entered the United States service. But there were many who believed he might be influenced to change his views by a special appeal, and Mr. Barclay and Major Henry W. Williams, being close personal friends of General Price, were solicited to secure an authorized conference with him and make an effort to accomplish the much

desired exchange. After some delay permission was secured from Colonel Curtis, then in command in St. Louis, for Mr. Barclay and Major Williams to visit General Fremont's camp at Springfield, Missouri, and get his consent to proceed further on this business. This was reluctantly given, and by order of Geo. E. Waring, major commanding Fremont's Hussars, these gentlemen were provided with an escort and a pass across the Federal lines to visit the camp of General Price at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, October 31, 1861. After their interview with General Price he consented to an exchange of prisoners on condition that Mr. Barclay would pledge himself to act on his (General Price's) behalf as commissioner of exchange. This pledge was given and faithfully kept and the exchange effected, but it marked Mr. Barclay still more strongly as a Southern sympathizer, and subjected him to many unpleasant experiences. Nothing but his peculiar position in other respects, his serious and more imperative obligations, and other circumstances not proper to be here mentioned, prevented him at that time from offering his services and life, if need be, to the cause he loved so well.

The following December 12, 1861, Major General Halleck issued General Order No. 24, for the assessment of many prominent citizens of St. Louis, male and female, as Southern sympathizers. Mr. Barclay was one of these, and also one of the twenty-five on that list, who on December 26, 1861, signed a protest to General Halleck against the execution of that unjust order. The order, however, was soon after executed, and Mr. Barclay's law and miscellaneous library and other personal property sold under it at public auction. This loss and his inability to take the iron-clad oath then necessary in order to practice law in Missouri resulted in the abandonment of his profession, and in an entire change of his pursuits.

In 1862, on February 18th, Mr. Barclay was arrested as a Southern sympathizer by order of Provost Marshal General Bernard G. Farrar, and confined in the Myrtle Street Prison, being one of the first civilians placed therein. After two months' imprisonment without trial, no special charges having been made against him, he was released without oath, bond or parole by Assistant Provost Marshal Colonel Thos. C. Fletcher, April,

1862. The following month he went to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and remained at his father's until August, when he went to Toronto, Canada, and remained until April, 1863, the military authorities requiring his absence from the District of Missouri. Resolved then to return home at all hazards, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to await orders from St. Louis. Here he was arrested by General Burnside's order, April 20, 1863, but released by him after only two days' surveillance. But General Curtis and Provost Marshal Franklin A. Dick demanded terms for his return which he could not possibly accept, and again he went to his father's home in Pennsylvania to await events. Meantime Colonel James O. Broadhead became provost marshal general, and on more reasonable and generous terms authorized his return. These he accepted, and arrived once more in St. Louis July 2, 1863.

Mr. Barclay's first effort to resume active business after the close of the war, in 1865, was the purchase from Thomas Marshall, Esq., of his abstracts, records, maps, etc., compiled from the records and surveys of St. Louis city and county, and the opening of offices for the "investigation of real estate titles and conveyancing." He soon after employed as an assistant Mr. H. W. Williams, and entered into partnership with him January 1, 1868. For four years this business was a great success, when Mr. Barclay sold his interest in it to Mr. Williams and retired from the firm. Some of the most beautiful and perfect abstracts of titles ever filed for record in St. Louis County were from the hands of these experts, Barclay & Williams.

Mr. Barclay still desired to enter the field of journalism, and in April, 1872, the long-sought-for opportunity came, when he purchased a one-third interest in the St. Louis "Evening Dispatch," and the following October bought the entire interest of Mr. W. H. McHenry, becoming the sole owner, whereupon he organized a stock company and became its president. For a time success seemed certain, but reverses came, and on February 16, 1876, he dissolved all connection with that journal. After this he never entered into any permanent business.

Mr. Barclay was baptized in infancy in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but never connected himself with it. His preference was for the Episcopal Church, and on April 24, 1873, he and his son, Robert, then a pupil







*Shepard Barclay*

at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, were confirmed together by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Johns, in Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, the historic church in which General Washington worshiped. For many years Mr. Barclay was a vestryman in Trinity Parish, St. Louis. He was also a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, and of the "Missouri Institution for the Education of the Blind." All who were connected with him in these institutions will remember his enthusiastic efforts for the erection and support of St. Luke's Hospital, and for the rebuilding of Trinity Church after its destruction by fire, and also for the general welfare of that parish, as well as his never-ceasing interest in the Institution for the Education of the Blind. He was a public-spirited man and always active in all charitable work and philanthropic enterprises.

He was not fond of secret societies, but at the solicitation of his second wife, who was the daughter of a Mason and an Odd Fellow, he, soon after their marriage in 1854, joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and regularly attended Wildey Lodge No. 2 for one year only, but retained his membership in the order for ten years.

Mr. Barclay was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sallie Virginia Watson, of Van Buren, Arkansas, to whom he was united December 24, 1851. She died in St. Louis, December 14, 1852. His second wife, to whom he was married June 26, 1854, in St. Louis, was Mary Melinda Hill, a widow (with one son, Shepard), the only daughter of Elihu H. Shepard and Mary Thomas Shepard. By this marriage he became the father of four children—one son and three daughters; Mary Esther Barclay, Robert Barclay (now a practicing physician in St. Louis); Lucy Eleanor, wife of Edmond L. McClelland, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and Annie, wife of Julius Howard Pratt, Ph. D., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, all of whom and their mother survive him.

Mr. Barclay was a man of generous impulses and unlimited hospitality. At the close of the Civil War, in 1865, many young Southerners came to St. Louis to seek their fortunes, and not a few of these remember with grateful pleasure his personal kindness and the genial welcome and generous hospitality which always awaited them and their friends at the Barclay homestead.

He was a faithful friend, a bitter foe, a

"royal host" and a zealous partisan, fearless in the defense of his friends and his principles. He was handsome, of fine form and presence, courteous and dignified in manner, and of cultivated and refined tastes, gentle in nature, truthful in spirit, and in every sense of the word a gentleman.

He died after only a few days' illness at the residence of his son, Dr. Robert Barclay, in St. Louis, September 11, 1886.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well"

**Barclay, Shepard**, lawyer and judge, was born November 3, 1847, in St. Louis. Captain Elihu H. Shepard, his grandfather, was a pioneer American settler, who came to that city in 1823 from New York State.

Judge Barclay's education began in the public schools of St. Louis. From the High School he went to the St. Louis University, and was graduated there in the classical course in 1867. He then commenced the study of law at the University of Virginia under the tutelage of Professor John B. Minor, the noted author of the "Institutes," and in 1869 he attained his degree of law there, and was also graduated in the School of Medical Jurisprudence. Judge Barclay, during his university career, was elected final president of the Jefferson Society by a unanimous vote. In 1869 he started to Europe, where he remained until 1872, attending two terms in the University of Berlin, in the study of the civil law, under the guidance of Drs. Gneist and Bruns. He spent also a considerable time in Paris in 1870, and saw the close of the empire of the third Napoleon. During his stay abroad he witnessed some of the great events of the last Franco-Prussian War, and wrote accounts of them, which appeared in one of the St. Louis journals. On returning home in 1872 he commenced the practice of law, and during the early days of his law practice wrote for the press in St. Louis as editorial contributor. In 1873 he was married to Miss Anderson, daughter of Honorable Charles R. Anderson, a well known citizen of St. Louis. In the same year Honorable Wm. C. Marshall and he formed a law partnership, which continued until 1882, when Judge Barclay was elected circuit judge in St. Louis by a majority of 5,040. His associates on the circuit bench at that time were Judges Amos M. Thayer, Elmer B. Adams, George W. Lubke and William H. Horner.



From 1877 until after his election to the judiciary he participated in organizing the local military force in St. Louis, which became the Third Regiment of the National Guard of Missouri. It was at the time regarded as a very efficient body of citizen soldiery. The regiment was commanded by Colonel James G. Butler, and one of the best companies therein was the Lafayette Guard, of which the subject of this sketch was for many years captain.

In 1888, near the close of his term of service on the circuit bench, he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. His first opinion as supreme judge is reported in the 97th Missouri Reports, page 26, and his opinions appear thereafter in more than forty-five volumes of the official decisions. In 1897 Judge Barclay was chosen chief justice of the court by his associates on the bench, and in June of that year the University of Missouri at Columbia conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Before going on the bench Judge Barclay served for several years as secretary of the Missouri Historical Society. In 1882 he was elected secretary of the Conference of Judges of Missouri, an association formed by members of the judiciary of the State for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Legislature upon omissions, uncertainties and incongruities in the statute law—a duty imposed on the judges by Section 3272 of the Revised Statutes. He filled that office for more than fifteen years, and until his resignation as judge. He also filled for a long period the office of vice president of the American Bar Association, an important national organization of members of the bar from all parts of the United States.

In 1898 he resigned his office as chief justice of Missouri to practice law in St. Louis, in conjunction with Messrs. J. E. McKeighan and M. F. Watts. Since the termination of that association in 1901 he continues in practice on his own account, and maintains the high place in his profession which his record on the bench established.

In deference to the wishes of the subject of this sketch we have given merely the unvarnished facts of his career to the present time, and have not essayed any eulogy of his public services, or of his personal qualities; but we may be pardoned the remark that the record he has already made is probably in

itself sufficient evidence of his ability as a lawyer and judge, as well as of the regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens of St. Louis, and of Missouri.

**Baring.**—An incorporated village in Knox County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, six and a half miles north-east of Edina, the county seat. It has a good public school, two churches, a bank, a newspaper, the "Herald," two hotels and about twenty other business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

**Barlow, Stephen Douglas,** distinguished as railway official and public man, was born in Middlebury, Vermont, February 4, 1816, and died in St. Louis August 8, 1895. His father was Jonathan K. Barlow, member of a New England family, which has had numerous eminent representatives. His mother was Miss Honor Douglas before her marriage, and was an aunt of the late distinguished Illinois Senator and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas. Reared mainly in New York State, Stephen D. Barlow obtained his early education in the common schools of Genesee County, and completed his education at the Wesleyan Seminary, near Rochester, New York. He read law in the office of a prominent attorney of Batavia, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. The same year he came to St. Louis, arriving on November 12th. Shortly afterward he was appointed assistant to General John Ruland, clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, and in 1842, after the creation of the Court of Common Pleas, he was made chief deputy to James W. Walsh, clerk of that court. Two years later the county court appointed him county clerk and recorder of deeds to fill out the unexpired term of a deceased official. In 1847 he was elected to this office by the people, and in 1848 entered upon a six years' term, which expired in 1854. While serving the people with conspicuous ability as a county official, he had also been active in promoting railway and other enterprises of importance to the city, and when, in 1853, the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company was permanently organized, he was made its secretary and treasurer. Upon the expiration of his term as clerk and recorder he turned his entire attention to railroad affairs, and by successive re-elections continued







*B. D. Barnes*



in the position of secretary and treasurer of the railroad company until 1859, when he became president. For seven years thereafter he remained at the head of this corporation, and was known as one of the ablest of the old-time Western railway managers. In 1868 the Iron Mountain Railroad and its franchises were sold to satisfy a claim which the State of Missouri held against it for aid rendered to the enterprise. A reorganization of the company followed this sale, and for a few years thereafter Mr. Barlow was not officially identified with the corporation. In 1873, however, he resumed connection with it as assistant to Honorable Thomas Allen, president. Later he became local treasurer of the company, and after the purchase of the road by Jay Gould in 1878, which resulted in its consolidation with the Missouri Pacific system, he was retained as secretary of the Iron Mountain branch and commissioner of lands in Missouri. Both these offices he continued to hold until the day of his death. During his long and active connection with the railway interests of Missouri he was much in the public eye, and in that sense was a public man for more than forty years. As a city and county official he also rendered many years of faithful and efficient service to the people, and the force and influence of his constructive genius was felt in almost every department of the city government. As early as 1857 he served as a member of the Board of Public Schools, and was several times re-elected to that body. As its president particularly he contributed greatly to the upbuilding of the splendid public school system of St. Louis. During the years 1865-6, while a member of the Missouri Legislature, he obtained a charter for the Public School Library Association, which founded the present public library, and was its first president. In 1866 he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Fulton, Missouri. In 1867-8 he served as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected city comptroller, serving until 1871. While acting in that capacity he formulated the "Cole-Barlow charter," which was enacted by the Legislature. After the adoption of the existing "scheme and charter" he was elected a member of the first city council provided for therein, and served until 1879, being chairman of the committees on ways and means, and

railroads. He was originally a Whig in his political affiliations, but early joined the "Free Soil" movement, being one of the small number of Missourians who took a bold stand against the extension of slavery. He naturally became a supporter of the Republican party, and was a steadfast but conservative member of it to the end of his life. From 1842 until his death he was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church of St. Louis, and during the later years of his life was senior warden of its vestry. September 12, 1839, he married Miss Lucy A. Dickson, of Perry, New York. His widow and four children are the surviving members of his family. These children are Stephen D. Barlow, Margaret D. Turner, wife of Charles H. Turner, president of the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company; Agnes Houser, wife of D. M. Houser, president of the Globe Printing Company and publisher of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat"; and Andrew D. Barlow, present United States consul general in Mexico.

**Barnard.**—A village in Nodaway County, twelve miles south of Maryville, on the Maryville branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. It contains the Barnard State Bank, capital and surplus \$20,400; deposits, \$49,000; a large gristmill, run by water power; twelve business houses; Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South, Christian, and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and lodges of various fraternal orders. The town stands in the rich valley of the One Hundred and Two River, one of the most productive districts in the county and does a large business in shipping grain. It was named in honor of J. E. Barnard, superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400. The "Bulletin" supplies the local news to readers.

**Barnes, Baron S.,** who was for many years conspicuous in St. Louis as a member of that body of traders known as the Chamber of Commerce, was born September 21, 1844, in the city of Utica, New York, son of Amos and Julia (Bush) Barnes. He was educated in the schools of Utica and trained to commercial pursuits. Coming West in his young manhood, he became a resident of St. Louis in 1876, and at once became actively interested in the grain trade in that city. Admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce, he

embarked in business as a grain broker, and for more than twenty years was continuously engaged in that branch of trade. In his operations as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he evinced rare judgment and evidenced that keen sagacity which results from a careful study of markets and trade conditions, a broad survey of the sources of supply and accurate estimates of the demand for the cereal products of our country. While he was a fearless operator in the sense of backing his judgment by his investments, he was, at the same time, careful in reaching conclusions, and as a result of this conservatism and his long experience, he was seldom found on the wrong side of the market. Successful in the accumulation of a fortune and known among his associates and acquaintances as a business man of high character and superior capacity, he was recognized also as a gentleman of cultured tastes, a lover of good literature and of the best things in art. His home on the heights west of St. Louis, on what is known as the Bonhomme Road, is one of the most beautiful of St. Louis residences, and evidences the artistic tastes of its late owner in its furnishings and embellishments. Upright in business, sincere in his friendships, hospitable in his entertainments, and genial in his intercourse with his fellow men, he was esteemed alike in business and social circles, a popular and useful citizen. He served in the Union Army in the Civil War as a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and as a soldier discharged faithfully every duty and performed every obligation resting upon him. In politics, he was a Republican, and he was identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic order of the Knight Templar degree. He was married at Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 4, 1890, to Miss Eva Salisbury, and three children were born to them. The children are Edith Margaret, Baron Anderson and Annis Louise Barnes. Mr. Barnes died June 16, 1890, and the esteem in which he was held by the Merchants' Exchange, of which he had so long been a member, was evidenced by a series of resolutions adopted by that body, which gave expression to the following sentence: "His death removes from the ranks of business men of St. Louis one who will long be remembered for his high qualities of mind and heart. A courteous, generous gentleman, upright and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men, and ever ready to respond to any worthy

call for the relief of suffering humanity, or for the benefit of mankind."

**Barnes, Robert A.**, merchant, banker and public benefactor, was born November 29, 1808, in Washington, D. C., and died in St. Louis, April 2, 1892. His father was Jesse Barnes, of Charles County, Maryland; and his mother, Mary Evans, of Prince George County, same State. He was of English descent, his paternal ancestor having emigrated in the year 1662 from the County of Suffolk, England, settling in Maryland near the present site of Port Tobacco. His father died when he was thirteen years of age, and he was placed under the care of an uncle, Richard Barnes, of Louisville, Kentucky, with whom he lived for several years. At that early date the advantages of literary training were meager, embracing only a common school education, which he received; but in after years by extensive reading he became well informed on all ordinary subjects, fitting him for the intercourse of cultured society. In equipment for his career the lack of early literary training was amply supplied by a strong character, a vigorous intellect, and especially by sound, common sense, which is nothing but sound judgment applied to the questions of daily life as they arise, and which was one of Mr. Barnes' most marked characteristics.

On May 17, 1830, he removed to St. Louis, which he made his permanent home. In his marriage, January 28, 1845, he became connected with one of the most prominent families of the city, his wife, Louise de Mun, being the third daughter of Jules de Mun and Isabelle Gratiot.

Mr. Barnes chose for his career commercial pursuits; and in his later life, retiring from his business as a wholesale grocer, he became a capitalist, three-fourths of his fortune of \$1,000,000 consisting of cash and convertible securities, and at the time of his death having on deposit \$500,000 in cash, and an additional one-quarter of his estate being in choice stocks and bonds. This immense fortune was the product of his own labor and skill, having begun business life without capital and without influential patronage. He was a born financier. In the principles, aims and methods of business life there are few examples that would be fuller of sound instruction to young business men than his. He laid

the foundation of his fortune and gives the secret of its growth in what he is reported to have decided when he entered on that first employment in St. Louis: "If I am ever going to get ahead I must some time begin to get ahead, and now is the time to begin; and I determined that year to save \$100, which I did and put at interest and felt myself a capitalist; and every year during the rest of my life I always came out ahead." Several years before his death he placed in the hands of trustees \$27,000 in bonds for the benefit of the St. Louis Methodist Orphans' Home, but with the strict injunction that it was to be kept secret while he lived; and a similar injunction was imposed in reference to his purpose, necessarily confided to one of his trustees, to devote his estate to the founding of a hospital, which was formed and provided for by will ten years before his death. His benevolence was not, however, merely sentimental, and therefore indiscriminate and unintelligent. He seldom, if ever, gave to the itinerant beggar unless he was also a helpless cripple. He believed everyone not mentally or physically disabled ought to earn his own living, and could if he was anxious to do it, and if he would not work he ought to starve.

The bequests of his will, with few exceptions, were in the line of benefactions to the poor and friendless. In those made to nephews and nieces there appears the thought and purpose to limit the amount to each, so as not to release them from self-help, while enough to lay the foundation of a fortune if they had the ambition and energy to earn it. The beneficiaries were orphan asylums and private hospitals and institutions for the care of friendless old men and women, and the remainder, estimated at \$1,000,000, for the erection and maintenance of a hospital "for sick and injured persons, without distinction of creed."

**Barnes, Seth S.**, merchant and railroad manager, was born July 12, 1845, in Ripley County, Indiana, son of Seth S. and Elizabeth (Love) Barnes, the first named a native of New York State, and the last named of Kentucky. The elder Barnes, who was a farmer and dealer in live stock, died in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1847, when the son was two years of age. The latter, when ten years of age, came to New Madrid County, Missouri, where

he attended school a portion of the time, and found employment the remainder of the time. When the Civil War began, and in the year 1861, he enlisted in the United States Navy and was assigned to duty on the ironclad gunboat, "Chillicothe," on the Mississippi River. For four years, thereafter, he was in active service in this connection and was mustered out in June of 1865, being one of the twenty-five out of one hundred and thirty comrades who enlisted with him, to escape being killed or wounded in action. Soon after his discharge from the naval service, he settled on a farm in Henderson County, Illinois. He was married in that county and remained there until 1872, when he returned to New Madrid County, and established his home on a farm, which he had purchased there some two years earlier. In 1881, he removed from his farm to New Madrid and engaged in merchandising at that place. He was appointed postmaster of New Madrid and held the office for two years, when he resigned on account of ill health. At the same time he sold a half interest in his store, and leaving the business in charge of his partner, returned to the country, hoping through this change to regain his physical vigor. He resumed merchandising in 1886, and was successfully engaged in this business until January 15, 1888, when his entire stock of merchandise and also his household goods were destroyed by fire. He at once rebuilt the store, and thereafter continued his merchandising operations on a larger scale than before until 1899, when he sold out and became sole owner of the Memphis & St. Louis Railroad, which he had helped to build. Since then he has given his entire time to the improvement and operation of this road. While this is a short line of railway, it runs through a rich farming and timber country, has a good business, and has aided greatly to develop the region lying between New Madrid and Portageville and adjacent to those towns. Mr. Barnes has been one of the most active and energetic of the business men in New Madrid County, and is one of those contributing most largely to the development of a region which is rich in natural resources. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been an active politician. In September of 1886 he married Miss Laura Marston. Their children are William, Charles, Mabel and Cora Barnes.



**Barnes Medical College.**—This institution was founded in 1892, by Drs. Pinckney French, Charles H. Hughes and A. N. Carpenter. It was incorporated under the laws of Missouri the same year, and named in honor of Robert A. Barnes, the noted merchant and philanthropist of St. Louis, who left a bequest of more than a million dollars, to be used in founding and maintaining a hospital in that city. Dr. Hughes was chosen president of the college at its organization, and has since continued to fill that position. The institution has had a prosperous career and a large number of students were enrolled at the beginning of the year 1899.

**Barnett, George Ingram,** architect, and at the time of his death the oldest member of his profession in St. Louis, was born in Nottingham, England, March 20, 1815, and died in St. Louis, December 29, 1898. He was the son of Absalom and Sarah (Ingram) Barnett, both of whom belonged to old English families of highest respectability. His father was the senior elder of the Baptist Church in Nottingham, a position which carried with it many of the duties which usually devolve upon a clergyman. At his house the leading Baptist ministers of England often visited; among them Andrew Fuller, who married a sister, and Robert Hall, the most eloquent man the denomination has ever produced, and one of the most famous. Mr. Barnett was educated at a good school in Nottingham, and, while a school boy, saw the funeral cortege of Lord Byron arrive from London on its way to the family vault in Huchnall, Torkard Church, near Newstead Abbey. He left school at an early age, and, as a then indispensable preliminary to the profession of architecture, learned the trade of a practical carpenter. He was afterward apprenticed to Patterson & Hine, the leading architects in that part of England, and remained with them six years. The first outside work assigned to him by the firm was the superintendence of important changes and repairs at Annesley Hall, the ancestral home of Mary Chaworth—Byron's "Mary." He came to America in 1830, and after a stay of some months in New York reached St. Louis in the spring of the following year, and resided there until his death. His first professional work in St. Louis was the drawing of a perspective view of the present courthouse for

Singleton & Foster, then the only architects in the town, who had charge of the construction. Shortly afterward he was engaged by Lewis & Clark as assistant in the planning of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and when that was completed he opened an office of his own. Mr. Barnett in his long professional life probably did far more work than any other one architect in St. Louis. Among the more prominent structures erected by him are the present Southern Hotel, as well as its predecessor; the present Lindell Hotel, Barr's Dry Goods Store, the Equitable Building, the Third Presbyterian, the Centenary and Union Methodist Churches, and the water-works building at Bissell's Point, while his private residences, stores, etc., are innumerable.

**Barney, Charles E.,** merchant, was born May 25, 1834, in the little city of Waterville, Maine, and died in St. Louis July 11, 1898. His father was a furniture manufacturer in moderate circumstances, and the son was born to a condition of life which impressed upon him the necessity of honest effort and the practice of strict economy on his part in early childhood. When he was eleven years old he was put out to service as a farmer's boy, and a plain English education, obtained in the schools of Waterville, constituted the scholastic equipment with which he entered upon a commercial career in later years. After working on a farm until he was sixteen years old he went to Chelsea, Massachusetts, celebrated for its manufactures of tiles and pottery, and clerked for two years thereafter in a grocery store in that city. Then he went to Boston, the "Mecca" of every ambitious New England youth who goes in search of fame and fortune in the commercial world, and in that city gained his first knowledge of the dry goods trade. From Boston he went to New York in 1852, and was an employe of the dry goods house of Lord & Taylor thereafter until 1859. He came to St. Louis in the year last named, and during the next year was connected with the dry goods house of C. B. Hubbell, Jr., & Co., of that city. In 1860 he transferred his services to the firm of McClelland & Scruggs, and thus began his connection with the great dry goods house with which he was so conspicuously identified during the remainder of his life. Changes in the partnership, which occurred from time to time, were followed by changes of the firm

name successively to W. L. Vandervoort & Co., Vandervoort, McClelland & Co., and the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company. Under the name last mentioned this noted establishment, which has long been a leading dry goods house of St. Louis and is known throughout the entire Southwest, was incorporated in 1883. Of this corporation Mr. Barney was vice president, and his connection with the house as employe, partner, stockholder and manager extended over a period of thirty-eight years.

**Barney, Reuben**, physician and surgeon, was born at Arlington, Vermont, April 20, 1844, son of Nathan F. and Fanny (Canfield) Barney. His first American ancestor was Jacob Barney, who was provisional Governor of what is now the State of New Hampshire, and lived at Guildford. Dr. Barney's great-grandfather, Constant Barney, served in the Revolutionary War. Shortly before the war he removed to Arlington, Bennington County, Vermont, where his house is still occupied by his descendants. Reuben Barney, Dr. Barney's grandfather, was judge of a court in Vermont. Nathan F. Barney, his father, was an enterprising and prosperous business man, an extensive farmer, lumberman and manufacturer. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Canfield family of the New Haven colony in Connecticut. Dr. Barney received his education at a select private school in Arlington and then turned his attention to medicine, studying with Dr. I. G. Johnson, of Saratoga Springs, New York, and in the winters attended the Albany Medical College of Albany, New York, where he graduated in 1865. Previous to this, with the purpose of availing himself of every opportunity to become proficient in the profession to which his life was to be devoted, he spent two years in the United States Army medical service at the hospital in Boston, where he was executive officer for a year, and where he learned much that was advantageous to him afterward. After graduating he went to Long Island College Hospital, where he took an additional course of one year. After finishing there and feeling himself thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession, he settled at Hoffman's Ferry, New York. He practiced at that place for two years and then resolved to come west, and accordingly came to Missouri and located at Chillicothe. There he found himself in the

midst of all the conditions and inducements of usefulness and success, and, with the active and enterprising spirit that distinguishes him, set to work to improve the opportunity for all it offered and promised. Under his skillful and successful treatment of cases to which he was called his practice grew rapidly, and his reputation as surgeon and physician extended to the surrounding region, until he found himself obliged to make special arrangements for the accommodation of his patients. For a time he availed himself of the advantages of St. Mary's Catholic Hospital in Chillicothe, but this arrangement was attended with some inconvenience, and the increasing practice required every facility for bringing the physician and his patients in frequent contact, and in 1899 he carried out a purpose long cherished by building a sanitarium within easy reach and fitted with all modern appliances for the treatment of afflicted persons. This building is built of brick, heated with steam, lighted with electricity and gas, and provided with accommodations for twenty-five patients, and within less than a year of its completion the need of it was demonstrated by having its capacity almost fully taxed. In this establishment, which is known as the Barney Sanitarium, the skillful and enterprising surgeon and physician enjoys special advantages for dealing with diseases, and his reputation for successful treatment extends over all north Missouri. The staff of the sanitarium consists of Dr. Reuben Barney, Sr., president and general practitioner; Dr. Reuben Barney, Jr., gynecologist; Dr. Mortimer D. Barney, nose and throat diseases, bacteriologist and microscopist; and Hawley N. Barney, eye and ear specialist and neurologist. Dr. Barney has been United States examining surgeon for pensions for twenty-eight years, and he is now surgeon for three railroads—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the Wabash—a proof of the confidence that intelligent railroad men have in his skill and experience. He is also surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, member of the National Society of Railway Surgeons, member of the American Medical Association and the State and District Medical Societies, medical examiner for all the leading life insurance companies of the United States, and has been president of the Chillicothe Board of Health, the City Medical Society and the Grand River District Medical Society. He is

an active and influential Freemason, and has been worshipful master of Chillicothe Lodge No. 333; high priest, Royal Arch Chapter No. 30, and eminent commander of Paschal Commandery. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine; past thrice illustrious master of Chillicothe Council No. 28, Royal and Select Masons; past worshipful master of Protective Lodge No. 29, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and past grand high priest Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Missouri. At the present time (1900) he is grand commander Knights Templar of Missouri, and deputy grand master of Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Missouri; district deputy grand master Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and past commander Tyndal Post 29, Grand Army of the Republic. His spirit of enterprise and his sound judgment in matters of business give great value to his name, and he has been president of the Five Wells Land & Cattle Company at Midland, Texas, which has 350,000 acres of land under fence. He is, and for the past ten years has been, president of the Missouri Vineyard Company at Fowler, California, which has in cultivation 160 acres in raisin grapes; he has been for twelve years president of the Chillicothe Loan & Building Association, and he is president of the Masonic Temple Association, a director in the Chillicothe Cemetery Association, and a stockholder and one of the organizers of the Citizens' National Bank of Chillicothe. He was also president of the Public School Board of Chillicothe for ten years. Dr. Barney was married, November 15, 1866, to Mattie Prindle, of Arlington, Vermont. They have four children, all sons. One of them, Percy Canfield Barney, is an engineer in the United States Navy at Boston, and the other three are educated and accomplished physicians, associated with their father in the Barney Sanitarium.

**Barnum, Theron**, one of the most noted old-time hotel-keepers of St. Louis, was born in Addison County, Vermont, April 23, 1803. During the early years of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1824 went to Wilkesbairre, Pennsylvania, where he clerked in a store until 1827. In that year he went to Baltimore to take the position of confidential clerk to his uncle, David Barnum, who gave to Barnum's Hotel of that city the deserved fame of being at that

time "the best hotel in the United States." There he was trained to the business which made him famous as a boniface in St. Louis. In 1840 he came to that city and took charge of the City Hotel, located at the corner of Third and Vine Streets. After keeping this house twelve years he sold out, and later took charge of what became known as "Barnum's Hotel," located at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets. Prior to the Civil War this was one of the widely known hotels of the West, and no hotel man of the region was more popular with the public than was Mr. Barnum.

**Bar of Buchanan County.**—The first circuit court in Buchanan County was held in the store room of Joseph Robidoux in 1839. One of the lawyers present at that court was William Marshall Paxton, a nephew of Chief Justice Marshall. He is still a practicing attorney at Platte City, Missouri. Austin A. King, afterward Governor, was the circuit judge; Peter H. Burnett, of Platte County, was circuit attorney. Andrew S. Hughes was the only resident attorney. In 1840 the court was removed to Sparta, where it remained until 1847, when the county seat was permanently located at St. Joseph. While the court remained at Sparta, among the resident lawyers there were Amos Rees, a brilliant young lawyer, who soon removed to Platte City, where he had a large practice, and to Leavenworth in 1854, as a Kansas pioneer. He died in 1885, at the age of eighty-four, full of years and honors.

Henry M. Vories, a Kentuckian of great original genius, followed the county seat to St. Joseph, and died in 1876, holding the position of Supreme judge of the State. His epitaph can be lined in the Shakespearian phrase, "He was an honest man," and the writer of this sketch can add: a great one. Lawrence Archer, a South Carolinian, who left St. Joseph in 1850, rose to eminence in California, and still lives at San Jose, in that State.

James B. Gardenhier, a Tennessean, young, ambitious and talented, was appointed Attorney General by Governor King in 1851, and died at Jefferson City long before his powers of intellect had matured. Robert M. Stewart, afterward Governor, one of the brainiest men that ever filled the gubernatorial chair of Missouri, was born in New York in 1815. He emigrated to Missouri in 1837, edited a paper



in St. Charles in 1838, settled in DeKalb in 1839, and soon afterward defeated Jesse B. Thompson, the leading Democrat of the county, for the Legislature. His great feat was the building of a railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph. In 1848, as a Senator, he secured the passage of a bill chartering the road and then traveled over the line for months, being often carried from the hack to the hotel, as he was bent almost double with rheumatism. He obtained the means for a survey and afterward, in 1852, a land grant of 68,000 acres. In 1855, as Senator, he procured State aid by passing the bill over the veto of Sterling Price, the Governor. He gave way to habits of dissipation in his later years, which ended his life in a cloud, and prevented his being nominated and elected Vice President in 1864, instead of Andrew Johnson. The idea had been canvassed and an agreement reached to put on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln a loyal man from a slave-holding State. A man born in the North was preferred, and Governor Stewart was the choice of a majority of the intimates of Mr. Lincoln, but on the momentous day Governor Stewart appeared in the convention hall at Philadelphia in bad condition and lost the prize. He died in St. Joseph in 1870. The next attorney at Sparta was Peter H. Burnett, the circuit attorney for the Platte Purchase, who emigrated to Oregon in 1843 and became its chief justice, and from there went to California in 1848, and became the Governor and first chief justice of that State, dying in San Francisco, May 17, 1894, at the age of eighty-seven years. The next in date of settlement was William B. Almond, who lived a life full of incident and romance. Born in Virginia, as a youth he reached St. Louis in the early thirties, and joining the Missouri Fur Company spent several years on the Yellowstone, trapping. Returning he stopped at Lexington, read law and married, and in 1840 moved to old Sparta and, after two years, back to Platte City. He went to California in 1849, was elected district judge the same year, returned to Platte City the next year, and in 1851 was elected circuit judge of the St. Joseph Circuit. Called back to California the next year on business he again became a judge there, in the trying times of the vigilance committee. He soon returned to Platte City, and went over to Kansas to try and settle the vexatious political questions involved in her territorial pupilage, and died in Leavenworth in

1860, of Bright's disease. Another resident attorney at Sparta was Benjamin F. Loan. Born in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, he came to Jackson County as a boy, studied law and settled in old Sparta in the fall of 1840. He won fame and fortune by his ability, honesty and devotion to his profession, and died in St. Joseph in 1881, after serving six years in Congress and two years in the Civil War as a brigadier general. William Cannon, a Tennessean of the Andrew Jackson school, was a rough and unheeled, but a strong and successful man, a logical lawyer. He emigrated to Texas in 1845 and died in 1852. Willard P. Hall, born at Harper's Ferry in 1820, was of Puritan stock and Revolutionary ancestry. He had a clear and strong mind, and was the successor of Burnett as circuit attorney in 1843, and an elector of James K. Polk in 1844. In the spring of 1846 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, and during the canvass he volunteered as a private in the company of Captain O. P. Moss, of Clay County, to serve in the Mexican War, in the Missouri regiment commanded by Colonel A. W. Doniphan, and at Santa Fe was detailed to assist in preparing a code of laws. He was elected to Congress and served six years; was brigadier general in the Civil War; was Lieutenant Governor and Governor of the State. He twice refused a position on the Supreme bench of the State, tendered him by Governor Hardin in 1876. The writer of this article was solicited by the Governor to urge his acceptance of the commission and he declined each time. He died at his home in St. Joseph in 1882, at the age of sixty-two years. The last, but not the least, of the old Sparta lawyers was Andrew S. Hughes, a Kentuckian of Revolutionary ancestry, sent by President Adams to Missouri as agent for the Indians in the Iowa Territory. He had charge of the Pottawottomi Indians in the Platte Purchase. General Hughes had been a lawyer and State Senator in Kentucky, and when the Platte territory was ceded to the State of Missouri his wards, the Indians, vanished, and he returned to his first love, the law. He settled in St. Joseph, while his family remained in Liberty, Missouri. He was the only Sparta lawyer that the writer did not know personally, and of each he has a warm and genial recollection that involuntarily starts a sigh and tear, coupled with the pleasing memory that all of them were warm friends of his youth. General

Hughes was a brilliant and successful lawyer, but too indolent to labor very much, which accounts for his not reaching such position as his talents deserved. His few forensic efforts put him at the front of the profession, where he stood as long as he practiced it. He left one child, an industrious son, General Bela M. Hughes, of Denver, Colorado, who inherited much of the sparkling wit, genial anecdote and real genius of his father. Venerable in years and honors, at eighty-two he dispenses genial hospitality with a patrician simplicity, which suggests that the days of Metellus might return again.

These old settlers of Sparta were supplemented and re-enforced at court times by David R. Atchison, General A. W. Doniphan, John Wilson, William T. Wood and Judge James H. Birch, every one of whom, like the argonauts of old, was destined to become famous. John Wilson of Platte, as he liked to be known, was the last man in the State to furl the Whig banner. He was the father-in-law of E. H. Norton, late of the Supreme bench, and father of the Honorable R. P. C. Wilson, Congressman from the Fourth District, an able lawyer and practitioner, and the grandfather of Francis M. Wilson, the present State Senator from the Platte District. He left to his descendants a legacy of talent more valuable than ingots or argosies.

James H. Birch, of Clinton County, became a judge of the Supreme Court and a distinguished leader of the anti-Benton faction in State politics. He was a gifted lawyer and popular leader.

William T. Wood, now living at Lexington, Missouri, in his ninety-first year, bold, aggressive and learned, filled the circuit bench a quarter of a century. In the years from 1840 to 1845 there were four great bars in the United States, distinguished for learning, talent and oratory. First was the Boston bar, composed of Webster, Choate, Sumner, Parker and their compeers. The second was the Richmond, Virginia, bar, with men like Leigh, Wise, Botts and Smith. The third was at Lexington, Kentucky, represented by Clay, Menifee, Breckinridge, Robison, Tom Marshall and other bright men. The last of these bars was that of Mississippi, numbering among its members S. S. Prentiss, Alex McClung, Jefferson Davis, Henry S. Foote, Baldwin, Claiborne Marshall, Smede, Colman and others. They were the most brilliant bars of the Un-

ion, and their representatives may well be termed the "last of the Mohicans," as common law expounders; for in less than a decade the common law was largely superseded by code procedure. Science, form and precedent gave place to agrarian platitudes of simplicity. The effort to obtain simpler forms was like the worm that smote Jonah's gourd, to the old system: or the parliamentary edict of the fourth year of James I, which reduced common law to statute and dethroned Coke and Littleton, and deprived the crown of kingly prerogative as a court of last resort. It was the dynamo that wrecked the government and, in 1649, beheaded Charles I. Perhaps in the wisdom of an All Wise Providence it was and may be for the best; who can tell? Common law dominated the courts of this country until code practice was established in New York in 1847. Under it the bar has grown in learning and authority, but has lost in form, eloquence and, force, as well as in courtesy, dignity and that professional aplomb which put and retained the lawyer in the front rank as a leader and legislator. It seems strange that at the western edge of civilization, and on the verge of the great American desert, the old Sparta bar should have been the peer of any of the great bars of the Union, and should have developed a remarkable fruition of talent, success and greatness; but such is its history. President of the United States Senate twelve years, Vice President four years, and President for one day, were the achievements of David R. Atchison. The conquest of El Paso and Chihuahua, with millions of leagues of land and billions of wealth, was the result of the march of the First Missouri Regiment under General A. W. Doniphan in the Mexican War. Governor Woodson declared in a public address that Doniphan was the greatest jury lawyer he had ever known; that he had listened to Clay, Menifee, Breckinridge, Tom Marshall and S. S. Prentiss, and that Doniphan was the peer of any of them in the court room. He had a voice charming, persuasive and penetrating, a rhetoric chaste, terse and pathetic; a logic strong, bold and convincing. In the field he was a Xenophon, and at the bar a Tully; and he was truly one of the most talented men of the age. One Vice President, four Governors, six district judges, four Supreme Court judges, seven generals, and all successful and profound lawyers—this is a eulogy of the old Sparta bar,

which was well deserved. In April, 1849, when the writer became a member of the St. Joseph bar, seven of the old Sparta lawyers were settled there. Jonathan M. Barrett settled in St. Joseph in 1844. He was born in Connecticut, but was as little like the famed "nutmeg man" as could be conceived. Open, bold, liberal, eloquent and resourceful, he was able to break a lance with the best men of the Sparta bar. His partner was John Wilson, a son of Senator Robert Wilson, and a promising attorney, who died young. A. W. Terrill, late United States minister to Turkey, now of Texas, was city attorney in 1850. Judge Henry Tutt, a Virginian, who commanded the Richmond Blues, the body guard of Lafayette in 1825, from Washington to Richmond, had removed from Virginia to the "Kingdom of Callaway" in 1836, and represented that county in the Missouri Legislature in 1840. He removed to Buchanan County in 1844 and took up the law as a profession, having before that time been a planter. He was probate judge of this county about twenty years, and died in 1893, after a successful practice. Mention has been made of nearly all the lawyers who had practiced at the bar of Buchanan County prior to 1850, since which time many new names have been added to the roll. William Broadus Thompson and his brother, Meriwether Jefferson Thompson, from the valley of Virginia, were lawyers here in 1849, and while they were not practicing, they were booming the town, building railroads and enlivening St. Joseph Society. M. "Jeff" Thompson, as familiarly known, was, next to Governor Stewart, most active in building the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He fought through the war as a Confederate, and died in St. Joseph in 1874. His brother, Broadus, removed to Washington City, where he lived the latter part of his life with his kinsman, R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, or, as sometimes known, "the Mariner of the Mighty Wabash."

The bench has been ably filled most of the time; the first judge, in 1839, was Governor A. A. King, of Ray County; the next was David R. Atchison; then Henson Young, of Jackson County, occupied the bench in 1843; Solomon L. Leonard, a Tennessean, in 1845; Wm. B. Almond, in 1852, and E. H. Norton succeeded him and served until 1859, when he was followed by Governor Silas Woodson; he, in 1863, by William Herron, and in 1864 Isaac

C. Parker became judge. Afterward Parker was Congressman from this district for four years, and for over twenty years United States judge at Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was known as the "Bloody Judge," as he sentenced to death over four hundred criminals. While living here he was esteemed as a mild, generous and truthful man. His district included the Indian Territory. Half-breeds, mongrels and fugitives from the States formed a population abounding in crime. He was succeeded in 1871 by Bennett Pike, who was in turn succeeded by Joseph P. Grubb the next year. Grubb's successor was William Sherman, who died on the bench in 1882. O. M. Spencer, Henry M. Ramey, A. M. Woodson, Thomas Paonish, Charles Strop and Wm. K. James have all occupied the circuit court bench, while the criminal court has been presided over by Silas Woodson, Romules E. Culver and B. J. Castill.

Since the return of the seat of justice from old Sparta the roll has shown many bright men, among whom may be named W. A. Cunningham, who came here in 1850 from Kentucky; B. M. Hughes, a son of General Andre S. Hughes, from Platte, an exceptionally brilliant man; General James Shields, a hero of two wars, and a United States Senator from three States; General B. F. Stringfellow, Attorney General of the State in 1840, and an able lawyer and Kansas pioneer; Joseph Toole, since Governor of Montana; Silas Woodson, Governor of Missouri in 1874; Warren Toole, head of the Montana bar; John C. C. Thornton, a colonel in the Confederate service, one of the most distinguished pioneers of Montana, famed for his reckless daring as lieutenant colonel of Winston's Confederate regiment; Philomen Bliss, judge of the Supreme Court; "Jeff Chandler," now of St. Louis; A. W. Slayback, killed in St. Louis by Editor John Cockerill since the war; General James Craig, for many years the president of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, a member of Congress, and one of the most earnest and active friends the city of St. Joseph has ever had; John R. Boyd, a Confederate officer, killed at the battle of Independence on the same day as Colonel John T. Hughes, who wrote "Doniphan's Expedition"; L. M. Lawson, a most eloquent speaker, who abandoned law for a banker's life; Sam B. Green, a legal giant, who died young; Mordecai Oliver, Congressman and Secretary of State, who lived



until 1898: John Doniphan, for fifteen years counselor of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, four years State Senator, and a member of two revising sessions of the Missouri Legislature; and Bennett Pike, who recently died in St. Louis. Since the Civil War closed as many as two hundred lawyers have settled in St. Joseph at different times, many of whom have been able men and good lawyers. Many have removed, and not a few have sunk under their burdens. Their names and achievements must be left to another pen.

#### JOHN DONIPHAN.

**Bar of Jackson County.**—The bar of Jackson County was organized when David Todd, judge of the First Judicial Circuit, held the first circuit court at the house of John Young, March 29, 1827. In those days there was neither a county seat nor a courthouse, and the lawyers present had come from other counties. The following six lawyers were enrolled: Peyton R. Hayden, of Boonville; Abiel Leonard, of Fayette; John R. Ryland, of Lexington; John Willson, Amos Rees and Robinson Beauchamp. A grand jury was impaneled, and John Willson, in the absence of the Attorney General, was appointed to prosecute for the State. On November 13, 1827, Robert W. Wells, Attorney General, and James H. Birch, were enrolled. The following lawyers were admitted during the next five years: Joseph Davis, March 27, 1829; John D. McRae and Wm. S. Woods, August 10, 1829; Littleberry Hendricks, December 14, 1829; Russell Hicks, December 13, 1830; and Willis C. Chapman, July 18, 1832. Most of these men were noted lawyers, and have left their impress upon the jurisprudence of the State. In 1840 Samuel H. Woodson emigrated from Lexington, Kentucky, and settled at Independence. In 1843 J. Brown Hovey, a natural lawyer, with fine training, great industry and uncommon tact, came to Independence from the State of New York. John W. Reid, who had been a captain in Colonel Doniphan's expedition, located at Independence in 1847.

Abram Comingo and William Chrisman came from Kentucky in 1848, and in 1849 the celebrated law firm of Woodson, Chrisman & Comingo was formed. This firm continued for seven years, when Mr. Woodson became a Whig member of Congress, in 1856, and Chrisman & Comingo continued the busi-

ness until the courts were broken up by the Civil War. John W. Reid, who was prominent in railroad projects, removed to Liberty, and thence to Kansas City, in 1866. The first attorney who settled in Kansas City was Henry B. Bouton, in 1851, where he practiced continuously until his death, in 1868. James K. Sheley, a Kentuckian, came to Independence in 1852. He was devoted to the interests of his clients, and was implicitly trusted. Several lawyers located at Westport in the fifties, among whom were Thomas J. Goforth, in 1852; Park Lea and D. D. Woodworth, in 1853; and, in 1855, A. M. Allen, who, however, did not begin the practice of law till 1867. Philip S. Brown came to Kansas City from Pennsylvania in 1858, and has now turned his practice over to his son, William H. Brown. M. D. Trefren came to Kansas City from Trenton, New Jersey, in 1858, and John C. Gage came from New Hampshire in 1859. Before the war, John W. Henry, now a circuit judge, located at Independence, and there were a number of law firms in the city of Kansas, such as Ramage & Withers, Clayborn & Cato, Bolling & Hodgson, Russell & Bell, and Groome & Vaile. Of all the lawyers who belonged to the Jackson County bar prior to 1862, John C. Gage, the senior member of the law firm of Gage, Ladd & Small, is the only one now in active practice. William Holmes came to Kansas City in 1862, but had studied law under Samuel T. Glover, at Palmyra, Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar in 1839. He became a Methodist preacher, and was connected with Shawnee Mission when Governor Robinson appointed him judge of the Probate Court of Johnson County, Kansas, in 1857. He was a noted lawyer, a Christian gentleman, and never grew old. Samuel Locke Sawyer went from Lexington to Independence in 1866, and became the law partner of William Chrisman. When the Twenty-fourth Judicial District was created in 1871, at the earnest request of the bar, he was appointed judge. He died about 1896. In 1865 William Douglass came to Kansas City from Boonville, and formed a law partnership with John C. Gage. He had been associated with Peyton R. Hayden, and was a man of commanding presence, a fine scholar, an able lawyer and an eloquent orator. In 1864 Francis Marion Black came to Kansas City, and in 1880 was elected as an additional circuit judge, and from that position was elevated to the

bench of the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1885. From 1865 to 1869, about thirty lawyers located in Kansas City, many of whom have obtained prominence at the bar. Among these are William Warner, L. C. Slavens, Stephen Prince Twiss, Daniel S. Twitchell, C. O. Tichenor, J. V. C. Karnes, A. A. Tomlinson, Ermine Case, Jr., J. W. Jenkins, Henry N. Ess, and Edward P. Gates. William Warner, ex-Congressman, is now United States district attorney. Stephen P. Twiss was for eight years associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. In 1866 the bar was re-enforced by such lawyers as Chas. I. Thomson, J. H. Slover, Henry P. White, Robert W. Quarles, John K. Cravens and T. V. Bryant. Chas. I. Thomson is now one of the judges of the Appellate Court of Colorado. Judge Slover located at Independence and became the junior member of the firm of Comingo & Slover, and is now one of the circuit judges. Henry P. White became judge of the criminal court in 1874. Warwick Hough located in Kansas City in 1867, and was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court in 1874. He went to St. Louis in 1885. Among the lawyers admitted to the Jackson County bar in 1868 were Sanford B. Ladd, Robert C. Cowan, R. L. Yeager, G. F. Ballingal, C. J. Bower and John L. Peak. Robert C. Cowan was a law partner of Warwick Hough and John T. Crisp, and was subsequently the only judge of the Kansas City Court of Law and Equity. John L. Peak was minister to Switzerland in 1895 and 1896. About 1870 a number of prominent lawyers came to Kansas City, among whom may be mentioned J. W. Dunlap, Robert C. Ewing, John D. S. Cook, Gardiner Lathrop, Wallace Pratt, Nelson Cobb, B. L. Woodson, Frank Titus, Benj. J. Franklin, Wash Adams, R. H. Field and Jefferson Brumback. Amos Green came to Kansas City from Lexington, Missouri, and occupied a very prominent position at the bar and in the politics of western Missouri. John C. Tarsney was a member of Congress and a justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. Benjamin J. Franklin was a prominent lawyer, a member of Congress and Governor of Arizona. John W. Beebe was a great criminal lawyer. Oliver Hayes Dean was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been associated with such lawyers as F. M. Black, Wm. Holmes, C. O. Tichenor, James Hagerman, James Gibson and Wm. Warner. James Gibson, now a circuit judge,

was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1871 the establishment of a law library was agitated and finally took shape at a meeting held September 13th, at which L. C. Slavens acted as chairman, and A. A. Tomlinson as secretary. The other members of the bar present were Warwick Hough, E. W. Kimball, C. O. Tichenor, John C. Gage, J. V. C. Karnes, J. W. Jenkins, Wallace Pratt, F. M. Black, Ermine Case, Jr., John K. Cravens and Wm. Simms. These thirteen gentlemen associated themselves for a term of fifty years as the Kansas City Law Library Association, with a capital of \$25,000, divided into one hundred shares. On October 4th there were nineteen members, who elected as directors, L. C. Slavens, John C. Gage, Wallace Pratt, Warwick Hough, F. M. Black, Nelson Cobb, E. W. Kimball, J. W. Jenkins and A. A. Tomlinson. The following officers were elected: John C. Gage, president; Wallace Pratt, vice president; John K. Cravens, secretary; and Henry N. Ess, treasurer. Rooms at the old courthouse were secured for the library, which was begun by the purchase of 3,000 volumes from Honorable A. C. Baldwin, of Pontiac, Michigan, for \$13,500. This library consisted of a complete set of American Reports, with the accompanying statutes and digests. On the 27th of January, 1872, James Gibson was chosen librarian. With such a full library as this to begin with, and a continual addition of new law publications, the members and subscribers have had access to the best legal lore extant, so that studious and capable attorneys may gain profound legal knowledge. This, no doubt, accounts, in a measure, for the large number of able attorneys and learned judges connected with the Jackson County courts. By means of annual fees and subscriptions, the library is kept up to the times. There are now thirty-two active members, who pay fifteen dollars a year, and forty-five contributors, who each pay twenty-five dollars a year. By a vote of the board of directors, and the payment of an annual fee of twenty-five dollars, resident attorneys are granted the privileges of the law library. Non-residents, when introduced to the librarian by a stockholder, may have access to the library. The State donates five copies each of the reports of the Supreme Court and of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, and also of the acts of each session of the Legislature. In 1886 the library was removed to the Nelson Building, and in 1893 to

the new courthouse. The library now contains about 5,000 volumes. Just after the library was established the following lawyers were enrolled: Milton Moore, John A. Ross, W. J. Ward, Watson J. Ferry, Daniel B. Holmes and Richard O. Boggess. John A. Ross became the law partner of A. A. Tomlinson. W. J. Ward became librarian of the law library and a law partner of Wm. Holmes and Oliver Hayes Dean. Mr. Ferry has held appointive offices under the Governor. D. B. Holmes is an indefatigable lawyer, and is the attorney for the street railways. Richard O. Boggess, who died in 1887, was an able and profound lawyer, and had been associated with John L. Peak, John K. Cravens and Milton Moore. M. T. C. Williams and James S. Botsford form the firm of Botsford & Williams. Mr. Williams was a State Senator from 1872 to 1876, and Mr. Botsford was United States district attorney. John W. Wofford, Chas. E. Small, Chas. Lee Dobson and J. T. Dev are prominent attorneys. Mr. Wofford is judge of the criminal court, and Mr. Dobson has been a judge of the circuit court. As the city grew rapidly along all lines it attracted many other prominent lawyers from abroad, among whom it is not invidious to mention such names as Geo. W. McCrary, T. T. Crittenden and Benj. H. Chapman. Mr. McCrary came from Iowa, from which State he had been sent to Congress for four terms. He was Secretary of War from 1877 to 1880, when he was appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court, and located at Kansas City. Mr. Crittenden has been associated with some of the best lawyers of the State and has been Congressman and Governor of Missouri. Mr. Chapman became the law partner of P. S. Brown. Among the prominent lawyers who became members of the Kansas City bar after 1886 may be named R. E. Ball, Henry M. Beardsley, D. J. Haff, James Hagerman, Frank Hagerman, L. C. Krauthoff and Edw. H. Stiles, all able lawyers and members of strong firms. Besides these emigrant attorneys, there are a great many native lawyers who are steadily winning their way to fortune and to fame, such as J. E. Guinotte, judge of the probate court; Edw. L. Scarritt, late one of the judges of the circuit court; Turner A. Gill, who has been mayor, circuit judge, and is now one of the judges of the Court of Appeals; William H. Brown, William C. Scarritt, Albert M. Ott, Hugh C. Ward, Wm. S. Cow-

herd, John A. Sea, John H. Thatcher, J. J. Vineyard, James Black, Alex. New and William Wallace. During the last twenty years the population of the city has increased fourfold, and her material wealth and commercial interests in even greater ratios. The lawyers have aided in promoting this growth. The increase of court facilities marks the growth of legal business. Manufacturing interests, transportation facilities, commercial enterprises, banks and trust companies, involving vast financial operations, have created an additional demand for the best legal talent. The Kansas City Bar Association cultivates a lofty *esprit de corps*, and is a means of social enjoyment. Space forbids the naming of many others. The articles on the "Courts of Jackson County" and the "Kansas City Law School," together with the biographies of eminent lawyers, will give the reader a good insight into the character and deeds of leading attorneys.

**Bar of St. Louis.**—See "Legal Profession of St. Louis."

**Barrens, The.**—A name applied to a tract of land in Perry County by the Kentuckians who first settled the county. The settlers were from the "Barrens" or level lands of southern Kentucky, and called their new home after the country in which they formerly lived.

**Barret, Richard Ferral**, physician, and one of the most active men of his generation also in developing the resources of the States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, was born in 1804 at the Barret homestead, near Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky, and died May 16, 1860, at Burlington, Iowa. Physically and intellectually a vigorous people, the Barrets of this family have been conspicuously identified with the planting and advancement of civilization in half a dozen States now numbered among the first of American commonwealths. They were among the pioneers who transformed Kentucky from "the dark and bloody ground" of the Indians into a region of vast productiveness, occupied by a brave and chivalrous people; and the "Old Dominion" numbered the representatives of this family among her early colonists. They were among the cavaliers who came to Virginia in the reign of King James I, along with the Lees, who were their near rela-



tives. Barret's Ford, near Petersburg, was the old Virginia family seat, and there lived Robert Barret, great-grandfather of Dr. Richard F. Barret, who was a planter, and also a minister of the established church at that place. There William Barret, the father of Dr. Barret, was born and grew to manhood, and from there he went into the Revolutionary War as a captain of partisan rangers, serving with Marion's cavalry companies, with "Light Horse Harry" Lee in the Jersey campaign, and participating afterward in battles at Guilford Courthouse and Entaw, and in other engagements. He was with the rear guard of the American Army at Greene's retreat before Lord Cornwallis, and when the fortunes of war turned witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His name appears in Heit's record of the officers of the Continental Army, mention being made on page 76 of William Barret, lieutenant in the Third Continental Dragoons, Lieutenant Colonel William Washington commanding, transferred to Captain Baylor's Consolidated Regiment of Light Horse. Back of its settlement in Virginia the family has a long and honorable history. Wales was the ancient family seat, and Robert Barret, the most remote ancestor of whom we have any account, was master of Sir John Hawkins' flagship in 1567. From this Robert Barret the line of descent to Dr. Richard F. Barret was through William Barret, warden of the London Company, and also author of the "True Declaration, Condition, Prospects and Hopes of the Plantations"; William Barret the second; Rev. Robert Barret, rector of St. Martin's Parish, Virginia; Chiswell Barret, and William Barret, the third. William Barret, last named, married Dorothy Winston, cousin to Patrick Henry, and the children born of this union were three sons and two daughters. Richard F. Barret, youngest of these children, grew up in Kentucky, and was educated under the tutorage of Rev. William Howe, an eminent Presbyterian divine of that period. After completing his classical studies he was invited by Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, Ohio—eminent as physician, surgeon and author, and father of Judge Charles D. Drake, later a United States Senator from Missouri—to become a member of his household and study medicine under his preceptorship. Under these favorable auspices he completed his medical studies, and

after spending some time in the hospitals of Philadelphia and visiting the home of his ancestors in Virginia, he began the practice of his profession in Green County, Kentucky. There he acquired distinction as a medical practitioner, and there also he married, in 1832, Maria Buckner, daughter of Judge Richard A. Buckner, who then represented the "Green River" district of Kentucky in Congress. Having previously purchased and improved a large body of land near Springfield, Illinois, he removed to this farm in 1833 and developed it into one of the notable stock farms of Illinois. He invested largely in government lands in Illinois, and in 1838 began operating in what later became the State of Iowa. He was president of the Burlington Land Company, which acquired large possessions in Iowa, and he also loaned many thousands of dollars to settlers on lands purchased from the government at the Burlington and Dubuque land sales of 1838-9. He and a brother of Commodore Perry were the owners of Stonington Colony, and he was joint proprietor with Colonel Good of the town of Taylorville, Illinois. From his Illinois farm he removed to Springfield, and while residing there held the office of State fund commissioner, and was also one of the directors of the Illinois State Bank. He erected the Barret House, which became famous among Western hotels, at Burlington, Iowa, and in company with Colonel O'Fallon, Judge Scates and Governor Casey built the first railroad operated successfully in Illinois, a short line of road extending from Caseyville to the Mississippi River, and now utilized by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. He removed from Springfield to St. Louis in 1840, and the same year was associated with Dr. J. N. McDowell and Dr. J. S. Moore in founding there the first medical college established west of the Mississippi River. He served also as first city physician during the cholera epidemic of 1849, and established the first quarantine in St. Louis. His genius for the conduct of affairs soon brought him into prominence, and he was a pioneer in various important business enterprises. In 1857 he shipped from Vermont to Missouri the finest lot of Morgan horses ever brought into the State, and he was largely interested in promoting the agricultural and stock-raising interests of the West. He was one of the founders of the Agricultural and Mechanical

Fair, a member of the banking firm of William Nisbet & Co., and in close touch, at all times during his residence in that city, not only with the leading men of affairs in St. Louis, but with the leading men of the West. When the financial panic of 1857 was precipitated Dr. Barret was in the enjoyment of an income of twenty thousand dollars a year, but the rapid shrinkage of values and an impairment of his health, which deprived him of the wonderful vigor and energy of his earlier years, caused a large proportion of his handsome fortune to disappear like the mists of the morning. He continued, however, to be an active and moving spirit in business circles to the end of his life, and died at the hotel which he had built in Burlington nearly a quarter of a century earlier, while temporarily sojourning there to give attention to business interests. In manner and appearance he was a typical Kentuckian of the old school. His figure was commanding, his manners courtly and his home a center of old-fashioned hospitality. He enjoyed during his life the acquaintance of many men prominent in public life, among them Clay, Benton, Logan, Douglas, Trumbull, Browning, Walker and Grimes, and his friendship with Abraham Lincoln, born in an adjoining county in Kentucky, began in boyhood and lasted to the end of his life. He died on the eve of the Civil War, but he had noted the coming storm, and with rare prescience had forecast the character and duration of the struggle. His widow, a woman of many social and domestic graces and sterling character, survived until 1885, and passed away in St. Louis. Their son, RICHARD AYLETT BARRET, physician, lawyer and journalist, was born at "Cliffland," Green County, Kentucky, June 21, 1834. Cliffland was the home of his grandfather, a place famed for the beauty of its location and its picturesque environments. Situated on an elevated plateau, the old homestead could be seen miles away, bordered on one side by overhanging cliffs, and on the other by grand old forest trees wearing the livery of centuries. Through the valley coursed Green River, its rocky bed keeping the waters in constant turmoil, and the river, forest, cliffs and plateau combined to create a very carnival of scenic beauties. In this region, so prolific of nature's charms, Richard Aylett Barret spent the earliest days of his childhood, learned his first lessons in the new

State of Illinois, and came with his parents to St. Louis when he was six years of age. His earliest education was obtained under private tutorship and at St. Louis University, and he then entered Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire, where he was fitted for Harvard College. On his journey eastward from St. Louis to the academy he went by way of Pittsburg to Brownsville, Pennsylvania; thence by stage over the Alleghany Mountains to Cumberland, then the western terminus of the eastern railroad system, and from there to Washington by rail. At Washington his uncle, Aylett Buckner, then a member of Congress from Kentucky, was domiciled opposite the Treasury Department with Lincoln, Greeley, William Lloyd Garrison and "Dick" Richardson, and when he arrived in the capital city young Barret was introduced into this famous company. When his uncle and Lincoln went to Philadelphia to attend the convention which nominated General Taylor for the presidency he accompanied them, and occupied the same room with them at the old Merchants' Hotel. While in Washington he also visited "Dolly" Madison, widow of President Madison, and still cherishes pleasing memories of her sprightly and vivacious conversation, and of her feeling and complimentary allusions to members of his family whom she had known. He was introduced also to Clay, Douglas, Crittenden and other famous statesmen of that period during his stay with his uncle in Washington, and the occasion was one which proved a great educator. After fitting for college at Phillips Exeter he entered Harvard, but left before completing the course. He then studied medicine, and after obtaining his doctor's degree from Missouri Medical College sailed from Boston in 1854 on the clipper ship "Asterion" for Liverpool, arriving at the English port at the end of a voyage of nineteen days. In Europe he continued his medical studies at the universities of Bonn, Munich and Heidelberg, and obtained the additional degree of doctor of physies. During his vacations he traveled throughout Germany, France, Spain and Italy, and a volume might be written of his experiences and observations in this connection. For a time he served as secretary of legation at Paris under John Y. Mason, then United States minister at the court of Napoleon III, and was honored with the acquaintance of the French sovereign and







*Henry Barrow*

the Empress Eugenie. Returning to the United States he studied law, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he formed a law partnership with his uncle, Aylett Buckner, and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. He was connected in 1858-9 with a commission appointed by the government to adjust controversies relative to what was known as the Galindo land claim, near Waco, Texas, and in the winter of 1859-60, when Kentucky was giving considerable attention to the organization of its citizen soldiery, he was summoned before the Legislature of that State to translate and give an exposition of the German Landwehr law, with the operations of which he became familiar while living abroad. His father died in 1860, and the responsibility of settling up his embarrassed estate devolved upon his son. The business interests of the elder Barret were widely scattered, and for a time Dr. R. A. Barret made his home at Burlington, where he assumed the proprietorship of the Barret House, which became famous as a resort for refugee families from Missouri at the beginning of the Civil War. Espousing the Union cause when the war began, Dr. Barret was one of the men closely associated with General Nathaniel Lyon in the movements which thwarted the purposes of the secession leaders. Later he acted as attorney for the government successively in the offices of General Farrar, general superintendent of contraband and confiscated property; Colonel James O. Broadhead, department provost marshal, and General E. B. Alexander, provost marshal for Missouri. He was also acting assistant provost marshal under General Alexander. In 1866 he removed to Iowa to effect a final settlement of his father's estate, and while residing at Burlington purchased and edited the "Gazette," the oldest newspaper in the State. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Des Moines Rapids Convention, held in St. Louis, which took action resulting in the building of the Keokuk and Nashville Canal. The same year he was a member of a commission composed of Governor Gear and ex-United States Senator Dodge, of Iowa, Judge Edmonds, of Illinois, and himself, which visited St. Louis in the interests of the St. Paul & St. Louis Air Line, and his services in behalf of that enterprise drew from the Burlington Board of Trade a formal resolution and vote of thanks. Returning to his

old home in St. Louis at a later date, he was for a time editor-in-chief of the "Evening Dispatch," and still later editor and part owner of the St. Louis "Times." As editor and citizen he took an active interest in everything designed to promote the growth, and to increase the prestige and importance of St. Louis. He was secretary of the famous capital removal committee, appointed at a convention held in St. Louis to forward the project of bringing about the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi Valley. During the administration of his brother, Arthur B. Barret, as mayor of St. Louis, he was private secretary to the mayor, and also served in the same capacity under Mayor James H. Britton. In 1880 he purchased what had been known as the Finney mansion and the St. Louis Club property, and fitted up the Montesano Hotel, Harry Seaman, manager, a handsome improvement, which he sold in 1891, retiring at that time from active business pursuits with a comfortable fortune.

**Barron, Henry**, a pioneer settler of St. Louis County and prominent also as a member of the dental profession, was born November 7, 1820, in Bladensburg, Maryland, and died January 12, 1883, in St. Louis, Missouri. He was the fourth son of Zachariah Barron, and his mother's maiden name was Annie Ogle Mulikin. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Governor Samuel Ogle, one of the most distinguished of the colonial officers of Maryland when the territory now comprised in that State belonged to Great Britain. Governor Ogle entered the British Army, and while yet a young man was commissioned Captain in a cavalry regiment. In 1732, he was sent to this country by the proprietors of Maryland as Governor of that province. He subsequently returned to England and was further promoted. In 1747, he was again appointed Governor of Maryland and retained the office until his death in 1751. He was also president of the Maryland council. He lived on a handsome estate, and among its attractions was a favorite horse named "Sparks," which had been presented to him by Lord Baltimore, who received it from Prince Frederick, the father of King George III. His son, Benjamin Ogle, was Governor of Maryland after it became a State of the American Union. Dr. Barron passed the early years of his life in Maryland and was

fitted for college in the private subscription schools of that State. When he was in his seventeenth year his family came west and settled in St. Louis County about a mile and a half west of the site of the present town of Clayton. After his coming to this State, he attended Marion College of Palmyra, Missouri, until he completed his academic education, and thereafter was engaged in agricultural pursuits in St. Louis County until he was twenty-three years of age. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he was engaged for a time in commercial business, and later studied dentistry. After graduating from the dental school, he practiced in the East a year and then returned to St. Louis where he was married. Going back to Washington afterwards, he remained there two years and then returned to St. Louis, where he made his home during the remainder of his life. He was long known as a leading member of his profession, and at different times took a prominent part in the deliberations of the dental association. During the Civil War he was a strong sympathizer with the South and did not hesitate to give public expression to his sentiments. His feelings were in conflict with those of the pastor under whom he had been ordained an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and at the instance of this pastor, the Rev. James Page, he was placed under arrest with other prominent citizens of St. Louis. No serious consequences, however, followed what seems now to have been rash and uncalled for action on the part of those in sympathy with the Federal government, and in later years Dr. Barron regarded it philosophically and without bitterness. He was reared in the Whig school of politics and acted with that party up to the time that it passed out of existence. He then became a member of the Democratic party and clung to its principles tenaciously to the end of his life, priding himself always on voting "the straight ticket." Very early in life he joined the Presbyterian Church, was always a zealous member of that church and was first ordained one of its ruling elders in 1855. At his death he belonged to the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, of which Rev. Dr. Robert Brank was then pastor, and from that church he was carried to his last resting place in Bellefontaine Cemetery. June 15, 1847, he married Miss Elizabeth Sarah McCutchan, who survives her husband. Mrs. Barron's parents, William and

Rebekah (McKnight) McCutchan came from Augusta County, Virginia, to Missouri in 1816, the trip from their old to their new home consuming four months.

**Barrows, John C.**, who for a score of years has been one of the leading representatives of insurance interests in St. Louis, was born July 23, 1858, in the city of Rome, New York. His parents were Rev. Dr. N. Barrows and Isabella (Gibson) Barrows, and his ancestors landed at Salem, settled by John Endicott, in 1628, and next to Plymouth, the oldest town in Massachusetts. He was reared in New York State and educated at Trinity College of Hartford, Connecticut, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1880. Immediately after his graduation from college he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and taught school there until 1884. In 1885 he embarked in the insurance business in New York City, and from there came to St. Louis in 1888. Since then, he has been a leader in that city in building up and popularizing that branch of insurance known as accident insurance, and he is now head of the firm of Barrows & Karst, managers of the accident department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. His business career has been in all respects a successful one, and while building up a comfortable fortune he has also gained high standing in the business circles of St. Louis. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and he is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Louis. February 17, 1887, Mr. Barrows married Miss Louise Adams, of Huntington, Long Island, New York.

**Barry.**—A hamlet in Clay and Platte Counties, being located on the line between the two. It was an Indian trading post in 1830, when the Platte Purchase was Indian territory. It has a Cumberland Presbyterian and a Presbyterian Church, a good school, several stores, and a population of about 100.

**Barry County.**—A county near the southwest corner of the State, bounded north by Lawrence, east by Stone, and west by McDonald and Newton Counties. Its southern boundary is the State of Arkansas. Its area is 810 square miles, of which about forty per cent is rolling prairie and valley lands,



bearing a rich brown-black loam, under cultivation. The remainder is timber land, bearing white and post oak, hickory, pine, cedar and walnut, much of it affording excellent range for cattle. The southern portion is mountainous, reaching an altitude of 1,572 feet above sea level. It contains excellent building stone. Lead and zinc have been found, but mining has been prosecuted only experimentally. The streams are numerous and flow with abundance of excellent water. White River, fed by Roaring River, and Rock, Big and Butler Creeks, drains the southeastern part of the county; Flat Creek and its feeders, Rock House, Jenkins' and Carney's Creeks, traverse the north and northeast; Shoal, Joyce's and Pogue's Creeks are in the west, and the two Capps' Creeks in the northwest. Roaring River has its source in a lake formed by an immense spring about nine miles from Exeter. July 1, 1899, 10,856 acres were open to entry as public lands. The principal surplus products of the county in 1898 were: Wheat, 155,718 bushels; flour, 1,609,615 pounds; corn meal, 124,650 pounds; ship stuffs, 727,250 pounds; poultry, 1,295,685 pounds; hides, 51,222 pounds; strawberries, 12,711 crates; fresh fruits, 384,700 pounds; dried fruits, 5,946 pounds; cattle, 3,734 head; hogs, 19,610 head; piling and posts, 330,000 feet. Railroads traversing the county are the St. Louis & San Francisco, touching Monett; the southern branch from Monett to Seligman; the Eureka Springs (Arkansas) from Seligman; and the Cassville & Western, connecting Cassville and Exeter. The principal towns besides the railway points named, are Cassville, the county seat; Washburn and Purdy.

Barry County was originally included in Crawford County, and afterward in Greene County. It was created January 5, 1835, and named for Commodore Barry, of the American Navy. It comprised all the territory now constituting the counties of Barry, Newton, Lawrence, Jasper, McDonald, Barton and Dade, and part of Cedar County. These were severally detached at various times, until Barry was reduced to its present dimensions, saving an error of survey which was rectified in 1876 by the establishment of the western line two and one-half miles east of the boundary previously recognized. The first county seat before these separations was at Mount Pleasant, two miles west of the present Pierce City, in

Lawrence County. The first county judges were Samuel Vaughn, living near the present Cassville; John Williams, the first settler near Mount Vernon, and Thomas B. Arnett, on Clear Creek. James M. Williams was appointed county clerk; George M. Gibson, sheriff; James Mayfield, assessor; and Gideon B. Henderson, treasurer. Judge Foster P. Wright held the first term of circuit court. Littleberry Mason was the first representative, elected in 1836. In 1839 a new county seat was made necessary by the creation of Newton County, and in 1840 the courts were removed to McDonald, about ten miles northwest of the present Cassville. Samuel M. Pharis was postmaster then and the only resident. In 1845 the county court made the seat of justice at the house of William Kerr, and ordered a town to be there platted under the name of Cassville, in honor of Lewis Cass, then Secretary of the Navy. John O. Barton, as commissioner, built a log courthouse, where was held the first county court by Judges Isaac Peevey, Alexander McGlothlin and John Charles, with S. M. Pharis as clerk; John Logan as sheriff; Hugh W. Culten as treasurer, and O. H. Oldham as assessor. The first circuit judge to preside was Foster P. Wright, who was succeeded by C. S. Yancey. In 1854 a two-story courthouse building was erected at a cost of \$5,500. This was used as a fort in Civil War times, and suffered such damage that the government appropriated \$1,882.69 for repairs. The county court met in 1861 and 1863, but its transactions were nominal. In 1866 civil government was re-established. In 1872 many of the records were destroyed by an incendiary fire in the office of the circuit clerk. The county is now included in the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit.

The earliest settlers and their location were as follows: Samuel Washburn, on the prairie bearing his name, near the present town of that name, in 1828, and near by, Samuel Logan and John W. Finney; William Pogue, who built a tub mill, on Pogue's Creek, in the south. About the same time came James Stone, to Stone Prairie, in the northwest; George W. King, to King's Prairie, in the north; Littleberry Mason, to near the present site of Cassville; C. J. Corder and John Lock farther up Flat Creek; and George Barker, who had a tan yard on Shoal Creek, in the western part. In 1840 Morgan Colton and

Christian Whitehead set up a distillery on Little Flat Creek. The names of others occur in the list of early officers. Religion received attention from the earliest people. In 1836 John N. Mitchell, a Methodist, had the county for his circuit, and in 1844 Cassville was made a station. Baptist preachers were among the earliest in the region, but their record is meager. The Christians and Cumberland Presbyterians had church organizations, which disappeared in war days. In 1844 school townships were organized, mainly for the purpose of securing the school lands and funds. In 1848 T. Stockton was appointed commissioner, and various schools were organized, but disappeared at the beginning of the war, when the enrollment of school children was 2,971. In 1866 it was found that one frame and five log schoolhouses remained. By 1875 \$12,659.76 had been expended in re-establishment; there were then 78 schools in the county, including high schools at Cassville, Washburn and Corsicana. In 1898 there were 114 schools, 137 teachers, 7,794 pupils, and the permanent school fund was \$14,064.15. An agricultural society was formed in 1858, but it seems to have accomplished little. In 1851 the county appropriated a small sum of money for the improvement of White River, and in 1854 the General Assembly made a grant of \$10,000 for the same purpose, which was expended without adequate result. During the Civil War, the county was the scene of continual conflict, and to the meeting of hostile armies were added atrocities committed by marauding bands. The population was largely dispersed, and much property was destroyed. All trace of the passion of that day has disappeared, and the people are harmonious and prosperous. The population of the county in 1900 was 25,532.

**Bartholdt, Richard,** journalist and Congressman, was born November 2, 1853, in the town of Schleiz, Germany, and came to the United States when he was seventeen years of age. He had previously obtained an academic education, and when he landed in New York City, he was ready to begin the battle of life. For four years thereafter he lived in Brooklyn, and there he learned the printer's trade. Coming West, then, to St. Louis, he worked as a compositor on the "Anzeiger des Westens" and other German newspapers until 1876, and is remembered by

those who worked with him at the case as a capable printer, an intelligent and studious young man, and a genial companion. In 1876 his carefully husbanded earnings paid the expenses of a trip which he made to the Fatherland, and while there he studied law. Two years later he returned to this country, with his knowledge broadened by travel and study abroad, and making choice of journalism as his vocation, he began newspaper work on the New York "Staats Zeitung." His work on this journal was brilliant in character, evidencing the fact that he had genius of a high order and giving promise of the success which he has since achieved both in journalism and politics. His fondness for St. Louis brought him back to that city in 1884, when he took charge of the "Tribune," a German evening paper, which under his control became a valuable property, attaining great popularity among the German-speaking residents of the city. In 1890 he entered politics, standing at that time as a candidate for member of the city school board. He was elected to this position by a flattering majority, and so admirably did he discharge his duties in this connection that he was chosen president of the board the following year, and in that capacity exhibited an executive ability and soundness of judgment that won for him the commendation of all classes of citizens, regardless of their political predilection. His manifest fitness for the discharge of public duties impressed itself upon the public mind, and in 1892 he was made the candidate of the Republican party, with which he had affiliated from the time he became a voter, for representative in Congress from the Tenth Missouri District. At the ensuing election, he received from his constituents the compliment of a majority of three thousand votes, and his labors in the national legislature received two years later the handsome endorsement of a majority of eight thousand votes. He was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898, and has taken rank among the able and influential members of the American Congress.

**Bartlett, Eayre Oliphant,** mine operator, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1836. His parents were Nathan and Sarah Ann (Oliphant) Bartlett. The father was born in Little Egg Harbor, and reared in Burlington County, New Jersey. He was for some years a building contractor in



Gayne & Durbett





Philadelphia. In 1837, he removed to New Lisbon, New Jersey, where for ten years he was engaged as a miller. He then removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he was placed in charge of the Mechanical Zinc Works, which he successfully managed for six years. In 1853, at the solicitation of Gilbert Wetherall, he went to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he built the Lehigh Zinc Works, and became the superintendent, serving in that capacity for ten years. He afterward became financially interested in the establishment of the Bartlett Zinc Works, at Bergen Point, New Jersey, which he superintended for several years, and with which he maintained a financial and advisory relation until his death in 1896. His wife, the mother of E. O. Bartlett, was a native of Burlington County, New Jersey, and was educated at Westtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Of their nine children, Eayre Oliphant, was the oldest. His education was acquired in the common schools in the home neighborhood, and in an academy, at Westtown, near Westchester, Pennsylvania. His studies were ended when he was about sixteen years of age, and he became an employe in the zinc works, superintended by his father, under whose instruction he mastered all the details of manufacturing as then practiced, besides having the great advantage of participation in all the experimentation practiced by the elder Bartlett, and cultivating, in a large measure unconsciously, those habits of observation and investigation, which in after years gave him distinction as one of the most successful and useful inventors of his day. He left the parent establishment to enter the Keystone Zinc Works in Blair County, Pennsylvania, as superintendent, a position which he occupied for some years. In 1870, he removed to Birmingham, New Jersey, where for six years he managed a gristmill. In the fall of 1876, he located permanently in Joplin, and engaged in lead and zinc smelting, a large part of his effort being directed to perfecting the process of utilizing the waste fumes from the lead furnaces, and converting them into the most enduring pigment known. This process, known as the Bartlett & Lewis Process, is that employed in the works of the Picher Lead Company, at Joplin, Missouri, of which Mr. Bartlett has been the general manager for many years, and to whose successful perseverance and inventive genius the works owe much of their reputation. The method pursued is

the collection of the fumes from the many "Scotch-eyes" in the smelting department; their conveyance by pipes to a condensing apparatus, the subsequent elimination of all foreign substances, and consequent production of absolutely pure white lead, ready for shipment and use. For marine use, particularly in work upon the hull and outside cabin work of ocean-going vessels, it is superior to any other pigment known, being the only one not seriously affected by salt water. The plant of the Picher Lead Company is the only one of its kind in the United States, and the only similar establishments are those at Bristol, England. The Bartlett & Lewis process has been eagerly sought by other manufacturers, and Mr. Bartlett has been frequently approached with a view to the command of his services elsewhere, but his entire interest continues with the establishment which witnessed his incessant labor, and where he won the fame which rewarded his industry and inventive genius. He is also interested in many other industrial enterprises. He is the president of the Cottonwood Hollow Mining Company, the Monarch Mining Company, the Bingo Mining Company, the Joplin Prospecting Company, and the Muncie Mining Company; vice president of the Jersey Land and Mining Company; a director of the Western Patent Company, of Colorado, and of the Miners' Bank of Joplin. He has ever been warmly interested in all movements looking toward the material and moral wellbeing of Joplin, and has contributed largely to the usefulness and success of the Joplin Business Men's Club, an organization whose membership includes a large majority of the most active and influential citizens of the place, drawn together to advance business and social interests, and whose influence has extended throughout the entire mining district; of this body he has been president. His interest in educational affairs has been active, and at an important period he was elected by unanimous vote to the presidency of the Joplin Board of Education. Mr. Bartlett, was, in Civil War times, a staunch Union man, and served as an emergency man in the Battle of Antietam. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion was reared an orthodox Quaker. He holds membership in the Masonic order. He was married March 13, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth A. Lippincott, of Mt. Holly, New Jersey. Of this union were born three children. Mary

and Sallie were twins. Mary is wife of Dr. Frank Speer, superintendent of a hospital in North Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; they have one child, Myra Ryland. Sallie is the wife of Jerome B. Grigg, an attorney, of Mt. Holly, New Jersey; they have four children, Elizabeth, aged 13 years; John, aged 11 years; Hayre, aged 8 years, and J. B., aged 3 years. The youngest daughter, Anna Bell, married W. P. Cleveland, of Joplin, formerly of the State of New York; they have no children. Well past the meridian of life, Mr. Bartlett is as intensely active as when he was laying the foundations of his eminently useful and successful career, and gives earnest personal attention to all concerns entering into the vast enterprises which have grown out of a science which he has made a life study. It would be impossible to attempt to measure the property values which have come out of the affairs in which he has borne a leading part, or to number the army of men, in various walks of life, who have been advantaged thereby. But his life has been largely and widely useful, and he is to be accounted among those who are benefactors of humanity.

**Barton, Abraham P.,** is a native of the State of Missouri, born in Platte County, and reared in Audrain County. His parents were both Kentuckians by birth. His father, Levi Barton, Esq., now residing in Howard County, Missouri, is of Scotch origin. His mother, now deceased, was of German and English families. She was a daughter of Abraham Pool, a pioneer to the State of Missouri from Tennessee. The subject of this sketch is the first born son of Levi and Malinda C. Barton, who reared a family of eleven children, their married life extending over a period of more than fifty-six years, the decease of the noble mother in April, 1900, being the first death by sickness in the immediate family in all the fifty-six years. Abraham's early life was passed in the hardy and sinew-developing pursuits of a farm life. Until his nineteenth year he had only the advantages of a few American Tract Society books, and about three months in the year attendance at school in the old log school-house one and a half miles from his home. At the age of nineteen years he left the paternal roof, never having studied English grammar, with a resolute determination to become educated, although he had not a dollar to begin on. With indomitable energy and unwaver-

ing purpose, he fought his way through the State University, asking no one for any assistance, except an opportunity to work and earn what he received. In 1873, he was graduated from the Missouri State University, with two diplomas, having taken the normal along with the regular collegiate course. Five years later he was awarded the master's degree. After graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Mexico, Missouri, where he began the practice of his chosen profession. Afterward he was engaged in school work for some years, becoming prominent in his State as a teacher, principal and lecturer. In 1874 he was married to Miss C. Josephine Wigginton, of Audrain County, Missouri. In 1882 he with his family located permanently in Kansas City, Missouri, where they now reside. There, on the 9th day of May, 1882, he opened an office for the practice of law. He continued the pursuit of the legal profession until in 1896, when he finally withdrew from active practice, his publishing and journalistic work, begun in 1894, having grown to such proportions as to require his entire time and attention. In 1894 he, with the assistance of his wife, began the publication of "The Life," a weekly metaphysical journal, which now circulates in every civilized country on earth. Mr. Barton has written and published several books of a metaphysical and critical character. Among them are "The Bible, an Historical and Critical Study"; "The A B C of Truth, being Twenty-six Basic Lessons in the Science of Life"; "The Bible and Eternal Punishment, Proving from the Original Languages that the Bible does not Teach the Doctrine"; "Faith's Fruition"; and "Why Are We Here, or the Meaning and Purpose of This Incarnation." Mr. Barton is a logician, linguist and mathematician in his intellectual bent, a clear, forcible and ready writer and speaker. He lectures extensively upon the topics appertaining to the New Thought, and is a successful teacher along those lines of philosophy. In religion Mr. Barton is a fearless, progressive truth-seeker, acknowledging no limitations of creed or dogma and refusing personal leaders. To Mr. and Mrs. Barton four children have been born: Vivien Ethel, Homer Raphael, Mabel Italia and Ralph Waldo Emerson, all living, except Mabel. Mr. Barton loves his work as journalist, publisher and lecturer, and believes he has only begun a career of great usefulness.





I am yours very sincerely  
A.P. Barton.



**Barton County.**—A county in the southwestern part of the State, 120 miles south of Kansas City. It is bounded on the north by Vernon County, on the east by Cedar and Dade Counties, on the south by Jasper County, and on the west by the State of Kansas. It has an area of 612 square miles, four-fifths of which is elevated prairie, sufficiently undulating for drainage, and not too broken for convenient cultivation. The soil is a dark sandy loam, rich and productive, producing the cereals, grasses and fruits bountifully. The prairie is dotted with groves of the native woods, hickory, oak, lind, walnut, locust and sycamore. Extending through the county, east and west, a few miles north of Lamar, is the Ozark Divide, which sends the water courses on the one side toward the Missouri River, and those on the other side toward White River. In the northeast is Horse Creek; in the north, Little Drywood, with the forks of Big Drywood in the northwest. Coon Creek follows the east half of the southern boundary of the county. Muddy Creek, a feeder of Spring River, enters the southeast corner, and in its meanderings through the south half of the county, traverses a distance of thirty-five miles to find its leaving point in the southwest. West Fork and Pettis Creek are in the central south. The bottom lands bordering these streams contain a great depth of rich alluvial soil which is wonderfully productive. The climate is salubrious, peculiarly adapted to stock-raising, and young cattle and hogs have run at large in the valleys throughout the winter. Coal underlies the greater part of the county, and large mines are profitably worked at various places. Limestone and sandstone of superior quality is quarried in places; the latter is found in various shades of color, and has been used in the new Barton County courthouse, the Gulf Railway buildings in Springfield, in churches in Joplin, and in other important edifices. The principal towns are Lamar, the county seat; Golden City, Minden Mines, and Liberal. Railways traversing the county are the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf. In 1898 the principal surplus products were: Wheat, 12,292 bushels; corn, 10,576 bushels; oats, 30,954 bushels; flax, 64,856 bushels; hay, 34,317,400 pounds; flour 205,456 pounds; ship stuff, 252,000 pounds; grass seed, 435,940 pounds; poultry 329,943 pounds; eggs, 35,-

640 dozen; small fruits, 13,686 crates; cattle 9,196 head; hogs, 23,900 head; horses and mules, 1,341 head; sheep, 1,740 head; hides, 47,899 pounds; lumber and logs, 74,200 feet; coal, 13,022 tons.

Barton County was created December 12, 1855, and was named in honor of David Barton, one of the first two United States Senators from Missouri. Its territory was taken from Jasper County, and this was accomplished mainly through the effort of George E. Ward. The temporary seat of justice was at his house on the site of the present city of Lamar, which was chosen as the permanent seat the same year. Allen Petty was county seat commissioner and building commissioner; Mr. Fisher was associated with him in the former capacity. In 1858 a temporary frame courthouse was erected, and in 1860 it was replaced with a brick building which was burned during the war. In 1868, a frame courthouse was built on the west side of the square, at a cost of over \$5,000. In 1889 was completed a spacious and handsome edifice, of pressed brick and Barton County stone, costing \$32,500, standing in the center of the public square. Wrongdoers were sent into neighboring counties, mostly to Vernon, for confinement, until 1871, when a brick jail was erected at a cost of \$7,600. The appointed county judges, at the organization of the county, were William H. Brown, James Guest and J. G. Hutton. Joseph H. Brown was sheriff, Branch T. Morgan was county and circuit clerk, and George E. Ward was treasurer. In 1866 William H. Grier, Elijah Buffington and John Main were elected county judges; Emery Q. Condict, county clerk; W. A. Norris, sheriff; C. R. Logan, treasurer; William B. Smedley, probate judge; and L. M. Timmonds, circuit clerk. The first session of the circuit court was held at the house of George E. Ward, Judge John R. Chenault presiding. There were no courts after 1861 until 1866, when Judge John C. Price presided with Branch T. Morgan as clerk, the session being held in open air, all public buildings having been destroyed by Quantrell's Band. The public records had been thrown into a well by a citizen; they were afterward recovered, but were so damaged that transcription was necessary. The only legal execution was that of Amos Avery, for the murder of James A. Miles, in 1892; both were strangers passing through the county. Little is known of the history of



the pioneers. The name remains of one Gil Roup, who pursued the Indians in the neighborhood with relentless and deadly hatred. He left the country with his family to go to California, and the entire party were slain by the race which he had persecuted. The earliest residents of the county known, are those already named in connection with its organization. George E. Ward built a corn and saw mill, and sold goods in a log house, on the site of Lamar, in 1852. The early postoffices were: Lamar, J. C. Parry, postmaster; Drywood, Morris C. Baker, postmaster; and Coon Creek, Robert Stanley, postmaster. A weekly mail was brought on horseback from Independence, by way of Papinsville. William Seals taught the first school, in 1854, two miles south of Lamar. Little attention was paid to education, and the few schools existing were closed during the war. The first school afterward was at Lamar, in 1866, taught by Reeson Bovard. Between 1866 and 1869, schools were established at five other points in the county. About 1866, W. H. Avery became county commissioner of schools. In 1898 there were in the county 102 schools, 147 teachers, and 5,988 pupils; the permanent school fund was \$77,708.10.

The first religious services were held in the old courthouse at Lamar, when a sermon was read by a layman, there being no minister in the place. The First Baptist Church of Lamar erected a house of worship in 1870, the first edifice for religious purposes. All the leading denominations are now represented by prosperous societies at various points. The town of Liberal was incorporated in 1881, by a colony of Spiritualists, who maintain a school, Sunday school, normal school and business institute, occupying buildings erected at a cost of nearly \$6,000. The first paper was the "Universe," published at Lamar, by Grier & Farmer; the year of its institution is uncertain, but it was prior to the war. The county was sparsely populated during the war, and occupies small place in the history of that time. In 1861, Major Randall recruited a company which entered the Confederate service under General Rains. Captain I. N. DeLong organized a company of Union Home Guards, which served but a short time, its members soon entering permanent regiments. Many raids were made through the county, and there was much pillaging and destruction of property, and occasional murders. The real develop-

ment of the county dates from the establishment of its mining interests, which followed the completion of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, in 1880. The Missouri Pacific Railway was completed the following year. In 1871 the Barton County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was incorporated and through its annual exhibitions has accomplished much for improvement in agricultural concerns. All material interests are in healthful condition, and the county ranks high in all that makes a prosperous and orderly community. In 1900 the population was 18,253.

**Barton, David**, first United States Senator from Missouri, and otherwise prominent in the early political history of the State, was born December 14, 1783, in Tennessee. He was descended from Scotch ancestry. His grandfather was Joshua Barton, whose parents settled in Maryland in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and his father was Isaac Barton, a prominent Baptist clergyman of the early days. David Barton graduated from Greenville College, Tennessee, and then entered the law office of Judge Anderson, a distinguished jurist of that State, from whom he received the training which aided in making him one of the ablest lawyers of his day. In 1800, David Barton and his two brothers, Isaac and Joshua, all lawyers, came to Missouri, David settling in St. Charles, and his brothers in St. Louis. Isaac Barton soon returned to his native State. Joshua became United States District Attorney in St. Louis, and was killed in a duel with Thomas C. Reector, on Bloody Island, in 1823. (See "Dueling.") David Barton was deeply affected by this tragedy and sharply criticised the actors in the affair. When he first settled at St. Charles there was little law business to be done there and for a time he taught school. On the breaking out of the War of 1812, he entered the United States Army, and at the close of his military service, he established himself in the practice of his profession at St. Louis. He became Attorney General of the Territory of Missouri in 1813, upon its territorial organization under its present name, and held the office for two years, when he was elected to the St. Louis circuit bench. In 1818, the Territorial Legislature then meeting in St. Louis, he became Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1820, in the same city, he was



*Yours with esteem & affection*  
*L. J. Barton*





chosen president of the first Constitutional Convention without opposition, and it was his hand that wrote the constitution adopted by that body, which was displaced by the Drake Constitution in 1866. In the first State Legislature, in 1821, he was chosen United States Senator by acclamation. In the same session, after a contest continuing for three days, Thomas H. Benton was elected by the vote of a sick man, Daniel Ralls, who was brought into the chamber on a litter at the instigation of Barton, a friend of Benton. Senator Barton was for ten years a member of that august body in which his colleague, Senator Benton, served for thirty years. Their relationship toward each other was peculiarly interesting, and toward the last, when they had become somewhat unfriendly, there were incidents approaching the dramatic. In politics David Barton was a Whig, while Benton was a Jackson Democrat. In the congressional session of 1829-30, the debate occurred upon the famous Foote resolution, in which Daniel Webster delivered his "Reply to Hayne," which became a classic in American literature. The Foote resolution looked to limiting the sale of public lands to those then on the market, and abolishing the office of Surveyor General. "There were giants in those days." Andrew Jackson was president, John C. Calhoun was vice president, presiding over the Senate, upon whose floor met in mighty contest Daniel Webster, David Barton, Thomas H. Benton, and many other bright intellectual lights. The debate upon the resolution drifted into personalities, and touched upon the Virginia resolutions, the Hartford convention, the slavery question, the Constitution, and the compact of the Union. During its progress, February 9, 1830, Senator Barton began his powerful and scathing arraignment and execration of his colleague, Senator Benton, in a speech of four hours, which critics have pronounced equal to Webster's reply to Hayne. This great speech appears in Gale and Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress, Volume 6, Part I, pages 146-159. It bristles with repartee, sarcasm and humor, abounds in constitutional law and historical reference, is adorned with rhetorical gems, and glows with oratorical fire and forensic power. It is curious to note the resentment of Senator Benton, as evidenced in the fact that in his "Thirty Years' View," he makes no mention of Senator Barton except in

records of votes. It is mainly for this reason that Senator Barton has remained comparatively unknown, while the personality of Senator Benton stands out conspicuously. After leaving the Senate, Barton was State Senator from St. Louis, and afterward circuit judge at Boonville, Missouri. He was small in stature, vivacious in temperament, and kind and charitable to a fault. His hair was almost black, with a brownish shade, his eyes were brown or hazel, and his nose was slightly Roman. He was never married. R. M. Barton, now judge of the Superior Court of Tennessee, is a great-nephew, and Levi Barton, of Howard County, Missouri, is a second cousin. David Barton died at Boonville, Missouri, September 22, 1837. He was there buried, in the old town cemetery, and a gray stone monument was erected over his grave by his admiring neighbors. Upon this was briefly outlined his distinguished career, and an estimate of the man, the expression of hearts filled with loving appreciation: "A profound jurist, an honest and able statesman, a just and benevolent man." The remains were afterward removed to the new cemetery, and over them was erected a fine marble shaft. The old monument was placed in the university campus at Columbia, by the side of that of Thomas Jefferson, and its unveiling took place in June, 1890, in the presence of thousands of people. Among the speakers upon that occasion was the venerable editor and benefactor of the best of the institutions of Missouri, Colonel William F. Switzler, to whom more than to any other is due the credit of bringing out of oblivion David Barton, and giving him his proper place in public sight. David Barton had been called "a forgotten statesman," because his modesty and unselfish affection for his adopted State permitted others to reap where he had sown, and to win the applause which rightfully belonged to him. The statement of these facts, and appreciative recognition of the merit, talent and distinguished services of one of the greatest statesmen of Missouri, was eloquently expressed by Colonel Switzler. In the chamber of the House of Representatives in Jefferson City is a fine life-size oil portrait of Senator Barton, painted by C. Josephine Barton, of Kansas City, by whose husband, A. P. Barton, a relative of Senator Barton, it was presented to the State. It is copied from an old oil portrait owned by Judge R. M. Barton, of Chatta-

nooga, Tennessee, and was painted in 1822 by a French artist.

**Barton, Joseph**, lawyer, was born in Audrain County, Missouri, January 15, 1859, son of Levi and Malinda C. (Pool) Barton. His father, who is a farmer, is one of the pioneers of Missouri, and at the present time (1900) is still living in Howard County, being now in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The Barton family furnished early settlers in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, several members of which were distinguished by great abilities, and valuable public services, notably David Barton, United States Senator from Missouri, and author of the first constitution of the State, and Joshua Barton, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his day. John Barton, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Kentucky in early times to Missouri, and settled in Boone County, where he lived to the day of his death. His father, Levi, moved from Platte to Audrain County where he lived for thirty years, and then moved to Howard County. Joseph Barton was raised on the farm, educated in the common schools and at the State University, from which he took the degree of bachelor of laws in 1886, his thesis at graduation being awarded the prize in a class contest as the most scholarly discussion of a mooted legal proposition. After leaving the university he established his home in Dawn, Livingston County, and in 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of that county. During his term of office he removed from Dawn and made his permanent home in Chillicothe. He discharged his duties as prosecuting attorney with signal ability and success. In 1893, at the end of his term as prosecutor, he was appointed city counselor, and in 1900 was appointed again to that office. As the legal adviser of his city he has made a splendid record. He has been a member of the Democratic party all his life, has served on the various committees of the party ever since he settled in Chillicothe, and was never known to commit an act of disloyalty toward party platform or party nominees. He is a man of high character and ability. Mr. Barton was married, December 6, 1881, to Linda E. Williams, of Utica, Missouri. They have five children living.

**Barton, Joshua**, was born in Tennessee, son of Rev. Isaac Barton and brother of

David Barton, one of the first United States Senators elected from Missouri. He came west soon after his elder brother settled in St. Louis, and read law there under the preceptorship of Rufus Easton. After his admission to the bar he was associated with Honorable Edward Bates in practice until the State Government of Missouri was organized, when he was made Secretary of State. This office he resigned to accept the appointment of United States district attorney for Missouri, a position which he held until his tragic death, which occurred on the 28th of June, 1823. On that date he was killed in a duel fought with Thomas C. Rector on Bloody Island.

**Barton, C. Josephine Wigginton**, metaphysical writer and artist, was born not far from Columbia, in Boone County, Missouri. Her father, Rev. W. R. Wigginton, is of Virginia nativity; her mother, whose maiden name was O. H. Daniel, was born in Kentucky. Mrs. Barton is the fourth of eleven children. Hickman J. Wigginton, of the firm of Wigginton & Conger of the "Linneus Bulletin," is her brother. He is Chairman of the Linn County Democratic Central Committee, which position he has held since 1888. He has also been secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Second District since 1890, and is a member of the Senatorial Committee of the district in which he lives. Mr. Wigginton is an eloquent orator and able man. On the grandmother's side Mrs. Barton's family tree extends back to the Norman grandfather, who was first cousin to George II. The genealogy traces backward thus: "Wigginton, Redd, Bullett, Norman, Whyte. (William Redd, the foremost lawyer in his State, was Mrs. Barton's great-uncle. J. A. Broadbush, of Louisville, Kentucky, was a cousin of Mrs. Barton's mother.) At an early age Mrs. Barton evinced the highest natural talent for art. To make original sketches was her delight. At school she was often reprimanded for spending the precious time that should have been given, as the pedagogue believed, to the more important work of "ciphering" and studying the sciences. Endowed by nature with finely balanced mental powers and a perfect physical organism, she early gave promise of a splendid career. She graduated with honors from Stephens College, and the year following found her conducting the art school at Mount



Yours in the Spirit  
of Truth and Love,  
Josephine Barton.





Pleasant College. In 1874 she was married to Abraham P. Barton, and was for seven years engaged with him in educational work, teaching the higher branches. They removed to Kansas City in 1882, where, for fourteen years she conducted one of the finest and most successful art studios in the interior of the United States. Here she distinguished herself in portrait and figure painting, taking her models from nature and from her own ideals. She holds several valuable medals. Her last important picture was a full length portrait of Jesus from her own ideal standard. It was painted for Mr. Morden of Chicago, and was on exhibition at the World's Fair in 1893. Mrs. Barton is, by nature, a student of metaphysics, delighting in the mathematics and order of Perfect Being. She invited her husband to take up, with her, that branch known as mental science, because she saw in it a vast field for usefulness. They entered the work as publishers, journalists and teachers. Mrs. Barton is editor of "Holidy Extra," a new era magazine, and also one of the editors of "The Life," and author of several metaphysical books. "Evangel Ahvallah," "The White Spectrum," "Healing Thoughts" and "The Mother of the Living," are from her pen. She is a forcible writer and an efficient teacher. She says: "Happy is the one who has found his true office in Being." She is the mother of four children, Vivien Ethel, Homer Raphael, Mabel Italia and Ralph Waldo Emerson Barton.

**Barton, Levi,** was born October 17, 1817, in Warren County, Kentucky. His father was John Barton, son of Joshua Barton, also of Kentucky. Levi Barton's grandfather, Joshua Barton, was one of three brothers who came to this country before the days of the Revolutionary War, either from England or from Germany, perhaps from the latter country, as they appear to have been German. One of these three brothers settled in Massachusetts, one in Virginia, and one in Kentucky. One was the father of Senator David Barton, who, with Thomas H. Benton, was the first United States Senator sent from Missouri, and the brother settling in Massachusetts was an ancestor of Clara Barton of Red Cross fame. Levi Barton's mother's maiden name was Mary Blankenship. Her father, an Englishman by birth, came to this country during the days of the Colonies, and was in his eighteenth

year when the War of the Revolution began. He had two older brothers fighting on the side of the colonists, and tried himself to enlist with them, but was prevented on account of his youth. During the dark days of the Revolution the report came that two brothers, who were then in the Revolutionary Army in Virginia, were starving. On hearing this report, their father, being Mr. Barton's maternal grandfather, filled a knapsack with provisions, went on foot through the wilderness, gained admission to the ranks during an engagement, went to the front where his two sons were in line of battle, took the musket of each son in turn and fought in his place while he ate.

Levi Barton's mother died in Kentucky about 1830. His father died in Missouri, and was buried in Boone County about ten miles from Columbia. When Levi Barton's mother died he was a small boy. He was taken to live with his maternal grandfather, but soon ran away from home, walking up the old Louisville and Nashville pike to Louisville, Kentucky, on his way crossing Green River in a canoe which he found tied to the bank. He readily secured employment in Louisville, later clerked in a store in Caneyville, and was never idle. While yet in his teens, his employer placed him in charge of a flatboat, and he made regular trips down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, carrying such freight as fresh and cured meats, tobacco, grain and venison in large quantities. Frequently on such trips his sales amounted to over \$6,000, which money, if not largely invested by Mr. Barton for his employer in merchandise, would be brought back on his person.

When about eighteen years of age he came to Missouri, but soon returned to Kentucky. After about two years he came back to Missouri, locating in Boone County, near Columbia. It was here that he met and married Malinda C. Pool, daughter of Abraham Pool, September 7, 1843. He then moved to northwest Missouri, cleared land in the wilderness and built a cabin in what is now Platte County, later moved to the territory now Nodaway County, returned to Platte, but on account of prowling Indians, who stole his property, and the wolves making depredations on his young stock, he moved to Andrain County in the spring of 1846. There he purchased over four hundred acres of land from the government. He settled on Young's Creek in that county,

about twelve miles northwest of Mexico, and remained there until 1874, raising a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. In 1874 he sold his farm in Audrain County and moved to Howard County, purchasing the Phillips farm, near White's Store, where in a serene and happy old age he yet lives. Mr. Barton never went to school a day in his life. The instruction he received was such as might be gained in actual contact with life in the mountains of Kentucky, as a clerk in stores, as a blacksmith, and in his multifarious dealings as the trusted employe of a mercantile concern large for those days. In books he educated himself. The book he read most was the Bible. The standard books of his day, of a religious nature, he mastered. He was a skilled mechanic, blacksmith, gunsmith and carpenter, and a successful farmer. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and of the highest honor in all his relations of life. Though living in a border State during the Civil War, he was not molested. During that conflict his sympathies were with the South. In politics he was a Whig, and yet holds to the old doctrines of that party, but since its disorganization has always voted the Democratic ticket. In church affiliations he has been a Baptist from early manhood. He is one of the noblest of the early pioneer settlers of Missouri, who laid the foundation of this splendid Commonwealth.

**Barton, Malinda C.,** was born in Kentucky, February 28, 1824, and died in Howard County, Missouri, April 1, 1900. She was one of the noble pioneer woman who illustrated the early history of Missouri, and from whose high character the State inherited so much of which it has reason to be proud. Her father was Abraham Pool, a man of great courage and high integrity, and her mother, Malinda Pool, a woman of superior intelligence and great purity and dignity of character. They came to Missouri at an early day, raised a large family of children and became wealthy. All the schooling that Malinda C. Barton received was had in some twenty days she attended school in a primitive log schoolhouse in the neighborhood; but her lack of educational opportunities was more than made good by her reading at home. In those days the books in the pioneers' homes were few, but they were of the best—King James' Version of the Bible, "Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress," "Bax-

ter's Saint's Rest" and "Call to the Unconverted," "Judson's Travels," Dr. Watts' Hymns, Catechisms, and a few theological works, together with such treatises on history and the common English branches as were obtainable, usually constituting the list. These books she read and mastered, and with their aid became a good English scholar. Probably no other woman of her time and locality had as profound a knowledge of the text and substance of the Bible. For a long period of her life she went through its pages, with painstaking care, once a year, and in her mature life she was sought as a teacher of the book. In January, 1843, her father came with his family to Missouri and settled in Boone County, and on the 7th of September of that year she was married to Levi Barton, also from Kentucky, a man of high character and worthy of her. At first they settled in Platte County, but in 1844 removed to the wild region now called Nodaway County. After living there a year they returned to Platte County, and the following year settled in Audrain County, on Young's Creek, twelve miles northwest of Mexico. At that time the county was sparsely settled, and Mexico was a straggling village. Between 1845 and 1856 her husband purchased 440 acres of choice government land, paying for it twenty-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. It was a beautiful tract, bordered by Young's Creek, and, excepting a stretch of timber along the creek, consisted of undulating prairie. It was on this pioneer farm, which year by year grew out of its crude conditions into an abode of comfort, that Malinda Barton took up the golden thread of her life. She came to be the mother of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, born and mainly reared on this Audrain County farm, excepting the eldest, Abraham, who was born in Platte County. She lived to see all of them grown to men and women, and not one of them afflicted with a physical or mental defect. Only once in her long life was she called upon to mourn the loss of a member of her family, that of her second son, David, who, at the age of thirty-seven years, was accidentally drowned in the Missouri River, near Rochepoort, February 22, 1886. Her children living in 1900 were Abraham Pool Barton, of Kansas City, distinguished as a thinker and metaphysician; John W. Barton, of Chillicothe, Missouri, a leading educator of the State; Joseph Barton, lawyer, and Lee Barton, editor,



of Chillicothe, both of whom have become successful; James Barton, an enterprising citizen of New Mexico; Paul Monroe Barton, and Isaac Luther Barton, both successful farmers in Howard County; Mrs. Fannie C. Keen, of New Franklin, Missouri, a noble woman, who is following closely in the footsteps of her mother; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Texas, engaged in religious and philanthropic work; and Mrs. Mollie B. Mitchell, of Howard County, Missouri, who, with commendable devotion and filial loyalty, is taking care of her father's household in his declining years. The family lived in Audrain County for nearly thirty years, until 1874, when they sold their farm there and moved to the Phillips farm, in Howard County, which they had purchased, and there lived until she died, ripe in years and all womanly graces, rich in the veneration of the young and the love and esteem of the aged, and leaving behind her a name made illustrious by extraordinary nobility and dignity of character, which her friends are never weary of mentioning. In 1846 she joined the Hope-well Baptist Church, near Mexico, whose pastor at the time was Rev. William Jesse, Sr., a pioneer preacher of exalted character, and she remained an active and exemplary Christian to the day of her death. She lies buried at Rocheport, Missouri. The history of this State will chronicle no nobler life, no more exalted and forceful character. Her husband, venerable with the weight of four score and three years, was still living in 1900.

**Bartonville.**—See "Mount Sterling."

**Baskett, Cecil Morrison,** editor and proprietor of the "Mexico Intelligencer," was born in Mexico, Missouri, on Christmas day, 1874. He did not retire one night and find himself famous in newspaper circles the next morning, but started, as most Missouri boys, by attending the public schools. He began his studies at home, however, under his mother, and at nine years of age entered the Mexico public schools, progressing so rapidly that at the age of seventeen he graduated from the high school with high honor. He then continued his studies by taking a post-graduate course, in 1892-3, at the Missouri Military Academy, graduating with distinction. He next entered Central College, Fayette, Missouri, and in 1894 completed the junior work and a part of the senior course. His intention of attending higher universities

in the East was given up because of his anxiety to at once get started in his chosen profession, journalism, his desire for this work being whetted by the publication of a paper entitled "Birds' Eggs," in the "Pittsburg Dispatch," written when he was about sixteen years of age, while he was yet in the public school, and also by his editorship of papers published by Missouri Military Academy boys and Central College students. His instinct for journalism was inherited from his father, James Newton Baskett, who is to-day the foremost literary man of his State. During one of Mr. Baskett's vacations from school he accepted the local editorship of the "Mexico Ledger," remaining until school called him "to books," but in the summer of 1894, after leaving Central College, he again accepted the position on the "Ledger" as city editor. After remaining there almost two years he went to St. Louis, and was connected with the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch." From there he went to the Little Rock, Arkansas, "Tribune" as assistant editor, and in 1896 left there for a position as one of the editors of the Hot Springs "Evening News." After remaining a few months at that place he returned to Mexico to buy a half interest of S. B. Cook (now Secretary of State) in the "Mexico Intelligencer." After securing a half interest in this paper he re-established the "Daily Intelligencer," and had the distinction of being at that time the youngest editor of a weekly and daily paper in the State of Missouri. His business and literary talent was so marked that Mr. Cook soon turned almost the entire editorship and management of these papers over to him, so that the former could further his interests in the political world. In newspaper work Mr. Baskett has been very successful in many ways. He has also done work for other papers not herein mentioned. He has little sympathy with schools for journalism. He believes experience is the best teacher, with good books to read and ambition mixed with hustle that never stops.

Mr. Baskett was married to Miss Martha Kirtley, of Livingston County, Missouri, on November 15, 1898. August 4, 1900, he bought Mr. Cook's remaining interest in "The Intelligencer," and is now the sole editor and proprietor of the Mexico weekly and daily "Intelligencer." His friends expect later to hear of him prominently in the literary world apart from his journalism.

**Baskett, James Newton.**—The Basketts are from English stock, three brothers of which family settled around about Richmond, Virginia, in an early day. One branch of this family moved to Kentucky shortly after Daniel Boone and others had opened up the way, and from that part, which finally located in Nicholas County, James Newton Baskett is descended, and in this county he was born on the first day of November, 1849.

His father's name was William, and his mother was Miss Nancy Elizabeth Maffitt before her marriage, her people living in the adjoining county of Harrison. The father moved to Missouri in the fall of 1846, when the boy was seven years old, and spent the first year in Callaway County, but in the following autumn he bought a farm about eight miles west of Mexico and moved to it. Here, for seven and a half years, the boy toiled and went to rural schools, and here he passed the stormy period of "the war." In the spring of 1865, however, his parents moved into Mexico to educate their only child. For three years the boy was in such schools as the little town afforded then, and he evinced such a desire "to know" that he was sent to the State University in the autumn of 1868. During the school year of 1869-70 he was compelled to stay at home on account of the failing health of his father, who died in May of the latter year. The following fall the son again entered the university, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. Ph. in June, 1872, Dr. Daniel Reid then being president. Subsequently, in appreciation of his scientific and literary work, the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by the faculty of his *alma mater*, Dr. Jesse then being president. Mr. Baskett, however, is largely a self-educated man, having, since he left college, made himself known in the field of engineering and biology.

At first Mr. Baskett had a brief business career, and was for a few years the assistant of B. L. Locke, the well known clerk of the County Court of Andrain County. Later, in connection with the late John Gregg, recorder of deeds, he made the first set of abstract-of-title books in the county. In the spring of 1875 he was appointed deputy surveyor of his county under T. W. Carter, and two years later was elected to that office; but in the summer of 1878 he resigned, on account of ill-health brought on by exposure, and to save

himself from consumption he was compelled to move to Colorado. Here, for a short while in the spring of 1879, he was the assistant engineer of the city of Denver—practically doing all the work—until the progress of disease precluded further physical labor, and he was compelled to devote himself exclusively to recuperation. This was at the period of the Leadville excitement, and judicious investment in Denver real estate proved more remunerative than professional effort.

In outings in the mountains Mr. Baskett—always a student—became interested in the unusual and new species of plants and animals which he found about him, and began, merely for entertainment, to study them, thereby laying the foundation of his subsequent scientific attainments. At times, too, he felt a desire to express himself concerning the interesting things his studies revealed; and the casual acceptance of a letter by the "Detroit Free Press" opened at once a new career.

On account of the high altitude not agreeing with Mrs. Baskett, he was compelled to move back to a lower level, and the spring of 1882 found them again on the old home spot in Mexico, Missouri, where they have resided ever since. Mr. Baskett's health was fully restored, but fearing a relapse he did not enter into any active business.

Finally he took up his pen again, and wrote for the "Youths' Companion" and various newspaper syndicates a series of articles on natural history topics, and again he spent the summer of 1890 in the Rocky Mountains as correspondent for several papers. In the fall of that year the "Cleveland Leader" asked for a series of hunting papers, and these were duplicated and enlarged in the spring of the next year, at the request of the editor, for the "St. Louis Republic"—more than forty articles on hunting and birds appearing in the columns of that paper. These articles attracted the attention of naturalists in the East, and Mr. Baskett was solicited to become an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union, to which he was elected, and of which he is still a member. He met with them for years, and has thereby gained a secure place in scientific circles. In 1893 he was invited to deliver a paper on any ornithological topic before the World's Congress of Ornithologists, held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, and he read in person a thesis upon "Some Hints at the Kinship of Birds as Shown



James Newton Borkett





by Their Eggs," which not only attracted the attention of naturalists in this country, but was favorably reviewed by the "London Zoologist."

Shortly after this the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. determined to issue a series of home-reading books, under the editorship of Dr. Wm. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and Mr. Baskett was asked to write the initial volume—a book on birds. The "Story of the Birds" was the outcome, and when it was published the author's place as a biologist was confirmed. Dr. Cones, the veteran ornithological author; Professor Robert Ridgway, of the Smithsonian Institution; Mr. Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum, New York; Mr. Witmer Stone, of the Philadelphia Academy, and many others, wrote kindly of the work; and Dr. Cones reviewed it very appreciatively in the "Nation." Per consequence, the publishers asked the author for the "Story of the Fishes," the "Story of the Reptiles and Amphibians," and the "Story of the Mammals." The first of these three—illustrated by James Carter Beard—is now issued, with the others on the way.

Previous to the issue of the second book Mr. Baskett, through Dr. Cones, came into a correspondence with the house of Macmillan Company, one of the largest in America, and the result was that they asked him to write for them a nature book, through which there should run a slight story to hold the reader's interest. The result was "At You-All's House"; but when it was submitted the publishers rejected it as a nature book and issued it as a novel, and the author found himself inadvertently classed with the romancists of the land, and that his little volume, as a piece of fiction, was being read and praised from California to Great Britain. In truth, many Eastern and English reviewers classed the book as a prose poem. It was purely a Missouri product in character and scenery, and its literary success was such that these publishers refused to consider anything else from him till he should write them another novel.

The winter of 1898-9 was spent with his family near Mobile, Alabama, and, here beside the gulf, "As the Light Led" was written. This also was a purely Missouri story, with rural characters and scenes, but with the plot more closely connected than in the other. Of it many Eastern papers, headed by the "Outlook," have said that "what Mr. Page has done

for Virginia, Miss Murphy for Tennessee, Mr. Allen for Kentucky, Mr. Baskett is doing for Missouri," and many English critics say the whole rural West is indebted to him.

At present he is engaged upon a story, the scenes of which are laid in Hot Springs, Arkansas, but the characters are mainly Missourian, and include both some cultured city people and some familiar rural types.

Though born in Kentucky, Mr. Baskett is very proud of being a Missourian, and is trying, in his way, to do all that he can for his adopted State. He has never had any special political or military aspirations. He was for a while rather prominently connected with the Sunday school work of the State, and also with that within his own denomination, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; but he is extremely liberal in either sectarian or political proclivities. By tradition and record he is a Democrat of the conservative type.

On the 17th of February, 1874, he was married to Miss Jeannie Gordon Morrison, of Troy, Missouri. He has two children, both sons. Cecil Morrison Baskett, born December 25, 1874, is the editor and proprietor of the "Mexico Intelligencer," and Howard Gordon Baskett, born December 27, 1882, is at this time (1900) a student at the Missouri Military Academy.

**Bassora.**—See "Washington."

**Bates County.**—A county in the western part of the State, sixty miles south of Kansas City, bounded on the north by Cass County, on the east by Henry and St. Clair Counties, on the south by Vernon County, and on the west by Kansas. Its area is 874 square miles, of which about eighty-five per cent is under cultivation. The tilled land is mostly undulating prairie, a large proportion of which bears a rich loam; in places the soil is thin and poor. The county is abundantly watered. The northeastern portion is drained by Deepwater Creek, Cove Creek, Peter Creek, Elk Fork, Mingo, the Deer Creeks and Mormon Creek, all flowing into Grand River, which in its meanderings forms the northern boundary of the eastern third of the county. In the central east Stewart's Creek and Deepwater Creek flow eastwardly into Henry and St. Clair Counties. A remarkably tortuous stream enters the county somewhat south of the center of the western boundary, flowing

in a southeasterly course until it reaches a point near Papinsville, where it becomes the southern county boundary, and receives Camp Branch and Panther Creek. It rises in Kansas, where it is known as the Marais des Cygnes, meaning Marsh of the Swans, from the wild geese and ducks which habited its ponds. From midway in Bates County it is called Osage River, and with its affluents drains two-thirds of the county. From the north it receives Mulberry Creek, five miles from the Kansas line, and Miami Creek, five miles northeast of Rich Hill, both having numerous feeders. Miami Creek, rising in the extreme northwest of the county, has a length of about twenty-five miles; the most important of its tributaries are Knob Creek, Limestone Branch, Bone Creek and Mound Creek. In the southwest, Walnut Creek and Burnett's Creek flow northwardly into the Marais des Cygnes, and in the southeast Double Creek, Camp Branch and Panther Creek reach it from the north. Osage River has been navigated at times by small steamboats. In 1844 Captain William Waldo sailed the "Maid of the Osage" from Jefferson City to Harmony Mission, three miles above Papinsville, and other boats made the same trip later that year. In 1847 Captain Waldo brought the "Wave," a side wheel steamboat, to Papinsville; and in 1868 or 1869 the "Tom Stevens," a stern wheel boat, reached the same place four times. In late years small boats have not been able to ascend higher than Osceola, in St. Clair County. Along the streams are large bodies of good timber, which yield a valuable market product; the varieties include hickory, oak, elm, honey locust, ash, linden and sycamore. Coal of excellent quality underlies the county, cropping out in places; considerable quantities are mined at Rich Hill, Butler and elsewhere. A good quality of building sandstone and limestone for kiln use is found in the broken lands. Fire clay exists in quantity. Iron ore has been found, but of inferior quality and small in quantity. Railways traversing the county are the Lexington & Southern and the St. Louis & Emporia branches of the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf. The principal towns are Butler the county seat; Rich Hill, Rockville, Adrian and Hume. In 1898, according to the report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the principal products of the

county were: Wheat, 41,778 bushels; corn, 122,285 bushels; flax, 107,083 bushels; flour, 9,969,895 pounds; corn meal, 2,096,380 pounds; ship stuff, 15,766,000 pounds; grass seed, 219,140 pounds; poultry, 909,050 pounds; eggs, 413,370 dozen; butter, 93,432 pounds; cattle, 14,072 head; hogs, 67,463 head; sheep, 5,720 head; horses and mules, 1,596 head; coal, 364,254 tons; and large quantities of fruit, vegetables, farm produce and lumber.

Bates County was created January 29, 1841. Some annalists have asserted that it was named in honor of Edward Bates, of St. Louis, afterward Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. This is an error. It was named for the elder brother of Edward Bates, Frederick Bates, who was territorial secretary in 1814, and Governor of the State of Missouri in 1824-5. As created, Bates County included all the territory constituting the present counties of Bates and Vernon. February 15, 1851, the county of Vernon was created, its territory being precisely that already constituting the county of Bates. What remained to be known as Bates County, was Vernon County as now constituted. It was provided, however, in the organic act, that the new county (Vernon) was not to organize until the people residing therein should ratify it at the polls in August following. It is asserted, but not of record, that the vote was adverse to the proposed organization. However, Governor King appointed officers for the new county. The act creating Vernon County was declared unconstitutional by Judge Russell Hicks, who fined Samuel Scott one cent for assuming to discharge the duties of sheriff in the new county. Upon this decision, Bates County remained as originally constituted until February, 1855, when the present county of Vernon was legally created (February 27), the three southern tiers of townships in Cass County having previously (February 22) been added to Bates County, these two provisions giving to the latter its present dimensions. In 1841 Thomas B. Arnott of VanBuren County, Robert M. White of Johnson County, and Cornelius Davy of Jackson County, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, reported in favor of Harmony Mission. The history of this period is exceedingly meager on account of the destruction of records during the Civil War. No courthouse was built at Harmony Mission, and court sessions were held



in the mission house erected for church and school purposes. In 1847 Papinsville was made the seat of justice, and a temporary building was provided for court purposes. In 1852 the county court appropriated \$2,500 for the erection of a courthouse, and appointed Freeman Barrows building superintendent. In February, 1853, the court increased the appropriation to \$3,500, whereupon Barrows resigned and was succeeded by Abraham Redfield. The courthouse was completed in 1855, and cost \$4,200. In 1856, after the detachment of a portion of the county for the erection of the new county of Vernon, a more central point became necessary as a county seat, and W. L. Sutherland and Achilles Easley, as commissioners, designated Butler, where fifty-five acres of land were donated by John S. Wilkins, John W. Montgomery and John E. Morgan for public uses. The old courthouse property at Papinsville was sold to Philip Zeal. After removal to Butler, the court occupied a school building until 1857, when a brick courthouse was erected at a cost of \$5,000. This was destroyed by fire in 1861. In 1865 temporary buildings were erected at a cost of \$1,000. In 1868 an appropriation of \$25,000 was made by popular vote, and a new building was erected, of brick, three stories, the upper rooms being under a ninety-nine years lease to the Masons and Odd Fellows. This was at the time the handsomest public edifice in southwest Missouri, and cost about \$15,000 in excess of the county appropriation. A temporary jail was replaced with a brick structure containing cells, and rooms for the residence of the sheriff. The organic act designated as the temporary seat of justice the house of Colonel Robert Allen, at Harmony Mission, where assembled in 1841 the first county court. Judges William Proffitt, George Douglass and George Manship. Freeman Barrows was county and circuit clerk; Charles English, sheriff; and Samuel A. Sawyer, prosecuting attorney. No record of early proceedings exists. Under a general emergency act, the county and circuit courts held their sittings at Johnstown in 1864, and at Pleasant Gap in 1865. John F. Ryland was the first circuit judge, and was succeeded in later years by Judges Russell Hicks, David McGaughey, Foster P. Wright and James B. Gantt. D. A. W. Moorehouse and H. A. Thurman were early attorneys. In 1851, Judge Hicks being on the bench, Dr. Samuel Nottingham, living

on Clear Creek, now in Vernon County, was tried for uxoricide. He was defended by Waldo P. Johnson, and prosecuted by a member of the bar named Bryant. He was convicted and hung in Papinsville. In 1869 Theophilus R. Freeman was convicted of the murder of James Westbrook, and sentenced to death, but made his escape from jail six days previous to the time set for the execution. In 1869 William H. and David J. Simmons, living three miles south of Butler, were hung by a mob as horsethieves. Since that time law has been administered in a dignified and orderly manner. The county is now in the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit. The first representative from Bates County was John McHenry, a Kentuckian and a Democrat. He was defeated in election by Frederick Choton—or Chouteau—a Whig, who received the votes of a number of unnaturalized Frenchmen. Choton consented to a new election, in which McHenry was chosen. He was re-elected in 1849 and died during the session.

The first settlement of Bates County by the whites is notable as having been made by a religious society, upon invitation of the Indians then occupying the land; in almost every other instance the original occupants were unwillingly dispossessed through sharp dealing or force. About 1820 a number of Osage chiefs in Washington to transact business expressed a desire that missionaries should be sent to their people, whereupon a party of ministers and teachers, with their families, came from the East and settled at Harmony Mission (which see) in 1821. There was little immigration until 1832, when settlements were made in various parts of the county. William R. Marshall and Barton Holderman came to Mormon Creek, so named from a Mormon colony located there for a short time after the expulsion of that people from northwestern Missouri; Elisha Evans and Lindsey T. Burke located on Elk Creek; James Stewart on the creek known by his name, and about the same time Reuben Herrell settled on the Deepwater. In 1834 Mark West settled northeast of the present Rich Hill; his first wife was a daughter of Colonel James Allen, and his second a daughter of John McHenry. Samuel Scott located about the same time on the Deepwater. In 1837 William C. Requa, who had been a member of the Indian mission in Arkansas, settled north of Rich Hill, and served as physician and minister. About the

same time Judge Joseph Wix, Abraham Towner and Daniel Francis located on the Deepwater; the latter two were Mormons, and exemplary people. The first school was that at Harmony Mission, where during their stay the missionaries taught and provided homes for about four hundred Indian children. Most of these, on returning to their own people, soon forgot their teaching. The next school was on the Deepwater, taught by S. D. Cockrell. About 1840 James H. Requa taught in the Requa neighborhood. In 1842 there was a school on Elk Fork, and the next year Cynthia Tousley taught on Panther Creek. In 1844 school townships were organized; A. H. Urie taught a school on Deer Creek, some of his pupils being from the north side of Grand River. In 1852 Edgar C. Kirkpatrick taught in West Point, then a thrifty town. In 1856 Mrs. John E. Morgan taught the first school in Butler, in a building also used for church purposes. Schools were soon established in nearly all neighborhoods, but disappeared during war times. The county was practically depopulated under the operation of General Ewing's "Order No. 11," and most of the schoolhouses were destroyed. But five of the former teachers returned after peace was restored, to resume school duties; these were William Requa, R. J. Reed, A. E. Page, Mrs. Sarah Requa and Miss Josephine Bartlett. In 1866 David McGaughey became superintendent of schools, and under his administration school districts were reorganized, new schoolhouses were erected, teachers' institutes were organized, and the present educational system was substantially founded. In 1898 there were 136 public schools; 200 teachers; 10,202 pupils; and the permanent school fund was \$65,266.09. Church establishment, as well as that of schools, began with Harmony Mission, in 1821. There is no record of other religious effort until 1837, when the real immigration set in. About that time or soon afterward, "Uncle Dicky" preached occasionally on the Deepwater; he was a negro, a Presbyterian, and afterward went to Liberia under the auspices of the Colonization Society. Among the earliest assemblages was that at the house of Dr. William C. Requa, in 1837, ministered to by the Rev. Amasa Jones, of Harmony Mission; out of this grew the Old School Presbyterian Church near Dr. Requa's residence, of which he was the minister. In 1840 or 1841 a Methodist preacher named Love formed a

class on the Deepwater. In 1843 the Rev. Israel Robards, a Missionary Baptist, settled in the Camp Branch neighborhood, and until 1850 held revival meetings, at intervals, in the southern and eastern parts of the county, with marked success. During the same years, services were held in schoolhouses and cabins by two Methodist itinerants named Towner and Morris. During the following ten years, all the leading denominations established churches in various parts of the county, but practically all disappeared in 1861-2, owing to the dispersion of the people and the destruction of church buildings. The work of restoration began in 1866, and religious bodies are now numerous and prosperous. The material prosperity of the county dates from the same time. In 1866 effort was begun to secure railroad facilities, and was continued through succeeding years until 1870, when the Tebo & Neosho Railway was completed through the southeastern part of the county, and other roads followed, all liberally aided by the people. These enterprises led to the building of Rich Hill, and the development of its mining interests. In 1869 an Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized and gave a fair which attracted much attention, and led to a large immigration. The organization was afterward abandoned, but accomplished a good work, and from it has grown much of the present material prosperity of the county. In January, 1900, the county was entirely free from debt, and had \$40,000 in the treasury. In March following was submitted to vote of the people a proposition to levy a special tax of \$60,000, payable in three annual installments, this sum, in addition to the fund in the treasury, to be expended in the erection of a new courthouse, the old building having been condemned as insecure in December preceding. In 1900 the population of the county was 30,141.

**Bates, Edward**, lawyer and statesman, was born September 4, 1793, on the bank of the James River, in Goochland County, Virginia, and died in St. Louis, March 25, 1869. He was the seventh son and twelfth child of Thomas F. and Caroline M. (Woodson) Bates, and both his parents belonged to plain old Quaker families, representatives of which had lived for several generations in the lower counties of the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. His parents were married

in the year 1771 in the Quaker meeting, according to the forms of that simple-minded and virtuous people, but in 1781 Thomas F. Bates lost his membership in the Society of Friends by bearing arms at the siege of Yorktown as a volunteer private soldier under Lafayette. The father of Edward Bates died in 1805, leaving a small estate and a large family. Although left an orphan, Edward Bates suffered comparatively little from the embarrassments of poverty, as several of his brothers were prosperous men, who treated him with kindly consideration and aided him to prepare himself for the active duties of life. In his early childhood he was very well taught by his father, and afterward had the benefit of two years' instruction at the hands of his kinsman, Benjamin Bates, of Hanover, Virginia, an intelligent and scholarly man. Coming under the protection of his brother, Fleming, he was sent in the fall of 1806 to Charlotte Academy, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, where he remained three years, the intention of his brother being to fit him at that institution for Princeton College. At the end of these three years of study he met with an accident, which compelled him to return to his home, and kept him there for nearly two years. Disappointed in his hopes of obtaining a collegiate education, he sought a midshipman's warrant in the navy, in the meantime serving as youngest apprentice in the office of his brother, who was a court clerk. In the winter of 1811-12 his kinsman James Pleasants—afterward Governor of Virginia, but then a member of Congress—procured for him the much coveted appointment to the navy, but here again he met with disappointment, his mother refusing to consent to his entering the navy. She was willing that all her sons should march whenever needed to repel an invasion, but was still too good a Quaker to allow any child of hers to take up arms as a profession. Soon after renouncing his appointment to the navy his brother Frederick, who had been secretary of the Territory of Missouri from 1807 up to that time, invited him to come to St. Louis and fit himself for the profession of law, promising to see him safely through his course of study. He accepted the invitation, and was to have come west in the spring of 1813, but was delayed by his participation in the second war with Great Britain. Early in the year 1813 he joined a company of volunteers formed in Goochland County for the

purpose of aiding to repel a threatened attack of the British fleet on Norfolk, Virginia, and served, first as a private, and later as corporal and sergeant successively, until October of that year. The following spring he came to St. Louis, reaching what was then a village bearing that name on the 20th of April, 1814. Here he studied law in the office of Rufus Easton, and in the winter of 1816-17 was admitted to the bar. A couple of years later he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Northern Circuit of Missouri, and held that office until the State government was organized. He sat as a delegate in the convention which framed the first constitution of Missouri in 1820, and in the fall of that year, when the State government was organized, he was appointed first Attorney General. In 1822 he resigned the office of Attorney General and was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Missouri, and served in that body until 1824, when he was appointed by President Monroe United States attorney for the Missouri District. In 1826 he was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives, and represented Missouri in that body during the sessions of the Twentieth Congress. He was again a candidate for Congress in 1828, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, and served for four years as a member of that body, and from 1834 to 1836 he was a member of the State House of Representatives. Thereafter, until 1853, he devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, in which he gained great prominence, taking rank among the leading members of the Western bar. He was elected judge of the Land Court of St. Louis County in 1853, and served in that capacity for three years thereafter, returning then to the practice of law, in which he was engaged until appointed Attorney General of the United States in 1861. Meantime he had been an active spirit in promoting movements designed to further the improvement and development of the Western States, and in 1847 acted as president of the River and Harbor Improvement Convention, which sat in Chicago. He had also become a conspicuous figure in national politics, acting with the Whig party, and in 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore and confirmed by the Senate Secretary of War. This appointment he declined for personal and domestic reasons. Fillmore then offered him



any office within his gift, but for the same reasons he declined to enter public life in any capacity. He presided over the deliberations of the Whig National Convention, which sat in Baltimore in 1856, and in 1858 was complimented with the degree of doctor of laws by Harvard University, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. One of the greatest services which he rendered to the State of Missouri, and particularly to the city of St. Louis, was that of securing legislative action which confirmed to the city of St. Louis the title to certain real estate, which later became exceedingly valuable. He defended these titles as a lawyer, and thereby secured to the city for educational purposes property which for many years kept its public schools in better financial condition than any others in the country. When the question of the repeal of the "Missouri compromise" became one of the burning issues of American politics, Mr. Bates earnestly opposed the repeal, and thus became identified with the Free Labor Party in Missouri, opposing with them the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Although a slaveholder, he was a Free-Soiler, and gradually became more and more prominent as an anti-slavery man, until in 1859 he was looked upon by his friends in Missouri, and by many of the leading members of the Republican party throughout the country, as that party's most available candidate for the presidency of the United States at the election to be held in 1860. When the convention met in Chicago to name the Republican candidate he was placed in nomination for the highest office within the gift of the American people, and received forty-eight votes on the first ballot. Lincoln was, however, nominated and afterward elected, but recognizing the distinguished Missourian who had been one of his chief competitors as a broad-minded statesman, he invited him to become a member of his cabinet, offering him the second choice of positions, the first choice going to Mr. Seward. Mr. Bates chose the attorney-generalship, and was appointed to that office, discharging its duties with signal ability during the war period, and serving in that capacity until 1864, when he resigned. It was he who originated the idea of turning the Eads dredgeboats into gunboats, and thus set on foot the movement which resulted in the formation of the inland fleet, without which the South could hardly

have been conquered. After his retirement from the attorney-generalship he lived in St. Louis until his death, and while suffering from a long and painful illness wrote several papers on the reconstruction of the Southern States, which constitute an able exposition of the opinions of conservative Republicans of that time. While, as above indicated, Mr. Bates attained incidentally to some national repute and prominence, he was nevertheless essentially a local, rather than a national figure; and nine-tenths of his public work was for the people of Missouri and St. Louis. For fully fifty years he was prominent in Missouri politics. He was one of the framers of the State constitution, and was afterward largely instrumental in shaping its fundamental and permanent laws. He was for many years the leader of the Whig party in Missouri, receiving its complimentary caucus nomination for United States Senator. The Whigs were always in a minority in Missouri, but Mr. Bates' moderate opinions and conciliatory methods enabled him to attract support from moderate men of the other side, and to exert an influence over State affairs out of proportion to the strength of his party. He married, in 1823, Julia D. Coalter, one of the five daughters of David Coalter, of South Carolina. It is worthy of mention in this connection that these five sisters all married men of marked distinction. One became the wife of Hamilton R. Gamble, afterward Governor of Missouri; another was the wife of United States Senator W. C. Preston, of South Carolina; another was the wife of Chancellor Harper, one of the most distinguished of South Carolina jurists, and another the wife of Dr. Means, of South Carolina, an able practitioner of medicine. The children of Edward Bates who attained maturity were: Barton, Nancy, Julian, Fleming, Richard, Matilda, John Coalter and Charles Woodson Bates. BARTON BATES, lawyer and jurist, eldest of the sons of Edward Bates, was born February 29, 1824, in St. Louis, and died on his farm in St. Charles County, December 29, 1891. After obtaining a classical education at St. Charles College he studied law in St. Louis under the preceptorship of Governor Hamilton R. Gamble and his father, then practicing in partnership under the firm name of Gamble & Bates. After his admission to the bar he practiced in St. Louis, and attained a high rank at the bar. He was also a finan-

cier of very superior ability and accumulated a handsome fortune in lead-mining and railroad enterprises, and in operations in city realty. He was president of the old North Missouri (now the Wabash Western) Railroad Company, and was conspicuously identified with the early railroad development in Missouri. When Hamilton R. Gamble, his old law preceptor, was Governor of Missouri, he appointed him a judge of the Supreme Court of the State to fill a vacancy, and he was subsequently elected to the same position for a full term. He served with distinction on the bench and was recognized as a capable and conscientious jurist. After his retirement from the Supreme Court judgeship he did not resume the practice of law, but devoted his time and attention to the care of his estate, and to various financial enterprises, among these being the building of the Eads Bridge, of which he was one of the projectors. Afterward, retiring to his farm in St. Charles County, he lived there quietly until his death.

JOHN C. BATES, another of the sons of Edward Bates, was born in St. Louis, August 26, 1842. After receiving a thorough education in the city schools of St. Louis he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Eleventh United States Infantry Regiment when he was nineteen years of age, his commission bearing date of May 14, 1861. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac thereafter until April, 1863, commanding a company at the battles of Gaines' Mill, Malvern, Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. From December, 1862, to April, 1863, he served as adjutant of his regiment, and was then appointed aid-de-camp to the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac, serving in that capacity until the army was disbanded in 1865. During the closing months of the war he was on duty as chief commissary of musters of the Army of the Potomac, and as such mustered fully fifty thousand men out of the service. While serving as an aid-de-camp he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Petersburg, and in the operations which resulted in the surrender of General Lee's army. For his services during the war he was breveted successively major and lieutenant colonel. Since the war he has served in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Mis-

souri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico, except during one year, when he was in Washington as president of the tactical board of the army. He was second in command of the escort sent with the first surveying party west from the Missouri River to locate the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1871, and in 1882 was selected by General Phil Sheridan to organize the division rifle competition of the army. In 1884, while in command of four troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry, he captured about eight hundred Creek Indians, who had made war on the recognized Creek government and defied the United States authorities. For this service he was commended by General John Pope, the department commander. In 1892 he was on duty with the National Guard of the State of New York in their camp at Peekskill, and in 1893 served as a member of the board on magazine small arms, which adopted the present rifle and carbine. In 1894 he was sent in command of fourteen companies of infantry and four troops of cavalry to quell riots at Butte City, Montana, during the railroad strike of that year. In 1897 he was appointed president of the board to prepare firing regulations for the army. He was made a brigadier general in the regular army after the breaking out of the Cuban war, in May of 1898.

**Bates, Frederick**, second Governor of the State of Missouri and Acting Governor of the Territory of Louisiana in 1807, was born in Belmont, Goochland County, Virginia, June 23, 1777. His parents were Quakers and very worthy people, but their means were limited, and the son had not the advantages of a liberal education. He was, however, endowed with very superior natural abilities and developed into a practical and able man of affairs very early in life. When he was twenty years old he went to Detroit, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and served, for a time, also as postmaster at that place. While in Detroit he acquired a knowledge of the French language and a familiarity with the customs and habits of the French settlers in that region, which were subsequently of great value to him in his intercourse with the Missouri pioneers. In 1805 President Jefferson appointed him first United States judge for the Territory of Michigan, but a year later he removed to St. Louis. Here he became at

once prominent in public life and also as a business man. He was appointed Secretary of the Louisiana Territory during the administration of General James Wilkinson as Governor, and was Acting Governor much of the time during Wilkinson's absences from St. Louis. He also occupied judicial and legislative positions and exercised great influence in the conduct of public affairs during the formative period of Missouri's history as Territory and State. He was also author of the first book published in St. Louis, a compilation of the laws of the Territory of Louisiana, published in 1808. At the second election after the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State, he was chosen Governor, succeeding Alexander McNair, the first incumbent of that office. He died in office, August 4, 1825, after serving about a year as chief executive of the new State. He had great force of character and left a marked impress upon the early history of Missouri and the city of St. Louis. His wife was Nancy Ball before her marriage, and she was a daughter of Colonel John S. Ball, of St. Louis County. They were married in 1819, and the Bates homestead was established in Bonhomme Township.

**Bates, Lucius Lee**, farmer and legislator, was born March 18, 1821, at Thornhill, St. Louis County, Missouri, son of Honorable Frederick and Nancy (Ball) Bates. He passed his entire life in Bonhomme Township, St. Louis County; at Thornhill, his birthplace and the parental home, until 1859, and thereafter at Belmont, not far distant. In boyhood he attended the school taught by Mr. Shepard, in St. Louis, where he was most thoroughly grounded in the rudimentary branches of an English education. This was followed by careful instruction, particularly in languages and the higher mathematics, under a tutor, in the home of his paternal uncle, Edward Bates, who soon rose to eminence, and subsequently became Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. He finished his classical and literary studies at St. Charles College, afterward devoting himself assiduously to reading law under the careful tutelage of the talented uncle who had previously aided him so greatly in acquiring an education. Notwithstanding all this careful and thorough preparation, he made no effort to enter upon the practice of the profession for which he was

so well fitted, preferring to cultivate the farm upon which he lived. In this he continued during his life, until the later years, when he rented the property, not ceasing, however, to make it his home. During the session of 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the Legislature from St. Louis County, and, while a member of that body, his own was the only vote cast against the proposition to make the judges of the Supreme Court elective officers. He had no liking for politics, and declined further public service in that or any other official capacity. In politics he was a Whig, so long as the Whig party had an existence; after its dissolution he became a Democrat, and was identified with that party until his death. Always strictly moral and upright in his conduct, and reverent in regard to religion, he did not connect himself with any religious body until a year before his death, when he united with the Bonhomme Presbyterian Church, his predilections and sympathies having been with that denomination for many years. Soon after his admission to the church he was elected elder, but declined to serve, on account of his advanced age and failing health. In early manhood he became a Freemason, but soon ceased to affiliate with the order. Mr. Bates was married, November 28, 1854, to Miss Conway, daughter of Samuel Conway, of Bonhomme Township, St. Louis County. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Conway, was a Virginian by birth, and in early days came from Kentucky to Missouri. He was engaged in various battles with the Indians, in one of which he was scalped and left for dead, but was rescued, and lived for years afterward. To Mr. and Mrs. Bates were born two children, both of whom are now living. Dr. Conway Bates, a practicing physician, of Clayton, Missouri, and Miss Lucia Lee Bates. Mr. Bates died October 24, 1898, at his home place. Although well fitted, by native ability and generous education, to take an active and useful part in public affairs, his naturally retiring disposition constrained him to hold aloof from all which might seem to give him prominence before his fellows. Notwithstanding this, he took an unflinching interest in politics, and all other matters affecting the general welfare, commenting upon them with rare intelligence and discrimination, when in the company of friends. A constant reader, deep thinker, and charming conversationalist, his visitors, and those with whom he met, found in him a wealth



of knowledge, a sweet reasonableness of discourse, and a well tempered judgment, that not only commanded respect, but won for him affection and reverence. His deeds were as kindly as only such a life could inspire, and remain after him "as the benediction that follows after prayer."

**Baumhoff, George W.,** street railway manager, was born in St. Louis, June 3, 1856, son of Frederick W. and Henrietta Baumhoff, the first named a native of the city of Cologne, Germany, and the last named of Galena, Illinois. He obtained merely the rudiments of an education in the public schools of St. Louis, and the attainments which have made him remarkably successful as a man of affairs were acquired by the process of self-training and self-education while engaged in the active duties of life. His school days ended when he was nine years of age, and from that time forward he was dependent upon his own resources. His good fortune began when he became an employe of the Lindell Street Railway Company, although he began work for that corporation in one of the humblest positions in its service. It was in 1875 that he was assigned to duty by the railway company as a hostler, with wages fixed at \$1.50 per day, and he was then nineteen years of age. He was promoted to driver of a street car and his pay advanced to two dollars a day. Out of this he saved six dollars a week and entrusted these surplus earnings to the treasurer of the company for safe-keeping. This evidence of thrift, his good deportment and superior bearing fixed upon him the attention of John H. Maxon, at that time president of the Lindell Company and a man of large experience in the conduct of affairs, peculiarly apt in his judgments of men. Mr. Maxon recognized in the young driver Baumhoff the qualities of sterling manhood and a latent ability which the young man did not at that time suspect himself of possessing. There were no conductors then on the company's cars, and each passenger was expected to drop his nickle into a box provided for the purpose. Taking the cash from these boxes, counting the receipts and turning them into the company's treasury was the responsible position to which Mr. Baumhoff was next advanced. He was then appointed general superintendent of the Lindell Railway Company, and, until again promoted, sustained the

relationship of general manager and chief executive officer to a city railway system, the rapid expansion and improvement of which is probably without a parallel in the history of street railway development. The electric system was inaugurated under his supervision, and his genius can truthfully be said to have been the prime factor in developing it to its present magnificent proportions. In 1899 all the street railways of St. Louis, with a single exception, were consolidated into one system under the control and management of the St. Louis Transit Company. While the details of this consolidation were being arranged, Mr. Baumhoff continued to act as superintendent of the former Lindell Railway lines, and in the meantime his capacity was being gauged and his ability measured by the new corporation and the new owners (many of them Eastern capitalists) of the St. Louis Railway. As a result, early in the year 1900 he was again promoted and became general manager of what is probably the most extensive street railway system in the world. In this position he has had to deal with more perplexing problems than ever before confronted a street railway manager in St. Louis, and throughout a most trying and desperate labor strike has shown himself the well balanced, fair-minded, but courageous and determined man of affairs.

For some years, Mr. Baumhoff has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and, although he has declined to hold any official position which would conflict with his business interests, he has served as a member of the Republican city central committee of St. Louis and was a candidate for presidential elector on the McKinley and Hobart ticket in 1896.

**Baumhoff, Frederick W.,** postmaster of St. Louis, was born in that city, January 8, 1859, son of Frederick W. and Henrietta Baumhoff, the father a native of Cologne, Germany, and the mother of Galena, Illinois. Between the fifth and ninth years of his childhood he lived in Quincy, Illinois, and in the schools of that city and later of St. Louis he acquired a common and grammar school education. When twelve years old he went to work, and, after serving an apprenticeship of five years to the machinist's trade, he entered the employ of the Lindell Railway Company. He served this corporation faithfully for three years, and then obtained a po-

sition in the postoffice, being employed as general utility man in the newspaper department of the office, then located in the old Customhouse Building, at the corner of Third and Olive Streets. April 19, 1881, he was regularly appointed to the city postal service and thereafter was promoted successively to the positions of "distributor" in the newspaper and letter departments, which handle outgoing mails; "mail dispatcher," "mail receiver," "assistant foreman," "foreman," "assistant superintendent," "superintendent of the city distributing department," and finally, on April 19, 1897, the sixteenth anniversary of his appointment to the postal service, he was appointed assistant postmaster under Postmaster James L. Carlisle, who held office by appointment of President Cleveland. At the close of Mr. Carlisle's term a spirited contest was waged over the succession, a number of the leading citizens and most prominent Republicans of St. Louis being pressed by their friends for the appointment. On the 28th of July, 1898, President McKinley terminated the contest by appointing Mr. Baumhoff to the position, and he soon afterward entered upon the discharge of his duties as one of the principal government officials of St. Louis.

**Baurdick, Anthony J.,** banker, was born October 16, 1840, in Westphalia, Missouri, son of Anthony and Susanna (Koester) Baurdick, the first named a native of Prussia, and the last named of Hanover. His parents emigrated to America about the year 1836, and were married in this country, becoming early settlers at Westphalia. When he was eight years of age Anthony J. Baurdick was taken from Westphalia to Jefferson City, Missouri, and in the last named city he obtained the greater part of his education in the public schools. In May of 1861 he went to St. Louis and enlisted as a private soldier in the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which was mustered into the United States service and with which he served three years. He later served eighteen months in the quartermaster's department of the Union Army, being mustered out as quartermaster sergeant, November 1, 1865. At the close of the Civil War he returned to Jefferson City, where he was employed for a year and a half thereafter as a clerk in a mercantile house. Removing then to Sedalia, Missouri, he engaged in that city in

the general merchandising, commission and forwarding business with Lohman Hall & Co. for two years. In February of 1869 he established himself in the mercantile business in Neosho, Missouri, and was thus engaged until 1885. In that year he sold out his commercial house and became cashier of the Neosho Savings Bank. In 1889 he was made president of that prosperous banking house and has continued to occupy that position up to the present time. As a man of affairs he has gained an enviable reputation during the thirty years of his residence in Neosho, and as a citizen he has been not less highly esteemed. Prior to the war Mr. Baurdick affiliated with the Douglas wing of the Democratic party. Since then he has been a consistent member of the Republican party. In 1871 he was appointed treasurer of Newton County, and filled that office until the year following. For many years he was a member of the town board of Neosho, and beginning with 1882 he served a second term as treasurer of the county. He has been closely identified also with the upbuilding of the educational system of Neosho. For twelve years he served as a member of the Board of Education, and during ten years of that period he was president of the board. During his administration the present handsome high-school building was erected and the school system of the city was brought to a high state of efficiency. Mr. Baurdick is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is unmarried.

**Bay, Samuel M.,** lawyer and Attorney General of Missouri, was born in Hudson, New York, in 1810, and died at St. Louis, in 1849. He received a good education at the Hudson Academy, and spent two years in Washington City as a pupil in the private school of Salmon P. Chase, afterward chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. On his return to New York he found employment in an importing house and was sent on business to Europe. On the completion of his mission, he came back and studied law with Judge Swayne, at Columbus, Ohio. In 1833 he came to Missouri, and located at Union, the county seat of Franklin County, where he soon had a good practice. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature, and at the close of his term made Jefferson City his home and became one of the most successful lawyers of that bar. In 1839 Gov-

ernor Boggs appointed him Attorney General of the State, and he held the position until 1845. Afterward he formed a partnership with Abiel Leonard, and continued the practice of his profession at Jefferson City with success until 1847, when he removed to St. Louis and became attorney for the old Bank of the State. He was in the midst of a large practice when he was stricken down with cholera, and died in the prime of his powers, in the midst of his usefulness, and in the enjoyment of the esteem of the profession and the public.

**Bay, W. V. N.**, lawyer, Congressman and judge of the Supreme Court, was born at Hudson, New York, in 1819, and died at Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri, February 10, 1894. He received a good education and, after studying law, came to Missouri in 1840 and located at Union, in Franklin County. In 1844 he was elected to the Legislature and at the close of his term was re-elected. In 1848 he was elected to Congress. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Gamble judge of the Supreme Court of the State, to succeed Judge E. B. Ewing, who refused to take the convention oath of loyalty, and in 1863 he was elected to the position along with Barton Bates and John D. S. Dryden. In 1865 he was thrown out by the "Ousting Ordinance" of the convention of 1865, and retired to private life, spending his late years in the writing of the "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Missouri," a book of great interest, which was published in 1878. He was a man of small stature, of quiet and retiring manner and studious habits. Judge Bay was noted for his fair-mindedness in the treatment of public and legal questions, and in all the stations of trust in which he served acquitted himself with credit. He was a younger brother to S. M. Bay, of Franklin County, a distinguished practitioner who served for six years as Attorney General of the State.

**Bayha, John**, who has been a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, since 1880, and has been identified with the real estate interests of that city since 1886, is a native of West Virginia. During the sixties he resided in St. Louis, Missouri, but in 1868 he returned to West Virginia. While in St. Louis, and after his return to Wheeling, he was in the pork-packing business with D. C. List, who is now associated with him in the real estate business,

under the firm name of D. C. List & Co. In 1880 Mr. Bayha removed to Kansas City from Wheeling and engaged in the wholesale saddlery goods and hardware trade. The name of the firm with which he was connected was Kelsey, Roberson & Co. After a few years he sold his interest in this concern, and a stock company for the transaction of the same kind of business was formed, under the name of Merriam & Roberson Saddlery Company. That continued until 1886, when Mr. Bayha retired from the jobbing line and entered the real estate business, his associates being Gibson Lamb and M. W. Barber, of Kansas City, the firm style being Bayha, Lamb & Barber. They were succeeded by the firm of Bayha, Barber & List, the last named being D. C. List, with whom Mr. Bayha had been associated in business several years before. Mr. Barber afterward withdrew and a corporation was formed, known as the Bayha & List Realty Company, which is still in existence and one of the strongest combinations of its kind in Kansas City. Mr. List is not a resident of Kansas City, and the subject of this sketch is in charge of the company's affairs. He is a member of the Kansas City Real Estate and Stock Exchange, and is serving as treasurer of that organization. He is one of the appraisers of the Prudential Building & Loan Association, and is connected with the Jackson County Building & Loan Association. He is well acquainted with realty values, has seen the inflation of prices, the resulting decline and the present steady growth of property holdings in a city that is enjoying a notably prosperous condition of material affairs.

**Beardsley, Henry Mahan**, lawyer, was born October 20, 1858, in Knox County, Ohio. His father, George F. Beardsley, was a native of Ohio, and his grandfather settled in that state about 1816. Martha Mahan, the mother of Henry M. Beardsley, was born in the State of New York. Mr. Beardsley received his education at the University of Illinois, Champaign, and graduated from that institution in 1879. After his graduation he read law at Champaign in the office of George W. Gere, and was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, before the Court of Appeals, in 1882. Immediately after his admission a partnership was formed with his former tutor, Mr. Gere, under the firm name of Gere &



Beardsley, and this association existed until Mr. Beardsley removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1886. Of that place he has since been an honored resident and a prominent practitioner. He was alone in the practice until January, 1887, when he formed a partnership with Alfred Gregory. This continued until August, 1900, when Charles H. Kirshner was admitted to the firm, and the name became Beardsey, Gregory & Kirshner. Their practice is entirely along civil lines. Politically Mr. Beardsley is a Republican, and he is a member of the upper house of the Kansas City common council. He is a member of the First Congregational Church. His work along religious lines is best known through his untiring efforts in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association of Kansas City, an organization of which he has been president for nine years, which has been built up to a degree of unprecedented strength during his administration of its affairs, and which ranks favorably with the associations of the largest cities. A history of the association, by Mr. Beardsley, appears in this work. He is also a member of the directorate of the Board of Associated Charities of Kansas City, a member of the Manufacturers' Association, and of the Kansas City Bar Association. As an energetic, pushing citizen of a municipality in which he has strong faith, and as a dignified exponent of the legal profession, Mr. Beardsley occupies a position of growing prominence. He participates in every wholesome movement calculated to work toward the general welfare, and maintains at the same time a steadfast position in the front rank of the bar as a studious, careful lawyer. He was married, in 1883, to Marietta Davis, of Monticello, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley have three children, Ella, George and Henry S. Beardsley.

**Beattie, Thomas Jefferson**, is a native of Missouri, born in Harrisonville, July 27, 1863. His parents were Dr. Thomas and Martha Stuart (Byers) Beattie, both natives of Belfast, Ireland, who were unknown to each other, however, until they met in Quebec, Canada, where they were married. The father was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and a student under the renowned Sir James Simpson. After graduation he was for a time assistant in the University dispensary. In the capacity of a physician he made a voyage in a

whaler to Greenland, and afterward went to Canada. Somewhat later, accompanied by his wife, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, whence; in 1849, they traveled overland to Cass County, Missouri, where both are yet living. For forty years the senior Dr. Beattie was an active practitioner in Cass County, retiring about 1890 to enjoy and care for a handsome fortune accumulated through his thrift and enterprise. His son, Thomas Jefferson, began his education in the schools of Cass County, and completed the senior course in the Missouri State University in 1880. The disposition and ample means of the father afforded him opportunity to engage in various promising commercial ventures, but he was predisposed to medicine, of which he had gained some knowledge through intimate companionship with his parent. His course in life was finally determined when Dr. S. S. Todd, of Kansas City, came to visit Dr. Beattie in consultation, and incidentally suggested to the son that he should enter the profession. Within forty-eight hours young Beattie went to Kansas City and became a student under the distinguished physician who had taken so kindly an interest in him. He entered the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1885, and then took a course in the University Medical College of New York City, graduating in 1886. In March of the same year he entered upon practice in Kansas City. While busying himself in all the departments of general practice, Dr. Beattie has preference for the diseases of women, including gynecology, and for abdominal and pelvic surgery, and in these lines he is regarded as among the most capable in the profession. Attestation of his professional standing appears in the important positions to which he has been called at various times. In the year of his coming he was made demonstrator of anatomy in the Kansas City Medical College, and occupied the position until 1893, when he was called to the chair of clinical gynecology, which he continues to occupy. He was among the founders of the Woman's Medical College in 1895, and was elected president and professor of diseases of women. After two years he relinquished the former position, retaining the latter to the present time. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Jackson County Medical Society, the Kansas City District Medical Society, and the Academy of

Medicine, and in the latter was among the charter members. He has been a valued contributor to various medical journals, and has read papers before the medical bodies in which he holds membership, on those branches of medical science which more particularly engage his attention. Unassertive in his bearing, he commands that confidence which is reposed in those regarded as masterful in their calling, and as possessed of that kindly feeling and deep personal sympathy which forms so strong a bond between physician and patient and proves so great an aid toward restoration of health. In politics Dr. Beattie is a Democrat, allying himself with the gold wing of his party. He was among the original members of the University Club, which was afterward merged into the Kansas City Club. In 1889 Dr. Beattie married Miss Clara Chouteau, of St. Louis, a lineal descendant of Pierre Chouteau, who was conspicuous among the founders of the great State of Missouri, and whose name appears upon many pages of the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri." Mrs. Beattie was educated at the famous Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Illinois. She holds a high position in society and in various literary and social bodies.

**Beatty, Albert Henry Clay**, jeweler, was born November 18, 1845, in Independence, Missouri. His father, Albert Lewis Beatty, was born in Philadelphia about 1814, and died in 1886 at his home in Independence. When a young man he learned the trade of jeweler, and, removing to Independence in 1844, established the oldest store of the kind in that city. At one time it was the largest jewelry store in Jackson County. Politically he was a Whig before the Civil War. After that strife he associated himself with the believers in Republican doctrines. The only political office held by him was that of member of the city council of Independence from the Second Ward. He was a member of the Christian Church; was a deacon and trustee in the church for many years, and, being an architect of natural talent, drew the plans for the First Christian Church in Independence. He was married, in Muscatine, Iowa, to Jane H. Summers, who survives him in her seventy-third year. Mrs. Beatty was born in England, and was brought to this country in her mother's arms. To Mr. and Mrs. Beatty four

children were born. A. H. C. Beatty was educated in the schools of Independence and St. Louis, and at Bryant's Commercial College in St. Joseph, Missouri. The trade of jeweler and silversmith was inherited, and when he was a young man he began work of this kind with his father. After the death of the latter the son took the business, which had been established in 1844, and has since that time devoted his faithful attention to it. Previous to his engagement in business he had spent a year and a half in the office of the recorder of Jackson County, two years as a bookkeeper in St. Louis and one year in Chicago. Mr. Beatty is a musician of accomplishment, and devotes considerable attention to the study of the violin. His military service during the Civil War was as a member of Captain Peter Hinter's company of State militia, and he participated in a number of the skirmishes that were fought in western Missouri. Politically he was a Republican for several years after the war, later affiliated with the Greenback party, and is now a champion of the principles of Populism. During the seventies he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of county recorder. Mr. Beatty is a progressive, patriotic man, and comes from a family whose members have been prominent in the circles of their association. His brother, Charles E., is a printer in Kansas City, Missouri, and his two sisters, Mrs. Emma Jane Moore and Mrs. Julia A. Atkinson, reside in Independence.

**Beauchamp, William**, clergyman, was born in Kent County, Delaware, April 26, 1772. He became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, served with favor in Boston and New York, settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, and for a few years edited and published a monthly magazine, in advance of all Methodist publications of to-day. In a local preacher capacity he founded a Methodist settlement at Mount Vernon, Illinois. In 1822 he entered the Missouri Conference, and became the second Methodist pastor in St. Louis. The next year he was put in charge of the Indiana district, where he died in October, 1824. He was a preacher of wonderful eloquence, and in the General Conference preceding his death he came within two votes of being elected bishop. To his abilities as a preacher and writer he added the knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages.

**Beaujolais, Comte de.**—A brother of Louis Philippe, afterward king of France, who visited the French settlement at St. Louis about the year 1797.

**Beaumont Hospital Medical College.**—The foundation of this institution was laid in 1886, at the old church of Rev. Dr. Brooks, at the corner of Sixteenth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis. It was named in honor of Dr. William Beaumont, a distinguished surgeon and author, who practiced his profession for some years in St. Louis. After occupying the old church above mentioned for some time that building was destroyed by fire, and the college was then removed to its present location at 2600 Pine Street. This is one of the well known medical educational institutions of the West, and a large number of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the city are connected with it as instructors. It has numerous hospitals under its control, and hence is able to extend to its classes the best clinical advantages.

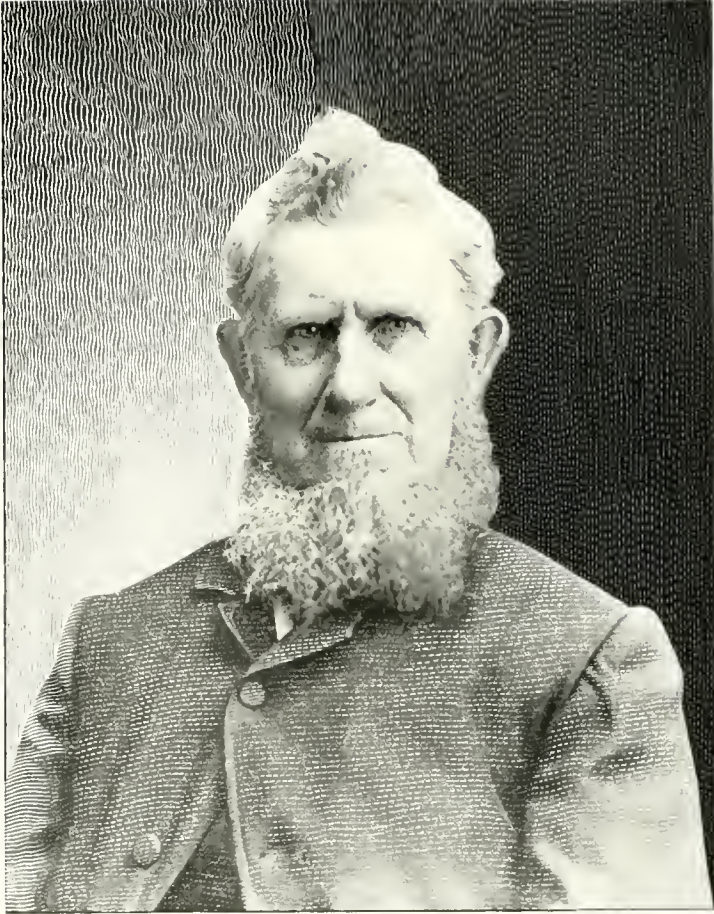
**Beaumont, William,** physician, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1796; died in St. Louis, April 25, 1853. He was a surgeon in the United States Army, and when stationed at Mackinac, Michigan, in 1822, had occasion to treat a young man named Alexis St. Martin, who had received the discharge of a shotgun in his left side. By good care the wound was healed, but an opening remained about two and one-half inches in diameter, penetrating into the stomach. Through this aperture Dr. Beaumont was able to watch the process of digestion and to make experiments, extending over a series of years, regarding the digestibility of the different kinds of food and the effect upon the stomach of alcohol and various drugs; and he was the first to obtain the gastric juice and study its properties. The results of these physiological experiments were published in 1883, and attracted much attention in America and Europe. After resigning from the army Dr. Beaumont practiced medicine in St. Louis, and he continued the experiments upon St. Martin until his own death.

**Bedford.**—A village in Livingston County, on the Wabash Railroad, about twelve miles southeast of Chillicothe, on the

south bank of Grand River. It was laid out in 1843. There are coal mines near the town. It has a public school, two churches—Baptist and Methodist Episcopal—and about ten business places, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Bedford, Henry Hale,** lawyer, was born November 27, 1821, in Gainesborough, Jackson County, Tennessee, son of J. M. and Elizabeth (Hale) Bedford. The elder Bedford studied law in early life, but later found himself inclined to commercial pursuits and engaged in merchandising. He was a conscientious Christian gentleman, noted locally as an ardent advocate of temperance. He came to Missouri in 1844, and died shortly afterward at the home of his son, Henry H. Bedford. The son received, in early life, a common school education in Obion County, Tennessee, to which county his parents removed in 1824. He began teaching school while still a youth, and was thus employed for three years in Obion County. With the money thus earned he purchased a farm in what was then Scott County, Missouri, his land being at the foot of Wolf Island, on the Mississippi River. In 1840 he established his home in Missouri, following farming as an occupation. While thus employed he studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Hough, who came to Missouri from Kentucky, and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. At a later date Judge Hough became prominent in judicial circles in this State. He was a sound lawyer, and Mr. Bedford received careful training under his tutorage. Mr. Bedford remained on his farm until the memorable flood of 1844 drove him inland. He then established his home in Bloomfield, Stoddard County, which was a town of some one hundred and fifty people, most of whom lived in log cabins. When he went to Bloomfield he informed the settlers there that he was a lawyer and proposed to make his living out of the practice of his profession. They had at that time, however, little business for a member of the bar, but were in need of a good school teacher, and Mr. Bedford was called upon to fill that position for some months. He then turned his attention to the law and gradually built up a good practice, and has long occupied a place among the leading lawyers of southeastern Missouri. In the early years of his practice he traveled over an extensive territory and became widely





*Henry H. Bedford*



known. He frequently rode to Springfield, two hundred miles away, and many other seats of justice, remote from his home, were visited by him regularly in the discharge of his professional duties. Since 1844, and during a period of fifty-six years, he has been prominently before the people of southeastern Missouri, and he has contributed largely in many ways to the upbuilding and development of that portion of the State, and especially of Stoddard County. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate service, in the brigade commanded by General Jeff Thompson. After the battle at Belmont he was made major of the First Missouri Cavalry Regiment, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, retiring with an enviable record as a soldier and officer. In 1857 Major Bedford was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature, and served during the ensuing regular session and the two extra sessions of this Legislature, occasioned by the impeachment of Judge Albert Jackson. For twelve years he served as prosecuting attorney of the Tenth Judicial District, and gained distinction as an able and faithful representative of the public interests in that connection. In politics he is a Democrat, as were his father and grandfather before him. In another respect also he has emulated the example of his father, being a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco and a warm advocate of temperance. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has taken the Royal Arch degrees. In July of 1852, Major Bedford married Mrs. Handy, whose maiden name was Lewis. This was his second marriage, his first wife having died shortly after their marriage. Eight children have been born of the second union, of whom three daughters are now living in Bloomfield. Mrs. Bedford, who is now (1900) seventy-nine years of age, is a wonderfully well preserved lady, and both she and her husband are among the most highly esteemed pioneers of Stoddard County.

**Bedford, Thomas D.**, prominent as a physician and in various public positions in the line of his profession, was born August 9, 1856, in Georgetown, Kentucky, son of Greene and Caroline (Chinn) Bedford, natives of the same State. The father was a farmer, who removed to Missouri in 1867, locating near Napoleon, in Lafayette County. The elder Bedford was a son of Archibald Bedford, also a

native of Kentucky, who contributed much toward the development of his section of the State, and who reared a family of fourteen children. His wife, the mother of Dr. Bedford, was a daughter of John Chinn, a man of great intelligence and much force of character, a large planter and civil engineer, and for many years surveyor of his county. Both parents were members of the Christian Church, in which the father was an elder for more than thirty years. Dr. Bedford received his preparatory education in schools of Kentucky and Missouri, his parents having removed from the former State when he was eleven years old. In 1877 he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of a physician at Napoleon, Missouri, and two years afterward entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1882. Immediately afterward he entered upon practice at Independence, Missouri, where he established an excellent reputation for proficiency in his profession and acquired considerable means. Of attractive personality, and deeply interested in the advancement of the best interests of the community, he enjoyed a wide popularity. For three years he occupied the position of county physician, and declined other preferment as not being within the line of his profession. Seeking a larger field of usefulness, he removed, in 1893, to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided. In addition to the exactions of a large personal practice, he has since that time found additional occupation in various positions of a public nature, but always such as would not militate against his service as a practitioner. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for the Pension Bureau, and served a term of four years in that position. In discharge of the delicate and important duties devolved upon him in this capacity he acquitted himself with ability and fidelity, giving his conscientious endeavor to at once safeguarding the personal rights of the individual claimant, and those of the government. In 1894 he was elected coroner of Jackson County, and gave faithful performance to the duties of his office. He holds membership with the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Jackson County Medical Society, and the Independence Medical Association. He is an influential member of the various bodies of the Knights of Pythias, and occupies the position of surgeon of the First Regiment, Uniform Rank of Missouri. In



politics Dr. Bedford is a Democrat, and in religion he is a member of the Christian Church.

**Bedison.**—A hamlet on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, seven miles southeast of Maryville, in Nodaway County. It contains two stores, a blacksmith shop, a Christian Church and a school. It is surrounded by magnificent farming lands.

**Beeson, Dell**, lawyer, was born January 13, 1867, in Elwood, Indiana, son of William and Nannie (Eckols) Beeson. The family to which he belongs was planted in this country in early colonial times, its first representatives landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The branch of the family to which Mr. Beeson belongs settled at an early date in Virginia, and from that State migrated to Indiana. Mr. Beeson was educated in the public schools at Carthage, Missouri, and at Drury College, in Springfield, Missouri. After completing his academic studies he traveled extensively throughout the United States, visiting every state and territory in the Union. He also visited and traveled through various portions of Canada. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of W. T. Green, of Carthage, Missouri, noted throughout southwest Missouri as a criminal lawyer. He was with Mr. Green two years and until the death of that gentleman, after which he finished his law studies under the preceptorship of Honorable Howard Gray, of Carthage. He was admitted to the bar of Jasper County in 1894, when Judge William M. Robinson, now of the Missouri Supreme Court, was on the bench at Carthage. After his admission to the bar Mr. Beeson remained with Senator Gray until 1898, when he removed to Joplin and became a member of the bar of that city. He has since been in active practice there, devoting the greater share of his time to criminal law, and meeting with such success that he has seldom lost a case. In addition to his prominence as a criminal lawyer, he has gained distinction throughout southwestern Missouri as one of the ablest lawyers in that portion of the State in the trial of cases in which the drainshop law of Missouri is involved. He has taken a somewhat active interest in military affairs and was at one time a member of the famous Carthage Light Guard. He was reared under Democratic political influences, but became a Republican when he attained his majority, and

had his first experience as a campaigner in aiding to elect his law preceptor, Honorable Howard Gray, to the State Senate of Missouri. Since then he has taken a very active part in politics and is one of the most prominent of the younger Republicans of southwest Missouri.

**Beets, George W.**, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Cass County, Missouri, March 5, 1848. His parents were James W. and Elizabeth J. Beets. The father was a native of Tennessee, who came to Cass County, where he was married. He afterward removed to Kansas, and in 1861 took up his residence in Jackson County; his death occurred in 1896. The mother, well advanced in years, is residing with her son, George W. Beets, on the old homestead. The last named has distinct remembrance of many scenes of the Kansas border troubles and of the Civil War. He received a common school education near the home farm, and upon this foundation established a substantial fund of practical information derived from attentive reading and discriminating observation. He is recognized among the most progressive and substantial farmers and stock breeders of Jackson County, and his estate of two hundred acres in the famous Blue Valley is unsurpassable for fertility and beauty of landscape. He is a Democrat in politics, but too independent in character to render blind allegiance to a political body, and for this reason, he has at times acted with the Populists. His associates have recognized his sincerity of conviction and force of character, and he has been called upon to serve in many Democratic and Populist conventions. He is a Master Mason, and holds membership with Independence Lodge, No. 76. He was never married, but maintains a comfortable home for his aged mother, and dispenses a generous hospitality to a large circle of friends who hold him in high regard for his many admirable qualities.

**Begley, George**, merchant and manufacturer, was born November 6, 1858, in Iron County, Missouri, son of Anselm and Theresa (Spitzmiller) Begley. He was reared in Iron County and received the practical education which fitted him for entering upon a successful business career in the public schools of Ironton. He then learned the blacksmith's trade and in 1878 went to Poplar Bluff, where





Enos, C. Bell

1888



he hung out the sign "George Begley, Blacksmith and Wagonmaker." He had, to begin with, one assistant and his business was begun in a comparatively small way. Industry, thrift, economy and business sagacity brought to him, in the course of a few years, their legitimate reward, and as his enterprise prospered and his capital increased, he embarked in new lines of trade. As a result, he has built up an extensive business for the region in which it is carried on, and all kinds of hardware, farm implements, wagons and kindred commodities are now sold from his establishment, and with it is also connected a large undertaking department. Standing high as a merchant, he is esteemed also as a citizen, has a beautiful home, and his condition in life exemplifies what can be accomplished by a young man starting out in life without means, but not afraid to work. He is sole proprietor of both the store and wagon factory, which he conducts and both he and his many friends take pardonable pride in the success which he has achieved as a man of affairs. He affiliates with the Democratic party but has been too much absorbed in business pursuits to take any active part in politics. A member of the Masonic order, he has filled all the offices in the lodge to which he belongs and he is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In 1881, he married Miss Mary Reynolds, of Madison County, Missouri, and four sons and three daughters have been born of this union. The living children are: George, Olive and Raymond Begley. Two sons and two daughters are dead.

**Belcher, William H.,** was born in Connecticut, in 1811, and died at Chicago, in 1866. While a boy he served as clerk in his father's store, and then went to the city of New York and secured a situation in a wholesale grocery store. After this he went into the Southern States selling books. In 1840 he came to St. Louis and engaged in sugar refining with Samuel McLean. In 1843 he bought the whole establishment, and by his energy, intelligent management and economical methods, which he introduced into the refining business, became the most famous sugar refiner in the United States, and made the Belcher refinery, located in the upper part of St. Louis, the largest and most successful establishment of the kind in the country. Belcher's sugar was for a time the only re-

fined sugar sold in the St. Louis market. At a later period the business was impaired by Eastern competition, and Mr. Belcher, leaving St. Louis, went to Chicago and engaged in sugar refining, taking an active part in the beet sugar enterprise that was attracting attention in Illinois at the time; but he never recovered the good fortune that he had achieved and then lost in St. Louis.

**Bell, Charles Christian,** popularly known as "The Missouri Apple King," and a leading business man of Boonville, was born in Aldstadt, Germany, August 30, 1848, son of John Adam and Catherine Sophia Bell, and a descendant in the paternal line of Scotch ancestors who settled in Germany. His father, John Adam Bell, was born February 2, 1803, in the Dukedom of Nassau, where he received a practical education in leading schools, and, in early manhood, a thorough military training. He was well informed in public affairs, and well fitted for public life and was honored with office at his native place. Taught to be self-reliant, a deep thinker, progressive, liberal and conscientious, he was opposed to despotism, and when the Revolution of 1848 occurred (the year his son, Charles C., was born), he was active in the effort to establish a German Republic. When the effort failed, he declared that none of his sons should serve a monarch, arranged his affairs to emigrate and, in the spring of 1854, he and his wife, with six sons and two daughters, started for America, which they reached at the end of a journey of over four months, and a stormy ocean voyage, in the course of which they suffered shipwreck and its resultant hardships. He located in Missouri, on a farm which he purchased, two miles south of Boonville, and which he successfully cultivated until his death, December 11, 1865. During the Civil War he was a strong Union man and voted for Abraham Lincoln. His motto was: "Do right and fear no one."

Mrs. Bell, the mother of Charles C. Bell, was born January 19, 1810. She was a true type of the noble mother of the old school, holding dear her home, family and fireside, exemplifying in her everyday life a true Christianity, and free from fashionable follies and vain ambitions. A womanly woman, and a motherly mother, she was practical in all things, a model of industry, kindly, gentle and self-denying, one who lived to make others comfortable and happy. She died August 1,

1868. Charles Christian Bell was six years old when his father located on a farm in Cooper County. He assisted on the farm during the summer months and attended school in winter. It was here that he acquired the habits of industry and energy which have characterized him throughout his later life. Upon the death of his father, the chief care of the farm and the support of the family devolved upon him. After his mother's death, in 1868, he delivered the farm and all effects to the appointed administrator and started out to win his way through life. For a year he attended the business college in Boonville, from which he graduated in 1869. Without capital, and \$115 in debt for his schooling, he started to seek his fortune in Colorado, traveling most of the way there on foot. At Central City he secured employment. Soon he embarked in the fruit and confectionery business, forming a partnership with a friend. This young firm was the first to engage in the business of shipping apples from Missouri into the Rocky Mountain country. In 1870 he sold out his interests (on time), and his successors soon became bankrupt, leaving Mr. Bell the principal creditor. Being without funds, he attached himself to an overland wagon train and drove a team to Austin, Texas, where he became a porter in a wholesale house, at small wages. His ability and faithfulness attracted the attention of his employers, who soon gave him a position as traveling salesman at a good salary, and he was highly successful in this business. Recognizing his business sagacity, a prominent St. Louis firm backed him in establishing a business of his own in Austin. He was successful, but soon a desire to return to his old home caused him to dispose of his Texas interests, and in February, 1877, he returned to Boonville, with about six thousand dollars, acquired by six years of hard labor, economy and judicious management. Joining a brother, he opened up a wholesale fruit packing and shipping business under the firm name of C. C. Bell & Bro., erecting a packing house, fruit evaporator and jelly factory. In 1885, he purchased his brother's interest and engaged more extensively in the packing and shipping of apples, and the "Bell Brand" of apples became noted throughout the country. At the Interstate Fruit Growers' and Shippers' Convention held at Cairo, Illinois, in 1885, the title, "Missouri's Apple King," was applied to him and has very appropriately clung to him

ever since. In 1886 he organized the "Central Missouri Horticultural Association," and has been its secretary up to date. At the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, December 6, 1887, a gold medal was presented to him by the farmers and citizens of Cooper County for his successful management of the horticultural exposition. He called the first meeting of apple dealers of the United States and Canada, at Chicago, in January, 1895, to organize the National Apple Shippers' Association of which he was elected president for two terms. He is extensively interested in fruit-growing, owning several fruit farms and apple orchards. Fruit-growing is acknowledged as one of the leading industries of Missouri, and to no one man is more credit due for the high position it occupies than to Mr. Bell, who has devoted his every energy to its advancement for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1878 he visited France, Germany, Switzerland and England (attending the World's Exposition at Paris) and gained much information of value to horticulturists. He also gave considerable attention to the culture of the sugar beet, which he is endeavoring to promote in this State. Mr. Bell was one of the incorporators of the Farmers' Bank of Boonville, and has been its vice president since its organization. He has been closely identified with enterprises of a public nature and is one of the Missouri commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition of 1901, at Buffalo, New York. He is president of the Boonville Board of Trade, which position he has filled since 1886. For a number of years he served as president of the Boonville city council, and for three terms he was mayor of the city, originating and carrying out a number of reform measures greatly beneficial to the city. He is a Republican, a strong and popular member of his party, and a pronounced McKinley admirer. In 1892 he was a delegate from Missouri to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, that nominated Harrison and Reid, and was one of the committee chosen to notify them of their nomination. In 1888, and again in 1890, he was a Republican candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, and presidential elector of the Eighth Congressional District in 1896. Above all political affiliations, Mr. Bell is an American. When less than sixteen years of age, he enlisted in a cavalry regiment of the Union Army, for service in the

Civil War, and in October, 1864, was captured by General Joe Shelby's Confederate command. After his release he again entered the army and served until the close of the war. From 1872 to 1875 he was a member and quartermaster sergeant of the famous Travis Rifles (State Guards), of Austin, Texas, then known as the best drilled company in the Lone Star State, and in 1879 he was commissioned by Governor Phelps as a first lieutenant in the National Guard of Missouri. Mr. Bell was married April 30, 1889, to Miss Annie Augusta Luckhardt, of Oregon, Missouri. She was born September 9, 1869, daughter of George P. and Henrietta Francisca Luckhardt. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bell, Charles Von Lunen, was of noble family, of the city of Lunen, Germany. In 1849, he came to America, and located in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He died September 7, 1879. Henrietta Francisca, the mother of Mrs. Bell, was his eldest child, highly educated and proficient in music. Mrs. Bell is a graduate of the Oregon High School, class of 1888, in which she received the highest honors. From her childhood she has manifested marvelous musical talent and is an accomplished pianist. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Bell on High Street, Boonville, is additionally brightened by the happy faces of their three children, Minnie Henrietta, Clara Louisa and Charles Christian Bell, Jr.

**Bell City.**—A village in Stoddard County, fourteen miles northeast of Bloomfield, on the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad. It has two sawmills, a hotel and a few stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Bell, Daniel W.,** merchant, was born February 27, 1831, in the little city of Salisbury, Maryland, and died in St. Louis, September 4, 1882. His genius for merchandising came to him as a legitimate inheritance, his father and both his paternal and maternal grandfathers having been noted merchants in their day. Henry Bell, the father of Daniel W. Bell, was in his day one of the most successful merchants of Kentucky, having been engaged for thirty years in business at Lexington, the chief city of the famous bluegrass region. In that city the son grew up, and he was educated at Transylvania University. After quitting school he was trained to the business of merchandising under the sagacious tutorage of his father, beginning as a salesman in the

store at Lexington. His tact, courtesy and intelligent comprehension of the underlying principles of trade and commerce made it evident early in his career that he was fitted for operations in a broad commercial field, and within a few years he was admitted to a partnership in his father's business, and became recognized as an influential factor in its conduct and management. In 1859 the firm of Henry Bell & Son opened a wholesale dry goods house in St. Louis, of which Daniel W. Bell, the junior partner, took entire charge. Under his management its trade was extended to all parts of the West, and in the region this side of the Alleghanies there was no business house which had a higher commercial standing or sustained a more important relationship to the trade. In 1875 the elder Bell withdrew from the firm, and thereafter, until a short time before his death, Daniel W. Bell continued at the head of the house, a conspicuous figure in the Western business world.

**Bell, Morris Fred,** Adjutant General of Missouri, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1849. His father, Frederick Bell, was a native of Maryland, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Susan Tritle. His father was born in 1811, and was a prominent citizen of Washington County, of which he was county judge for a number of years. General Bell's grandfather, Captain Peter Bell, was a leader in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather on his mother's side, Frederick Tritle, was a prominent merchant of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. General Bell was educated in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as an architect. In 1867 he located at Martinsburgh, West Virginia, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Missouri, settling at Fulton, Callaway County. Here he engaged in his profession as an architect and met with marked success. In 1886 he was selected as State architect for Asylum No. 3, erected at Nevada, Missouri, and in 1889 for the new fire-proof Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the same place. In 1893 his plans were accepted for the rebuilding of the State University at Columbia, Missouri. Here he was engaged until 1895. In addition to superintending the erection of these State institutions, he was also the architect of the Boys' Reform School at Boonville, erected in 1889, and of a number of colleges and courthouses all over the West, including the Orphan School at Fulton, Mis-



souri, erected at a cost of \$40,000. General Bell has held a number of public offices. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the Reform School for Boys at Boonville, by Governor Moorehouse. In 1891 Governor Francis appointed him a member of the board of managers for the Fulton Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of which he served as president for a number of years, and in 1895 he was reappointed as a member of the same board by Governor Stone. The latter also appointed him paymaster general of the State militia in 1893, and in 1897 he was appointed Adjutant General by Governor Stephens. In July, 1898, President McKinley, out of recognition of his merits as a military officer, and in compliment to the economical and judicious way in which he had organized the 9,000 Missouri volunteers, appointed him as Assistant Adjutant General of the United States. This appointment, however, was declined by General Bell, as he preferred to remain on duty in his State. In politics General Bell has always been a Democrat and an active party worker. In religion he is a Protestant and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1898 he was elected grand commander of the Knights Templar, to hold for the term ending April, 1899. He is also a member of the order of Odd Fellows. General Bell was married, in 1873, to Miss Marie Dreps, of Fulton, daughter of Joseph and Mary Dreps. Her father was a native of Prussia, and her mother of England. They immigrated to America in 1835, resided in St. Louis until 1850, and then removed to Fulton. General Bell is one of the incorporators and president of the Sun Printing Company, which publishes the "Fulton Sun," one of the most influential country papers in the State.

**Bell, Nicholas Montgomery**, whose public services have made his name a familiar one, not only to the people of St. Louis and the State of Missouri, but in the broader sphere of national affairs, was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, in 1846, son of William A. and Caroline (Harvey) Bell. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Virginia, but both came to Missouri in their youth, and were members of families numbered among the pioneer settlers of this State. Mr. Bell's paternal grandfather served under General Harrison during the War of 1812, and was a member of the General Assembly of Missouri from 1826 to 1828.

Mr. Bell passed the early years of his life on his father's farm, and after obtaining a common school and academic education came to St. Louis, where he was trained to commercial pursuits as an employe in the office of the dry goods house of Barr, Duncan & Co., predecessor of the present William Barr Dry Goods Company. In 1864 he went to Boise City, Idaho, and engaged in mining and merchandising operations in that city for a year, removing in 1865 to Salem, Oregon, where he became junior member of the mercantile firm of J. C. & N. M. Bell. At Salem he soon became recognized as a capable and sagacious man of affairs, and taking an active interest in politics as a member of the Democratic party, made his entree into public life while a resident of Oregon. He was elected a delegate from that State to the Democratic National Convention of 1868, and as a member of that convention cast his vote for Horatio L. Seymour and Francis P. Blair, its nominees for President and Vice President. Soon afterward he returned to his native State and established himself in the commission business in St. Louis as head of the firm of Bell & McCreery. At once he became an active and influential factor in perfecting the reorganization of the Democratic party in this State, and in 1870, although his party had not yet come into power in the State, he was elected a member of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, defeating Stilson Hutchins for the nomination, and Joseph Pulitzer at the polls. In 1872 he was re-elected to the Legislature by an increased majority, and as a member of that body achieved distinction for his thoroughly business-like methods in the conduct of public affairs, and his practical, common-sense way of dealing with public questions. During Mr. Bell's membership of the Legislature there was an act introduced for the creation of what was called the "Craifton commission," for the adjudication of the war claims of the State—a measure within which was concealed, or might have been concealed, an opportunity to saddle upon the State the payment of a large amount of manufactured or unproved bills. To guard against such, on Mr. Bell's motion, an amendment was inserted declaring that "the State of Missouri should in no way be held responsible, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any claim so adjudicated until the amount of such claim should have been collected from the United



*Nicholas M Bell*





States and paid into the State Treasury." The scandal that grew out of the methods of the commission amply demonstrated the wisdom of this amendment. In connection with Mr. Bell's record as a legislator it should be stated that both in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies he voted in caucus and in the House for General Frank P. Blair for United States Senator. When the Democratic National Convention of 1876 met in St. Louis Mr. Bell was made secretary of the convention, and became one of the interesting figures in that memorable convention by reason of his admirable discharge of the duties of his position. His stentorian voice and clear enunciation, and the facility and readiness with which he announced the results of roll calls attracted general attention and caused him to be regarded as an ideal convention secretary. At the Democratic National Convention which nominated Hancock and English for President and Vice President, at Cincinnati, in 1880, he again filled the position of secretary, and in 1884, filling the same position in the convention held in Chicago, he had the pleasure of announcing the results of ballots which made Cleveland and Hendricks the nominees of the Democratic party and the successful candidates for the presidency and vice presidency at the ensuing election. He was secretary also of the committee which notified these candidates of their nomination, and in 1892 again served as secretary of the National Convention, which gave Mr. Cleveland his third nomination. In 1885, soon after the inauguration of President Cleveland, he was appointed superintendent of foreign mails, a position which entailed upon him important responsibilities, and which he held until after the inauguration of President Harrison, when he resigned. During his administration of the affairs of this division of the Postal Department he negotiated various important postal treaties with foreign countries, had charge of all the correspondence of the department with foreign governments, of the transportation of foreign mails, and of the auditing and adjustment of accounts on account of such transportation. He negotiated the first parcel post treaties between the United States and foreign countries, and the conventional agreements between the United States and Mexico and Canada, which resulted in making the entire North American Continent practically one

postal territory. The parcel post treaties resulted in the abolition of various annoyances to trade, and increased the commerce of the United States nearly two million dollars during the first year of their operation. Another movement inaugurated by Mr. Bell in the foreign mail service was the keeping of a system of reports which set forth the actual time of mails in transit between the postoffice of origin and the postoffice of destination, and these reports were made to govern the letting of contracts, such contracts being let to the steamer showing the greatest speed and quickest delivery, without regard to its registry or flag. This movement expedited the foreign mail delivery from one to two days, and was commended by the merchants and exporters of this country to such an extent that they petitioned the Postmaster General to use his influence to induce foreign countries to inaugurate a similar system. In Great Britain Mr. Bell's idea became equally popular, and the London "Times" paid him the compliment of urging upon Parliament its adoption, in a two-column editorial. Returning to St. Louis at the end of his official residence in Washington, Mr. Bell turned his attention to the management of the tobacco commission and storage business of the Peper Tobacco Warehouse Company, in which he was a stockholder, and with which he was officially connected as vice president and manager. In 1893 he was again called upon to give a share of his attention to the public business, being at that time appointed excise commissioner of St. Louis, an office created shortly before that by legislative enactment, and of which he was the first incumbent. The purpose of the creation of this office was to insure the more thorough enforcement of the laws taxing the liquor traffic, and the collection of a larger proportion of the excise taxes due. This object was realized in the conduct of the office by Mr. Bell, who recognized no favorites, discriminated in favor of no one, and was inflexible in his enforcement of the law and his collection of public dues. During the first year of his incumbency of the office he caused the arrest and conviction of one hundred and thirty-five violators of the excise laws, and this vigorous action had the effect of reducing the number of arrested and convicted violators to ten during the last year of his term. He served in all three years and a half as excise commissioner, and during that

time the receipts from excise tables were increased in the aggregate \$623,943.25, the average yearly increase being approximately \$155,000, although there was no increase in the rate of taxation. In 1896 he was a delegate from the Eleventh Congressional District to the Chicago National Democratic Convention that nominated Bryan and Sewell for President and Vice President. He resigned the excise commissionership February 1, 1897, and since he retired from that office has devoted his time and attention to his tobacco and commission interests. Mr. Bell married, in 1888, Miss Maggie Peper, daughter of Captain Christian Peper, of St. Louis, and has two children, Christian Peper Bell and Marjorie P. Bell.

**Belleview Valley.**—A valley in the southern part of Washington County, and extending into the northern part of Iron County, noted for its productive soil and natural beauty. In this valley were made the first agricultural settlements in the territory now comprising the county. The valley is from one to four miles in width, and about ten miles in length.

**Bellevue Collegiate Institute.**—A private academy located at Caledonia, in Washington County, and under control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It has a library of three hundred volumes.

**Belmont.**—A village on the Mississippi River, Mississippi Township, Mississippi County, the terminus of the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad. It was laid out in 1853, and near it, in 1861, was fought the battle of Belmont. It has railroad repair shops, a grain elevator, a hotel and three grocery stores and one drug store. The town was named in honor of August Belmont, of New York. Population, 1899 (estimated), 275.

**Belmont, Battle of.**—In the fall of 1861 the Confederates under General Leonidas Polk, commanding at Columbus, Kentucky, had established a camp at Belmont, opposite that place on the Mississippi River in Missouri, under cover of which Confederate troops were marching up from Arkansas in the direction of Pilot Knob into Missouri; and General Fremont, then commanding the Western Department, with headquarters at St. Louis, or-

dered Colonel U. S. Grant, stationed at Cairo, to make a demonstration against Belmont. On the evening of November 5th, Grant started down the river from Cairo, with five regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and a section of artillery—3,114 men in all—under convoy of two gunboats. It was twenty miles from Cairo to Belmont. At a point nine miles below Cairo, Grant made a feint of landing on the Kentucky shore, and lay there until daybreak. That night, having received information that the Confederate forces had been crossing troops the day before from Columbus to Belmont with the purpose of cutting off Colonel Oglesby, who had been sent out from Commerce, Missouri, to Indian Ford, on the St. Francis River, he resolved to turn the demonstration against Belmont into an attack. At 6 o'clock next morning the expedition moved down to Hunter's Point, on the Missouri side, where the troops were landed, marching direct against Belmont, three miles distant. The Confederates disputed the advance, and by 9 o'clock Grant's whole force was engaged—except one battalion left behind to protect the transports. The country was partially wooded and intersected with bayous, which the Confederates took advantage of, and there was heavy fighting for four hours, Grant having his horse shot under him, and Colonel McClernand, of Illinois, losing three in the battle. The Confederates were driven under the river bank, losing a number of prisoners, and having their camp broken up and their guns captured; but the Union forces, instead of pressing their advantage, went to plundering, while their colonels shouted and made stump speeches for the Union. Meantime the Confederates at Columbus were sending reinforcements across the river to renew the fight, and Grant, seeing the danger if the pillaging and disorder were not arrested, had his staff officers set fire to the Confederate camp. The flames drew the fire of the Confederate batteries at Columbus and forced the Union troops to recognize the necessity of discipline, and they fell into ranks and began the march back to the transports. But the Confederates, re-enforced from Columbus, reappeared and vigorously attacked them, forcing them to turn their march into a retreat, in which they lost a number of prisoners. The battalion left to protect the landing joined in this retreat without orders, and Colonel Grant, while looking for them, found himself alone, separated

from his command and not more than fifty yards from the Confederate line. Riding slowly down the knoll, where he made the discovery, he put spurs to his horse and barely reached the bank in time to get aboard the last of the transports to push off. His horse slid down the bank on his haunches, and the plank, which had been hauled aboard, had to be put out again to enable him to ride on the boat under a heavy Confederate fire. The Union loss in the battle was 480 killed, wounded and missing—125 being made prisoners. The Confederate loss was 642, including 175 prisoners and two guns.

**Belt, William Madison**, physician and surgeon, was born May 10, 1810, in Fleming County, Kentucky, son of William and Deborah (Waters) Belt. His ancestors were Marylanders of pure English descent and gentle birth. His grandfather, William Madison Belt, moved from Maryland to Kentucky, and was among the pioneer settlers in that State. Dr. Belt and his sister, who became Mrs. Eliza Hughes Morehead, were left orphans at an early age, and were adopted by their uncle, Joseph Belt, of Flemingsburg, Fleming County, Kentucky. Dr. Belt obtained his academic education at that place, and afterward received his medical degree from Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. On the 29th of July, 1828, he married the beautiful Jane Mildred Johnston, near Greensburg, in Green County, Kentucky. She was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, November 27, 1812, and went with her parents to Kentucky when she was five years of age. She was the youngest child of William Waller and Anne (Buckner) Johnston, and was a lineal descendant of Sir William Waller, the English baron. Through both her paternal and maternal grandmothers she was connected with the families of Presidents Madison and Monroe. Through her father she was twice eligible to the society of Colonial Dames of America, and through her mother she was a representative of a distinguished English and American Army and Navy line. After his marriage Dr. Belt practiced his profession in Greensburg until 1842, when he removed to Richmond, Missouri. Two years later he removed to Independence, Jackson County, and for many years thereafter practiced his profession at that place. An old-line Whig in politics, he was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and from time to time

took an active part in public affairs. In 1861 he was appointed assistant post surgeon in the United States Army and assigned to duty at Fort Craig, New Mexico, at which General Brooke was then commanding officer. He died September 3, 1862, in Peralta, New Mexico, when in his fifty-second year. Dr. and Mrs. Belt were devout members of the Methodist Church, and in their home the itinerant Methodist preacher always found welcome and rest. Bishops Andrew, Bascom and Marvin shared their hospitality, and equally welcome with them was the humble circuit rider. Dr. Belt and his wife were among those pioneer settlers in Independence who helped to lay the foundations of moral, social and religious conditions, and they contributed much to the betterment of the community. A christian gentleman and a man of the strictest integrity, Dr. Belt was an honor to his profession and to the community in which he lived. Mrs. Belt survived her husband thirty-five years, and during this long widowhood made her home with her son-in-law, Mr. George Adair Morris, of Mexico, Missouri, where she enjoyed every comfort of life and received the tenderest attention that affection could suggest and ample means could bestow. On the 20th of January, 1897, she passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren to the fourth generation. She was then in her eighty-fifth year, and with her demise a long and useful christian life drew to a close. Twelve children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Belt, six of whom died in infancy. Six grew up and married, and five were living in 1900. Anne Maria Belt married Dr. Thomas C. Ready. Marcus Lindsay first married Mary Burton Foree, of Kentucky, and after her death he married her sister, Jane Burton Foree. Mary Eliza Belt married George Adair Morris. Alice Virginia Belt married Charles V. Erskine. Frances married John Bingle Morris.

**Belton.**—A city in Cass County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railways, twenty miles northwest of Harrisonville, the county seat. It has a graded school, a Christian Church, a Baptist Church, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a Methodist Church and a Southern Methodist Church; lodges of Masons and United Workmen; a Democratic newspaper, the "Herald"; a bank, a feedmill



and numerous business houses. In 1899 the population was 1,200. It was platted in 1871 by W. H. Colburn and G. W. Scott, and incorporated as a city of the fourth class in April, 1880.

**Benevolent Association of the Christian Church.**—This association of women of the Christian denomination was organized in the spring of 1886, and obtained its charter in February of 1887. It is a national association, originating in St. Louis and thus far having its headquarters in that city. Its object is to provide for the physical, moral, intellectual and spiritual wants of those who may seek and need its aid. Mrs. M. H. Younkin, of St. Louis, was the originator of the movement. She presided over the first called meeting, and was the first and only field secretary or solicitor for the first ten years, working in that capacity until her health failed, and retaining still her active interest. The original officers were as follows: President, Mrs. E. D. Hodgen, widow of the eminent surgeon; vice president, Mrs. B. W. Johnson; recording secretary, Mrs. O. C. Shedd; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. K. Hansbrough; treasurer, Mrs. C. Wiggan. Mrs. Shedd and Mrs. Hansbrough have continued in the office from the beginning. Mrs. Hodgen has been succeeded in the presidency by Mrs. J. H. Garrison, wife of the editor of the "Christian Evangelist," and Mrs. H. M. Meier. The executive board of the association is composed of the officers, together with the president and secretary of each branch of the work, and five resident members and five members from the church at large, all of whom are elected annually from the membership of the association at the annual meeting of the association. All women who are members of the Christian denomination are eligible for membership, upon the payment of one dollar per annum, or twenty-five dollars for a life membership, and each member is entitled to a vote at the annual elections. The president of the association may appoint a vice president in each congregation throughout the country, whose duty it will be to supervise the work of the association in such congregation, and these appointments are being made as rapidly as opportunity affords. For the first two years after organization the association confined its efforts to helping the poor of St. Louis; meanwhile it was making

ready for the establishment of the Christian Orphans' Home of St. Louis, which was opened in 1889, and for which a handsome and commodious building was erected and opened for occupancy in 1894.

**Ben-Hur, Tribe of.**—A fraternal and beneficial order, organized at Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 16, 1894, and the first court of which was regularly instituted in that city March 1st following. Its name is derived from the famous novel entitled "Ben-Hur," written by General Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, and the lessons drawn from that wonderful book are set forth in the ritualistic work of the order. The order grew rapidly, and in 1898 its total membership in the United States approximated twenty thousand. St. Louis Court, No. 4, the first instituted in St. Louis, was organized December 18, 1897, and at the beginning of the year 1898 had seventy-five members.

**Benjamin, John F.,** lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born at Cicero, New York, January 23, 1817, and died at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1877. After receiving a good education and studying law he came to Missouri. In 1850, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1856 was a presidential elector. He entered the Civil War as a private in the Union Army, and rose by successive promotions to brigadier general, and served for a time as provost marshal for the Eighth District of Missouri. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and the same year was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Eighth Missouri District, and re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first as a Radical Republican.

**Benoist, Louis A.,** pioneer banker and financier, was born August 13, 1803, in St. Louis, then a French village under Spanish domination and about to become a possession of the United States. He was the son of Francois Marie Benoist, and his mother was a daughter of Charles Sanguinet, both numbered among the men who laid the foundations of the present metropolis of the Southwest. Both of these ancestors came of noted families.

Francois Marie Benoist was the only son of Jacques Louis Benoist, the eldest son of Antoine Gabriel Francois Benoist, Chevalier of

the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, which honor he received from Louis XV of France in recognition of his distinguished services in the French armies in Canada from 1735 to 1760. The Benoists were an old and illustrious French family, descending directly from Guillaume Benoist, chamberlain of Charles VII of France. Francois Marie, the father of the subject of the present notice, was born in Montreal, Canada; and on his maternal side was the great-grandson of Lemoyne de Sainte Helene, the second of the famous sons of the renowned Charles Lemoyne and brother of De Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, and of D'Iberville, the first to enter the mouth of the Mississippi River, and one of the greatest captains of his day. Francois Marie received his education at Laval University in Quebec, and, while yet a young man, came to St. Louis.

Like many of his contemporaries, he became a fur trader, prospered in that business, and was able to give his family all the social and educational advantages which our country afforded at that time.

Louis A. Benoist obtained his early education under private tutorship and was at one time a pupil of Judge Tompkins, later one of the judges of the Territorial Court of Missouri. Afterward he was sent to an educational institution in Kentucky, which was known as St. Thomas' College, and was under the charge of Dominican priests. After remaining there three years, he returned to St. Louis and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Trudeau, one of the pioneer physicians of the city. He devoted two years to the study of medicine, rather for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the science than with the intention of becoming a medical practitioner. At the end of this two years, he took up the study of law in the office of Horatio Cozzens, and in the course of time was duly licensed to practice that profession. He then formed a partnership with Pierre Provenchere, a well known lawyer and conveyancer of that period, which lasted until he was called upon by his father to make a trip to France, for the purpose of settling up his grandfather's estate. His trip abroad was made in a sailing vessel and the voyage required six weeks. Six months thereafter were devoted to the business which he had been sent to France to take charge of, and at the end of that time he set sail for America, to meet with a thrilling and

perilous experience on the way. While in that arm of the Atlantic Ocean which is west of France and north of Spain, the Bay of Biscay, noted for its storms, the vessel upon which he had taken passage was wrecked, and he had a narrow escape from death as a result of that catastrophe. It was months before he could get passage on another vessel bound for America, but he finally reached this country and in due time his home in St. Louis. The bent of his mind was toward the conduct of financial affairs rather than the practice of law, and after his return to St. Louis he abandoned his profession and engaged in the brokerage and real estate business. He became the representative of numerous non-resident capitalists and money-lenders, and soon built up an extensive money-lending business. In 1832 he engaged regularly in the banking business, and in 1838 his financial operations had developed to such an extent that he established a branch banking house in New Orleans, which was conducted, first under the name of Benoist & Hackney, and later under the name of Benoist, Shaw & Co. Both the parent house and the New Orleans branch became known as leading financial institutions of the Southwest, and did a large business until 1842, when the St. Louis house was compelled temporarily to suspend, as a result of the financial panic which had swept over the country in the years immediately preceding that date. Very soon, however, Mr. Benoist's financial genius enabled him to triumph over his embarrassments and he opened the doors of his bank, paid all depositors what was due them, with ten per cent interest on the same for the time during which their funds had been tied up, and resumed his banking operations with a stronger hold than ever upon public confidence and esteem. It may truly be said of him that he was not only one of the great Western financiers of his day and generation but was a remarkably progressive man in every respect. During the financial panic of 1857, when banking houses were failing all over the United States, his bank weathered the storm, its resources unquestioned, his honor and fidelity to the trust reposed in him being regarded by the public as a guarantee of the stability of the institution of which he was the head. He died in 1867, while temporarily sojourning in Cuba, leaving an estate valued at more than five millions of dollars. He was a man of numer-

ous and varied accomplishments, well read in law, medicine, and general literature, and as a banker and financier he had few equals in St. Louis or in any part of the Southwest.

**Bent, Silas**, lawyer and jurist, was born in 1768, in Massachusetts, and was educated in New England. In 1788 he removed to Ohio, and afterward to Virginia, where he married Martha Kerr. In 1804, after holding various offices, he was appointed chief deputy surveyor for Upper Louisiana, by Albert Gallatin. This brought him to St. Louis and in 1807 he was made first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of St. Louis. The next year he became auditor of public accounts. In 1809 he was made presiding judge of the St. Louis Court, and signed the first town charter. In 1811 he was again public auditor, and in 1813 became a Supreme judge of Missouri Territory. This office he held until it was abolished by the admission of Missouri into the Union. After that he was appointed clerk of the St. Louis County Court, and held that office until his death in 1827. His children were John Bent, a lawyer of prominence, who died in 1845; Charles Bent, first Governor of New Mexico under the government of the United States; Julia Bent, who became the wife of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs; Lucy Bent, Dorcas Bent, William W. Bent, Mary Bent, George Bent, Robert Bent, Edward Bent, and Silas Bent.

**Bent, Silas, Jr.**, was born October 10, 1820, in St. Louis, and died in that city, August 6, 1887. He was a son of Judge Silas Bent, and was educated under the preceptorship of Honorable Elihu H. Shepard and at Ste. Genevieve, Columbia and St. Charles, Missouri. In 1836 he received an appointment to the United States Navy, and reported to Commodore Dallas for service in the West Indian Squadron. With occasional leaves of absence, he was in the naval service until a short time before the Civil War, taking part in the Seminole and Mexican Wars, and attaining, through successive promotions, a captaincy. This captaincy he resigned on the eve of the Civil War, and returned to St. Louis, which was his place of residence until his death. He served one term as a police commissioner of that city, was a member of the board of trustees of the State Institution for the Education of the Blind, and was identified with numerous important business en-

terprises. He married a Miss Tyler, of Louisville, Kentucky, who survived him.

**Bente, Frederick G.**, educator, was born in Winner, Hanover, Germany, January 22, 1859, the sixth of seven children of F. J. Bente and his wife, Maria Anne. The family emigrated to America in 1866, and after a voyage of ten weeks arrived in this country and settled at Cleveland, Ohio. Frederick G. received his early training in the common school at Winner, and from his eighth to his fourteenth year in the parochial school of Rev. Wyneken's congregation at Cleveland. The sermons and catechisations of that venerable patriarch left deep and lasting impressions in the boy's mind, who, after his confirmation, entered Concordia College of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in 1872, and graduated from that institution in 1878. From September of that year to June, 1882, he studied theology at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, putting in an extra year of study after completing the regular triennium, and, having successfully passed his examinations for the candidacy on June 15, 1881, he was ordained to the ministry by the Rev. Hochstetter in St. John's Lutheran congregation at Humberstone, Ontario, on May 7, 1882. In 1885 he was elected vice president, and from 1886 to 1893 he was the president of the Canada District of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States. In 1893 he was elected professor of theology in Concordia Seminary, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office in November of said year. As a member of the faculty he is also associate editor of a number of periodicals published by the synod, and for years he has been in charge of an English Lutheran mission in one of the suburbs of St. Louis. On June 28, 1886, he was married to Josephine Haaserot, of Cleveland, Ohio.

**Benton.**—A suburban district in the western part of St. Louis, which had its origin in a subdivision of lands, in the early 50's, by Ringrose D. Watson, who named the place "The Glades." When the Missouri Pacific Railroad was built a station was established there, which was named "Benton," in honor of Thomas H. Benton. This gave to the surrounding settlement the name which it has since borne.

**Benton.**—An incorporated town, the seat of justice of Scott County, located in More-



land Township, on Houck's Missouri & Arkansas Railway. It was laid out in 1822 on land originally located upon by Colonel William Meyers, and purchased by the commissioners designated to locate a permanent seat of justice. Among the first residents of the town were Edward Rogers, who ran a tavern, John Hout who started a tanyard, and Michael McLaughlin who conducted a small store. The first frame house was built by Joseph Hunter and used as a storehouse. The first physicians to locate in the town were John Gouldin and Samuel Chapman, who commenced practice in 1842. Chapman later located at Bloomfield and was stabbed to death there by Dr. Daniel Sanford. In 1864 the seat of justice was changed by the Legislature to Commerce, and Benton received much of a set-back. It was again made the county seat in 1878 by popular vote. The first paper of the town was the "Record," established in 1879, and now conducted by Herbert E. Smith. Another paper published there is the "Scott County Newsboy," by Philip A. Hafner. It has a good public school, two churches, a hotel, brickyard, flouring mill, telephone exchange and a limited number of general stores and small shops. Population 1899 (estimated), 400.

**Benton, Alonzo Wellington**, physician, was born in Mason City, Iowa, May 26, 1855, son of Wellington and Nancy (Hawkins) Benton. His father, who was an architect by profession, was born near Steubenville, Ohio, son of Asa Benton, who was born in Oneida County, New York, and traced his lineage on the paternal side to the village of Ben Town, in Wales. Asa Benton married Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Wellington and Elizabeth Wood, the last named of whom was a daughter of Lord Loudoun. Wellington Wood was the second son of his generation, in the house of Wood, of the North of Scotland. The Lord Loudoun above referred to was the first Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and married a relative of the Duke of Wellington. Dr. Benton's mother, who was born near New Albany, Indiana, was a daughter of Count John Henry Hahnkins, for many years professor of languages in the University of Heidelberg, Germany. His father was of the house of Wilhelm Thie. Mrs. Benton's mother was Margaret Clark, who came of an old and honored Virginia family. Dr. Benton was educated in the

public schools of Mason City, Iowa, and Neosho, Missouri, completing his studies in the higher branches under private tutorship. His medical studies were carried on in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1882. Immediately after receiving his diploma, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Neosho, which had been his home since he was fifteen years of age. For several years he filled the position of chief surgeon for the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad, and he was also for a long period surgeon to St. Anthony's Hospital, and he has achieved well merited distinction in this branch of professional work. In politics, he is a Republican and he affiliates with fraternal organizations as a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. April 5, 1883, he married Miss Lizzie Ainsworth Laycock, of Racine, Wisconsin, who died September 19, 1892. Their only child is a son, Wellesby Ainsworth Benton.

**Benton, Maecenas E.**, lawyer, United States District Attorney, and member of Congress, was born in Obion County, Tennessee, January 29, 1849, and raised in Dyer County, Tennessee. He attended two academies in his native state, and St. Louis University, and then graduated at the law school of Cumberland University, Tennessee. In 1870 he came to Missouri and located at Neosho. He is very popular with his party in southwest Missouri, and has been repeatedly sent as delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and on three occasions served as its president. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Newton County, and re-elected in 1880, and he was United States District Attorney from March, 1885, to July, 1889, when he was removed for what President Cleveland designated "pernicious activity" in politics. He has served on the Democratic State Central Committee for the State at large, and was delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, in 1896. In that year he was elected to Congress, and in 1898 was re-elected by a vote of 20,400 to 16,949 for F. E. Williams, Republican.

**Benton, Thomas Hart**, the most distinguished statesman accredited to Missouri, was born March 14, 1782, near Hillsborough, North Carolina, and died in Washington,

D. C., April 10, 1858. His father was Colonel Jesse Benton, a lawyer, of North Carolina, and his mother was Ann (Gooch) Benton, and came of the Gooch family of Virginia. Half-orphaned by the death of his father when he was eight years of age, Thomas H. Benton grew up under the care of his mother, and in his early youth had few opportunities for study. The extent of his academic training appears to have been attendance for a time at the grammar school and a short course of study at the University of North Carolina. He left the last named institution to remove with his mother's family to Tennessee, where they occupied a large tract of land, which had been acquired by his father, and founded what became known as "The Widow Benton's Settlement." Later this place took the name of Bentontown, and is so called at the present time. Benton studied law with St. George Tucker, and in 1811 was admitted to the bar under the patronage of Andrew Jackson, at that time a judge of the Supreme Court and his warm friend. Elected to the Legislature of Tennessee, he obtained the passage of a law for the reform of the judicial system of the State, and another by which the right of trial by jury was given to slaves. In the War of 1812 he was for a time Jackson's aid-de-camp, and also raised a regiment of volunteers. Later, owing to a quarrel, in which his brother, Jesse, and William Carroll, afterward General Carroll, became involved, he and his former friend, General Jackson, became bitter enemies. On the 4th of September, 1813, the Benton brothers and General Jackson had an encounter in Nashville, in which knives and pistols were freely used, and Jackson received a ball in his left shoulder, while Jesse Benton received severe dirk wounds. In 1813 Benton was appointed a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army, and set out to serve in Canada, but peace being declared soon afterward, he returned and resigned his commission. In 1815 he came to St. Louis, and began the practice of law there. About the same time he established a newspaper, "The Missouri Inquirer," and through this journal he vigorously advocated the admission of Missouri as a State. A tragic incident of the early years of his residence in St. Louis was his duel with Charles Lucas, fought on Bloody Island, in 1817, which resulted in the death of Lucas. Notwithstanding this unfortunate affair, and the extent to

which it prejudiced him in the public mind, he became a recognized leader in the councils of the young Commonwealth of Missouri, and when the State government was formed he was elected, at the end of a prolonged and bitter contest, one of the first United States Senators from this State. Possessed of a commanding intellect, an assiduous student, resolute, temperate, industrious, and endowed with a memory whose tenacity was marvelous, he soon placed himself among the leaders in the national council. One of his earliest efforts was to secure a reform in the disposition of the government lands to settlers. A pioneer himself, he sympathized with the demands of the pioneer, and in 1824, 1826 and 1828 advocated new land laws. He demanded (1) a pre-emptive right for all actual settlers; (2) a periodic reduction according to the time the land had been in the market, so as to make the prices correspond to the quality; (3) the donation of homesteads to impoverished but industrious persons who would cultivate the land for a given period of years. He presented a bill embracing these features, and renewed it every year, until it took hold upon the public mind, and was at length substantially embodied in one of President Jackson's messages, which secured its final adoption. Becoming reconciled to General Jackson, he was one of the ablest and most loyal supporters of his administration, and gained great influence in the Democratic party. He was one of the earliest advocates of a railroad to the Pacific, and was prominent in directing explorations in the far West, in encouraging overland transit to the Pacific, and in working for the occupancy of the mouth of the Columbia. He also favored the opening up and protection of the trade with New Mexico; encouraged the establishment of military stations on the Missouri and throughout the interior, and urged the cultivation of amicable relations with the Indian tribes, and the fostering of the commerce of our inland seas. In the first annual message of President Jackson strong ground was taken against the United States Bank, then the depository of the national moneys, and subsequently, when he directed the withdrawal of the deposits and their removal to certain State banks, the result was disastrous to the business of the country. Colonel Benton took up the matter, addressed himself to a consideration of the whole question of finance, circulating medium and ex-

change, and urged the adoption of a gold and silver currency as the true remedy for the existing embarrassment. He made on this subject some of the most elaborate speeches of his life, which attracted attention throughout the United States and Europe, and the name of "Old Bullion" was given to him. His style of oratory at this period was unimpassioned and very deliberate, but overflowing with facts, figures, logical deduction and historical illustrations. In later life he was characterized by a peculiar exuberance of wit and raciness that increased with his years. From 1841 until 1851, under Presidents Tyler, Polk and Taylor, he participated in the discussions that arose in regard to the Oregon boundary, the annexation of Texas and other important subjects. During the Mexican War his services and intimate acquaintance with the Spanish provinces of the South proved most useful to the government. At one time it was proposed by President Polk to confer upon him the title of lieutenant general, with full command of the army, in order that he might carry out his conceptions in person. Questions in regard to slavery were brought on by the acquisition of Mexican territory. These were adjusted by the compromise acts of 1850, which were introduced by Clay, were opposed by Benton, and defeated as a whole, but passed separately. In the nullification struggle Benton was Calhoun's leading Democratic opponent, and their opposition to each other developed into a lifelong animosity. In 1847, in answer to the "Wilmot proviso," which excluded slavery from all territory subsequently acquired, Calhoun introduced resolutions that embodied his doctrine of State rights. Colonel Benton denounced Calhoun's resolutions as a "fire-brand." The resolutions never came to a vote, but they were sent to the Legislature of every slave State, were adopted by several of them, and were made the basis of after conflict and party organization. In his hostility to Benton, Calhoun sent the resolutions to Missouri, and confided them to certain Democrats in the Legislature whom he knew to be unfriendly to Benton's re-election to the Senate. By skillful management the resolutions were passed in both branches without Benton's knowledge, and a copy was sent to Washington. He promptly denounced them as not expressing the sense of the people, and containing disunion doctrines, designed to pro-

duce separation and disaster, and declared that he would appeal from the Legislature to the people. On the adjournment of Congress, he returned to Missouri and canvassed every section of the State in a series of speeches famed for their bitterness of denunciation, strength of exposition and caustic wit. The result was the return of a Legislature, in 1849-50, with Benton men in the plurality, but composed of opposite wings, and he was defeated by a coalition between his Democratic opponents and the Whigs. At the close of his term he therefore retired from the Senate, after six successive elections and thirty years' continuous service. In 1852 he stood as a candidate for Congress, made a direct appeal to the people of his district, and was elected over all opposition. He gave his warm support to the administration of Franklin Pierce, but when the Calhoun party obtained the ascendancy, he withdrew this support. The administration then turned on him, and displaced from office all his friends throughout Missouri. Soon afterward the Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought up, and he delivered a memorable speech against it, which did much to excite the country against the act, but failed to defeat its passage. At the next election he was defeated for Congress, and retiring from active politics, he devoted two years to literary pursuits. In 1856 he became a candidate for Governor of Missouri, but while his old friends rallied to his support, a third ticket, and the consequent division of political forces, lost him the election. In the presidential election of 1856 he supported Buchanan, in opposition to his son-in-law, Colonel Fremont, giving as a reason that Buchanan, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, while he feared that the success of Fremont would engender sectional parties, fatal to the permanence of the Union. In 1854 he issued the first volume of his "Thirty Years' View" of the workings of the government, which presented a connected narrative of the time from Adams to Pierce, and dealt particularly with the secret political history of that period. The second and last volume appeared in 1856, and the work is known everywhere as one of the most important contributions to the political history of our country. In the closing years of his life he undertook the task of abridging the debates of Congress, and this work, which was brought down to the conclusion of the



great compromise debate of 1850, was published in fifteen volumes. Colonel Benton married Elizabeth McDowell, daughter of Colonel James McDowell, of Virginia. She suffered a stroke of paralysis in 1844, and from that time he was never known to go to any place of festivity or amusement. She died in 1854, leaving four daughters, the second of whom married General John C. Fremont.

**Benton County.**—A county in the central western part of the State, 100 miles south of Kansas City. It is bounded on the north by Pettis, on the east by Morgan and Camden, on the south by Hickory and St. Clair, and on the west by St. Clair and Henry Counties, and contains 744 square miles. In 1898 it contained 3,420 acres of public lands subject to entry. The northern portion is mostly rolling prairie, timber predominating in the southern part. The prairie soil is mixed with clay, and yields large crops of small grains; the soil of the valleys is a rich dark loam, and is noted for productiveness. About one-half the acreage is under cultivation, and the untillable land affords excellent pasturage. There are three distinct watersheds. The Osage River coursing almost centrally to the east, is the principal stream. Previous to 1860 it was a valuable waterway, and as many as seven steamboats from St. Louis have lain at the Warsaw wharf at a time. On occasion a boat was too large to turn in the stream, and was obliged to go to the head of the tow for that purpose. Railroads and diminution of water supply, consequent upon cultivation of the soil and removal of the timber, destroyed this traffic. The Osage River receives from the south Beaver, Big Deer, Little Deer and Turkey Creeks, Big Pomme de Terre River and Hogle Creek; and from the north Buffalo, Cole Camp, South Indian and Williams Creeks, Little Tebo River, Grand River which receives Clear Creek, and Big Tebo River fed by Brush Creek. Duck Creek, into which flows Barker's Creek, waters the northwest. Ross', Persimmon and Spring Creeks, with their feeders, flow northerly toward the Missouri River. The streams are fringed with heavy growths of hard wood, principally hickory, oak, ash and walnut. Building limestone abounds, and there are large deposits of lead, zinc and iron. Traces of furnaces near Warsaw, and lead diggings between Osage

and Grand Rivers, are attributed to early French explorers. Since the settlement of the county iron was mined northwest of Warsaw, and lead near Cole Camp and Lincoln, but the works were soon abandoned. There are numerous clear water and some mineral springs. Until 1861 White Sulphur Springs, on the Osage River, eight miles above Warsaw, was a noted resort. On Cole Camp Creek is a cave containing many curious formations. Wind Cave, so named from a constant perceptible air current issuing therefrom, some five miles northwest of Warsaw, is interesting similarly. Fine mastodon relics have been found, among them one almost complete skeleton, which was taken to Cincinnati, and another to the East. In 1889 a fragmental tusk, nearly three feet long, evidently from a tooth nine feet in length and six inches thick, was in possession of a druggist at Warsaw. These relics were found on the Pomme de Terre River. Railways traversing the county are the Missouri Pacific and the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southwestern. The principal towns are Warsaw, the county seat, Cole Camp and Lincoln. In 1898 the principal surplus products were: Wheat, 18,051 bushels; flaxseed, 5,896 bushels; hay, 1,923,400 pounds; flour, 191,462 pounds; poultry, 369,889 pounds; butter, 62,425 pounds; eggs, 352,290 dozen; game, 11,628 pounds; hides, 37,154 pounds; feathers, 5,491 pounds; lumber, 261,900 feet; cross-ties, 128,759; cord wood, 7,662 cords; dried fruit, 4,280 pounds; cattle, 2,326 head; hogs, 21,755 head; sheep, 3,920 head.

When the first white settlers came the Indians were in full possession. On the Osage River, near Warsaw, were the Kickapoos and Shawnees, and the Osages occupied points on the Pomme de Terre River to its mouth. That stream marked the line between the whites and the Indians, the latter occupying the west side. The whites gradually encroached upon the Indians, either by purchase or on sufferance, and relations were generally amicable. In 1835 the Indians had mostly disappeared to the West, returning each year to hunt, as late as 1840. The first white settlers—the year of whose coming is not ascertainable—were Narcisse Pensinean, a Frenchman, and John F. Hogle, a German. The name of the latter is perpetuated in that of Hogle Creek. These men established a trading post at the mouth of Hogle Creek, where was a large Indian

village. In 1832 Thomas J. Bishop came and entered their employ; he afterward succeeded to the ownership of the post, and later became the first county and circuit clerk. The first native American settler is believed to be Ezekiel Williams, one of the Lewis and Clark explorers, who came late in 1830 or early in 1831, settling southwest of Cole Camp. Afterward came Oliver L. Brown, Richard Williams and the Ross brothers. Late in 1831 Lewis Bledsoe located on the Osage River just above Warsaw, and established a ferry. Shortly afterward one Yager opened a store there, and Stephen A. Howser settled on the site of Warsaw. Quite an immigration came in 1832 from Kentucky and Virginia. William Ripetoe was the first settler on Pomme de Terre River, and George Alexander on Turkey Creek. Captain John Halloway located on the Osage River at Heath's Bend, so named for his son-in-law, C. G. Heath. Milton Kincaid, George Blanton and John Gresham, Sr., settled on Little Tebo, and Lewis Johnson and John H. Howard below Warsaw, on the Osage River. Prior to 1836 three free negroes located near Fairfield, and their place came to be known as "Free Nigger Springs." Among the settlers in the early 30's were Joseph C. Montgomery, on the prairie; William Kays, who built the first mill in the county, on the Osage River, near Turkey Creek; Elijah Doty, Jonas Dawson, and George Richardson on Deer Creek; John M. Williams and William Denton, below Warsaw; the Foster and Anglin families on Grand River; John W. Lindsay on Little Tebo; John Shipton, who built the first mill in that region, on Indian Creek, and Samuel Orr, James and Wiley Vinson near Lincoln. As late as 1836 Boonville was the nearest postoffice; a few years before it was the nearest mill point. The public lands were not open for entry until 1836, and the first entry was made by Richard Williams.

Benton County was named for the great Missouri Senator and statesman, Thomas H. Benton, and was created by act of the General Assembly, January 3, 1835. Originally its present territory north of the Osage River was a part of Howard County. That portion south of the river belonged successively to Washington, Crawford and Greene Counties. Pettis County, at its formation in 1833, included all the Benton County territory north of the Osage River; that portion south of the

river remained a part of Greene County. February 17th, following the creation of Benton County, by supplemental act there was added to it that part of the present Camden County south of the Osage River and west of the Big Niangua River, called Niangua Township, which was relinquished to Camden County by act of January 29, 1841. By act of 1845 twenty-four square miles of the northwest part of Benton became a part of Pettis County; and Hickory County was created, taking nearly one-half of its northern territory from Benton County, reducing the latter to its present dimensions. The organic act named commissioners to locate a county seat, but they failed to act, and the county remained unorganized for two years, until January, 1837, when the General Assembly appointed as commissioners Bethel Allen, Henry Avery and Richard D. Bradley, and directed them to locate a judicial seat centrally and near the Osage River. Two rival trading places contested for the location, Fristoe, one mile north of Warsaw, and Osage, or Bristoe, as it was variously known, about five miles northwest of that place. The two points were popularly known as Old Town and New Town, respectively. Their merits were championed so warmly that the commissioners rejected both, and selected the site of Warsaw, where was then only one house, that of Stephen A. Howser. James Ramsey, as commissioner, had Robert Wyatt lay off the town and proceeded to sell lots. In 1838 a log courthouse was built at a cost of \$300, and a jail was also erected. In 1839 a new courthouse was contracted for at not to exceed \$2,500, but the contractor failed in the work, a new contract was made, and the house was partially built in 1842. Later the foundation was condemned and the building was sold. In 1886 a slightly and commodious building was erected at a cost of \$9,089. The old jail was used until 1852, when it was replaced with a new one. The first county court comprised Judges Joseph C. Montgomery, John W. Lindsay and William White, who sat February 16, 1835, at the house of Markham Fristoe, with Thomas J. Bishop as clerk. Their first official act was the granting of a saloon license, and the next the appointment of James Ramsey as commissioner to pre-empt public lands whereon to erect public buildings. In 1867 a probate court was established, with H. H. Ham as judge and David E. Fields as

clerk. The first term of circuit court was held September 10, 1835, at the house of Markham Fristoe, Judge C. H. Allen presiding, with Thomas J. Bishop as clerk and Markham Fristoe as sheriff. The first resident lawyer was DeWitt C. Ballou, who became the first surveyor, and later a judge. For many years the court was occupied with perjury, riot and vagrancy cases, which habitually resulted in acquittal. In 1845 State Senator B. P. Major died from a wound inflicted by ex-Judge Elijah Cherry, and in 1845 John H. Wilson was killed by Thomas Coats. Acquittal followed in each case. The Turk-Jones feud, costing many lives, and which the courts were powerless to end, finally requiring the services of the military, is treated under a separate heading. The county now belongs to the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit. The first representative elected was Zachariah Fewell, in 1836. During the Civil War the majority of the male population took up arms on one side or the other. The Confederates were in the ascendancy until the fall of 1862, when the enrolled militia was called into service and took possession. In the Sixtieth Regiment were Benton County companies, commanded by Captains Samuel Webb, William Miller, George Gallaher and Jacob Freund. In the Eighth Cavalry were Captain Richard H. Melton's company, from Cole Camp and Warsaw, and Captain John Cosgrove's company in which were many Benton men. In the Seventh Cavalry, Captain Owen D. Hawley's company, and most of Captain T. W. Hout's company were from this county. Company I, Forty-fourth Volunteers, was largely made up in the county, and there were many in the Sixth Cavalry and other commands. In the Confederate service the only organized body, except two Warsaw companies, were Captain Feaster's company, but many enlisted elsewhere, singly or in squads. Education received early attention, but in no effective manner. Itinerant teachers taught for short terms in log buildings which did service as church and schoolhouse. In 1836 a seminary was projected at Bledsoe's Landing, but never established. In 1852-3 a public school was taught at Warsaw by Mr. Johnson and Miss Goodman, and the following year an academy was opened by Lougan and Shanklin. There are now schools in every township, but a few log buildings were in use as late as 1890. There were, in 1898, 93 schools; 106 teachers, and a

permanent school fund of \$20,150. From the earliest days itinerant preachers held religious meetings in passing through the country. Probably the first organized church was Antioch Primitive Baptist, in 1833, on North Prairie, which, since the division of Benton, is in Hickory County. Elder L. Elgan organized a church of the same denomination on Little Tebo in 1842. A noted Baptist minister of the early days in Warsaw and vicinity was one known as "Snag-Boat" Williams, whose florid rhetoric was drawn from river experiences. In 1839 the Cumberland Presbyterians held a camp meeting near Little Tebo, conducted by the Rev. Finis Downing and Peter Foy. These people were the first to build a church, a brick edifice, in Warsaw, in 1847, previous to which time all worshipping congregations met in the old log courthouse. A Southern Methodist Church was founded west of Lincoln prior to the war. All other existing bodies are of later origin. Strong Lutheran Churches exist near Cole Camp, Lincoln and on Lake and Indian Creeks. In 1880 the railway from Sedalia was completed, and from this date the present advanced conditions in business, education and religion. The population of the county in 1900 was 16,556.

**Berkley, Edward Fairfax, D. D.,** Protestant Episcopal clergyman, was born in Washington, D. C., September 20, 1813, son of George and Mary (Cross) Berkley. Both his parents belonged to old American families, and in the paternal line he was descended from the English houses of Fairfax and Berkley. He obtained his academic education at Bristol College, located on the Delaware River above Philadelphia, and was then fitted for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the theological school of Lexington, Kentucky, founded by Bishop Smith, of that State. He entered the ministry well fitted for his work by a thorough course of education, and peculiarly adapted to it by natural qualifications and experiences in early life, which had developed the moral and sympathetic elements in his nature and also his self-reliance and force of character. His mother had been left a widow while he was still a child, and as a boy he had gone out into the world to make his own living and assist in caring for the rest of the family. He had served an apprenticeship to Messrs. Davis & Force, then publishers







*A. C. Burdette, M. D.*

of "The National Journal," at Washington, and among his duties was that of delivering the "Journal" daily, except Sunday, to the State, Treasury, War and Navy Departments. While thus employed, he delivered the "Journal" to Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, and first formed the acquaintance of the great Kentucky statesman as a newsboy. Singularly enough, after he had succeeded in educating himself for the ministry, had been for some years engaged in his chosen work and had become famous as a minister of the gospel, he baptized Mr. Clay into the church and subsequently performed over him the burial rites of the church. Admitted to the order of deacons at Christ Church of Lexington, Kentucky, in December of 1838, Dr. Berkley was immediately afterward called to the rectorship of that parish. He entered upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1839, and remained there until November, 1857, doing extensive missionary work throughout central and western Kentucky and establishing flourishing churches at Paris, Maysville, Mt. Sterling, Cynthiana, and other places in the meantime. His upright character, his many acts of kindness and charity, his genial nature and his devotion to the spiritual welfare of the people with whom he was thrown into contact made those who came under his care his lasting and loving friends. At the end of nearly twenty years of remarkably successful ministerial labors in Kentucky, he responded to a second and particularly urgent call from the vestry of St. George's Church, of St. Louis, and came to that city. He assumed charge of the parish in November, 1857, and during the fourteen years of his administration of its affairs, brought to it a great degree of prosperity and gave it large influence among the churches of the city. In 1871 he resigned the rectorship of St. George's Church, and shortly afterward organizing St. Peter's parish, built a beautiful stone church for its occupancy on Grand Avenue, near Olive Street. After freeing this church entirely from debt, he resigned the pastorate, when in the seventieth year of his age. During the remainder of his life he was not regularly attached to any parish, but was frequently called upon by his brother ministers and friends to exercise the functions of the priesthood. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the Missouri State University, of Columbia, in 1864.

He was a finished public speaker and an elocutionist of such rare ability that he became known throughout the West as a popular public reader, his services being frequently given for the benefit of charitable and benevolent enterprises in St. Louis and other cities. He was fearless in the discharge of his duties, and during the cholera epidemic of 1866, although he and his family were absent from the city when the scourge made its appearance, he returned to St. Louis and devoted his whole time to visiting the sick, comforting the afflicted and burying the dead, irrespective of race, creed or condition, until the dread malady disappeared. In early life he was a member of the Whig party, but became a Democrat when the Whig party ceased to exist, and to the end of his life was firm in his convictions and outspoken in his sentiments on all political questions. During the Civil War he was thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the Confederacy, and contributed liberally to the relief of the stricken people of the South at the close of the war.

**Bernays, Augustus Charles**, one of the most eminent of American surgeons, and equally famous as a contributor to the literature of anatomy and surgery, was born in the town of Highland, St. Clair County, Illinois, October 13, 1854, son of Dr. George J. and Minna Bertrand (Doering) Bernays. His father was a physician of fine attainments, and his mother was a woman of brilliant intellectuality, who in her early life had been a teacher in the famous school known as St. Mary's Hall, of London, England. Born to the rich inheritance of mental and physical vigor, the younger Dr. Bernays enjoyed also the best educational advantages from his youth up. Under private instruction he acquired a knowledge of the French and German languages as well as the rudiments of an English education at an early age, and after the removal of his father's family to St. Louis his scholastic training was continued in the public schools. When prepared to enter upon his academical course of study, he matriculated at McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of arts before he was eighteen years of age. The trend of his genius having been clearly indicated from childhood, there was at no time any question as to the vocation which he should follow, and



immediately after his graduation from college he was sent to Germany, where he entered the University of Heidelberg as a student of medicine. From that world-renowned institution he received his doctor's degree at the end of a four years' course of study, graduating with the highest honors, in the class of 1876, the "*summa cum laude*" being conferred upon him, an honor then awarded by the university to an American student for the first time. After his graduation from the university he remained for a time in Heidelberg as assistant house surgeon of the Academic Hospital, adding to his knowledge of operative surgery through his practice in this connection and his association with the renowned surgeons, Gustav Simon and Herman Lossen. He then took a postgraduate course in operative surgery under the Baron von Langenbeck—considered the most accomplished operator of his time—at the University of Berlin. From Germany he went to England, and there passed the examination and was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Soon afterward he returned to St. Louis and entered regularly upon the practice of surgery, evidencing the thoroughness of his education and his skill as an operator at the very outset of his career. He was from the beginning not only an operator of wonderful skill but an exhaustive and tireless investigator in the field of original surgery, with the happy faculty of presenting the results of his researches in such form as to make them most valuable to his profession. The first successful Caesarian section in St. Louis was an operation which he performed in 1880, and he also performed the first successful coeliotomy for gunshot wound of the abdomen, and the first gall stone operations in Missouri. When the discovery of antiseptics and asepsis made successful abdominal surgery a possibility, he was leader among those who possessed the delicacy of touch, the keenness of vision, the steadiness of nerve, and that accurate knowledge of the structure of the human body which enabled them to utilize one of the greatest of modern discoveries and perform operations which had theretofore been deemed beyond the limit of surgical skill. That he has few peers in the field of operative surgery is proven by the record of his achievements. The "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal" of December, 1897, contained a review of his work in appendicectomy for fifteen months preceding its

compilation, which showed results unequalled in the history of modern surgery. After nearly twenty years of practice in this connection, he had arrived at a method of treatment peculiar to himself, and the results of this treatment were reported in the paper above referred to. This report showed that Dr. Bernays had performed, during the period covered by the record, eighty-one operations for appendicitis, in all but one of which the appendix or its stump was removed. Of this series of cases, seventy-one were done in succession with perfectly satisfactory results, all making a complete recovery. In the seventy-second case the patient failed to recover, but in the nine subsequent cases recovery was complete in every instance. The record stood, therefore, eighty successful operations out of eighty-one cases treated consecutively, a record which has not been equaled by any surgeon of the present day in any part of the world. A vigorous and original thinker, he has long been known as one of the most trenchant and forceful writers identified with the practice of surgery in this country. A series of monographs, published under the title of "Chips from a Surgeon's Workshop," have recorded the progress of his work, and few more interesting contributions have been made to medical literature. At the International Congress of Medicine, held in Berlin in 1890—in which he was secretary of the surgical section—he read a paper on the treatment of intestinal wounds, which attracted at the time much attention, and was afterward published in many languages and in every civilized country. Many other papers on kindred topics have been read by him before gatherings of surgeons and physicians, and he has made a marked impress upon the literature of his profession. Before he was twenty-nine years of age, he was made professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis. Later he became professor of anatomy and surgical pathology in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine and the Woman's Medical College, and for more than a decade he has occupied a conspicuous position among the medical educators of the country. "As an educator," says a distinguished medical journalist, "he has the gift of being able to change the usual didactic and very tiresome method of lecturing on anatomy into a most interesting demonstration. By using colored chalk upon the blackboard to illus-

trate every detail of form and relative location of the parts, the points usually difficult to explain to students are made clear and are readily understood. It is in the surgical clinic, as a diagnostician and operator, however, that he commands the greatest admiration. His very strict and careful training in pathology have given him an insight into the processes of disease which give him such knowledge as he can use to the greatest advantage in the clinics in making diagnoses. Nature has been lavish in giving him such organs of sense and motion as were capable of being trained to a high degree of acuteness and dexterity. As an operator he is an artist, and his results are such as to command the highest praise from his coworkers in the profession." Both as writer and speaker Dr. Bernays is epigrammatic, the following extracts from his farewell address to the graduating class of Marion-Sims College being fairly illustrative of his style:

"Remember that it makes no difference at all what a man believes, but a great deal what he knows." "Remember that after to-night you must give up text-books in order to study nature. The only way in which you will be able to advance the interests of our profession will be by adding to our knowledge; the only way in which you will be able to do that, will be by using your trained senses in observing facts and by recording your observations and reflections in a scientific medical journal." "Remember that the way to conquer prejudice is to live it down. Do not discuss it with others; waste no thought on it yourself." "Remember that it is brave to be in the minority. That is where the strong usually are. Weak natures can not stand alone, but must lean on the majority." "Remember that it is the nature of science to ignore authority, to look away from it, to pursue its own course in order that it may arrive at the highest and most important truths without prejudice." "Finally, gentlemen, remember 'there is no darkness but ignorance,' and remember in your toilsome professional career to shed as much light along your course as you may be able to create or reflect. Remember my oft-repeated commandment: Scientific truths must be freely given away; they are priceless, and one who trades in them is unworthy of the ware. Give them to others just as you have received them from me at this college, from which you have graduated to-night. I hope

that the wants of your bodies and the hunger of your minds may be satisfied, so that you will be happy enough to make others happy."

The devotion of Dr. Bernays to his profession is chivalrous in its character, and to alleviate the sufferings of humanity has been the chief aim of his professional life, regardless of the remuneration he might receive for his services. Charitable institutions and indigent patients have commanded his knowledge and skill almost at will, and in the impartation of his knowledge to his professional brethren he has been no less generous. A born optimist, he looks continually on the bright side of life, notwithstanding the fact that he is in constant contact with those upon whom rests the shadow of physical suffering. Unflinching in the performance of duty, he has at the same time a woman's tenderness of heart and a graciousness of manner which makes lasting friends of those who sustain to him the relation of patients, and attaches to him, as with hooks of steel, those brought into more intimate relationships with him, in social and domestic life.

**Bernays, Charles L.**, was born at Metz, in 1815, and died in St. Louis, in 1879. In his youth he became a writer for German newspapers and his articles revealed the high talent which distinguished him at a later day. In 1848 he came to the United States, and located at St. Louis, where he became editor of the "Anzeiger des Westens," published by his friend, Dr. Boernstein. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln consul to Zurich, and at the expiration of his term returned to St. Louis and resumed his writing, contributing to the "Republican" and the "Anzeiger." He was a man of extensive and accurate learning, and among the newspaper writers of St. Louis his articles were held in high esteem as models of the writing art.

**Bernie.**—An incorporated village in Liberty Township, Stoddard County, sixteen miles south of Bloomfield, on the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad. It has three saw and two flouring mills, two cotton gins, two hotels and a few stores. Union and Baptist denominations have churches in the town. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

**Berry, John Marshall**, physician, was born October 1, 1855, in St. Louis County,

Missouri. His parents were Philip Penclton Barber and Alevie (Welborne) Berry. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Berry, a native of Virginia, was the first of the immigrants from that State to settle in St. Louis County. His son, Philip, father of Dr. John Berry, was there reared, and there died, February 8, 1899. Dr. Berry acquired his early education in the public schools of Rock Hill, afterward taking an academic course at Washington University in St. Louis. He then entered St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1876. He subsequently returned to Rock Hill and engaged in the practice of his profession, to which he continues to devote his attention. The educational interests of the community engage his deep interest; he has been repeatedly chosen a member of the board of school directors, and has served for six years past as president of that body. In political matters he has always been a Democrat, reserving to himself the right of independent action when necessity requires. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Rock Hill, and is now serving as president of its board of trustees. He is a member and the medical examiner of Webster Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of Grove Council of the Legion of Honor of Benton. He also holds membership in the Webster Protective Home Circle, and Kirkwood Tent of the Maccabees. Dr. Berry was married, March 8, 1878, to Miss Annie Sutton, daughter of Merritt H. Marshall, an old resident of St. Louis County. To them have been born three children. Those living are John Collier and Leslie Welborne. The second child, Russell Sutton, is deceased. Dr. Berry is one of the substantial men of St. Louis County, and his efforts and means are freely devoted to the interests of the prosperous community with whom he is so prominently identified.

**Berthold, Bartholomew,** was born near the city of Trent, in the Italian Tyrol, in 1780, and died in St. Louis, April 20, 1831, at the age of fifty-seven years. He served, at the age of seventeen years, in the Italian army which opposed Napoleon's invasion, and at the battle of Marengo received a sabre cut on the forehead, which marked him for life. In 1798 he came to the United States, and after a short stay in Philadelphia settled in Baltimore. In 1800 he removed to St. Louis with Rene Paul and engaged in the

mercantile business. In 1811 he married Pelagie Chouteau, only daughter of Major Pierre Chouteau, Sr., one of the founders of the city. They had seven children, one of the daughters, Clara, becoming the wife of Wm. L. Ewing, and mother of Wm. L. Ewing, Jr., who was mayor of the city from 1881 to 1885. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and conducted a successful business for several years, and afterward, with Pierre Chouteau, Jr., John P. Cabanne and Bernard Pratte, became associated with John Jacob Astor in the American Fur Company. The business was very profitable, and Mr. Berthold, at the time of his death, was counted one of the wealthy citizens of St. Louis. He was well educated and accomplished and was held in high esteem for his elegant manners and his sterling uprightness. He was master of several languages, and it is recorded of him that when Lafayette, with his staff of friends came to St. Louis, in 1825, Bartholomew Berthold sat at the banquet table and conversed with them all in their several tongues. His widow survived him forty-four years, dying in 1875, in her eighty-fifth year.

**Bertrand.**—A village on the Cairo branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Long Prairie Township, Mississippi County, six miles southwest of Charleston. It was laid out in 1859 by H. J. Deal. It has four general stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 221.

**Beshears, William B.,** merchant and farmer, and prominent also as a public official, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, August 24, 1814, and died in Vandalia, Audrain County, Missouri, in October of 1899. He grew up in Montgomery County, Kentucky, residing there until he was nineteen years of age, when he came with his parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Whitton) Beshears, to Missouri. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Maryland, and both came of good Southern families. Upon coming to Missouri the family settled in Pike County, among the pioneers residing there in 1833. Trained to agricultural pursuits, William B. Beshears followed that occupation in his young manhood, and was identified with farming interests thereafter, throughout his life. March 10, 1836, he married, in Ralls County, Missouri, Miss Zethlinda Lewellyn. He was



a resident and farmer in Ralls County there-after until 1847, when he removed to Clark County, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising. After a time he returned to Pike County, and four years later removed to Montgomery County. In Montgomery County he became prominent as a man of affairs, and also rendered valuable services to the public as a county official. He was three times elected a member of the county court of that county, and held the office continuously up to 1863, when he was ousted on account of his refusal to take the test oath of loyalty required of Missouri officials during the Civil War. He returned to Pike County in 1865, and in the fall of the same year removed to Ralls County. In 1867 he again became a resident and citizen of Pike County and engaged in farming and merchandising. In 1870 he established his home in Curryville, but in 1871 again removed to Ralls County, where he was engaged in farming until 1879. He then removed to Audrain County, living near Vandalia until 1880, when he became a resident of that prosperous and growing town. This place continued to be his home until his death. He was a large dealer in real estate and a sagacious and successful man of affairs. His first wife died in 1866, leaving six of a family of nine children who had been born to them. Those then living were James R., Thomas J., William H., Basil L., Pauline E. (now Mrs. Shackelford), and John G. Beshears. Basil L. and John G. Beshears have since died. Mr. Beshears married for his second wife Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Hutchinson, a widow with one child, C. L. Hutchinson. Mrs. Beshears' maiden name was Margaret Elizabeth Rogers. The children born of this union were V. L. and Pearlle L. Beshears. V. L. Beshears is now head of the hardware firm of Beshears & McCarroll, of Vandalia.

**Bethany.**—The judicial seat of Harrison County, located on the east fork of Big Creek, about six miles south-southwest of the center of the county, on the St. Joseph & Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It was laid out and settled in 1845 by a number of Tennesseans, and that year was made the county seat. It was incorporated in 1858, and is now a city of the fourth class. It has a good courthouse, built at a cost of about \$15,000; a jail, Methodist Episcopal, Christian and Presbyterian Churches,

a graded public school, an opera house, two banks, two newspapers, the "Democrat" and the "Republican"; a canning factory, creamery and about seventy other business places, including miscellaneous stores and shops. The city is connected with neighboring towns by telephone. The population in 1900 was 2,093.

**Bethel.**—An incorporated village in Shelby County, five miles north of Shelbyville, and thirteen miles from Shelbina, the nearest railroad point. It was settled in 1845 by William Kiel and others, who seceded from the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, and decided to found a colony in the West and establish an independent church. Kiel collected about him several hundred followers, all of whom settled at or near the present site of Bethel. Since the founding of the town two colonies have branched out from Bethel. The village has a good church, a school, a bank, a flouring mill, half a dozen general stores, two hardware stores, furniture store and a few small shops. The inhabitants of the town are representative of the thrift and industry of the German race. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

**Bethel Mission.**—One of the most interesting, helpful and far-reaching charities in St. Louis has grown out of the organization of the St. Louis Bethel Association on the 30th day of October, 1868. As stated in the records, "The original object of this organization is to aid and give local direction to the work of the Western Seamen's Friend Society in the city of St. Louis, said work being to provide for the temporal and spiritual welfare of rivermen and their families and such others as may be unreached by regular church organizations. Also to carry on the Sabbath school work among the neglected."

Its first board of trustees were General Clinton B. Fisk, Honorable Nathan Cole, Governor E. O. Stanard, James Richardson, Samuel Cupples, Captain Isaac M. Mason, Thomas Morrison, Captain Joseph Brown, Nathan Ramsey, Thomas S. Rutherford, Austin R. Moore, E. D. Jones, John C. Cope-  
lin, George Partridge, William C. Wilson. Clinton B. Fisk was chosen president; Samuel Cupples, vice president; William C. Wilson, treasurer; Austin R. Moore, secretary, and Rev. M. Himebaugh, chaplain. On May 26, 1870, Mr. William C. Wilson was elected

president and served until October 11, 1874, when Captain William F. Davidson was elected president, and W. W. Carpenter was elected secretary. Honorable Nathan Cole was elected president May 16, 1882, and has filled the position until this time. Mr. D. Crawford is vice president, having been elected May 7, 1891. Mr. G. H. TenBroek was elected secretary and treasurer December 8, 1891, and is still discharging the duties of both offices.

**Bethesda Homes.**—The Bethesda Home for the Aged, St. Louis, was established by Mrs. Roger Hayne, and opened July 8, 1889. During the first year of the existence of the Bethesda, one hundred and seventeen persons were sheltered and provided for, and \$1,662.10 was contributed. The following were the officers: Mrs. Roger Hayne, president; Mrs. Morton, secretary; Mrs. V. O. Saunders, treasurer; Mr. W. S. Maury, Mr. Roger Hayne, Dr. E. W. Saunders, trustees; Mr. Willard Watts, legal advisor, and Dr. E. W. Saunders, physician. From the beginning, as set forth in their publications, "it was a work of faith and labor of love, and the means were provided by the voluntary gifts of God's people. Never in the conduct of this work had solicitations been used beyond making the public acquainted with the facts." The home occupies an antique stone house, erected seventy-five years ago, at 917 Russell Avenue. It was terribly racked by the tornado of May 27, 1896, and a heavy roof and a mass of debris piled up against it and on the porch. In 1898 it was occupied by eighteen old ladies, with Mary Stewart as superintendent.

Foundlings were originally admitted to this institution, but in 1892 the infant wards were transferred to the building known as "The Soulard Mansion," at the corner of Twelfth and Soulard Streets. In 1895 this institution, which took the name "Bethesda Foundlings' Home," removed to the corner of Hickory and Grattan Streets. In 1896 the building occupied was unroofed by the cyclone, and subsequently what had previously been the Methodist Orphans' Home, at 3533 Laclede Avenue, became the Home of the Bethesda Foundlings. The corner stone of a new building intended for their occupancy was laid June 11, 1898, on Vista Avenue, near Grand Avenue.

The Bethesda Maternity Home was the third institution formed under the auspices of the same band of charitable people. This home was established in September of 1892, at 1814 Schild Avenue, the Missouri Medical College donating \$500 to the founders. In October of 1893 the institution was removed to 1210 Grattan Street.

A home for nurses has also been established under Bethesda auspices, on Chestnut Street, near Grand Avenue.

**Bevier.**—A city of the fourth class in Macon County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph branch of the Burlington, five miles west of Macon. It is in the center of the coal field of Macon County, and the mining of coal is the chief industry. The town has seven churches, a graded school, a bank, a hotel, a newspaper, the "Appeal," and about sixty stores and shops. Population in 1899 (estimated), 2,200.

**Bible and Tract Society.**—The first Bible society west of the Mississippi was established in Washington County, Missouri, in 1817. The work was preceded in the year 1814 by the visit to St. Louis of two missionaries, Messrs. Mills and Smith, who first awakened an interest regarding the circulation of the Bible in the city and State, but nothing came of it. On December 15, 1818, a Bible society was formed at a meeting held in the courthouse, at which Colonel Rufus Easton presided, and John Simonds acted as secretary. On December 22d following an adjourned meeting was held at the house of Rev. Salmon Giddings, at which the following officers were chosen—of the Missouri Auxiliary Bible Society, as it was named: Nathaniel B. Tucker, president; Stephen Hempstead, Colonel Alexander McNair and Rev. James Welsh, vice presidents; Colonel Samuel Hammond, treasurer; Rev. S. Giddings, secretary; Colonel Rufus Easton, Rufus Pettibone, Rev. John M. Peck, John Jacoby, Charles W. Hunter, John Simonds, and Thomas Jones, directors. Bible societies at that time met with sneers and ridicule from the irreligious. In 1819 an auxiliary Bible society was established at St. Charles, and for several years these societies barely retained their existence, until in 1825 efforts were made to revive them. December 11, 1826, the Missouri and Illinois Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society in New York, was organized. In

February, 1843, the Evangelical Society of St. Louis, for the distribution of Bibles, religious books and tracts among the inhabitants of the city, was formed, which continued in existence several years and accomplished much good. In 1847 the Missouri Bible Society was established, its principal promoters being Honorable Peter G. Gamble, Honorable Edward Bates, Trusten Polk, George K. Budd, H. S. Geyer, J. B. Crockett, Nathaniel Childs, and David Keith. The Bible society established by the Presbyterians is still in operation, and Rev. Dr. Allen is the secretary. The tract society has no headquarters in St. Louis, but an agent of the American Tract Society in New York occasionally visits St. Louis to encourage, aid and give assistance in the work of disseminating religious literature.

**Bible Society, St. Louis.**—A purely benevolent organization, which, in one form or another, has distributed the Bible in St. Louis and vicinity since 1837, or perhaps earlier. No distinct record is found of its earlier transactions. December 21, 1863, the society was reorganized, and February 16, 1869, General Clinton B. Fisk was elected president. The records show a rapid succession in this office—prominent persons giving it their services—but none serving long. Among its most steadfast friends were the Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., and Edward Bredell, Esq. The latter gave large means, much time and a home for its work at 212 North Broadway for many years. In February, 1894, a reorganization of the society was effected, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri, with the following gentlemen as incorporators: Messrs. Robert Ranken, William Sommerville, E. P. V. Ritter, and Rev. John W. Allen, with power to elect their own officers to fill vacancies, receive, hold, manage and dispose of all money and property, real, personal and mixed, which may from time to time be given, conveyed or bequeathed. Its officers are Robert Ranken, president; O. L. Whitelaw, treasurer, and J. W. Allen, secretary. Under its charter "at no time shall a majority of the active members be of the same religious denomination." Its place of business is 1516 Locust Street. By the death of Mr. Edward Bredell, the 16th of March, 1896, the society was left the sum of \$40,000, the interest of which is to be used to pay the expenses of the distribution of

Bibles and Testaments in the city of St. Louis and in the State of Missouri.

REV. JOHN W. ALLEN.

**Bibliography of Missouri.**—The following "Bibliography of Missouri" is presented with a realization that such a work is necessarily imperfect. The imperfection is of two kinds; first, the failure to include all works that have been written by Missourians; and, second, the including of works that do not properly belong to Missouri. Of the first there will be many or few instances according to the time spent in preparing the list, the opportunities for obtaining titles, and the diligence with which such opportunities are improved. The second error results from misinformation. In many cases, where the list contains a book by a certain author, librarians have suggested other works by the same author, when the fact was that the publication first noted was published while the author was a resident of the State, and the other works after the author had removed to some other State, which would exclude the latter, unless the author were a native of Missouri. To keep clear of this second imperfection the biography of the authors must be learned so as to know the residence at the time of each publication, and while the author has given the matter careful attention he has no idea that his information has always been correct. Still another imperfection arises from having incorrect titles. It is possible in this way to have the same book under different titles, the one being taken from the title page and the other from a notice of the work, in which it is referred to more from the character of the contents than from the title page. And, in fact, it is sometimes uncertain that the list is correct after studying carefully a letter from the author himself. With few exceptions sermons or speeches have not been included, unless the work mentioned contains a series of such. The list would be more interesting to some persons were it of books relating to Missouri. Such a list should be published, but for present purposes it was thought best to limit the scope of the bibliography as has been done. Additional value is given by noting what books in the list are found in the library of the author, the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, and the Public Library of St. Louis. The 780, the 640 and the 852 titles found in these libraries give the student access to a consid-



erable per cent of the total of 2,300 titles. The works in the library of the St. Louis Medical Association are also noted. Assistance in the preparation of the work is cheerfully acknowledged from the libraries of St. Louis, Kansas City, Jefferson City and others; from the book publishers and book stores, and from Dr. Alexander N. DeMenil, (whose "Bibliography of St. Louis" is herein incorporated by special permission), and many other individuals.

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—*Ebbe und Fluth*.

FRANCIS A. SAMPSON.

**Bicycle Corps.**—July 24, 1897, there arrived in St. Louis a troop of nineteen soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry Regiment, who had ridden from Fort Missoula, Montana, to that city on bicycles, covering a distance of nineteen hundred miles in thirty-four days of actual travel. This was the first expedition of this character made by troops of the United States Army, and was planned, commanded and personally conducted by Lieutenant James A. Moss, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, United States Army. Its purpose was to demonstrate the practicability of the bicycle as a means of transporting troops.

**Biddle.**—See "Elmer."

**Biddle Market Mission.**—A mission and Sunday school established in a small frame building at the corner of Sixth and Carr Streets, in St. Louis, in 1840. This building was removed, in 1846, to a lot at the corner of Fourteenth and Carr Streets, and in 1848 Thomas Morrison became superintendent of the Sunday

school which met in this building, and which had then quite a large attendance. Under the superintendency of this truly noble-hearted and philanthropic man the school grew rapidly, and it was removed to the large Biddle Market Hall, at the corner of Thirteenth and Biddle Streets. Taking the name of its new location, it has since been known as the Biddle Market Mission, although it was subsequently removed to what is now known as the Memorial Tabernacle, erected for its use at the corner of Sixteenth and Carr Streets, a building which it still occupies. Out of this mission grew the Memorial Tabernacle Church of the Presbyterian denomination, and the St. Louis Provident Association is indebted to it also for its origin. The Biddle Street Mission Sunday school celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Morrison's superintendency in 1898.

**Bienville, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne**, second Governor of the Province of Louisiana and brother to Iberville, the founder of the colony, was born in Montreal, Canada, February 23, 1680, and died in France in 1765. He accompanied Iberville to the mouth of the Mississippi in 1699, and after the building of the fort at Biloxi explored the surrounding country. After the death of Sauvolle, who had been commissioned Governor of the colony by Louis XIV, Bienville succeeded to the direction of affairs. In 1708, after the failure of an attempt to cultivate land in the colony by Indian labor, Bienville proposed to the home government to send negroes from the Antilles for that purpose, and this suggestion led up to the establishment of negro slavery in the Louisiana colony. In 1713, after Cadillac had succeeded him as Governor, he was sent on an expedition to the Natchez tribe of Indians and built a fort in their country, which became the nucleus of another French settlement. He founded the city of New Orleans in 1718, and subsequently transferred the seat of government to that place. His last term of service as Governor of the colony extended over a period of ten years, ending in 1743, at which time he returned to France.

**Big Bend.**—A bend in the Mississippi River, about two and a half miles above Cape Girardeau. In the navigation of the river, from its earliest period, Big Bend has been an

important land mark, and near it a number of river accidents have occurred. At the upper end of the bend, early in the history of Upper Louisiana, one Lieutenant Girardot, at one time an officer in the French Army at Kaskaskia, established a trading post, and thus the name Cape Girardeau found its origin, which at a later date was applied to the city built a few miles below.

**Big Field.**—A name applied to a swamp comprising about 2,000 acres in the north-eastern part of Stoddard County. It is destitute of timber and covered with a rank growth of grass and presents the appearance of a prairie. Cattle and other animals, lured by the luxuriant growth of grass have entered it, only to be swallowed by the underlying quicksands which extend the whole area of the field.

**Big Fields ("Le Grande Champ").**—About 2,500 acres of land on the Mississippi River bottoms, three miles southeast of Ste. Genevieve. This was the site of what was known as "Le vieux village de Ste. Genevieve," and before the river made inroads into it contained about 5,000 acres. Its fertility is inexhaustible, and, after a century and a half of cultivation, it grows enormous crops of corn and vegetables. Ages ago it was inhabited by the mound-builders of the Mississippi Valley, who have left evidence of their work in a group of mounds, one of which rises to a height of thirty feet. The residents of Ste. Genevieve from the earliest settlement down to the present time have held this land as "commons," each head of a family being allotted a portion of it for cultivation. In early days any person failing to till the soil was deprived of his claim thereto and his "field" was sold at the door of the church. The common field found its origin in the desire of the early settlers to be close together in case they were attacked by Indians.

**Biggs, William H.**, lawyer and jurist, was born in Clark County, Missouri, August 1, 1842, son of George K. and Nannie (Floyd) Biggs. He was a student at La Grange College, of La Grange, Lewis County, Missouri, when the Civil War began. Leaving school at that time he entered the Confederate Army as a private soldier, and served gallantly

throughout the war. In 1866 he returned to his old home and began fitting himself for the bar, reading law under the preceptorship of Judge James Ellison, of Canton, Lewis County, Missouri. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately afterward began practicing in Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri. He removed to Louisiana, Missouri, in 1873, and within the next sixteen years built up a large practice at that place. In 1888 he was made the nominee of the Democratic party, with which he has affiliated since he became a voter, for associate justice of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and was chosen to that office at the ensuing election. In January following he took his place upon the bench and since then has been a resident of St. Louis. As a member of that judicial tribunal, which stands next to the Supreme Court of the State, he has distinguished himself by his careful investigation of causes coming before the court, his patient research and a broad knowledge of the underlying principles of jurisprudence. Judge Biggs was married, in 1870, to Miss Eliza Shotwell, of Pike County, Missouri.

**Big Island.**—An island in the Missouri River, near the southern shore, opposite Cote Sans Desseins, in Callaway County, now called Dodd's Island. About the first settlement in what is now Osage County was made on this island (the first of the nineteenth century), by Jean Baptiste Paraw.

**Big River.**—A tributary of the Meramec. It rises in Washington County, flows north a hundred miles, through Washington and Jefferson Counties, and empties into the Meramec, in Jefferson County. It is not navigable, but is a beautiful stream, with many mills on it.

**Billings.**—See "Monett."

**Billings.**—A city of the fourth class, in Christian County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, twenty miles northwest of Ozark, the county seat. It has a public school and a private school, seven churches, two newspapers, the "Times," Democratic, and the "Bee," Republican; a bank, a flour-mill, fruit cannery, foundry, planing mill, and brick and tile works. In 1900 the estimated population was 1,200.

**Bill of Rights.**—A formal enumeration of elementary political truths, and of those inherent rights of a people and of individuals which are independent of and above all legislation of whatever kind, and which may not be impaired or abridged, such as: "All political power is vested in, and derived from, the people"; "Missouri is a free and independent State, subject only to the Constitution of the United States"; "All constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people"; "The courts of justice shall be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded to every injury to person, property or character." Sometimes there is included in the enumeration of rights the assertion of certain duties and obligations, as: "No person elected or appointed to any office or employment of trust under the laws of the State, or any ordinance of any municipality in the State, shall hold such office without personally devoting his time to the performance of the duties to the same belonging." A "Bill of Rights" is found in all the State Constitutions, and is usually regarded as the most august part of the instrument. In the State Constitution of Missouri, it follows after the preamble and boundaries, and is made Article II, consisting of thirty-two sections.

**Billon, Frederick L.**, historian, was born in Philadelphia, April 28, 1801, and died in St. Louis, October 20, 1895. He came to St. Louis in the autumn of 1818, and soon became prominently identified with local affairs. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1828, and thereafter was twice appointed city comptroller. In 1853 he was appointed first auditor of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and held that position until 1858, when he became secretary and treasurer of the company. He resigned the last named position in 1863, and from that time until his death devoted himself to collecting historical matter pertaining to the early settlement of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley. He was long regarded as an authority on matters of this character, and published the valuable historical work which is entitled "Annals of St. Louis in Its Territorial Days." He married Miss E. L. Genereley, who was a native of Philadelphia.

**Binder, Frederick Henry**, president of the Waterworks Company, and of the





*Luc H. Rinder*



Bridge and Transit Company, of Jefferson City, was born October 14, 1845, near Hildesheim, Hanover, Germany. His parents were Johann Carl Heinrich and Johanna (Meyer) Binder, both of whom died in their native land. The son, Frederick Henry, was educated in the common schools and in a high school at his birthplace. He then engaged in work with his father, a capable architect and builder, who, upon the completion of his apprenticeship, when he was twenty years of age, bade the son pass his wanderjahre in the United States, occupying five years if necessary, in order to gain that knowledge of men and affairs which is only to be acquired in travel. Young Binder made a visit to an uncle in Franklin County, Missouri, and circumstances arose which led him to abandon all thought of returning to Germany. In 1867 he went to Jefferson City and engaged as a carpenter. He exhibited such ability and conscientiousness as a workman that his employer, the late Gottleib Martin, a highly regarded architect and builder of that town, made him his superintendent of construction, in which capacity he supervised the work upon the executive mansion, the public school and other buildings. In 1873 he took up architecture and construction upon his own account, and soon established a State-wide reputation for skill and scrupulous honesty in all transactions, mechanical and financial, and his services were called for in many important building enterprises. Among the edifices which he constructed were the Missouri Reform School, at Boonville; the school, chapel and additions to the Missouri Deaf and Dumb Institution, and Insane Asylum No. 1. and the Adams Block, at Fulton; the German Evangelical Central Church, of which he was also the architect; St. Peter's Church, the Lincoln Institute Training School, the Merchants' Bank, the Exchange Bank, and the Monroe House, Jefferson City; various buildings of the University of Missouri, comprising those of manual training, engineering and physics, the power house, and main building, Academic Hall, the latter costing \$250,000, and the Reform School for Girls, at Chillicothe. In 1890 he abandoned architecture and gave his attention solely to the erection of buildings, preferably those of a public character. In 1896 he relinquished contracting, and thereafter supervised building only. Under the administration of Presi-

dent Arthur he was placed in charge of the construction of the Government Building at Jefferson City, which is occupied by the United States Court, and postoffice, and was continued under the administration of President Cleveland, the work occupying three and one-half years' time, and involving an expenditure of nearly \$170,000. In all these large works every detail of construction was conscientiously perfect, and they stand to-day as monuments of honest labor. During these years Mr. Binder laid the foundations of the competency which he now enjoys, the beginning of which was absolutely without capital, and unaided by fortuitous circumstance, his success being only ascribable to persistent industry and unflinching integrity. In enterprises of a semi-public character, conducing to the material advantage of the community, he has been a potent factor. He was among the incorporators of the first Jefferson City building and loan association, and has served as its president from the organization to the present time. In 1888 he aided in the organization of the Jefferson City Waterworks Company, and became its president and manager of construction; the former position he has occupied continuously from the inception of the enterprise. The works are a model of efficiency. In 1894 he assisted in the formation of the Jefferson City Bridge and Transit Company, of which he has been president from the outset. This bridge, for highway travel, spanning the Missouri River, was erected at a cost of \$225,000. As a result of its building, the Chicago & Alton, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railways made terminals at North Jefferson, and effected traffic arrangements by which passengers and goods are delivered in Jefferson City on the opposite side of the river, on the same terms as by the roads entering the city directly. The aggregate saving to the public under this system, as well as by the railway competition resulting therefrom, is not to be computed. In politics Mr. Binder is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, and also a member of Moolah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of St. Louis. While he has been concerned too deeply in large business affairs to take the part of a leader, were he so disposed, he has been repeatedly called upon to occupy public positions, out of the conviction that his abil-



ity and integrity peculiarly fitted him for usefulness to the community. He has served as a member of the Board of Education and of the City Council, and in 1884 was chosen mayor without an opposing candidate to contest his election. He holds connection with the German Evangelical Central Church, and is active in furthering the interests of that body; for more than twenty years he has been president of its board of trustees. He was married, May 19, 1868, to Miss Katherine Blockberger, a native of Jefferson City. One child, Frederick C. Binder, was born of this marriage. This son attended the public schools of his native city, afterward studying for one year in the German-English Educational Institute, and for two years in Washington University, in St. Louis. He then spent a year in Europe, traveling, and as a student in the Polytechnic School in Brunswick, Germany, giving special attention to architecture. On returning home he was associated with his father in supervisory work on the University of Missouri buildings. He was afterward engaged as bookkeeper for the Merchants' Bank, and relinquished this position in 1897 to become assistant superintendent and treasurer of the Jefferson City Waterworks Company. He, like his father, is a Knight Templar Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In June, 1898, he was married to Miss Alma, daughter of W. W. Wagner, a prominent business man of Jefferson City. The Binders, father and son, are possessed of all those qualities which constitute the desirable citizen. Their business ability is of the highest order; their every transaction is grounded in the most scrupulous integrity, and their judgment is based upon the highest intelligence and most liberal breadth of view.

**Bingham, George C.**, artist, State Treasurer and Adjutant General of Missouri, was born near Weir's Cave, Augusta County, Virginia, March 20, 1811, and died at Kansas City, Missouri, July 7, 1879. When he was eighteen years of age his family came to Missouri and settled at Franklin, in Howard County, the family embracing, besides the parents, seven children, three daughters and four sons, George C. Bingham being the second son. In 1823 the father, Henry V. Bingham, died, and the mother, Mary Bingham, moved with her family to a small farm near the

present site of Arrow Rock, in Saline County. A venture in the tobacco business made by the father had proved unfortunate, and the little farm in Saline County, industriously worked by the sons, was the sole support of the family, while a small library, embracing standard books of the time, with the instruction of the mother, an educated woman, was the means of education to the children. At the age of sixteen, George C. Bingham was put as an apprentice to a cabinetmaker in Boonville. There was the stirring of ambition in the breast of the boy, and he proposed when a little older to study law with the possibility of public life in the future. But about this time an apparently chance event occurred which changed his purpose and deprived Missouri of a great lawyer, but as a compensation, and more than a compensation for the loss, gave her a great painter. A portrait painter came to the little town of Boonville, and young Bingham, who had already exhibited some skill in drawing, had awakened in him an irresistible impulse to become an artist. His first efforts were encouraging, and in 1837 he went to Philadelphia and studied in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Three years later he went to Washington City and opened a studio; and during the five years he lived there he painted the portraits of a number of distinguished men, among them ex-President John Quincy Adams, at that time a member of Congress. His name and fame were now established, and he came to be known as the "Missouri Artist." But Washington City had few attractions for him as a place of residence, and in 1845 he returned to his old home in Saline County, Missouri, where he was warmly received by the many friends who were proud of his reputation. He was accustomed to take an active interest in politics, and in 1846 was persuaded to stand as Whig candidate for the Legislature. After a close contest he was declared elected by a majority of three votes; but his opponent contested his seat and secured it. The next year the contest was had over again and Bingham beat his former antagonist by a decisive majority. It was while he was in the Legislature, in 1849, that the secession "Jackson Resolutions" came up, and after passing the Senate were referred in the House to the committee on Federal relations, of which Bingham was a member. This committee reported against them, Bingham being conspicuous in the opposition to them. At the end of his term

of service in the Legislature he returned with new ardor to his profession, and departing from portraiture, entered a field which gave his genius full play, and in which he has never had an equal. His first work in this new field was "The Jolly Flatboatmen," which was purchased by the Art Union of New York and made the subject of its annual engraving, and in this way secured a wide circulation. It was followed by "Stump Speaking," "The County Election," "Result of the Election," and other works of similar character, all Western scenes, with Missourians as the type of Western character, and all admirable illustrations of free, rude, robust life in the West, as it was in Bingham's day. In 1856 he visited Europe with his family and devoted three years to the assiduous cultivation of his art in Duesseldorf. On his return the country was in the tumult and excitement that preceded the Civil War, and Bingham, with the prompt decision and resolution that were distinguishing marks of his character, avowed himself a Union man and raised a company for service. This company was attached to Colonel Mulligan's command at Lexington, and was included in the capture of the garrison at that place by General Sterling Price, in September, 1861. Shortly after he was appointed by Governor Gamble as State Treasurer under the provisional government and held the office for four years, discharging its duties with exemplary fidelity and ability. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Hardin as adjutant general, and acquitted himself in that position with similar success. When General Ewing, commanding the Federal forces in the district of Kansas City, issued the Order No. 11, of August 25, 1863, for the summary depopulation of Cass, Bates and Jackson Counties and part of Vernon, Bingham vehemently denounced the measure as oppressive, cruel, unwarranted and unnecessary, and three years later immortalized the scenes which attended the execution of it, in the painting of "Order No. 11." Subsequently he painted the full-length portraits of Washington, Jefferson and Clay, and the equestrian figures of General Jackson and General Lyon in the State capitol at Jefferson City, the full-length portraits of Baron Von Humboldt and General Frank P. Blair in the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, and the full-length figure of James S. Rollins in the State University at Columbia. All his works, portraits and scenes, reveal the greatness of the man and the artist.

His imagination was powerful, his hand was the quick and docile servant of his mind and heart; he worked at his tasks with passionate enthusiasm and marvelous zest, and whatever he did was so well done that no one else could have done it better. In the official positions he was called to he exhibited the capacity for public affairs that might be looked for in a trained statesman, but would hardly be expected in an enthusiastic and gifted artist. He was the soul of honor, upright, liberal, gentle and true in all his relations, a companion whose society his personal friends never wearied of, and whom they loved with a constantly increasing affection. He was a member of the Baptist Church and an exemplary Christian.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

**Birch, James H.,** lawyer, editor, legislator and judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born in Virginia in March, 1804, and died at Plattsburg, Missouri, January 10, 1878. While a youth he removed to Kentucky, where he studied law under Judge Trimble, one of the judges of the Kentucky Supreme Court. In 1826 he came to Missouri and became a writer on the St. Louis "Enquirer," the leading Democratic paper at that time. Afterward he removed to Fayette, Howard County, and published the "Western Monitor." In 1828 he was made clerk of the House in the Missouri Legislature, and was soon after elected to the State Senate. He was appointed for two terms register of the United States land office at Plattsburg, Clinton County, and made that place his home. In 1849 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and held that position until 1852. At the beginning of the troubles that immediately preceded the Civil War, he took a firm stand for the Union, and was elected a member of the State Convention of 1861. Judge Birch was tall, of commanding person, an effective speaker, an accomplished writer and a public man of unblemished probity.

**Birch Tree.**—A village on the Current River Railroad, in Birch Tree Township, Shannon County, eighteen miles southwest of Eminence. A postoffice was located there, and upon the building of the Current River Railroad a town grew up rapidly. It has three churches, three hotels, a flouring mill, and about half a dozen stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 750.



**Birch vs. Benton.**—In the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, in August, 1849, James H. Birch, of Plattsburg, entered suit against Senator Thomas H. Benton, asking damages for slander, alleging that defendant had in a public speech charged plaintiff with wife-whipping, with undue intimacy with a negro wench belonging to plaintiff, and with denouncing plaintiff as a "sheep-killing cur dog." The damages were laid at one thousand dollars, but the sum was increased afterward. On application of defendant, change of venue was awarded to Clay County, and subsequently, on application of the plaintiff, to Jackson County. Judge Young having been of counsel in the case, a further change of venue was awarded to Henry County, where trial was had before Judge DeWitt C. Ballou, in May, 1855. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for \$5,000. The case was taken on writ of error to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was reversed, Judge Richardson delivering the opinion, at the January term, 1858. April 10th of the same year Senator Benton died, and the case ended. From the beginning until this conclusion the defendant was represented by eighteen attorneys. Among the lawyers on one side or the other were General Alexander Doniphan; Henry M. Voris, who was afterward a Supreme Court judge; James B. Gardenhire, who became Attorney General of Missouri; Benjamin F. Loan, a member of Congress; John Wilson, an accomplished member of the bar; William T. Wood, Henry L. Routt, James K. Sheely; Samuel H. Woodson, a member of Congress; Prince L. Hudgens, a member of the General Assembly, and of the State Convention of 1861; Russell Hicks, Judges Waldo P. Johnson and John F. Ryland, and Messrs. Basset, Archer and Lee. Among the witnesses who testified orally or by deposition were Colonel Doniphan, Austin A. King, Sterling Price, William H. Buffington and Nathaniel B. Holden. William McKee, editor of the Missouri "Democrat," was a witness by deposition, and refusing to answer questions, was committed to jail by the notary public, Samuel A. Bennett. The case is reported in 26 Mo. 153, and was afterward made the subject of an entertaining monograph by the late General Banton G. Boone, of Clinton, Missouri. James H. Birch, the plaintiff in the case, was a native of Virginia. In personal bearing, education and attainments he much resembled his distinguished

antagonist. He was an accomplished editor and lawyer, an impressive orator and a man of prominence. He had served as State Senator, and at the beginning of his controversy with Senator Benton was a member of the Supreme Court.

**Bird, Lorenzo Frederick,** lawyer, was born February 22, 1856, in Weston, Missouri. His father, Lorenzo D. Bird, a native of the State of New York, came to Missouri at a very early day and located at Weston. He was a noted lawyer of the pioneer period, and was a conspicuous figure in the affairs which stand out as features of western Missouri history. He served four years as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Weston, which was then one of the most important towns in the West, located as it was upon a number of trails which were the paths followed by immense caravans of trade, as well as upon the banks of a stream that was then an important artery of commerce. Judge Bird resided in Weston until 1860, when he removed to Atchison, Kansas. There he continued in the practice of law, and added to his Missouri reputation as a man of varied resources and abilities, capable of participating in business as well as professional affairs. He was one of the original directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and of the line which afterward materialized as the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs. In the prime of life, and at a most useful period of his career, Judge Bird was taken away in 1862. His wife was Anna S. Bird, born in St. Charles, Missouri. Her father, Gustavus Adolphus Bird, was one of the earliest lawyers of eastern Missouri, a man well and most favorably known. She died in 1892 and was buried at Atchison, which had been her home during the thirty years which separated her death from the demise of her husband. Lorenzo F. Bird was four years of age when his father removed to Atchison. The boy attended the public schools of Atchison and later entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1877, after taking the literary course. Returning to Atchison he entered the law office of Everest & Waggener, and took the required readings under brilliantly able preceptors. He was admitted to the bar at Atchison in 1879, and immediately entered upon the practice there. In October, 1889, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been a resident of that place. In



Kansas, Mr. Bird's practice was devoted for the greater part to real estate and corporation law. In Missouri his clientage has been largely of a kind that has enabled him to make real estate litigation and personal injuries subjects for his professional attention. Along these lines, as well as in a general civil practice, he has been signally successful, and is ranked among the ablest members of a bar noted for its intelligence and marked ability. Mr. Bird's first association in Kansas City was with A. F. Smith, under the firm name of Bird & Smith. This partnership continued about three years, when the head of the firm became a member of the firm of Buckner, Bird & Lake, his associates being Thomas B. Buckner and Rush C. Lake. This continued two years, and at the end of that time Mr. Bird established himself in the practice alone, remaining without partnership associates since that time. He represents the Foster Lumber Company, the Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Company and other large corporations. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association. Mr. Bird affiliates with the Democratic party, but takes little active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Although faithfully devoted to his profession, he enjoys a degree of social diversion. In professional and business circles he holds the esteem of his associates and maintains with dignity the place which faithfulness and merit have won for him.

**Birdseye, John Tiftt**, lawyer, was born July 5, 1836, at Norwalk, Ohio, and is a representative of one of the oldest families in America, which is descended from a noble English family of early origin. The founder of the family in the new world was John Birdseye, who came from Reading, Berkshire County, England, in 1636, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. In the "Register of the Book of Heraldry" of the English nobility the following account of the origin of the name is given: "Utopha, a maid of honor to the queen during the reign of one of the Edwards, was hunting with her hawk. The bird was disappointed in getting his prey, and in a rage it directed its maddening flight toward its mistress for the purpose of injuring her. On the spur of the moment one of the attendant cavaliers, Eldred, fired an arrow from his bow, striking the bird in its head and piercing its eye, thus saving his mistress from harm. For this service and his

great skill in archery, he was then and there knighted by the queen, and given the name of 'Sir Birdseye.' The coat-of-arms he assumed was a hawk, with an arrow piercing its head through the eyes. The motto on his shield was 'Vine Ave Avie Vede,' that is, 'By force I held the bird by sight.'" The writer of an article published in "Lippincott's Magazine," in July, 1879, says the Birdseye pedigree is the central stem of all the Stratford, Connecticut, genealogies. The original John Birdseye married Philippa, daughter of Rev. Henry Smith, at Wethersfield. Subsequently he removed to Milford, Connecticut. He probably settled in Stratford in 1649, where he married his second wife, Alice, widow of Henry Tomlinson. She died in 1698. John Birdseye died April 4, 1690. Representatives of every generation of the family have resided in Fairfield County, Connecticut, since 1649. A son of the founder of the family in America was John Birdseye, who was born March 28, 1641, and died January 9, 1697. He was married, December 11, 1669, to Phebe Willikson. His son, Joseph, was born February 22, 1681, and died June 25, 1757. Joseph married Sarah Thompson, June 10, 1708. She died leaving no children. October 11, 1726, he married Tabitha Walker. Nathan, son of Joseph Birdseye, was born August 12, 1714, and died January 28, 1818. He married Dorothy Hawley, April 17, 1739. He took his degree in Yale College in 1736, was settled as minister in the Presbyterian Church at New Haven in 1743, remained in that parish sixteen years, then removed to his patrimonial estate at Orenoque, in the town of Stratford, where he resided until the close of his long and useful life. When one hundred years of age he ascended the pulpit, and, blind and tottering as he was, preached an acceptable sermon at the ordination of Rev. Matthew R. Dutton. Joseph, son of Rev. Nathan Birdseye, was born February 4, 1740, married Dinah Blakeman, and died May 20, 1817. He was a captain in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and in 1775 assisted in the defense of Fort Ticonderoga. His brothers, Thaddeus and Ezra, also participated in that conflict. His son, Nathan Gould Birdseye, was born January 23, 1774, and died May 24, 1846. He married Polly Platt, who was born October 29, 1801. Gould Platt, son of Nathan Gould Birdseye, was born July 25, 1802, and died September 25, 1881. He married Mary Augusta Lane, Feb-

ruary 27, 1826. She was a daughter of Enoch and Pamela (Allis) Lane, and was born June 12, 1805. Her grandfather, Dr. Samuel Lane, was descended from English ancestry. The family of Gould P. and Mary A. (Lane) Birdseye consisted of the following children: David Nelson, Ezekiel, Frederick Gould, John Tiff, Mary Eliza, Enoch Lane, Theodore and Theodora (twins). The father and mother removed to Huron County, Ohio, about 1832, where the former bought the farm on which he resided until his death, in 1881. The education of John T. Birdseye was such as the public schools of his native town afforded. After leaving school he read law with Judge C. B. Stickney, of Norwalk, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and at once opened an office there for practice, which he continued about a year. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private, for three months, in the Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the end of his term of service he enlisted with the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to July 4, 1865, when he was mustered out, as first lieutenant, at Cleveland, Ohio. During his service in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio his command was a part of the army corps of General George H. Thomas, in General Sherman's army. Though he participated in many important engagements, he was never seriously wounded. At the close of the war Mr. Birdseye left his home with the intention of locating in Iowa, but altered his determination and settled in Harrisonville, Missouri, instead. From August, 1865, to October following he remained in that place; but learning that Vernon County was to be reorganized, he came to Nevada and assisted in the movement to that end, which was accomplished November 1, 1865. At that time the population of the county numbered but 500, and not a person lived on the Nevada town plat. In 1866 he erected a frame residence, and two years later built a law office where his present brick office stands. Soon after the organization of the county the county court appointed him to the office of county attorney, but two years later he was displaced to make room for a Democrat. He was bred a Democrat, but since the close of the war has affiliated with the Republican party. The only other political office he has ever consented to fill is that of mayor of Nevada,

which he occupied during the early days of the town. He was also a member of the first Board of Education of Nevada. Since his location in Nevada he has continuously conducted a law and real estate business. Until December, 1885, he practiced alone. Since that date he has been in partnership with John B. Harris, the style of the firm being Birdseye & Harris. He is prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, having served several years as commander of General Joe Bailey Post, No. 26. He has for several years been a director in the Thornton Bank. He has been identified with the Episcopal Church in Nevada since its organization, and is a liberal contributor to its support. January 4, 1866, he married Mary U. Manahan, of Norwalk, Ohio. They have been the parents of six children, of whom four survive, namely: Mary Platt, Henry Frederick, Emma Theodora and Natilie Lane. A pioneer of Nevada, Mr. Birdseye has always been closely identified with all movements for the promotion of the welfare of the city.

**Bird's Point.**—A village on the Mississippi River, in Ohio Township, Mississippi County, twelve miles northeast of Charleston, and two miles from Cairo, Illinois, on the opposite side of the river. It is one of the oldest settlements in the county. It has a stave factory, two hotels and five general stores. The town was formerly known as Greenfield and Birdville. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

**Birmingham.**—A city of the fourth class, in Clay County, six miles south of Liberty, the county seat. Its railroads are the Hannibal & St. Joseph, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Wabash. It was founded in 1887, by Coburn & Ewing, who procured the establishment there of the Missouri Foundry Company, afterward the Kansas City Car and Wheel Company. In 1895 the plant was removed to Armourdale, Kansas, and the population of 1,200, based upon 400 workmen in the shops, practically disappeared. In 1900 the population was estimated at 200.

**Bishop Robertson Hall.**—A boarding and day school for young ladies, established under the auspices of the Protestant

Episcopal Church, by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in 1874, at St. Louis, as the School of the Good Shepherd and was conducted at 1532 Washington Avenue. In 1877 the school was removed to Park Avenue, opposite Lafayette Park, and ten years later to its present location at 1607 to 1617 South Compton Avenue. It occupies the former residence of Captain James B. Eads, which is surrounded by four acres of ground, covered with handsome forest trees. The original name of the institution was dropped some years since and the name "Bishop Robertson Hall" was given to it, in honor of Bishop Charles F. Robertson, who was one of its founders.

**Bismarek.**—A town in Iron Township, St. Francois County, at the junction of the Iron Mountain main line and Belmont branch, twelve miles west of Farmington and seventy-five miles from St. Louis. The town was laid out in 1868 by C. T. Manter, P. R. Van Frank, J. H. Morley and E. H. Cordell. It contains a flouring mill, two hotels, several stores, etc. There are three churches—Lutheran, Catholic and Baptist. Population, 900.

**Bissell's Point.**—So called from the fact that it was for many years the property of Captain Lewis Bissell, who resided there on a farm. It is now the site of the city waterworks, begun in 1867 and completed in 1870.

**Bittinger, John L.,** United States consul general at Montreal, Canada, was born November 28, 1833, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Susan (Ritter) Bittinger. He was educated in the common schools of Ashland County, Ohio, but on account of the fact that he was obliged at an early age to earn his own way in the world his training was necessarily limited, and the knowledge which has assisted him in the steady rise to a position of honor and prominence has been acquired largely through his own determined effort, and without the assistance of tutor or learned professor. His father died when the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age, and the boy went to live with a farmer in Ashland County, Ohio. Three years later he emigrated with the farmer to Green County,

Wisconsin, and remained there from 1849 to 1852. In the latter year he entered the office of the "Journal," at Freeport, Illinois, and there learned the rudiments of the printing business. He finished his apprenticeship in three years, and at the end of that time removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became assistant foreman of the "Intelligencer." A year later he became foreman of the "Democrat," in the same city. In 1858 Mr. Bittinger assumed the position of publisher of the St. Louis "Evening Bulletin." He disposed of his interest in that paper in the fall of 1859, and in the spring of 1860 removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he has since resided. He took an active part in the political campaign of 1860, and the following year was appointed postmaster of St. Joseph by President Lincoln, upon the recommendation of General Francis P. Blair. Soon after this appointment he was sent to Washington by General Blair with a message to the President of the United States, and returned with the authority, addressed to Generals Blair and Lyon, to take Camp Jackson. The subject of these lines was a volunteer aid to General Blair at the time the camp was captured. Returning to St. Joseph on the following day, he enlisted as a private soldier in the enrolled Missouri militia, and subsequently was made aid-de-camp, with the rank of major, on the staff of General Willard P. Hall, who was then commanding the district of north Missouri. In June, 1862, Major Bittinger was a delegate to, and secretary of, the first Republican State convention ever held in Missouri, and was made a member of the first Republican State committee. At the election of 1862 he was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature, served as speaker pro tem. of that body, and established a record for fearless and upright aggressiveness, being an important factor in the movement that resulted in the election of John B. Henderson and B. Gratz Brown as United States Senators. Major Bittinger declined a renomination to the lower House of the Legislature in 1864. He was nominated for the State Senate, but declined the honor offered by his party, for the reason that his newspaper, the St. Joseph "Herald," in which he had purchased a half interest, together with his duties as postmaster of St. Joseph, required all of his time and attention. The "Herald," under his direction as managing editor, became the most power-



ful Republican journal in the State. In 1870 Major Bittinger was again induced to accept a nomination for the Legislature, and was elected. During this term he secured the passage of the bill to establish Insane Asylum No. 2 at St. Joseph. He was re-elected to the Legislature in 1872 and 1874. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1872, held in Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for a second term as President. He was also a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1896, held in St. Louis, which nominated McKinley for President. Major Bittinger disposed of his interest in the St. Joseph "Herald" in 1878, and in 1881 became managing editor of the Kansas City "Journal." In 1886 he resigned this position and made a tour through the various countries of Europe, during which time he wrote a series of interesting letters, which were so highly valued by those who read them that he has often been urged to publish the series in book form. In 1858 he was a delegate from St. Louis to the National Typographical Union, held in Chicago. The following year he was a delegate to a similar gathering held in Boston. In addition to the honors already enumerated, which have been showered upon this worthy man from the time he first came into public notice, he has served as auditor of the St. Joseph Bridge Company, member of the St. Joseph Board of the Free Public Library, and member of the St. Joseph Board of Park Commissioners. As the occupant of one of the most dignified positions in the consular service of the United States, he is rounding out a career of remarkable brilliancy and usefulness. In 1880, after returning from his extended trip to foreign countries, Major Bittinger again became associated with the St. Joseph "Herald," and became the editor of that newspaper. In 1894 he was elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1896. During his long term of service in that body he was the author of many bills which secured great benefits to the people of St. Joseph, the section of the Commonwealth in which his county is located, and, in fact, the entire State, among which may be mentioned the asylum bill, heretofore spoken of, the chartering of St. Joseph's street railway system, the bill providing for a complete sewerage system for that city and the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River at St.

Joseph. But the act in which he takes the greatest pride, during all his legislative career, was that providing for statues in honor of Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair, Jr., whom he looked upon as the two most distinguished Missourians, to be placed in Memorial Hall of the capitol in Washington. In 1897 President McKinley appointed Major Bittinger to the office of consul general of the United States at Montreal, Canada, one of the most important places in our foreign service. This position he is now filling, and his reports, made to the government from that country, have been widely and favorably commented upon by the press of the United States and Canada. As a factor in the affairs of the Republican party the major has been one of its most conspicuous members and most ardent workers. He has attended national conventions and assisted in other ways to promote the interests of the party and further the principles advocated by it. The honors bestowed upon him have been well carried, and the duties resting upon such able shoulders have been faithfully discharged. He is popular throughout the State, and his ability is recognized far beyond the boundaries of Missouri. He has always been a liberal contributor to the charitable and philanthropic institutions of the State, and generosity is one of his most pronounced characteristics. He is a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias, the Legion of Honor, the Elks and the Royal Court, and also holds honorary membership in the Missouri Editorial Association and other organizations having connection with the fraternity which he graced so long. Major Bittinger was married, June 10, 1862, to Annie M. Smith, of Freeport, Illinois.

**Blackburn.**—A village in Saline County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, sixteen miles west of Marshall, the county seat. It has a public school, churches of the Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and German Evangelical denominations; a Democratic newspaper, the "Record"; a bank, and a steam flourmill. In 1899 the population was 400.

**Black, Francis Marion,** eminent as a jurist, who rendered conspicuous service on the bench of the Supreme Court of Missouri during a long and important period, was born

July 24, 1836, in Champaign County, Ohio. His parents were Peter and Maria (Hilliard) Black, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Vermont. Their son, Francis Marion, was reared upon the farm, and his rudimentary education was acquired in a country schoolhouse, terminating when he was eighteen years of age. During these years, and for some time afterward, much of the labor and management of the farm was, of necessity, imposed upon him. He had imbibed sufficiently of knowledge to awaken an ambition for further progress, and he bent every effort in this direction. After completing a one-year course in a high school at Urbana, Ohio, he became a student at Farmers' College, College Hill, Ohio, from which he was graduated in his twenty-fourth year, having completed the English literary and scientific branches, and made some progress in Latin. During a portion of his scholarship he taught a class in philosophy, acquitting himself with such ability as to earn the warm commendation of the faculty. All the expenses of his education were met through his own labor upon ten acres of land which his father permitted him to cultivate during vacations. On leaving college his father was desirous of establishing him upon a farm, and was sorely disappointed when his overtures were rejected, prophesying failure should the son persist in his determination to enter the profession of law. In no wise deterred, the young man entered the law office of General John H. Young, at Urbana, Ohio, and in 1864 was admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court of Ohio. In the same year he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and, practically without means and entirely a stranger, essayed the task of building up a practice. For some years his progress was slow, and was attended with discouragements and privations, but his ultimate success was abundant. Within ten years his legal ability had come to be so highly regarded by the best people, and their confidence in his integrity and sagacity was so great, that he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1875. He proved himself one of the most able members of that important body, and his views upon various questions of great public importance, as expressed in his advocacy of certain salutary measures, brought him into larger and yet more favorable notice, and led to his elevation to posi-

tions of greater usefulness and higher honor. He earnestly supported beneficial limitations upon legislative enactment, and favored those stringent restrictions upon the debt-creating powers of cities, towns and school districts which afforded effectual protection against lavish bond issues and consequent litigation and impairment of public credit, evils which had been self-imposed upon many municipalities for want of such protective legislation as he now advocated. He also argued masterfully for the extension of the constitutional clause defining the rights of eminent domain, and providing for the inalienability of private property without reasonable compensation, and the protection afforded by constitutional provision is in large measure due to his effort. In 1880, while busied in a practice affording him ample employment, he was elected circuit judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and during his term of four years performed a vast amount of labor. In this position he displayed qualities which commanded the highest admiration, and directly led to his elevation to the most important official position in the commonwealth. In 1884, while yet serving as circuit judge, he was elected to the Supreme bench for a term of ten years. In 1893-4 he occupied the position of chief justice. During this long period of service questions of pre-eminent importance and difficulty came before the court for adjudication. Chief and most famous were those which had been pending for forty years, and three times passed upon by the Supreme Court, involving the legal title to large tracts of land valued at many millions of dollars, contained within the most desirable residence districts in St. Louis, one class of contestants basing title upon Spanish and French concessions, and another class claiming under New Madrid earthquake certificates. The highest authorities in the legal profession have recognized in him one of the greatest judges who ever occupied a seat upon the Supreme bench. Thoroughly judicial in his mental processes, with deep knowledge of law, he was too conscientious to repose trust in a great attribute or attainment, and only declared an opinion after the most deliberate and exhaustive investigation. In consequence, his decisions have been referred to as sufficiently broad to establish principles for many years to come, being characterized by accurate statement of

fact, and citation of law, sound and logical reasoning and unassailable conclusions. His personal practice at the bar has embraced the various fields of commercial, realty and corporation law, and the many intricate questions adjudicated by courts in equity, and in all he has been governed by the principle of viewing the application of law as a question of good morals, demanding his highest ability and most conscientious effort. Abhorring trickery, and with a contempt for that artfulness which wins applause for the moment, his conduct in trial of a case was dignified, his argument was as pertinent as were his decisions from the bench, and his unimpassioned oratory was earnest and graceful. The symmetry of his personal character has ever been such as to command confidence and respect, and further exalt him in the estimation of the people whom he has served so long and ably in both personal and official relations. Having at heart the best interests of the community, his conduct in local political affairs has been controlled by a spirit of lofty independence, in sincere desire to insure good government, and calling into requisition those most capable of service to that end. Regarding his own profession as of pre-eminent nobility, and of the highest usefulness in society, he afforded efficient aid in the establishment of the Kansas City Law School, served as its president, and delivered many lectures before its students, his services being entirely uncompensated. Judge Black was married, in 1867, to Miss Susan B. Geiger, a highly educated lady, daughter of Dr. A. Geiger, a leading physician and citizen of Dayton, Ohio. They have four living children and two children are dead. Those living are Helen M., Susie B. (both of whom were educated at Dr. Blewett's seminary, near St. Louis), Francis M., Jr., and Arthur J. Black. The eldest son graduated at the Kansas City High School and was for a time a student at Cornell University. Arthur J. Black is at the present time (1900) a student at the State University of Missouri.

**Black, James**, lawyer, was born April 6, 1860, in Camden, Ray County, Missouri. His father, James W. Black, came to Missouri in 1854 from Ohio, to which State he had removed from Pennsylvania. His first home in Missouri was at Richmond, where he taught school in an early day. His career as

a teacher included other points in that portion of the State. As a citizen of influence and uprightness he held the confidence of the people in all that section of the State, and as a Democrat he stood high in the councils of his party, serving at one time as collector of internal revenue, with headquarters at St. Joseph. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature, and for many years a member of the School Board at Richmond. He was also a man of decided literary tastes and attainments, giving much of his time to the study of literature and scientific subjects. The mother of the subject of these lines, Josephine Nisbet, was born in Scotland, and came to this country with her mother when she was thirteen years of age, her father having died in Scotland. Mrs. Nisbet had become the wife of Alexander Oliphant, one of the most noted of all western Missouri pioneers. He was a man of superior intellectual attainments, was an engineer and surveyor of great ability, and was employed by the government to survey portions of the land now included within the limits of the States of Kansas and Nebraska. His name is linked with that of General A. W. Doniphan and other influential men of the time, to whom the living generation owes a debt of deepest gratitude. James Black's mother died when the son was but six months of age, and he was, therefore, reared in the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Oliphant. The lessons imparted in that home were of lasting benefit to the young man, who was obliged at an early age to test his own strength against the world, and to gain knowledge largely through self-reliance. Both of his parents were of Scotch descent, and there was in the young man's veins that blood which is typical of determination and perseverance. His grandfather Black was a Presbyterian preacher, a contemporary of the noted Dr. Witherspoon. His father, James Witherspoon Black, died in 1891. James Black attended the public schools of Ray County, Missouri, and had one term at the Kirksville State Normal School. He then spent four years in the Missouri State University at Columbia, graduating from that institution in 1881 with the degree of A. B.. Among his classmates were W. S. Cowherd, now a member of Congress, representing the district of which Kansas City is a part; H. H. Crittenden, son of ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, one of the most





Very truly  
James Black.



prominent Democrats in the State, and other men who have reached positions of trust and dignity in the professional, political and commercial world. In fact, no more brilliant class ever left the university, with graduation honors, than the one of which Mr. Black was a member. After receiving his diploma, Mr. Black went to Richmond, Missouri, and there taught in the high school for two years. At the end of that time he was elected assistant professor of modern languages in the State University, and filled that chair for four years. He had devoted a year to reading law before his removal to Kansas City in 1887. In that year he entered the office of W. S. Cowherd, and studied law one year in Kansas City. His financial means being limited, he felt obliged to renew his income, and, therefore, accepted a position in the Kansas City High School, serving as instructor in French and German during the scholastic year of 1888-9. At the end of that year he entered upon the practice, being associated with James W. Garner and E. K. Sumerwell, the latter now of New York, under the firm name of Garner, Sumerwell & Black. This association existed about two years. In 1891 Mr. Black became an assistant to City Counselor Frank F. Rozzelle, discharging the duties of that office about one year. W. S. Cowherd had been elected mayor of Kansas City, and when he assumed the duties of the office, in 1892, he requested Mr. Black to become his private secretary. The offer was accepted, and for the next year or more, until July, 1893, he acted in a position requiring rare tact and diplomacy. At the time last named he entered the office of Pratt, Ferry & Hagerman, one of the strongest legal firms in Kansas City. In 1896, when Mr. Ferry removed to Chicago and Mr. Hagerman retired from the firm to engage in practice alone, the existing firm of Pratt, Dana & Black was formed. Its members are Wallace Pratt, general counsel of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company; I. P. Dana, general attorney for the same road; and the subject of this sketch, whose rapid rise to a place of responsibility is hereinafter noted. In 1898, General Charles W. Blair, who had been the attorney for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, in Kansas, for nearly thirty years, was obliged to retire from active service on account of failing health. Mr. Black was appointed his assistant, and,

as such, performed nearly all of the legal duties for the road in Kansas up to the time of General Blair's death, which occurred in 1899. Mr. Black was thereupon appointed attorney for the road in Kansas and still holds that position. As a Democrat he has long been active in his efforts directed toward the success of that party. He was one of the organizers of the Aurora Club in 1892, a political society that entertained lavishly in honor of many of the great men of Democracy, including Governor W. J. Stone, on the day he delivered the famous free-silver speech at Washington Park—a speech that proved a strong factor in making the money question an issue in the campaign of 1896. In 1900 Mr. Black was elected chairman of the Democratic county committee of Jackson County. He is a member of the Elks, the college fraternity of Beta Theta Pi, and the Kansas City Club. He comes from an old and prominent Presbyterian family, and takes a material interest in movements calculated to improve the condition of men. A Missourian native-born, he takes a corresponding pride in Missouri, and as an active participant in nearly all public movements and enterprises enjoys high standing, both as a citizen and in a professional capacity.

**Black, Samuel**, for many years an active business man in St. Louis, afterward a resident of St. Louis County; and later of Phelps County, was born December 25, 1803, near Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Rice) Black, both of whom died at the advanced age of 81 years. The mother was descended from a noted family of the revolutionary period; her father, General Rice, was killed in the battle of Guilford Court House. Samuel Black was reared on a Virginia plantation, and his educational opportunities were limited to those afforded by the public schools in the neighborhood. His somewhat meager education was compensated for, however, in his native ability and quick discernment, which enabled him to acquit himself creditably and successfully in all business concerns, during a long and active life. In 1821, being then nineteen years of age, he traveled on horseback from his home in Virginia to that of his uncle, Ralph Clayton, in St. Louis County. Mr. Clayton was operating a tannery, in which Samuel worked until he had



mastered the business, when he established a similar industry at Manchester, Missouri, on his own account. In 1835 he removed to St. Louis, and with Jacob Thomas, his brother-in-law, engaged in a livery stable business opposite the old Cathedral, on Walnut Street. This was, at the time, one of the notable assembling points in the city, not only for the better class of horse fanciers, but for gentlemen in all walks of life. About 1845 he sold his interest to John Thornton, and became interested with James C. Sutton in a milling establishment on the corner of Broadway and Gratiot Streets. This mill was destroyed by fire, the act of an incendiary, a slave, who after committing the act escaped to Indiana. The cholera excitement led Mr. Black, in 1849, to buy and remove to a farm one mile west of Clayton, where he remained for seven years. He then returned to St. Louis, and with James Neil opened a stable on Seventh Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets. In 1867 he retired from active business life, after a successful and honorable career, and purchased a farm five miles east of Rolla, Phelps County, where he made his home for the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Democrat, and during the memorable campaign of 1860 was particularly active in advocacy of Democratic principles as represented by the Breckenridge and Lane wing of the party. Throughout the war he was an ardent secessionist and devoted the greater part of his means to the aid of those who sought to pass out of the lines and engage in the Confederate service. He was not a professor of religion, but held it in deep respect, and was a liberal contributor to the Methodist body in his neighborhood. He was married December 6, 1827, to Miss Amanda J. McCutchan; she was the daughter of William and Rebecca McCutchan, who were the parents of thirteen children, the oldest of whom, William, died of cholera in Ellsworth, Kansas, in 1867. Mr. Black died at his home near Rolla, in 1890, at the age of 87 years. During his life he was highly regarded for his integrity, affability, and wise judgment in business concerns. His widow died April 27, 1897, at the age of 84 years, surviving her mother, who died at the age of 93 years. Their living children are Margaret E. Black, Mary E. Gilmore, Charles R., Laura A., Henry J., Robert H. and Thomas

McC. Black, Mrs. Anna McK. Southgate and Mrs. Virginia S. Illinski. The oldest son, Charles R., resides at Clayton, and is editor and owner of the "Argus" newspaper. He enjoys a high reputation as a journalist, and is one of the foremost citizens of the town and county in all concerns of public moment.

**Black, William Henry**, president of Missouri Valley College, at Marshall, was born March 19, 1854, at Centerville, Indiana. His parents were Felix Grundy and Lydia Katherine (Frederick) Black, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman of great ability and eloquence, who died from apoplexy, while preaching, March 5, 1871. The son, William Henry Black, was educated in the High School at Covington, Ohio; at Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1876 as Bachelor of Arts; and at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1878. He was occupied the following year with graduate studies in the same institution, and in 1882, he studied biology at Washington University, St. Louis. In 1889 he received from Cumberland University the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from 1877 to 1880, and pastor of the Lucas Avenue Church of the same denomination in St. Louis, Missouri, from 1881 to 1890. In the latter year, he was called to his present position of president of Missouri Valley College. His intelligent devotion in that capacity has proven a potent stimulus to teachers and students, and his administration has been attended with exceptional success, as witnessed in the useful careers of many graduates of the college, and the honorable place his school has attained among educational institutions of the higher class. On repeated occasions Dr. Black has been urgently solicited to leave the college to accept positions offering largely increased remuneration; at one time he was proffered a pastorate in Kansas City, at a salary more than double that attaching to the position he then occupied. All such overtures have been declined, in the conviction that his effort would be productive of greater good in educational work than in the ministry. His high standing among the clergy of his

denomination is amply attested in the recognition accorded him by official bodies. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Presbyterian Alliance at Belfast, Ireland; and in 1896 he attended a similar body at Glasgow, Scotland. During these visits abroad he preached in various churches in England, Scotland and Ireland, and spent some time on the continent. In 1888 he was Moderator of the General Assembly at Waco, Texas; he was then but thirty-four years of age, the youngest man ever elected to the position. He has been a member of the Executive Commission of the Presbyterian Alliance since 1892, and in 1899 he was chosen to membership in the National Council of Education, and in the Educational Commission of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a graceful and vigorous writer, and has produced several volumes which have been gratefully received by readers of religious literature; among these are his "Sermons for the Sabbath School"; "God Our Father"; "Womanhood"; and "Outline Life of St. Paul." He has also contributed frequently to magazines and high class journals. Dr. Black was married April 3, 1879, to Miss Mary Ella Henderson, a very successful teacher. At the time of her marriage, she was acting principal of the Fourth Ward School at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and superintendent of the Primary Department of the First United Presbyterian Church Sabbath School in the same city, numbering several hundred children.

**Black River.**—This river has its origin in spring branches in Reynolds and Iron Counties, which unite and form the main stream of considerable width and depth, flowing seventy-five miles through Wayne and Butler Counties, and entering White River in Arkansas. It is a favorite resort for St. Louis fishermen.

**Blacksnake Hills.**—The Indian name of the hills on which the city of St. Joseph is built.

**Blackwater, Battle of.**—In November, 1861, General Jefferson C. Davis, who had been detailed by General Pope, commanding at Sedalia, to look after the recruits gathering in that part of the State to join Price's Confederate Army, surprised a large camp in a wooded bottom on Blackwater

Creek near Milford, and took 1,300 prisoners, together with all the booty and supplies belonging to the camp—800 horses, 1,000 stand of arms and 70 wagons. There was little fighting, the Confederates finding themselves so suddenly surrounded that they made almost no resistance.

**Blair, Francis Preston,** lawyer, soldier and statesman, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 9, 1821, son of Francis Preston Blair, Sr., the last named a native of Virginia, a lawyer of note in that State in early life, later Attorney General of Kentucky, and still later editor of the "Globe" newspaper of Washington, D. C. The elder Blair removed to Washington when the son was nine years of age, and the latter passed the years of his boyhood in that city. After being fitted for college in the schools of Washington, he entered Princeton College, of Princeton, New Jersey. After leaving college, he returned to Kentucky, and began the study of law under Lewis Marshall, and later completed his legal education at the Law School of Transylvania University. He came to St. Louis in 1843, with the intention of beginning the practice of his profession, but the delicate state of his health prevented him from undertaking professional work at that time. He then went to the Rocky Mountain region with a party of trappers and traders, and in 1845 accompanied Bent and St. Vrain to their fort, which occupied a site in the southern part of the present State of Colorado. He remained in that region until the expedition under command of General Stephen W. Kearny crossed the plains and proceeded to Mexico to take part in the Mexican War. Joining this expedition, he served to the end of the war, in a military capacity, and in 1847, having regained his health, he returned to St. Louis. The same year he was married to Miss Apolline Alexander, of Woodford County, Kentucky, and establishing his home in St. Louis, entered upon a brilliant career as a lawyer and public man. He devoted himself to the more congenial branches of professional work, and to politics, for which he had a natural fondness. An abhorrence of human slavery was inherent in his nature, and he became one of the originators of the "free soil" movement, and a leader of the Free Soil party. He was elected to the Legislature of Missouri in



1852, and re-elected at the end of his first term of service in that body.

Under his leadership the Free Soil party nominated and elected its ticket in St. Louis in 1856, and in the same year Mr. Blair was elected to Congress. As a member of that body, he boldly championed the doctrine of emancipation, but held—as Clay had held years before—that when emancipated, the negroes should be transported to Africa. He was a candidate for re-election to Congress in 1858, but was defeated. He was returned, however, at the next succeeding congressional election, and was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he served as chairman of the committee on military affairs, and as a member of other important committees. As a member of the lower branch of the national legislature, he had great influence in that body, and he was no less influential in the Republican party, then on the eve of its entree to power. In June of 1860, at his suggestion, a meeting of the Republicans of Missouri was called to select delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held that year in Chicago, and, being himself chosen a delegate, he was a conspicuous figure in that famous gathering. Returning to St. Louis immediately after the convention, he made a ratification speech at the old Lucas Market, and soon afterward organized the uniformed campaign club known as "the Wide-awakes," which became so important a feature of the subsequent campaign. After Lincoln's election he was one of the first of the public men of the country to perceive that war between the North and the South was inevitable, and realizing also that the friends of the Union in Missouri must be alert and active if the State was to be prevented from joining the threatened rebellious uprising, he set on foot the movement which resulted in the enlistment, organization and drilling of the earliest defenders of the Union in the city. He was captain of the first company of Union soldiers enlisted in Missouri, and assisted materially in defraying the expenses incident to their arming and equipment. When companies were developed into regiments, he was unanimously elected colonel of the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers. He was made brigadier general of volunteers in August of 1861, and major general, November 29, 1862; and until 1863 held, at the same time, a seat

in Congress, which he resigned. Soon after the organization of the Confederate government he unearthed a plot of the State authorities of Missouri to capture the United States arsenal in St. Louis, containing at the time sixty-five thousand stand of arms belonging to the general government. Acting on his advice, General Lyon moved the forces under his command, on May 10, 1861, and captured the State troops, which had been assembled at Camp Jackson. The unfortunate killing of citizens in this connection was deeply deplored by General Blair, resulting, as it did, from the excited mob coming in contact with the troops in the discharge of their duty.

Retiring from Congress he commanded a division in the Vicksburg campaign, led his men in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and was at the head of the Seventeenth Corps during Sherman's campaigns in 1864-5, including the march to the sea. He succeeded General McPherson in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to his old home in St. Louis, to be received by the people with enthusiastic demonstrations of esteem and affection. After the war he opposed the reconstruction policy of Congress, and in consequence of this opposition, the United States Senate refused to confirm him as collector of internal revenue at St. Louis, and later as minister to Austria, to which positions he was appointed by President Johnson. He served afterward as commissioner of the Pacific Railroad, and in 1868 was the candidate of the Democratic party for Vice President of the United States on the ticket with Horatio Seymour, what he regarded as the harsh measures of the Republican party toward the Southern States having caused him to return to the political organization with which he had affiliated in early life. In 1871 he was again returned to the Legislature of Missouri, and was at once elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, and served as a member of that body until 1873. His death occurred in St. Louis two years later, and occasioned profound sorrow among all classes of people in the city which he had honored in his life and public services.

**Blair, James G.**, lawyer and congressman, was born in Lewis County, Missouri, in



1828, and after receiving a good education studied law and entered upon its practice. He became prominent as a Union man in the Civil War, and in 1870 was elected to the Forty-second Congress, from the Eighth Missouri District, as a Liberal Republican, by a vote of 11,646 to 9,106 for J. T. K. Hayward, regular Republican.

**Blair, James L.**, lawyer, was born April 2, 1854, in St. Louis, son of Francis P. Blair, lawyer, soldier and statesman, of whom extended mention is made in a preceding sketch. As little has been said of the history of the Blair family in the sketch of the elder Blair, it is of interest to note in this connection that the Blairs are descended from a very old Scotch family, famous in the literature and wars of Scotland, and distinguished in this country through such representatives as John Blair, who was appointed by President Washington a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; John I. Blair, the noted railway manager, of New Jersey; James Blair, the founder of William and Mary College of Virginia; Francis Preston Blair, of Washington City, the founder of the "Globe" newspaper, and the friend and literary executor of President Jackson; Montgomery Blair, of President Lincoln's cabinet, and General Francis P. Blair. The grandmother of James L. Blair, on the paternal side, was a Miss Gist before her marriage, and belonged to a family represented in colonial and revolutionary times by the famous Christopher Gist, and his nephew, Nathaniel Gist. Mr. Blair's mother was Miss Apolline Alexander before her marriage, and she also descended from a noted Scottish family, which was seated at the ancient estate of Airdrie, near Edinburgh, and traced its history back to Sir William Alexander, who was chancellor of the exchequer in the time of King William II of England. Both the Blair and Alexander families belonged to the distinguished Preston family of Kentucky, which originated in the United States with John Preston, who came from the north of Ireland in 1732. After graduating from Princeton University he was variously employed as bookkeeper in the insurance department of the State government, clerk in the city assessor's office, and deputy in the office of the circuit court clerk, while he was reading law. In

1879 he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in St. Louis, and during the first six years of his professional career he had no partnership connections. After that he practiced for a time in partnership with his younger brother, Frank P. Blair, of Chicago, and later formed a partnership with Judge James A. Seddon, which is still in existence. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Marmaduke vice president of the police board of St. Louis, and his administration of the duties of that office was characterized by a conscientious attention to details, and resulted in a great improvement of the personnel of the police department. While he is a Democrat in his affiliations, he has always ignored party associations in municipal affairs and has contended at all times for strictly good government, irrespective of party lines. He has originated and headed many movements for reform in municipal affairs, and has contributed in great measure to educate and enlighten public opinion on the importance of this subject. In 1896, after protesting vigorously at the Chicago Convention against the adoption of a free-silver platform by the Democratic party, he joined the National Democratic party, and became one of the leaders of the gold-standard Democracy of Missouri. He participated actively in the ensuing campaign, made many speeches throughout the State, and labored, in season and out of season, for the success of pure Democracy. In 1883 he was married to Miss Apolline M. Alexander, of Washington, D. C., who was his second cousin, and belonged to the same Alexander family as his mother. Since she became a resident of St. Louis, Mrs. Blair has been a leader in the intellectual and social circles of the city. Their children are Percy Alexander Blair and Francis Preston Blair.

**Blair, Montgomery**, statesman, was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, May 10, 1813, and died in Silver Springs, Maryland, July 23, 1883. He was a son of Francis P. Blair, Sr., was graduated at West Point in 1835, and after serving in the Seminole War, resigned his commission, May 20, 1836. He then studied law, and after his admission to the bar, in 1839, began practice in St. Louis. He was appointed United States district attorney of Missouri, and in 1842 was elected mayor of St. Louis. He was raised to the

bench as judge of the court of common pleas in 1843, but resigned in 1849. He removed to Maryland in 1852, and in 1855 was appointed United States solicitor in the court of claims. He was removed from this office by President Buchanan in 1858, having left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In 1857 he acted as counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Dred Scott case. He presided over the Maryland Republican Convention in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed Postmaster General by President Lincoln. It is said that he alone of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet opposed the surrender of Fort Sumter, and held his resignation upon the issue. As Postmaster General he prohibited the sending of disloyal papers through the mails, and introduced various reforms, such as money orders, free delivery in cities and postal railroad cars. In 1864 Mr. Blair, who was not altogether in accord with the policy of the administration, told the President that he would resign whenever the latter thought it necessary, and on the 23d of September of the same year Mr. Lincoln, in a friendly letter, accepted his offer. After this Mr. Blair acted with the Democratic party, and in 1876-7 vigorously attacked Mr. Hayes' title to the office of President.

**Blairstown.**—A village in Henry County, on the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway, eighteen miles northwest of Clinton, the county seat. It has a public school, three churches, a neutral newspaper, the "Times"; a bank, and a flour mill. In 1899 the population was 550. It was laid out by a railway company, and was named for John I. Blair, a noted railway proprietor.

**Blakey, William,** for more than thirty years a leading politician of northeast Missouri, was born in Virginia in 1788. His father, John Blakey, was one of two brothers, James and John, who came to America in early days. Their family was Scotch, and their business in Edinburgh that of publishers, one branch being literary. On arriving in this country they settled in Virginia, on plantations, on the banks of the James River. Here William Blakey was born, receiving his education in the best schools in the vicinity of his home, supplemented by instruction from his father. He married Miss Mary Lindsey Branham, daughter of a wealthy Vir-

ginia gentleman of Spottsylvania, Virginia, and after marriage accompanied his father-in-law to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he established himself as a merchant, and was successful. Like other active and ambitious young merchants, however, he thought he saw a better field for the acquisition of a fortune in the growing country west of the Mississippi. He removed from Kentucky in 1824 and became one of the prominent pioneers, bringing his family to the wild regions of Missouri before Marion County was formed. The trip was made overland by easy stages in a carriage, a coach being provided for the accommodation of children and servants. On arriving in St. Louis, a stay of a few months was made there, and then the journey was continued to what is now known as Marion County. Having ample means, he made a selection of choice land near Palmyra and cultivated tobacco. Marion County was formed in 1825, and in 1828 he was chosen to represent the county in the Legislature. He was presidential elector twice, and also receiver of the public money, and for a number of years president of the National Bank. He was appointed to select the county seat for Lewis County. Major Blakey, though a staunch Democrat, was not ambitious for political preferment, and persistently declined the nomination for Congress. He was one of the public-spirited men, who, by securing the county against loss, enabled it to begin the erection of the first courthouse in 1830. In promoting the building of schools, churches, bridges and roads, he was equally active. No man was more devoted to the upbuilding of the moral, social, commercial and political life of the community. Though believing in slavery as an institution of the country, he was greatly opposed to any traffic in slaves, and before leaving Kentucky liberated those he owned, save enough for service, and at his death, some thirty-four years later, all were set free. Sincerity, honorable dealing, firmness, unswerving integrity and universal benevolence were the components of his character. After the expiration of his legislative term he left the plantation to reside in Palmyra, establishing there a mercantile business, which was carried on until the gold excitement of 1849, when he crossed the plains with a stock of dry goods, which was disposed of at Salt Lake City. He then proceeded to California, and

after two years of good fortune he returned to Palmyra. He did not re-enter the business world, but lived quietly, enjoying the rewards of a well spent life.

**Blanchette, Louis.**—The founder of the city of St. Charles. He immigrated from France, and is first heard of with Laclede and Chouteau at St. Louis shortly after the founding of that city. He had no inclination for cultivating the soil, or trading with the Indians, but passed his time hunting solitarily. From this habit comes the name by which he is commonly known, Chasseur, the hunter. In 1768, in following game, he crossed the Missouri River and found the spot upon which is now built the city of St. Charles, naming it *Les Petite Cotes*, meaning the Little Hills. It has also been known as *Village des Cotes*, or the Village of the Hills. There he built a log cabin, and in the year following, a fort. Some authorities assert that his fort was the stone tower which was afterward fitted up as a windmill by Francis Duquette, and used as a jail at a later day. He was appointed Commandant, under Spanish authority, and changed the name of his post to that of St. Charles, in honor of Don Carlos, king of Spain. His fate is uncertain. It has been asserted that he was killed by Indians, and again that he died about 1793, and was buried in St. Charles, near the old stone Catholic Church of St. Borromeo. He left no descendants.

**Bland, Charles Clelland**, lawyer and jurist, was born February 9, 1837, in the town of Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky. His father was Stoughton E. Bland, a native of Lebanon, Kentucky, born on the farm on which Honorable Proctor Knott, ex-Governor of Kentucky, now lives. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Nall, and she belonged to an old Kentucky family. The Bland family is of English origin, and the family tree was planted in America at a very early date, when the first members of the family settled in Virginia. To this family belonged Richard Bland, who was the intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, and it has since had many illustrious representatives in public life, one of the most distinguished of whom is Congressman Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, a candidate for presidential honors at the Chicago Convention of 1896, who was a

brother of Judge Bland. Judge Bland came to Missouri as a boy and was reared in Arcadia, in southeast Missouri, obtaining his education in the public schools and at Arcadia Academy. After leaving school he taught school for a time in Missouri and later at Prentiss, Mississippi. While teaching he read law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar by Circuit Judge James H. McBride, at Salem, Dent County, Missouri. He had scarcely begun practice at the Salem bar when the Civil War temporarily diverted his attention from legal pursuits. Although he came of Southern lineage, his convictions made him a Unionist and caused him to enlist as a private soldier in Company D of the Thirty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Until the close of the war he was in active service, participating in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, fought in December of 1862; the battle at Arkansas Post, fought in the same year; the siege of Vicksburg, and the battles at Jackson, Brandon, Missionary Ridge, Jonesboro, Georgia, and many minor engagements. He served under Generals Sherman and Francis P. Blair, and led his company into at least one-half the battles fought by Sherman's army in its march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Georgia. After the fall of Atlanta the Thirty-second Regiment was consolidated with the Twenty-first Missouri, and November 18, 1864, Judge Bland was mustered out of the service, with the rank of captain. After the war he opened an office at Rolla, Phelps County, Missouri, and practiced there alone until 1866, in which year his brother, Honorable Richard P. Bland, became associated with him. A year and a half later Richard P. Bland removed to Lebanon, Missouri, but Judge Bland remained at Rolla, and continued in active practice there until 1880, when he was elected circuit judge. He was re-elected to that office in 1886, and again in 1892, but before the expiration of his last term on the circuit bench he resigned to accept the associate-justiceship of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, to which he had been elected in November of 1896. As a jurist Judge Bland has taken rank among the ablest in the State, and he is no less noted for his integrity and uprightness than for his ability.

**Bland, Richard Parks**, lawyer, farmer and member of Congress, was born at Hart-



ford, Kentucky, August 19, 1835, and died at Lebanon, Missouri, June 15, 1899. His father died when he was six years old, and he was compelled to earn his own living by working at farm labor. He had a thirst for knowledge, and, by attending the country schools in winter and making the best use of the limited advantages they afforded, he was qualified to become a teacher himself at the age of seventeen. In 1854 he came to Missouri, and two years afterward went to Nevada and settled down at Virginia City, which became one of the richest mining centers in the world. There he was elected county treasurer for several terms, discharging his duties with diligence and fidelity. In 1865 he returned to Missouri and located at Rolla, engaging in the practice of law, and four years later he removed to Lebanon. In 1872 his friends proposed that he run for Congress, without receiving from him any encouragement for the proposition, but while he was absent attending court one of them had it announced in the Democratic paper published at Lebanon that Richard P. Bland was a candidate for the nomination. That was the beginning of his public life. He consented to enter the race and was elected to the Forty-third Congress from the Fifth District, serving with a fidelity and ability that made his name a power in his district. He was re-elected twelve times and served in thirteen Congresses, being beaten only once, in the year 1894—a defeat which he retrieved two years afterward. During his long career in Congress he was conspicuous as an advocate of tariff reduction to a revenue basis, and in favor of prohibiting contract labor; but the measure for which he became famous, and which gave him the name of "Silver Dick," was the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one. In 1873 it had been suspended in the revision of the United States Statutes, and in 1877 Mr. Bland brought forward in the House a bill to restore it. The bill passed the House, but in the Senate was amended so as to require the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase and coin silver to an amount not less than two millions, and not more than four millions, per month, and in this shape was passed, being known as the Bland Act, or the Bland-Allison Act. It was not free silver coinage, and did not satisfy either the advocates or the opponents of that policy, and in the sixteen years

of exhaustive controversy in Congress and the country that followed, Mr. Bland was the recognized leader of the free silver party, bringing to the treatment of the subject a thorough knowledge of it, and a candor and fairness of spirit that won for him the respect of his opponents, and a fame that was world-wide. In 1890 this controversy passed through an interesting and exciting stage when, after a protracted debate in Congress, the Bland Act was superseded by the Bullion Act, or Sherman Act, as it was called, authorizing the issue of silver certificates to a limited amount, against deposits of silver bullion in the Treasury; and the high-water mark of it came three years later, when, after a final debate and struggle in Congress, the Sherman Act was repealed, and the opponents of free silver coinage achieved a complete victory. Nevertheless, the popular interest in the subject was maintained, and in 1896 the Democrats of Missouri, in their State Convention at Sedalia, presented Bland for the presidency to the National Democratic Convention, which met shortly after, in Chicago. His name was received in the Chicago Convention with great favor, leading all others on the first three ballots, and there was a confident expectation among Mr. Bland's friends that he would be nominated, when a spirited speech made by William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, caused a stampede to himself, and Bryan became the nominee of the convention and the leader of the party. Mr. Bland's hold on the people of his district was more the result of his simple and unaffected manners, honesty and sincerity, than of any cultivation of the arts that win popular favor. His constituents came to be proud of one who had such a great name in the world, but who, at home, was always on a level with themselves. His habits were domestic, his temper gentle, and few public men have been so warmly loved by their friends.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

**Blanke, Cyrus F.**, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Marine, Illinois, October 24, 1861, son of Frederick G. and Caroline Blanke, both of whom were natives of Germany, but came to this country in early life. His father was long a resident of Marine, and for thirty-five years was actively engaged in business there. The son obtained his earlier education in the public schools of



Cyrus F. Blanke





Marine, and completed his preparation for a business career at a St. Louis business college. After quitting school he clerked for a year in his father's store, and then came to St. Louis, where he first found employment as clerk in a retail grocery store. At the end of another year he accepted the position of shipping clerk in a tobacco factory, where he was employed until the close of the year 1881. He then turned his attention to the business in which he has since been so remarkably successful, serving his early apprenticeship as city collector for a wholesale tea and coffee house. This business was suited to his taste and it very soon developed that he was admirably adapted to it. Before he was twenty-one years of age he became a traveling salesman in the employ of the same firm, and his connection with that branch of the business continued until 1889. He then determined to engage in business on his own account and established the house of C. F. Blanke & Co., of which the present widely known C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Company is the outgrowth. The business thus established expanded rapidly under his sagacious management, and in 1892 it was incorporated under the State laws of Missouri, with a capital of \$100,000. Two years later the amount of the capital stock was increased to \$200,000, a proportionate growth of the business necessitating the addition of working capital. At the end of twelve years this establishment had become one of the largest coffee-roasting plants in the United States, selling goods in almost every State of the Union, employing seventy salesmen and having in all about two hundred persons on its pay roll. The trade in tea and coffee has, of course, constituted the principal feature of the business, but meantime Mr. Blanke has kept pace with the tendency to add to the list of table beverages, and after several years of experimentation has perfected a substitute for coffee so like it in taste and appearance that the difference can only be detected by experts, and these pronounce it a better beverage than the average coffee. Within a month after he placed it on the market he was compelled to increase his capacity for manufacturing this article tenfold, and it is now being shipped to all parts of the United States, physicians and others pronouncing it a healthful and agreeable beverage. The manufacture of this article in St. Louis promises to become an

important industry, and it has greatly expanded a business which had already grown to large proportions. This plain statement of facts relative to the growth of a commercial and manufacturing enterprise of which Mr. Blanke was the founder, and the entire conduct and management of which has been under his supervision, testifies more strongly than could anything else to his splendid business capacity and executive ability. Before embarking in business he had fitted himself by travel and observation to make it a success, and the rich endowment of natural sagacity was his to begin with. In addition to his travels in the United States, he had traveled through all the civilized countries of Europe, and thus continued the process of self-education which he had begun in boyhood. The result was the development of a self-reliant business man, who, notwithstanding the fact that he entered upon his career at the beginning of a period of most remarkable business depression, has achieved a large measure of success. Not a dollar came to him by inheritance or as the result of fortuitous circumstances, and for what he has accomplished he is indebted to his own vigorous intellectuality, hard work and continuous application. Generous by nature, his success in life has made him a liberal contributor to charitable and benevolent organizations and a helpful friend of those needy ones who appeal to him for assistance. He is identified with the Republican party, but has not been particularly active in political movements. In fraternal, social and business circles he affiliates with the Freemasons, Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor and the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Business Men's League, Merchants' League Club, League of American Wheelmen, Spanish Club and the Union Club, being also a director of the last named club. He is also a member of the Manufacturers' Association and a director of the Jefferson Bank. He was married, in 1889, to Miss Eugenia Frowein, daughter of A. P. Frowein, Esq., then cashier of the Henry County Bank of Clinton, Missouri.

**Blanton, Horace Harbin**, lawyer, and recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of Vernon County, was born in Keytsville (now Washburn), Barry County, Missouri, April 20, 1860, son of William Horace and Martha Jane (Harbin) Blanton. His father was a

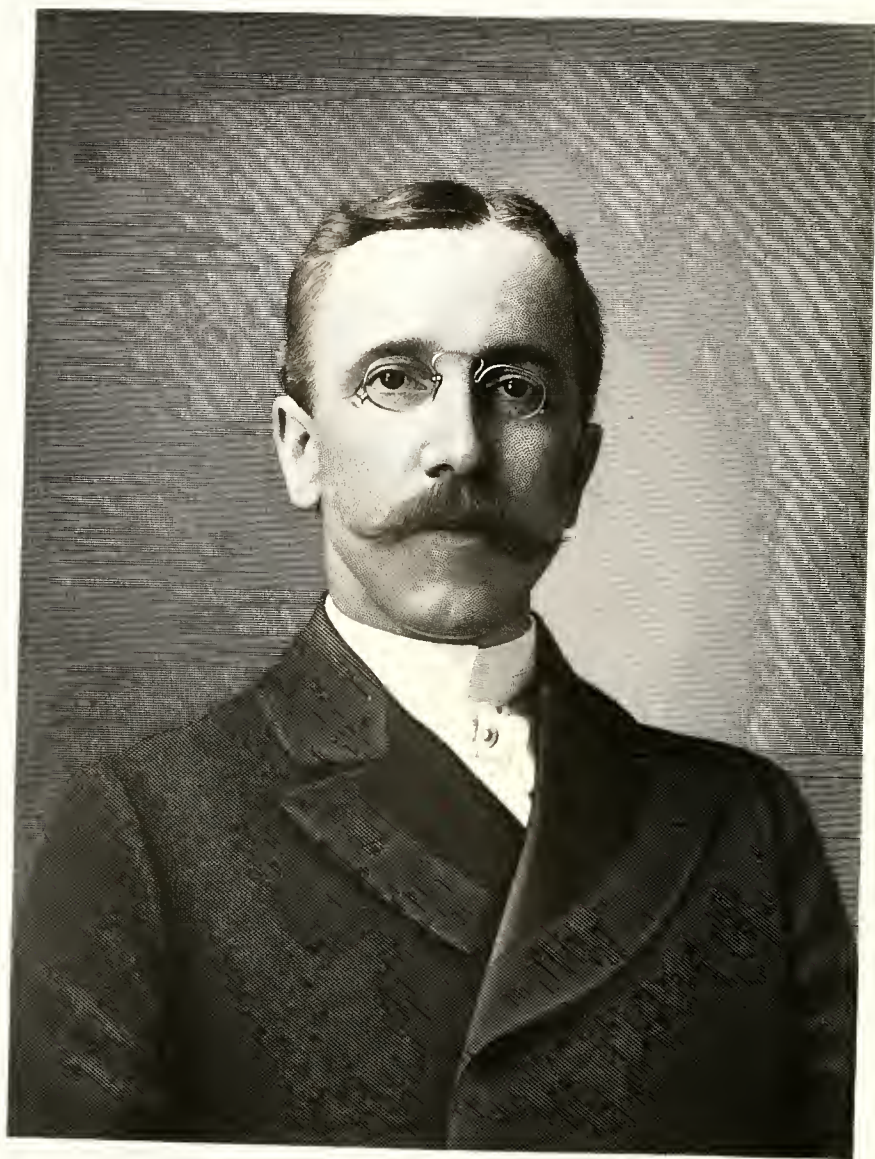
native of Alabama, a son of Horace Blanton, and a representative of an old family. Before the Civil War, W. H. Blanton practiced law for a considerable period in Vernon County, Missouri, and also represented that district in the Missouri State Legislature. Upon the opening of the war, Alfred Harbin, our subject's maternal grandfather, accompanied the family to Austin, Texas, where they resided until the close of hostilities, while our subject's father enlisted in the service of the Confederate government. The childhood days of Horace H. Blanton were, therefore, spent upon the plantation in Texas. In 1866, as soon as the social conditions of the State of Missouri had rendered it practicable and safe to do so, the family returned and established its home in Vernon County, W. H. Blanton engaging in the real estate business in Nevada as a member of the firm of Prewitt, Blanton & Poindexter, for many years the leading concern of its character in that part of the State. This relation was sustained by him up to the time of his death, which occurred in Nevada in April, 1872. Horace H. Blanton's mother was a daughter of Major Alfred Harbin, a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Missouri, who, at different times, served in both branches of the State Legislature before the war. The Harbin family was one of the oldest in the Old Dominion, and many of its representatives have distinguished themselves in the various fields of endeavor. As a boy Mr. Blanton attended the public schools of Nevada. Subsequently he was a student for one year in Henderson College, in Rusk County, Texas, after which he took up the classical course in the Missouri State University. Before the completion of the prescribed course in this institution he began reading law in the office of Honorable Charles G. Burton, of Nevada, and on May 2, 1881, was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession continuously in Nevada. Always unswerving in his devotion to the principles of the great party of Thomas Jefferson, he was appointed, in 1881, to the office of city attorney of Nevada, serving from 1882 to 1884. In the latter year he was the successful candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney for Vernon County, serving one term of two years. In 1892 he was again elected to the same office, which he filled a second term. In 1896 Mr. Blanton

was the choice of the Democrats of the northern part of his congressional district for the nomination as representative in Congress, but in the convention was defeated by M. E. Benton, of Neosho. Though always devoted closely to his profession, Mr. Blanton has taken the time to become interested in the work of several fraternal organizations, and is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Red Men, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married, December 2, 1885, to Miss Florence Mims, daughter of John Mims, for many years a prominent contractor of Nevada. They are the parents of four children, Florence, Kathleen, Elaine and William Horace Blanton. This brief personal sketch of the career of Mr. Blanton would be incomplete without a word as to the estimate of his fellow practitioners and friends among the laity as to his rank at the bar and his worth as a man. Beginning with an education more limited than that with which many students of the science of law are favored, he has never permitted his ambition to lag, but has been as ardent in the pursuit of knowledge during his professional career as when he first began to prepare himself for its practice. Through his own unaided efforts, principally by reason of his indefatigable industry and perseverance, and the determination to become a leader rather than a follower, he has attained a position of dignity and consequence from both professional and social view points. Well grounded in the principles of the law, possessed of oratorical powers of a high character, broad-minded, liberal and of unquestioned integrity, his fellow men have shown that they are appreciative of his worth as a man and his ability as a counselor. His record stands like an open book, and the high compliment offered to him in 1896 by a large following in southwest Missouri is sufficient indication of the confidence reposed in him by those who have had the best opportunities of forming an estimate of him. His future public career will undoubtedly depend almost solely upon his own personal inclinations.

**Blanton, Wilson N.**, farmer and mine-owner, was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, June 4, 1840, son of Gazzaway and Mary (Baker) Blanton, both of whom were natives of Burke County, North Carolina. Obidiah







*J. W. Brees.*

Blanton, the grandfather of Wilson N. Blanton, was born in Virginia and removed from that State to North Carolina in his young manhood. There he married Betsey Green, and they reared a family of four children. This ancestor of Mr. Blanton was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought under General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. He was a planter and slave-owner in North Carolina, and lived to be eighty years of age. The great-grandfather of Wilson N. Blanton was William Blanton, and he was a Virginia planter, who was a member of Washington's bodyguard during the War of the Revolution. Gazzaway Blanton removed with his wife and three children from North Carolina to Sevier County, Tennessee, and their twelve children grew to maturity in that State. He was a successful planter and a man of affairs, and during the Civil War served for a short time under Colonel John C. Vaughn in the Confederate Army. Retiring from the army on account of ill health, his place in the ranks was taken by his son, John A. Blanton. Both he and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and were much esteemed in the community in which they lived. Gazzaway Blanton died at the age of eighty-three, and his wife at the age of sixty. Their son, Wilson N. Blanton, was educated in the public schools of Tennessee, and had just attained his majority when the Civil War began. Enlisting in the First Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Patrick R. Claibourne, of the Confederate States Army, he served two years, most of the time as a non-commissioned officer. He was a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Richmond, and Perryville, Kentucky, and numerous less important engagements and skirmishes. In 1863, his regiment having been disbanded, he returned to his home in Tennessee and engaged in farming until the fall of 1869. Meantime he had married, and in November of the year last mentioned, he removed with his family to Morris County, Kansas. A year later he established his home in Webster County, Missouri, where he devoted two years to agricultural pursuits. He then went to Benton County, Arkansas, and continued farming there until 1876, when he returned to Missouri and established his home in Joplin. The year following he embarked in a mining enterprise at what is known as the Burch Mines, near Duenweg,

which proved to be a successful business venture. He also became interested in merchandising, and in 1882 removed to Webb City. For two years thereafter he conducted mining operations from that place, and then removed to Carterville, which has since been his place of residence. During the years 1888-9 he was interested with his brother-in-law, A. A. Cass, in mining enterprises at Carterville, and in 1890 he opened, on what is known as the "Tracy land," one of the richest mines in the district, commonly termed the "Blanton & Wyatt Mines." These mines they operated for several years and were richly rewarded for their labors, \$400,000 worth of lead and zinc ore being taken from one-half of a mining lot. Giving close attention to his business affairs, Mr. Blanton has had no time for public affairs, and so far as the writer is informed has never held any office. He has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-nine years of age. July 2, 1863, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Cass, daughter of J. M. and Martha J. Cass. Seven children have been born of this union, of whom William A. is a mine operator at Carterville. Martha J. is the wife of Albert Chaley. John Newton, Louis M. and Edward W. are residents of Carterville. Mary A. is the wife of Charles Hudson, of Carterville. Mr. and Mrs. Blanton and their two eldest daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

**Blanton Indian War.**—About 1830 two brothers named Blanton, who resided in Cooper County, became alarmed at shooting they heard near their home. Mounting horses they rode through Cole (now Miller) County, into Pulaski County, spreading the news of a general Indian massacre and warning the citizens to prepare for an attack or flee for safety. Many settlers barricaded themselves at their homes, but no Indians appeared. An investigation was made, and it was found that the shooting, which, with the imagination of the Blantons, caused the terror, was done by white hunters, and the incident is facetiously styled the "Blanton Indian War" in local history.

**Blees, Frederick William Victor,** capitalist, philanthropist and educator, was born in Aix-La-Chapelle, Prussia, March 30, 1860, son of Herr Frederick William Blees,



a wealthy mine operator. Frederick W. V. Blees was educated in the excellent schools of his native country, and was graduated from the Imperial Lyceum, at Metz, in 1878. He received a thorough military training and became a lieutenant in the Prussian Army.

In 1881 he came to America, remaining in New York and other Eastern cities for a short time, then visiting the South. For a while he taught in academies and the public schools in Mississippi and Louisiana, and later went to Iowa, where he became commandant of the Griswold College corps of cadets, at Davenport. While holding this position he was chosen lieutenant colonel of the Iowa National Guard, and was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Horace Boies.

The St. James Military Academy, at Macon, Missouri, which had been established for many years, and had gained a wide reputation as a good school, but was a failure financially, was much in need of a capable master. The place was offered Colonel Blees, and he left Davenport and took charge of the academy at Macon, as head master, and for five years successfully conducted the institution, winning for it additional honors. His health failing, he retired from the academy and engaged in other business pursuits.

Gaining control of a large estate and fortune in Germany, to which he was the heir, he immediately set about to develop the latent natural resources of Macon City and Macon County. He was quick to realize the opportunity offered for certain lines of manufacture, and organized the Blees-McVicker Carriage Company, for the manufacture of fine carriages and wagons. Hickory is one of the principal woods of Macon County, and the young growth of this was used for no better purposes by the citizens of the county than for fuel. This wood is now cut by the hundreds of thousands of feet, sawed into lumber at the mills of Colonel Blees, and made into the finest and highest class of carriages at his factory. So perfect is the system of business that there is no waste. Such timber as is unsuitable for carriage-making is made into spreaders, ladder rounds, etc., for the immense packing houses at Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago. The carriage-making venture at Macon City has been successful beyond the expectations of its

promoters, and the large factory is continually behind in filling orders.

The Macon Shear Company is another enterprise established by Colonel Blees. This he started with a strong trust to fight, and his tact as a business man is shown by the way he forced aside opposition and created a market for the output of his shear factory.

The philanthropic and benevolent inclinations of Colonel Blees have been manifested in various ways. One of his greatest achievements was the building of the Blees Military Academy, the successor of the St. James Military Academy, and the most stately, costly and best equipped military school on the American Continent. Colonel Blees is a scholar and accomplished soldier, trained in the thorough manner and accurate discipline of a reorganization of the German Army under Von Moltke and Von Roon, and is an enthusiastic advocate of military education for the young men of America. It was his desire to establish a school in accordance with his high standard, and this he has done, to the lasting credit of himself and the glory of Missouri. In the education of the youth Colonel Blees believes in that which will develop manliness, courage, self-respect, and the resultant good breeding, self-reliance and respect for law and authority. Besides attending to his large military academy, the carriage and shear works, he is one of the largest stockholders and the president of the First National Bank of Macon, one of the most substantial banks of Missouri; is president of the Macon Citizen Printing Company, president of the Northwestern Electric Heat & Power Company, president of the Hartford Loan & Investment Company, president of the Blees-Moore Instrument Company of St. Louis, owner of the Blees Theater at Macon, and the leading hotel of the city, the Jefferson. In addition he is one of the largest holders of realty in Macon County, owning valuable farm lands and Macon city property. Being the possessor of a vast fortune, he takes a keen pleasure in investment that will assist in the upbuilding of the city of Macon, and develop the resources of the county. His excellent business judgment is shown in the manner these investments are made—always in a way that benefits all classes by giving employment to the people—or, like his academy, will result in a blessing to generations yet to be.







In works of charity he is foremost in support of any worthy cause, but never ostentatious. He is liberal toward the churches, and all that tends to elevate and make better the human family. Personally he is retiring, sensitive and modest to a degree seldom found in men who have acquired great wealth and have accomplished much good by means of it.

At various times he has been urged by friends to accept political honors. The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Missouri, at the Hannibal Convention, July 20, 1898, nominated him for Congress. This he declined, preferring a quiet life, and to have no public duties that would interfere with his attention to his numerous business enterprises. In 1900 he was urged to become one of the four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention. This, too, he declined. He is aesthetic in his tastes. The choicest of books tell of his literary tastes, and all about is evidence of refined luxury. He is fond of horses, and his elegant stable in Macon contains some of the finest equine blood in Missouri.

Colonel Blees was married in 1886, at Monroe, Louisiana, to Miss Mary V. Staples, of Bladen Springs, Alabama, an admirable woman, whose earthly paradise is her home. Mr. and Mrs. Blees are the parents of five children, Frederick James, Alvin Wolcott, William Albert, Anna Marie and Marie Elise Blees. Blees Place, a magnificent private park near Macon, is the property of Mrs. Blees. This is a farm, though the name park is more appropriate, as Missouri has few private or public parks that present such a magnificent example of landscape gardening. The place contains a large artificial lake, several miles of drives, and is stocked with the choicest of domestic animals.

**Blees Military Academy.**—Blees Military Academy, at Macon, Missouri, is in a certain sense the successor of the St. James Military Academy, founded in 1875. The original institution was established by the Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, the present bishop of Western Pennsylvania, as a school of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It passed from the control of Mr. Talbot, and came under the direction of the Diocese of Missouri. It soon became evident that the

school could not be properly sustained nor become reasonably useful as a denominational institution, or as reputedly under the patronage of an individual sect, and the property passed into the hands of Colonel Frederick W. V. Blees, who sought to popularize the school by providing proper academical instruction and moral training, without the restrictions required by denominationalism.

For five years he pursued his endeavor, with indifferent success in a pecuniary way, his effort being hampered by financial inability to provide the teaching staff and equipment indispensable to such a school as he sought to establish, and in 1896, worn out by illness induced by strenuous effort and anxiety, he closed its doors, not, however, before he had formulated plans for the founding of a larger and more completely equipped academical school, to carry out a distinct purpose, in which the commercial element was regarded as secondary. He reasoned that while the previous decade had witnessed an unprecedented strengthening of Western universities and colleges, giving them a commanding position in the educational world, on the other hand, academies and schools of secondary instruction remained as at the beginning of that period. The public high schools had made substantial progress, but there was an important work for which they were not adapted.

With these conditions, he recognized, as another fact of equal importance, that the military system in American schools had not been satisfactorily elaborated as part of a comprehensive educational system. The so-called military academies were in large measure commercial enterprises, and were conducted as such. To remedy defects so apparent, and to meet such obvious needs, by the equipment of an academy in the most thorough and complete manner, and at the same time to conduct a military school solely with reference to educational needs, was the purpose of Colonel Blees, in founding the Blees Military Academy, and to it he devoted his fortune and effort with the spirit of a born teacher, and the liberality of a genuine philanthropist. By education and training he was admirably fitted for the task. As a student, he was conversant with the methods and conduct of the leading European universities and governmental military



schools, and as a teacher he had successfully conducted private and public schools and academies in various American cities.

Blees Military Academy is located upon a picturesque tract of one hundred and forty-three acres of land, situated in the southern suburbs of Macon. The grounds are made up of alternating knolls and sward, and include a lake covering eighteen acres, used for bathing, boating, fishing and skating, as well as an ample parade ground, athletic fields and courts, and rifle ranges. The Wabash Railway passes through the grounds, and has provided the academy with a private station. Adjoining the academy grounds is a magnificent farm, the property of Mrs. Blees. It is known as Blees Place, and while nominally separate, it is practically a portion of the academy grounds. Its lake of twenty acres with its pleasure boats, its magnificent conservatories, dancing pavilion and fine drive-ways, are a resort for the students and for the social sets of Macon; and the gardens, orchard and dairy contribute to the academy tables. The academy grounds and the city of Macon are connected by an excellent macadamized road and granitoid sidewalks.

The principal buildings are the academic hall, the gymnasium, the annex, the grandstand and stables, and the artillery house. Academic Hall is a four story building 88 by 224 feet, of buff brick, with trimmings of Bedford stone. It is absolutely fire-proof, and in this particular stands alone among the academies of the country. Interior as well as exterior walls are of hollow tile, and the doors and window casings are of ornamental metal. The entire building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The arrangement of Academic Hall is the acme of excellence for comfort, convenience, attractiveness, and ease of supervision. All living and work rooms look out upon spacious courts, thus receiving perfect light and ventilation. The ground floor contains the recitation and music rooms, laboratories and workshops, quartermaster's stores and tailorshop, and bicycle stands for one hundred and fifty wheels. Upon the first floor are the executive offices, the assembly and dining halls, the hospital wards, and apartments for the superintendent, commandant, surgeon and matron. One end of the lobby upon this

floor is occupied by the library and reading rooms, and the other by the museum. Upon the two upper floors are one hundred and ten dormitories for the cadets, each of whom has a separate room provided with a stationary basin supplied with running water. In the corners of the building, upon the same floor, are twelve suites of rooms for the instructors. Rooms upon the lower dormitory floor open directly upon the recreation court, while the floor above opens upon a spacious overlooking balcony. In front of the main entrance to the academy, will be placed two eight-inch Columbiads, and near them two pyramids of cannon balls, all gifts from the War Department of the United States.

The recreation court is probably unequaled for beauty and convenience in any college or school in America. This is the resort of the academy family for amusement and social intercourse. It is elegantly furnished with easy lounging seats, the best of current literature, a piano, billiard and pool tables, and tables for chess, checker and card players. From the center of the court, leading to the floor below, is the grand staircase, twenty-four feet wide, of ornamental iron, with marble treads. From the center of the landing rises a fine column twenty-four feet in height, surmounted by a beautiful clock, the four faces of which are illumined at night by clusters of electric lights.

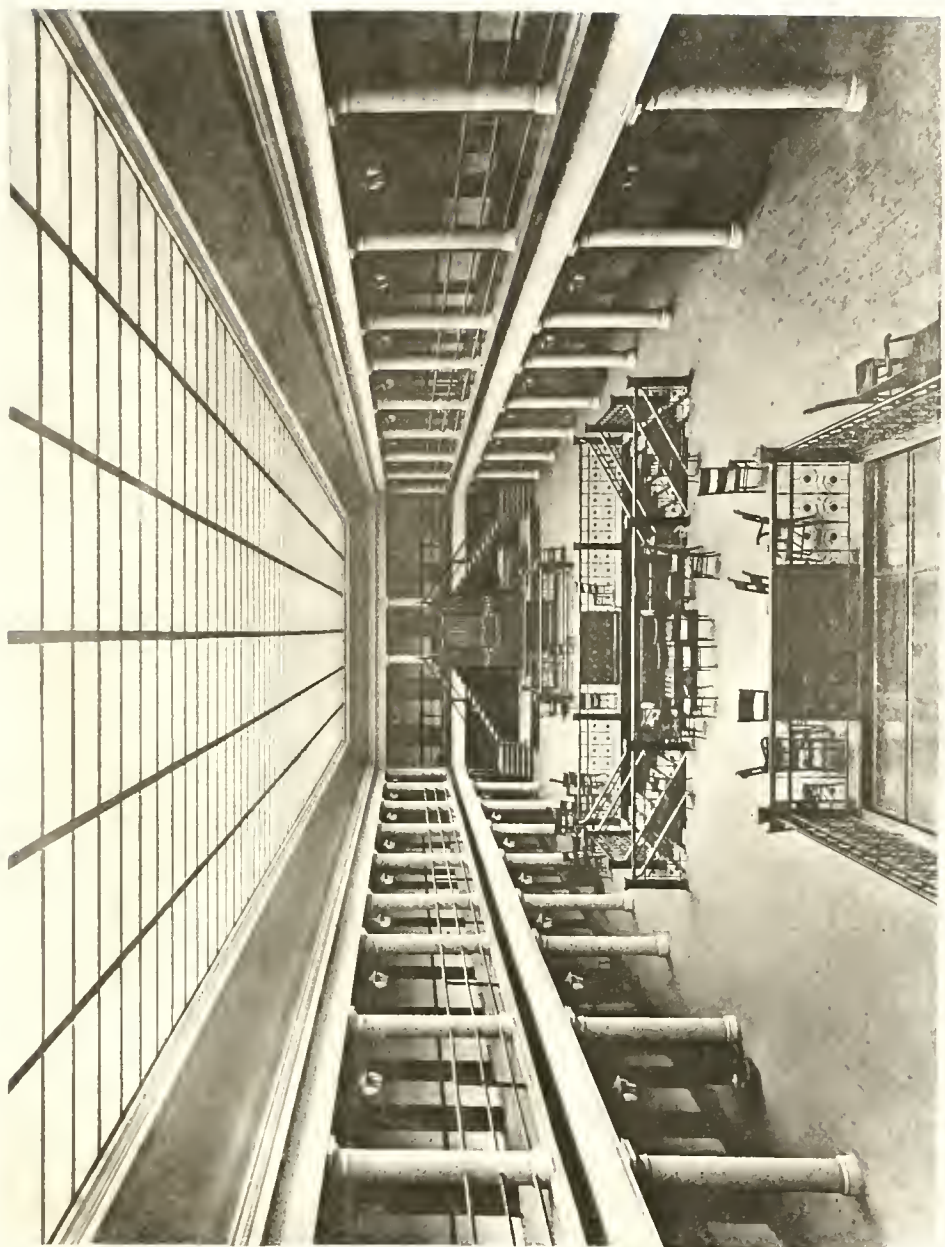
The gymnasium is a fine edifice of brick, stone and steel. Extending as a balcony around the main floor, is a one-twelfth mile running track. This floor will also contain a swimming pool. On the ground floor are complete gymnastic apparatus, target rifle ranges with stationary and moving targets, bowling alleys, needle and shower baths, and individual lockers.

The kitchen is provided with the most modern steam cooking appliances, such as are used at government posts, and in the principal hotels. The academy laundry work is done on the premises in a well equipped steam laundry containing separate washers for table linen, bed linen, and body garments, thus insuring absolute cleanliness.

The academy equipment is adapted to all practical necessities. The open laboratories provide means for work in biology, physics and chemistry, and private laboratories are in use by the special teachers

#### Location and Buildings.

#### Equipment.







of these sciences. The general reading room contains a carefully selected library of two thousand volumes, besides the leading newspapers and magazines. In addition, each department of the academy is provided with an ample working library of reference works.

For use in military instruction, the academy has been provided by the United States War Department with two three-inch rifle guns, with limbers and all necessary equipments; and one hundred and fifty Springfield cadet rifles, with bayonets and accoutrements; ample ammunition supplies are constantly kept in store for both artillery and small arm practice. The government also contributed twenty-four Mauser rifles and bayonets, captured from the Spanish Army; these are to form two ornamental stacks in the academy. Colonel Blees has supplemented this military equipment by the purchase of two two-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns. For cavalry drill are kept twenty-four splendid cavalry horses, fully equal to the grade used in the government service; these are headed by Rex McDonald and George Washington, the two most superior saddle horses known in the United States. The equipment comprises arms and accoutrements of standard government pattern. An equipment for instruction in field fortification and bridge building is in course of construction.

Blees Military Academy is pre-eminently a university fitting and home school for young gentlemen, and is in no sense a reformatory.

#### Purposes and Conduct.

Only boys of known good character are admitted, and to these are given such instruction and training as to make them honorable, self-respecting, self-reliant and law-abiding, and respectful of authority. Military discipline is maintained as one of the many means used for the complete and symmetrical development of the youth, physically and mentally. To advance these purposes, the superintendent, teachers and cadets constitute a military corps. The founder and the superintendent each bear the title of colonel; the commandant, that of major; and the various instructors rank as captains.

The rules governing the academy are based upon those of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, with necessary modifications. Cadets are required to

wear the uniform of the academy upon all occasions, this requirement serving the three-fold purpose of impressing ideas of discipline and *esprit de corps*, of distinguishing cadets wherever they appear, and of providing the most serviceable as well as least expensive clothing. Two suits, a fatigue uniform and a dress uniform, are necessary for winter wear, and a uniform of similar appearance but lighter weight for summer wear. The coat and trousers are of cadet gray cloth, and the overcoat and cap are of navy blue cloth. The suits are trimmed with handsome fire-gilt buttons bearing the academy monogram, and the caps bear the same monogram in silver. All uniforms are furnished at cost.

While in conduct of the academy the military spirit thus predominates, the greatest care is given to the moral and even the religious training of the cadets; at the same time, sectarian bias or influence are studiously avoided. Daily chapel services are held, and are so conducted as to inculcate the fundamental principles of practical christianity, without savor of creed or dogma. Personal cleanliness of life is insisted upon, and the use of tobacco and liquors is positively forbidden.

Physical development and preservation of health are promoted through regular and systematic exercise, in addition to the daily military drill. Every form of wholesome outdoor sport is encouraged, and ample provision is made for horseback riding, bicycling, football, baseball and polo, as well as for boating in summer, and skating in winter.

Conducive to the physical health and the morale of the cadet corps, is the annual encampment, to which the week preceding commencement is devoted. For this occasion, tents and all complete camping paraphernalia are provided, and the outing is looked forward to by the corps with pleasant anticipation.

Various entertainments are given by the cadets during the school year; among these the most important are at Thanksgiving, on Founder's Day and at Commencement.

In the event of illness, the sick are as well provided for and as carefully nursed as in the most completely appointed metropolitan hospitals. As a matter of fact, the cadet is specially favored, in being regarded as a member of a family and one whom those in

charge hold in sincere personal regard. Ample hospital wards are under the care of a capable physician and a trained nurse, both residents of the academy, and a resident physician of Macon is called in consultation when necessity requires. In case of contagious disease, the patient is completely isolated, insuring him proper treatment, and protecting the school against infection.

The course of study is absolutely comprehensive. It covers six

**Course of Study.** years, taking students from the fifth grade of

public school work up to the first college year. A certain amount of work in English, mathematics, history and language is required of all students. The optional courses include French, German, Spanish, the commercial branches and the principal sciences. Students desirous of entering a university, are thoroughly prepared for the freshman class, and the same courses qualify for admission to the West Point Military Academy, or to the Naval School at Annapolis. The business course affords ample preparation for entrance upon business life, to such students as do not expect to complete a collegiate training.

The scientific course provides instruction in biology, physics and chemistry, each of these branches extending through an entire session, with three periods a week given to lectures and recitations, and two double periods each week to laboratory work.

The academy is among the exceedingly small number of secondary schools which offer systematic work in manual training. At present, the course is restricted to mechanical and free-hand drawing and the simpler forms of carpentry and joinery. Complete equipments for all grades of work in wood and iron are soon to be added.

Class instruction in band and orchestral music is given by a competent director of music. The band instruments used are the property of the academy, and bear the academy monogram. Individual instruction in band, orchestral and piano music is afforded at a slight extra expense. Encouragement is given to musical organizations of any kind among the cadets.

A journal entitled "The Reveille," published monthly, performs a useful office as a chronicle of events concerning the academy,

its teachers and students, and is of interest within the school and among its friends.

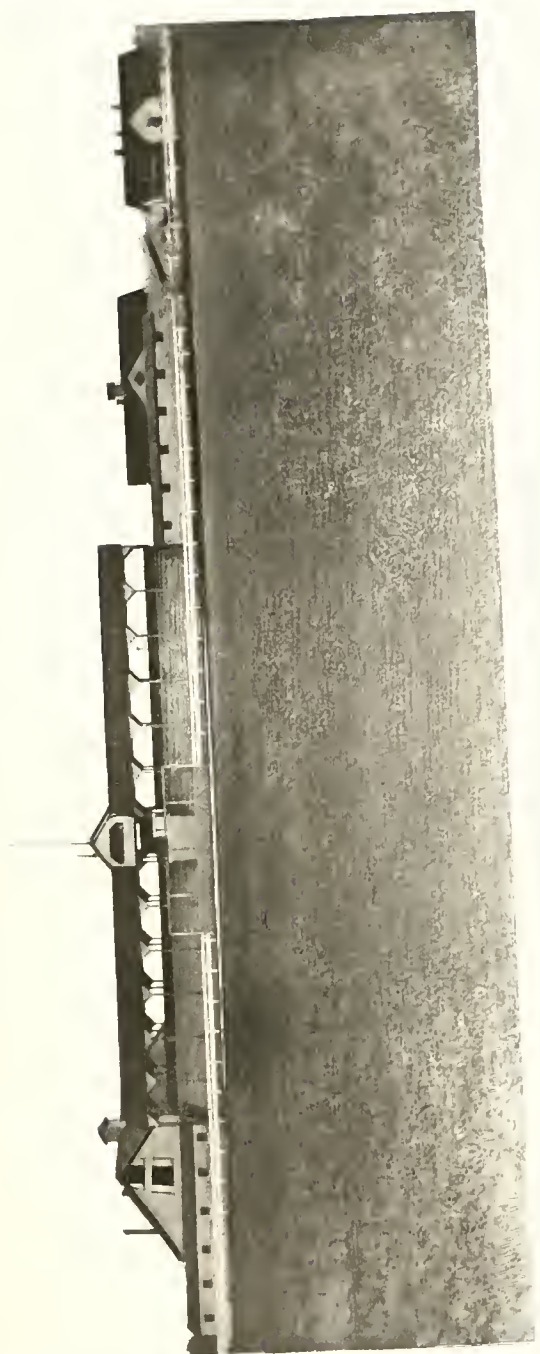
The faculty is composed of broad-minded practical educators, who have had the advantages of university training, and are skilled specialists in their various departments. The instructors are twelve in number, giving a ratio of one teacher for every ten cadets.

For the present, owing to the withdrawal of United States Army officers from private schools to enter active service, the duties of the tactical officer are performed by an academy tutor who served for ten years in the Prussian Army, attaining the rank of first lieutenant, and who for ten years past has been engaged in military academy work in the United States. A United States Army officer will be detailed for duty in the academy as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.

The conduct of the academy is constantly and carefully supervised by Colonel Frederick W. V. Blees, Inspector General, who founded the school, and is the president of the board of directors. Associated with him in an advisory capacity is an eminently capable and interested board of visitors.

Blees Academy does not seek a large attendance. Its tuition rates are higher than those of any other Western academical school, and its requirements, both as to conduct and work, are purposely much more rigorous and exacting. The academy closed its first year in 1900; it enrolled seventy-two cadets, of whom six were graduated in the class of that year. The academy now numbers about ninety cadets, and the graduating class of 1901 will number six members.

**Bledsoe, Hiram.** soldier in the Mexican War and Confederate soldier in the Civil War, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, April 25, 1825, and died at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, February 6, 1899. His parents came to Missouri in 1839, when he was fourteen years of age, and settled on a farm in Lafayette County. When Colonel Doniphan raised his regiment in western Missouri, for service in the Mexican War, in 1846, he enlisted and took part in the famous expedition to Santa Fe and Chihuahua. At the close of the war he returned to







Lafayette County and engaged in farming. At the beginning of the Civil War he took the Southern side, and with four pieces of artillery took part in the fight with Sigel, near Carthage, on the 5th of July, 1861, in which he and a number of his men were wounded, among them Thomas Young, Charles Young and Lieutenant Charles Higgins. The steadiness with which his guns were worked under the accurate and galling fire of Sigel's artillery under Major Backoff, had a good effect upon the raw militia on the Confederate side, and from that day to the end of the war, "Bledsoe's Battery" was famous, taking an effective part in many great battles, and always with honor to the name of Missouri. At the end of the war Colonel Bledsoe returned to Lafayette County, but in 1868 removed to the farm five miles southwest of Pleasant Hill, in Cass County, where he died. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Brown presiding judge of the Cass County Court, to fill a vacancy, and was afterward elected and re-elected to the place. In 1878 he was elected collector of the county, and in 1892 was elected State Senator, and was appointed one of the government commissioners to locate the positions of the Confederate troops in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, in all of which he participated. He was an intrepid and able soldier and an upright and good citizen. On the battle-field of Chickamauga, at the Brotherton House, there is a granite monument erected by the State of Missouri bearing this inscription: "To Bledsoe's Mo. Battery, C. S. A."

**Blind Asylum.**—See "Missouri School for the Blind."

**Blind Girls' Home.**—See "Women's Christian Association."

**Blodgett.**—An incorporated village in Sandywood Township, Scott County, eight miles southeast of Benton, on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It was laid out in 1868. It has two churches, Baptist and Methodist, a school, hotel and about half a dozen stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 420.

**Blodgett, Wells H.,** lawyer, was born at Downer's Grove, DuPage County, Illinois,

January 29, 1839, son of Israel P. and Avis (Dodge) Blodgett. His parents were among the pioneer settlers in the region of country immediately west of Chicago, and he grew up in what was then a new and rather sparsely settled community. He obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools, and later attended Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Illinois, and the Illinois University, at Wheaton. Soon after leaving college he went to Chicago and read law under the preceptorship of his elder brother, Henry W. Blodgett, afterward for many years a judge of the United States Court for the District of Northern Illinois. He was admitted to the bar early in the year 1861, and was preparing to begin practice when the breaking out of the Civil War carried him into military life and postponed the commencement of his professional career. In response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, he enlisted as a private soldier in a company mustered into the "three-months'" service. At the expiration of this term he re-enlisted for "three years, or during the war," again taking a place in the ranks as a private soldier in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Soon after being mustered into this regiment he was made a lieutenant in Company D, and in March, 1862, was promoted to captain of his company. A year later President Lincoln commissioned him judge advocate of the Army of the Frontier, with the rank of major of cavalry in the United States Army. He was attached to department headquarters, in the capacity of judge advocate, for some months thereafter, and was then commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, his commission bearing the date of September 22, 1864. In October following he was made colonel of this regiment and served in that capacity until mustered out of the service in July, 1865. He served first under General Fremont, and later under Generals Hunter, Schofield and Herron in the campaigns in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, and afterward in Fourth Division, Twentieth Corps, under General Lovell H. Rousseau in Tennessee and Alabama. Both as private soldier and commanding officer he was conspicuous for his chivalrous action and gallant conduct, one of his acts winning for him a congressional medal of honor. When he laid aside the uni-

form of a Federal soldier and returned to civil life he began the practice of law at Warrensburg, Missouri. During the years 1867 and 1868 he represented Johnson County in the Missouri House of Representatives, and for four years thereafter represented the district composed of the counties of Johnson, Henry, Benton and St. Clair in the State Senate. As a legislator he was capable and influential, and although a Republican of pronounced views, was among the earliest advocates of the abolition of the proscriptive features of the "Drake Constitution" and of a governmental policy which would bring about, in Missouri, the fraternization of those who had been arrayed against each other during the Civil War. In the autumn of 1873 he accepted the position of assistant attorney of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company, and thus became identified with a branch of the practice which has given him a place among the leading corporation lawyers of the West. He was appointed general attorney for the above named railway company in June of 1874, and when a consolidation of interests resulted in the organization of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, in 1879, he was made general solicitor of that corporation. From 1884 to 1889 he represented the receivers of this company in highly important and exceedingly complicated litigation, involving many million dollars, and after the reorganization of the company, in 1889, he again became its general solicitor, a position which he has ever since held, having full control of the legal department of one of the great railway systems of the country. As a natural consequence of his professional connections, he has made a close study of railroad and corporation law, and his fame as a lawyer rests measurably upon his accomplishments in this broad field of practice. Charged with grave responsibilities as a counselor, he has been painstaking in his researches and investigations, and has advised the corporations which were his clients with judicial candor and fairness. During his official connection with the Wabash Railway system he has done masterly work in protecting and advancing its interests. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a familiar figure in the courts of various Western States and in the Federal courts, and throughout his career his sound judgment, careful discrimination, quick

perception and logical reasoning have been characteristics which have impressed themselves alike upon courts, juries, and his professional brethren. Grasping instinctively the vital points of a case, it has been his good fortune to command the closest attention of courts and juries through a plainness, directness and clearness of statement, made impressive by reason of his evident sincerity and candor and the invincible logic of his utterances. The military training which he received in his young manhood seems to have impressed itself upon his professional career, and there has been something closely akin to military precision in his methods of practice, in his marshaling of facts, points of law in the trial of causes and in his disposition of the forces at his command as head of the law department of a great corporation. Having the tastes of a scholar, as well as the instincts and talents of a lawyer, he has traveled far beyond professional needs in the field of intellectual activity, and as a resident of St. Louis has been numbered among those whose ripe learning and well-stored minds have made them leaders of thought and progressive action.

**Blomeyer, Henry**, who was for many years a prominent citizen of St. Francois County, was born September 4, 1823, in Hanover, Germany. His father was Louis Blomeyer, who, as a member of the famous "Black Hussars" of Hanover, took part in the battle of Waterloo, in 1815. For bravery on the field of battle, and meritorious services, he was presented with medals by the king of Hanover. Henry Blomeyer was well educated in Germany, and in 1846, when he was twenty-three years of age, he came to the United States. Having been trained to the business of iron manufacturing, he occupied for some years thereafter important positions in connection with iron works at Hanging Rock, Ironton and Portsmouth, Ohio. Early in the year 1860 he came to Missouri and settled on a farm two and a half miles south of Farmington, in St. Francois County. He followed agricultural pursuits successfully until the close of his life, and died on his farm in St. Francois County, October 24, 1896. A man of superior attainments and excellent business capacity, he was a useful and influential citizen, and was much esteemed in the community in which he lived.





Wells H. Blodgett



for more than thirty-six years. Identifying himself with the Republican party soon after it came into existence, he stood with the patriotic Germans of Missouri in that loyalty to the Union which played so important a part in keeping the State from joining the secession movement. After the war he continued to be in full harmony with the principles and policies of Republicanism and voted with that party to the end of his life. For forty-seven years he was a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and exemplified in his everyday life the precepts and teachings of the Christian religion. April 26, 1845, he married Miss Henrietta Krull, and four sons and two daughters were born of their union. Three of the sons, early in life, entered the railroad service, and one of these sons, Edward F. Blomeyer, is now assistant to the president of the Southern Missouri & Arkansas Railroad. George P. Blomeyer is a prominent merchant of Charleston, Missouri, and Adam D. Blomeyer is a well known physician of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

**Blood, Sullivan,** banker, was born in the town of Windsor, Vermont, April 24, 1795, and died in St. Louis, November 27, 1875. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, who emigrated to Vermont, then a newly created State, in 1793. Until the death of his parents, which occurred about the year 1813, he lived on a Vermont farm, and then resolved to come west. Two years later he made his way to Olean, New York, at the headwaters of the Allegheny River, intending to descend the Ohio River with a party of immigrants, awaiting the opening of navigation at that place. On arriving at the Seneca Indian reservation, however, he found employment in the lumber business of that region, and remained there for a year. At the end of that time he started down the Allegheny River, and when he reached Pittsburg made an arrangement to work his passage down the Ohio River on a flatboat. He traversed the Ohio River to its mouth, and was on the site of Cairo before a house had been built there. Ascending the Mississippi River in 1817, he came to St. Louis, and from that time until his death made his home in that city. St. Louis was then in the transition state between a village and a town, and, as usual in new communities, outlawry and

violence prevailed to such a degree as to seriously menace the safety of the inhabitants. At this juncture a number of young men of the place, Mr. Blood being one of them, volunteered their services to police the town, which they continued to do, with Sullivan Blood as captain, until a regular force was established. In 1823 he revisited Vermont, and while there married Miss Sophia Hall, who returned with him to his Western home. For a time after his return to St. Louis he served as deputy sheriff of St. Louis County, and in 1833 was elected to the Board of Aldermen, in which body he served one term. About this time he became engaged in the river trade between St. Louis and New Orleans, commanding different boats, in which he held large interests. He was one of the incorporators of the Boatmen's Savings Institution in 1847, became one of the directors of that company, and from that time forward to the end of his life was conspicuously identified with the conduct and management of one of the leading financial institutions of the city. For many years prior to 1870 he was president of the bank, and retired only when he felt the burden of years, and preferred to shift a share of the duties and responsibilities incident to the management of the bank to the shoulders of a younger man. He continued, however, to act as a director, and, until stricken with the illness which resulted in his death, was a daily visitor to the bank, and a valued adviser of its more active officials. The members of his family who survived him were his wife, one son and two daughters.

**"Bloody Bonds."**—See "Cass County Bond Tragedy."

**"Bloody Hill."**—A name given to the hill on the field of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri, where, on the 10th of August, 1861, the battle was fought in which General Lyon, in command of the Union troops, lost his life. It is about one hundred feet high, covered at the time with scrub oak trees and undergrowth. It was the center of the fiercest fighting, and it was there General Lyon fell, and near by Captain Cary Gratz, of St. Louis; and it was there, too, that Colonel Weightman, and several other officers on the Confederate side, were killed.



**Bloody Island**, so called from the bloody duels fought on the spot, is no longer locally known by that opprobrious name. It is no longer an island, and, happily, has lost its former identity as such, as well as its sanguinary name. But its celebrity as a famous dueling ground, like those equally famous ones of Chalk Farm, in England, and Weehawken and Bladensburg, in this country, will long attach to it as a memory of the past, recalling the many fatal combats fought thereon. Bloody Island was formed by the erratic currents of the Mississippi. Its origin is due to the excavating and wearing power of the currents, such as in the geological ages, and in our modern river systems, have produced stupendous effects. In 1795 Captain Piggott constructed a bridge across Cahokia Creek, and erected two log cabins on the west shore. Obtaining a license from Governor Trudeau, of St. Louis, to establish a ferry, he erected a ferryhouse at the foot of Market Street, and, with a platform of boards on two canoes, began to transport passengers and teams across the river. At that time the river passed along the limestone banks of St. Louis in a swift channel seventy-five feet deep. Up to 1800 the shores were so near each other that the call of passengers desiring to cross over could be distinctly heard from either side. There were then no formations, since known as Bloody Island, Duncan's Island and Arsenal Island—the river flowing past the village in a deep, swift channel, as before stated. These are creations since formed and caused by the unruly movements of the river below the Chain of Rocks, and the disturbing changes produced by the currents below. Early in the year 1800, according to some, but according to Dr. Piggott, in the fall of 1798, a sand-bar formed below Bissell's Point, on the Illinois shore, lifting its head just above the surface of the river. This was the first appearance of Bloody Island. Before this time accretions had accumulated on the west side of Cabaret Island. This caused the current to carry off large portions of the Missouri shore, and formed Sawyer's Bend, above Bissell's Point. The current, which before this swept by St. Louis in one main channel, became divided, and one portion of the water, carrying with it large deposits of sand, choked up the harbor of St. Louis. The other portion, deflected from its course, passed between the incipient

island and the Illinois shore, and wore it away with tremendous force. The diverted current kept on expanding the channel shoreward in Illinois, until, in 1825, half of the Mississippi River flowed on the east side of Bloody Island. The upper part of the island gradually wore away, and the middle portion expanded, while large deposits of sand were accumulated at the lower end by successive floods. The island became covered with cottonwood, sycamore and willows, affording a shelter to cattle and Indians, and not being definitely located in either Illinois or Missouri, offered a secluded resort for the settlement of personal disputes, in compliance with the duelistic code. To prevent the threatened ruin of St. Louis harbor, public works were proposed, of which a full account is given in the historical sketch of the harbor, appearing elsewhere in these volumes. It may be stated that the dyke system, as practiced in Holland, was strongly advocated. A dyke constructed so as to divert the eastern channel into the main channel would, it was thought, soon clear the obstructions on the St. Louis front and open the river to navigation, and public meetings were held, in which the subject was fully discussed. In 1847 ordinances were passed by the City Council of St. Louis, appropriating money and providing for work to be undertaken on the Illinois side. The St. Louis authorities and the Illinois owners of land projected a dyke, to extend from the west side of Bloody Island to the main Illinois shore. The cost was to be borne by St. Louis. The next year—in September, 1848—Governor French, through the State's attorney at Belleville, asked and was granted an injunction by the court against the work on the dyke, on the ground that it was an invasion of State rights of Illinois by the authorities of St. Louis. An appeal was taken by the latter to the Supreme Court of Illinois, by whom the question was referred to the Legislature. Delegations were sent from St. Louis to present the matter to that body, among the representatives from that city being the distinguished lawyer, Blennerhassett, deputed by Mr. Sturgeon, of the City Council. The Legislature, in January, 1849, passed an act authorizing St. Louis to construct a highway over the dyke then in process of construction. The road was to be forever free from toll. The necessary rights of way were to be obtained by St. Louis. Together with

this requirement, St. Louis was given all the authority necessary for the construction of cross and wing dykes upon the Illinois shore opposite St. Louis, so as to thoroughly secure and protect its harbor. Under this enactment St. Louis pushed forward to completion some costly dykes and embankments under the administrations of Mayors John M. Krum, James B. Barry and Luther M. Kennett, and Chief Engineers Henry Kayser and Major Samuel R. Curtis, the last named being subsequently the victorious commander at Pea Ridge. The main dyke was built of rock throughout, and, in the greater part of the channel to be closed, at a depth of more than forty feet of water. The stone was boated up from "Horse Tail Rock," a peculiar formation below Carondelet, which jutted out from the cliff and hung in a graceful curve over the river like a horse's tail. Work on the dyke progressed, and when nearly completed it was swept away by the flood of 1851, and the stone from "Horse Tail Rock" sank out of sight. After the water subsided, in the fall of 1851, another dyke was projected, one-fourth of a mile north of the first dyke and nearly parallel with it. It was laid out under the direction of Mayor Kennett and City Engineer Curtis, and completed in 1856. Its cost was \$175,000. The land belonged to the Wiggins Ferry Company. Thus the channel on the Illinois side was practically closed, and by the increased velocity of the St. Louis channel, Duncan's Island was removed, and the port of St. Louis restored to its former condition. Bloody Island has become a part of East St. Louis, and the "Father of Waters" flows past in one undivided stream between its ancient banks.

Bloody Island having lost its condition as an island, the respectable portion of its population very willingly rejected and parted with the name by which it had been so long known. They were in an anomalous condition for a time, with scarcely a municipal government to control affairs and repress the lawbreakers. The original formation of the island, and its destruction as such in the manner related, added to its notoriety as a dueling ground, are the chief events of interest in its relation to St. Louis, and a detail of its subsequent civil history would be uninteresting in this connection. Suffice it to say that Bloody Island became the terminus of many railroads, and its proximity to a great city

subjected it to malign influences. It became a sort of Botany Bay for discharged vagrants from the St. Louis police courts. During the Civil War it was made a rendezvous of troops for transportation, and the marauding element overawed the citizens to such an extent that it became necessary to organize a vigilance committee to protect property and secure the maintenance of peace and order. The railroads terminating on Bloody Island designated their stations as East St. Louis. At the same time another city existed, outside the original island, known as the city of East St. Louis. In 1865, after much opposition, a charter was obtained from the Legislature, incorporating the last named city as the city of East St. Louis, taking within its limits the surrounding territory, including Bloody Island. The city was divided into three wards. Bloody Island was included in the third ward, its width extending from the west bank of Cahokia Creek to the limits of the city of St. Louis, in the middle of the Mississippi River. Bloody Island thus lost its name, and, becoming merged into a new municipality, its subsequent history became identified with that of the city of East St. Louis.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

**Bloomfield.**—An incorporated city of the fourth class, the seat of justice of Stoddard County, located in Castor Township, on the Missouri Southeastern Railway, 178 miles from St. Louis. It is delightfully situated and considerably elevated above the surrounding country. It was the site of an ancient Indian village. The first settlement by white men was made in 1825. The town was laid out in 1836, after the county was organized, on land donated by Absalom B. Bailey, for a seat of justice. It then comprised fifty acres. The first store in the town was run by Orson Bartlett. The first brick residence was built by Absalom B. Bailey, and Herman Reed was the pioneer hotel keeper. Prior to the war, among the business men of the town were Edmund White, storekeeper, who, in 1847, removed to New Orleans; Henry Miller, John M. Johnson, R. P. Owen and N. G. H. Jones, merchants, and Thomas Neale, tanner. The town was incorporated in 1856, and up to the breaking out of the Civil War was prosperous. On September 21, 1864, the town, including court and jail, was almost wholly destroyed by fire, started by guer-

rillas in the wake of Price's army. Soon after the ruined town was taken possession of by Federal troops, who erected a fort there. The ravages of war dealt a severe blow to the once thriving town, and its recovery was slow. In 1869 the town was reincorporated, and in 1870 a new courthouse was built at a cost of about \$25,000. The first paper published was the "Herald," established in 1858 by A. M. Bedford and J. O. Hill. It was discontinued in 1861. In 1866 the "Argus" was started by James Hamilton, and published until 1873. The papers of the town at present are the "Vindicator," established in 1878, and the "Cosmos." The town has regained much of its old-time prosperity and enterprise. It has a bank, a fine public school, a flouring mill, cotton gin, stove factory, opera-house, two hotels, a telephone exchange, electric lights and stores in the different branches of trade, the total business population being about forty. There are three churches, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and Catholic. The town is healthful, and its elevated position renders it a delightful residence place. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,200.

**Bloomington.**—A village in Macon County, about eight miles northeast of the city of Macon. It was laid out in 1837 by order of the county court, and was made the county seat. It remained such until 1863, when the Legislature passed an act making Macon the county seat. In early days part of the town of Bloomington was called the "Box Angle." The removal of the county seat caused a decrease in its population, and at present it contains less than one hundred people. It has a public school, a church and two general stores.

**Blossom, Chalmers Dwight,** long identified with the Mississippi and Missouri River interests, and later with the insurance interests of St. Louis, was born January 18, 1819, in the town of Madison, Madison County, New York. Educated in the public schools of his native State, he was trained to business pursuits and emigrated to Floyd County, Indiana, in 1833, continuing to reside there until he was twenty years of age. In the fall of 1839 he came to St. Louis, a young man, having his own way to make in the world, and found his first employment here in the Virginia Hotel, a noted, old-time

hostelry, which stood on the north side of Vine Street, between Main and Second Streets. He was connected with this hotel for three years thereafter, and then determined to leave St. Louis and seek a home in the Northwest, which was then just beginning to attract attention and immigration. He set out for St. Paul, Minnesota, but, going by way of the Mississippi River, stopped at Galena, Illinois, at that time at the height of its prosperity as the center of a great lead-mining region. River traffic on the upper Mississippi was then beginning to assume considerable proportions, and judiciously forecasting the future, Mr. Blossom saw and embraced the opportunity to become a participant in the prosperity incident to this traffic. Purchasing an interest in the steamer "Monona," he turned his attention to river business exclusively, and was continuously engaged in it thereafter until 1858. In 1858 he quit the river and became secretary of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis, in its day one of the strongest and most popular insurance corporations in the Southwest. In 1862 he retired from business with a comfortable fortune, which has expanded largely in later years as a result of his judicious investments. He became a member of the Church of the Messiah during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. W. G. Eliot, and has ever since affiliated with that church. He is a veteran member of the Masonic order, having been a Mason and Knight Templar for more than forty years. In 1846 he was married to Miss Laura Ann Porter, of Floyd County, Indiana, who was a daughter of Daniel Pomeroy Porter, a native of Vermont. Mrs. Blossom's father emigrated at an early day from Vermont to Kentucky, but his aversion to human slavery impelled him to remove from that State to Indiana, where he became one of the pioneers in laying the foundation of a new commonwealth.

**Blossom, Henry Martyn,** a leading representative of Western insurance interests, was born in Madison, New York, in 1833, son of Rufus and Thirza (Farnsworth) Blossom. His father, descendant of one of the early colonists of New England, was born in eastern Massachusetts, came west late in life, and died there at an advanced age. His mother died in Indiana, in which State the family resided for some years after leaving New



York. In his boyhood Henry M. Blossom received a public school education, and while still a youth he began life on his own account. Coming to St. Louis in 1852, he became connected with the Missouri and Mississippi River steamboat interests as second clerk on a boat of which his brother, Captain C. D. Blossom, was the first clerk. A few years later he purchased his brother's interest in this boat, and thus became part owner and first clerk, continuing in this capacity on the "Polar Star," later on the "Morning Star," and still later on the "Hiawatha." The decadence of river interests caused him to change his occupation in 1860, in which year he embarked in the insurance business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He was first officially connected with the Globe Mutual Insurance Company, a local corporation, as its secretary, and continued with this company up to the time of the Chicago fire. He then accepted the agencies of other companies, and began an extension of his business, which has developed into one of the great insurance agencies of the West, acting as the representative of many foreign and domestic companies.

**Blow, Henry Taylor**, manufacturer, legislator and diplomatist, was born July 15, 1817, in Southampton County, Virginia, and died in Saratoga, New York, September 11, 1875. Peter Blow came with his family to St. Louis in 1830, and Henry T. Blow completed his education at St. Louis University, from which institution he was graduated with distinction. For some time after his graduation he read law, but then abandoned the idea of fitting himself for the bar, and turned his attention to commercial pursuits. At the age of nineteen years he became a partner with his brother-in-law, Joseph Charless, in the sale of drugs, paints and oils, and later in the manufacture of castor oil, linseed oil and white lead. In 1844 he and Mr. Charless dissolved their partnership, Mr. Blow retaining the manufacturing business, which he ultimately developed into the Collier White Lead & Oil Company, of which he was president for many years, which is still in existence, and conducting one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in St. Louis, and which is now known all over the United States. At a later date Mr. Blow also became interested with his brother, Peter E. Blow, and Honorable

Ferdinand Kennett, in large lead-mining and smelting works in Newton County, Missouri. After the death of Mr. Kennett the brothers bought the interest of his estate, and after the Civil War they, with others, organized the Granby Mining & Smelting Company, which operated the works successfully for many years. Always active and influential in business circles, he was no less prominent in movements for the moral and social improvement of the community in which he lived. In public life he acquired national celebrity. Reared an old-line Whig, he allied himself with the elements opposed to slavery in 1854, co-operating with Frank P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, and other distinguished Missourians in the "Free Soil" movement. Later he became a Republican, and was prominent in the councils of that party until his death. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate of Missouri, and served in that body during the four years immediately preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and when the war began he was numbered among the warmest friends of the President, and the staunchest supporters of the Union cause in Missouri. By his counsels and advice, by his energetic and timely action, he helped to save Missouri to the Union, and he participated actively, also, in raising and equipping troops for the inevitable conflict. Later, in the year 1861, President Lincoln appointed him United States minister to Venezuela, and Mr. Blow proceeded to his post of duty, hoping that he might be able to advance the commercial interests of the Mississippi Valley and promote its trade with the South American republics. The portentous events of the war, however, concerned him so deeply that he found it impossible to remain in a foreign country, and he resigned his mission and returned to St. Louis in 1862. In the fall of that year he was elected to the national House of Representatives, and two years later was re-elected to that body, serving in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses. During his first term of service he was a member of the ways and means committee, and during the second a member of the committees on appropriations and reconstruction. At the end of his second term he declined to stand as a candidate for re-election to Congress, intending to

give his attention to his private affairs. In 1869, however, President Grant appointed him United States minister to Brazil, and he held that office for two years, exerting himself successfully to improve commercial relations between his government and that to which he was accredited. In 1872 he was made chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Missouri, and ably directed the critical campaign of that year in this State. In 1874, after the territorial government of the District of Columbia had been abolished by act of Congress, and the government of the district committed to a board of commissioners, Mr. Blow was appointed a member of this board, and held the office for a few months thereafter, doing much to bring order out of chaos, and to restore public confidence in local government at the national capital. This was his last public service, and called forth at his death, from those who had served with him on the board, the declaration that "he was highly intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and faithfully performed every private and public trust committed to his hands." Mr. Blow married, in 1840, Miss Minerva Grimsley, daughter of Colonel Thornton Grimsley, in his day one of the most prominent and influential citizens of St. Louis.

**Blue and Gray.**—An organization formed in St. Louis in 1896, to bind together by fraternal ties those who fought on opposite sides during the Civil War, took the name "Veterans of the Blue and Gray." The patriotic movement which resulted in the formation of this society was originated by Major Charles G. Warner, Captain Joseph Boyce, and other gentlemen who sent to Union and Confederate veterans residing in St. Louis invitations to attend a meeting to be held at the Planters' Hotel, October 19, 1896, the object of which was set forth in the invitation. In response to this invitation the following named gentlemen assembled at the Planters' Hotel at the appointed time: Samuel M. Kennard, Colonel M. C. Wetmore, Captain George T. Cram, Major Charles G. Warner, Captain Joseph Boyce, Colonel Edward D. Meier, Edward C. Rollins, Judge Daniel Dillon, Colonel William Bull, Colonel Alvah Mansur, Captain Lloyd G. Harris, Captain E. K. Holton, Captain Robert McCulloch and Captain J. Russell Dougherty. A

committee was appointed at this meeting which formulated a constitution and by-laws, subsequently adopted, for the government of the society, which makes those who served in either the Federal or Confederate armies or navies eligible to membership upon the recommendation of the membership committee of the society, although applicants may be rejected by the votes of three members against their admission. Distinguished veterans of either the Union or Confederate armies may be admitted as honorary members of the society by a two-thirds vote, such honorary members to be admitted in "Blue and Gray pairs." The honorary members thus chosen prior to 1898 were General John M. Schofield, General James Longstreet, General John B. Gordon, and General O. O. Howard. The purposes of the organization are set forth in its constitution as follows: "To cultivate a feeling of friendship and fraternity between those who were once opposed in arms; to extinguish all animosities which were engendered by the late Civil War; to eradicate sectional jealousies; to prevent civil convulsions and future conflicts between the various sections of our common country; and finally to unite the surviving soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies and navies more closely in support of good government and in defense of the Constitution and laws of the United States." The organization of Veterans of the Blue and Gray was incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State of Missouri, December 14, 1896. The unit of organization is called a company. The union of two companies is to constitute a battalion, and the further union of companies a regiment. The St. Louis company was the only one in existence in 1897, and it numbered at that time seventy-five members, ex-soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies, being about equally represented. The first annual meeting of the company was held at the Insurance Exchange Building, February 22, 1897, and was followed by a banquet at the Planters' Hotel. At this meeting, February 12th—Lincoln's birthday—was fixed as the date for holding future annual meetings, upon the motion of ex-Confederates, a graceful act evidencing the sentiment which dominates the organization.

**"Blue Lodges."**—A name given to organizations in Missouri, existing chiefly in

the counties along the western border, which were products of the troubles that attended the organization and settlement of Kansas, between 1855 and 1860. Their object was to promote the settlement of the Territory by pro-slavery persons, and to control the elections in it in the pro-slavery cause, just as the emigrant aid societies of the East were intended to promote the settlement of the Territory in the interest of the anti-slavery cause. The lawless interference of the Blue Lodges in the Territory elections did much to incite trouble and provoke the retaliations that followed. The term "Blue Lodge" is also used in Freemasonry, lodges of Master Masons being commonly called Blue Lodges by members of the craft.

**Blue Mills, Battle of.**—September 16, 1861, a body of State troops passed through Liberty, to join General Sterling Price at Lexington. The force comprised Colonel J. P. Saunders' Regiment, 400 men; Colonel Jeff. Patton's Regiment, about the same number; Lieutenant Colonel Wilfley's Regiment of Cavalry, about the same number; and Colonel Childs' Battalion of Cavalry, about 300 men, all under the command of Colonel Saunders. This was the rearguard of General Stein's command, from the Fifth Military District, the remainder of which had already crossed the Missouri River. Under orders from General Pope, several Federal commands were directed to concentrate at Liberty to prevent the crossing of the State troops. The first to reach Liberty was Lieutenant Colonel John Scott, with the Third Iowa Infantry Regiment, and four small companies of Missouri Home Guards. Early on the morning of September 17th, Captain Moses L. James, Caldwell County Home Guards, about 40 men, under the command of Lieutenant James Call, of the Third Iowa Regiment, encountered Colonel Childs' cavalry battalion about three miles south of Liberty, on the Blue Mills road. The Home Guards soon retreated, with a loss of four killed and one wounded. At noon, Colonel Scott moved his command in the direction of the enemy. He had the Third Iowa Regiment, 500 men, about 70 Home Guards, and a piece of artillery. Colonel Saunders, of the State Guard, formed his force at a point about four miles east of south of Liberty, placing about 600

men of Colonel Patton's and Colonel Childs' regiments on either side of the road, where they were concealed from observation by heavy underbrush and a natural embankment. The action began about 3 o'clock, and lasted for an hour, when the Federals retreated, pursued by Colonel Saunders' troops. The Federal loss was 14 killed and about 80 wounded; the Third Iowa Regiment suffered most severely, losing 8 killed, and 72 wounded. Captain Cupp, of the Home Guards, was among the killed. Colonel Saunders' loss was 3 killed and 18 wounded. The Federals brought off their fieldpiece, but were obliged to abandon the caisson.

**Blue Mound.**—See "Vernon County, Indian and French occupation of."

**Blue River.**—A small stream, thirty miles in length, which runs its entire course in the western part of Jackson County, emptying into the Missouri, ten miles below Kansas City. (See also "Little Blue River.")

**Blue Springs.**—A town in Jackson County, platted by S. K. Knox, in 1878. It is situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and is a shipping point of much importance. It contains stores, hotels, a large flouring mill, four churches, a graded school, a bank, a newspaper, a canning factory, etc. It has a mayor and aldermen, and has a population of 1,200.

**Blythedale.**—An incorporated village in Harrison County, about eighteen miles north of Bethany on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It has two churches, a bank, a newspaper, the "Gazette," and about twenty miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

**Blytheville.**—See "Joplin."

**B'nai B'rith.**—The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith—Sons of the Covenant—was organized in the city of New York, in 1845, and has extended its jurisdiction far beyond the boundaries of the United States, having in 1897 an estimated membership of 35,000. It is purely a charitable and benevolent organization, composed of members of the Jewish Church and designed to provide, in a



systematic way, for the relief of the poor and needy among the Jewish people. The first District Grand Lodge of the order in the West was instituted at Cincinnati, Ohio, about the year 1852, and the territory embraced in Missouri is still under this jurisdiction. Missouri Lodge No. 22—the first in St. Louis—was instituted in 1855. In 1897 there were five lodges in the city, which had been prolific of good works. In many of the larger cities of the United States, orphan asylums established by the order are in existence, one of the most famous institutions of this kind in this country being that at Cleveland, Ohio, which in 1897 was sheltering five hundred orphans. The district of which St. Louis constitutes a part has a widows' and orphans' fund—which now has a large reserve—to which each member contributes a stated amount each year and from which the sum of one thousand dollars is paid to the family of a member at his death. Funds are also available for various charitable purposes, desired results being reached in the most direct and practical way.

**Board of Appeals.**—A body in the city government of St. Louis composed of three persons appointed by the president of the Board of Public Improvements, whose duties are to hear and decide appeals from the orders and decisions of the city building commissioner in cases of construction of buildings. The board holds its meetings twice a month in the city hall.

**Board of City Common.**—A board created by the city council of St. Louis, in 1854 under special legislative authority, for the purpose of subdividing and selling the "common" lands belonging to the city. The board passed out of existence after serving the purpose for which it was created. (See "Commons.")

**Board of Education, State.**—A board composed of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State. It has general supervision over the subject of education in the State, with authority to direct the investment of moneys set apart for education, to the best advantage.

**Board of Health, Kansas City.**—The first board of health was organized

under an ordinance of the common council, May 8, 1876, and consisted of six members, one from each ward, appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the council. Its members were: Dr. J. M. Wood, Dr. D. R. Porter, J. W. Cadwell, J. O. Day, J. D. Elston and A. B. Taylor. May 27, 1879, the number of members was increased to seven, all regular physicians, one of the number, who was president, being appointed from the city at large. August 4th, following, the board of health was by ordinance made to consist of the mayor, as president ex-officio; the chief of the fire department; the chief of police; a city physician, who should be sanitary superintendent; an additional physician to be assistant sanitary superintendent. Subsequently, the board as now existing was instituted, as follows: The mayor, president ex-officio; a city physician, who should be sanitary superintendent and surgeon in charge of the City Hospital; a health officer; the chief of the fire department; the chief of police; the superintendent of streets; and a clerk. Acting under the board are a milk and food inspector; a stock and meat inspector; a chemist and bacteriologist; and two district physicians. In 1899, the cost of maintaining the health department was \$39,316.74, of which sum \$26,465.74 was for maintenance of the City Hospital. During the year, 1,932 patients were treated at the City Hospital, and 25,425 persons were prescribed for at the City Dispensary. During the same period, the board reported 2,662 deaths, including 435 in public and charitable institutions. The death rate in the city was 13.60 in each 1,000 of population, upon an estimated population of 200,000.

**Board of Health, St. Louis.**—A board having control of the health department of the city of St. Louis. It is composed of the mayor, who is its presiding officer, the presiding officer of the council, a commissioner of police, to be designated by the mayor, and two regular practicing physicians, who shall possess the same qualifications as the mayor. The health commissioner is a member of the board, and presides over it in the absence of the mayor. The board meets twice a week during the year and approves the appointments of the health commissioner, issues orders to the health commissioner and approves the regulations

prescribed by the health commissioner for the City Hospital, Insane Asylum, Quarantine, Morgue, and City Dispensary, and approves the steps to be taken by the commissioner during the prevalence of an epidemic.

The Board of Health was established by the new charter of 1876; but the first health commissioner was Cornelius Campbell appointed in 1832.

**Board of Health, State.**—A State Board composed of four members appointed by the Governor for seven years, having its headquarters in St. Louis, and holding its regular meetings in St. Louis, and its annual meetings at Jefferson City. It has general supervision over the health and sanitary interests of the citizens of the State, with authority to recommend to the Legislature such laws as it may deem necessary to improve and advance the sanitary condition of the State, and to recommend to the municipal authorities of any city or the county court of any county the adoption of any rules that it may deem wise or expedient for the protection and preservation of the health of the citizens. It has authority also to establish quarantine, when advisable, and have the State officers enforce it. It has supervision over the registration of births and deaths, and the county court clerks make reports of these to it annually. The regular meetings of the board are held in January and July. The board was established in 1884, with Dr. E. C. Gregory, of St. Louis, as president, and Dr. J. C. Hearne, of Hannibal, as secretary. The officers of the board in 1899 were: Dr. Elmer E. Standlee, of St. Louis, president; Dr. L. C. McElwee, of St. Louis, vice president, and Dr. O. A. Williams, of Versailles, secretary.

**Board of Pharmacy, State.**—Established by act of the State Legislature in 1880, and composed of three competent pharmacists appointed by the Governor, and holding office for three years. The board examines persons who desire to engage in the business of a pharmacist, and issues certificates of registration to those found competent, and no person is allowed to follow the business of a pharmacist in the State of Missouri without such certificate, under penalty of not less than twenty-five

dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars. The board keeps a registry of all pharmacists to whom certificates have been issued. The meetings are held quarterly, on the second Monday in January, in St. Louis; the second Monday in April, in Kansas City; the second Monday in June, in Sedalia, and the second Monday in October, in St. Louis. The members receive no salary, but receive a fee of three dollars on each certificate issued. The first members of the board, appointed in 1881, were Wm. Hurt, president; Mr. Hart, vice president, and M. W. Alexander, secretary. The permanent office is in St. Louis.

**Board of Public Improvements, St. Louis.**—The body in the city government that has supervision of the streets. It was first authorized and provided for in the charter of 1876. It is composed of five commissioners, known as street commissioner, sewer commissioner, water commissioner, harbor and wharf commissioner and park commissioner, all appointed by the mayor, and holding office four years, with a president of the board elected by the people and holding office four years. It holds weekly meetings, prescribes regulations for water and gas pipe connections, recommends ordinances for street improvements, and no ordinance for the construction or reconstruction of any street, alley or highway can be passed without its recommendation. It has authority to direct where and how public sewers shall be established and constructed, with the dimensions and materials, and also to define restrictions for private sewers, to submit to the municipal assembly estimates of the cost of any proposed work, and to advertise for bids and let out the work by contract, and to contract for street sprinkling. All special tax bills contemplated by the charter are made out by the president of the board; this officer presides at the meetings of the board and has a general supervision over the departments of all other commissioners.

**Board of Trade, St. Louis.**—A voluntary, unincorporated association of business men, organized in the year 1867. Its first meeting was held at the Polytechnic Building, and was addressed by Honorable Henry T. Blow. Its object was to consider questions bearing on the business and wel-

fare of the city, the extension of trade relations into new regions; the building up of new railroads; the improvement of rivers; adjustment of rates of transportation; encouragement of manufactures; and co-operation with similar organizations in other cities in common measures for facilitating the internal commerce of the country. Its proceedings were limited to discussions, and while these were interesting, and at times attracted considerable numbers of business men, the board never became an active and influential agent, like the Exchange. It never owned a building, or rooms, with libraries, records, reading-rooms, telegraph service, market reports, and other similar adjuncts for the transaction of business. Its meetings were held in halls and hotel parlors, and after a time lost their interest, and finally were abandoned. The last president was Lee R. Shryock, and the last secretary, Charles L. Thompson.

**Boarman, Jerome A.**, county physician of Jackson County, was born August 22, 1861, in Kansas City, Missouri. He was descended from a notable English family which settled in Maryland in early colonial days, and aided in the struggle for independence. His father, Jerome G. Boarman, a native of Maryland, left that State in 1840 with his parents, who came west and first located at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. Jerome G. Boarman went to Kansas City in 1856. In 1862, he engaged in the drug business in that city, first with Dr. Lester, and he followed this calling for many years. He married Miss Laura Horner, of Lebanon, Illinois, whose grandfather gave the land upon which stands the famous McKendree College. Mr. Boarman is yet living in Kansas City; his wife died in 1874. Their living children are Ada, a teacher in the Oakley School, Kansas City; Lula, widow of T. C. Webster; and Dr. Jerome A. Boarman. The last named was educated in the Kansas City public schools, and in St. Louis University. He then read medicine under the tutorship of Dr. R. L. Greene, of Kansas City, and afterward became a student in the University Medical College of Kansas City, from which he was graduated in 1895. For about ten years he conducted a drug business, assisted by his father during a part of the time. His practice covers the general lines of the pro-

fession, and he enjoys a large patronage from an excellent class of people who regard him with admiration and confidence by reason of his professional ability and personal worth. He was formerly professor of materia medica in the Kansas City (Kansas) Medical College. In 1897 he was appointed by the county court of Jackson County, to the position of county physician, and he has since annually succeeded himself by re-appointment. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic. Dr. Boarman was married to Miss Joanna Lane, of Carthage, Missouri, daughter of Judge Josiah Lane, once of the Jasper County court. Mrs. Boarman died in 1898, leaving two daughters of tender years.

**Bodine, Robert N.**, lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Monroe County, Missouri, December 17, 1837. He graduated at the State University, and then held the position of principal of the Paris public school for several years. After that he studied law and practiced, and was elected prosecuting attorney for Monroe County, and served two terms in the State Legislature, the last term as a member of the committee on revision of the statutes. He was also a member of the board of regents of Kirksville Normal School. In 1896 he was elected to Congress in the second district as a Democrat, receiving 25,862 votes to 19,367 cast for C. A. Loomis, Republican, and 1,212 for J. Y. Polson, Populist.

**Bogard.**—An incorporated village in Carroll County, seven and a half miles north-northeast of Carrollton, on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad. It was formerly known as Bogard's Mound, a large Indian mound being near by. It has Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a flour-mill, sawmill, hotel, weekly newspaper, the "Journal," and about twenty stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Boggs, James H.**, a prominent and representative farmer of Howard County, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, November 17, 1824. His father, Joseph Boggs, was a native of Delaware, and his mother, Elizabeth (Plow) Boggs was a native of Pennsylvania. James H. Boggs as a youth worked diligently on his father's farm



in Kentucky, and had but limited educational advantages. What book knowledge he possessed was obtained through his own efforts mainly outside the school room. In 1859 he came to Missouri and located in Howard County. He bought the farm of three hundred and ten acres on which he now resides, and which he has by his industry, thrift and good management made one of the model farms of Howard County. He has devoted himself mainly to the growing of wheat and corn and to stock-raising, in which he has been eminently successful. As an index to the character of the man, it may be mentioned that at one time he engaged with a partner in a merchandising business. In 1868 this venture failed and Mr. Boggs went energetically to work on his farm and made the money to liquidate every dollar of the firm's indebtedness. This action, together with a similar high standard of conduct which has marked his course of action through life, has given him a standing in the community second to no citizen of the county. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Christian Church and for twenty years has been an elder of his church. He is a Master of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married March 1, 1859, Miss Mildred Cornalison, daughter of John and Patsey (McWilliams) Cornalison of Kentucky. Their children have been John C., who died January 28, 1869; Mildred, and Mary M., who is now the wife of James A. Forbes, who manages Mr. Boggs' farm, outlying Armstrong, in Howard County.

**Boggs, Lilburn W.**, soldier, fur trader, legislator, Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Missouri, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1796, and died at Napa Valley, California, March 14, 1860. He served with the Kentucky Volunteers in the War of 1812, and in 1816 came to Missouri, settling first in St. Louis, where he became engaged in the fur trade. In 1819 he was made cashier of the Bank of St. Louis, the first bank opened in Missouri. In the prosecution of the trade in furs, he lived for a time, successively, in St. Charles, Franklin and Jackson Counties. In 1826, he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected for several terms. In 1832 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and served four years, and in 1836 was elected Governor, serving to the

end of his four years' term, and after that was elected State Senator. In 1846 he removed to California and filled honorable stations in that State, dying there in 1860. His administration as Governor of Missouri was made memorable by the "Mormon War" which resulted in the expulsion of the Mormons from the State and their settlement at Nauvoo, Illinois. Governor Boggs' energetic proceedings against the Saints inflamed them against him, and in 1841, after his retirement from the Governor's office, an attempt was made to assassinate him at his home in Jackson County by some one who shot him in the head while he was sitting in his room with his back to the window. The bullet did not penetrate the skull and the intended victim recovered from the wound. A Mormon named Rockwell, in the Governor's employ, was charged with the crime and was arrested and tried for it, but was acquitted, Colonel A. W. Doniphan being his attorney.

**Bogie, Marcus A.**, physician, was born December 20, 1841, in Madison County, Kentucky. His parents were Daniel H. and Emeline (Taylor) Bogie, natives of the same State. The father was a successful farmer and trader, whose entire life was passed in Kentucky, where he died at the age of sixty-six years. He was descended from James Bogie, of Scotch ancestry, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, and a man of great force of character. The mother died at the age of thirty-six. She was of Scotch ancestry, and descended from Peter Taylor, a Virginian, who served in the Third and Eighth Virginia Regiments during the Revolutionary War. Her father, David C. Taylor, was a native of Kentucky, and a first cousin of President Zachary Taylor. Their son, Marcus A., was favored with most excellent educational advantages. Reared upon the home farm, he completed the course provided in the neighborhood schools, after which he entered the scientific department of the Kentucky University, from which he was graduated with the degree of doctor of philosophy. Even before the completion of his literary education he had determined upon medicine as his profession, and to this end had already entered upon preparatory studies under the tutorship of a capable local practitioner. Immediately after his graduation from the Ken-

tucky University he became a student in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after one session left this school to enter the Long Island College Hospital, at Brooklyn, New York, from which he was graduated in 1864. Returning to Kentucky he engaged in practice at Kirksville, but shortly afterward went to Mexico, locating at Minatitlan, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where he resided for nearly six years, practicing his profession and giving his principal attention to surgery. Returning to the United States, he paid his relatives a brief visit, and then went on to New York City, where he devoted one and one-half years to further study, and to observation of practice in the leading hospitals. He passed most satisfactory examinations in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in the medical department of New York University, and received diplomas from both these distinguished institutions. He did not yet consider his medical education as completed, and his ambition to excel led him at a later day to intermit a successful practice for a period of six months in order to visit leading medical schools and hospitals in Europe, in observation of methods there in vogue. In 1871 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and began a practice which has grown to extensive proportions, marked with great usefulness to those whose sufferings he has been called upon to alleviate, and distinguishing him for professional skill and possession of those personal attributes which add to the influence and contribute to the success of the conscientious physician. He is a member of various professional bodies, among which are the American Medical Association, which he represented as a delegate in various medical associations in Europe in 1883; the Missouri State Medical Association, the Kansas State Medical Association, in which he holds honorary membership; the Kansas City District Medical Society, and the Jackson County Medical Society. He holds membership with the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion he is a member of the Christian Church. Dr. Bogie was married, November 19, 1872, to Miss Candace E. Park, an amiable and cultured woman and sincere Christian, a member of the Christian Church, daughter of Joshua D. and Mary A. (Taylor) Park. Her death occurred March 16, 1876. Dr. Bogie

was again married, September 10, 1896, to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Morse, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Butler College, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

**Bogy, Lewis V.**, United States Senator from Missouri, and long a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, was born April 9, 1813, in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and died in St. Louis, September 20, 1877. He was a descendant of one of the early French settlers at St. Genevieve, and was reared at that place. After obtaining a fairly good education he was for some years a clerk in a commercial establishment. In his young manhood he studied law in Illinois and Kentucky, and was graduated from the Lexington Law School in 1835. He then began practicing in St. Louis, and while thus engaged took an active part in politics and public affairs. He was several times elected to the Missouri Legislature, and during the years 1867-8 was commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington. Familiar from boyhood up with the mineral resources of Missouri, he interested himself in the development of these resources, and was one of the projectors of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, of which he was president for two years. He did much to build up the iron interests of Missouri, and for years was one of the most prominent business men of the State. Always a loyal Democrat, he wielded an important influence in that party, and in 1873 was elected by a Democratic Legislature to the United States Senate. He served in that body on the committees of Indian affairs, land claims, education and labor, and was an influential member of the Senate until his death.

**Bohon, Albert Bowles**, lawyer, was born in Marion County, Missouri, June 11, 1852, son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth (Bowles) Bohon. His father, who was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, November 10, 1818, removed to Missouri in 1832, with his father, William Bohon, and located in Marion County, where he engaged in farming. Later in life Benjamin F. Bohon returned to Kentucky, locating in Woodford County, where for some time he was judge of the county court. Subsequently he removed to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where his death occurred, February 2, 1882. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and a

man of influence wherever he made his home. Judge Bohon was a son of William Bohon, whose father, Walter S. Bohon, a Virginian by birth, settled in Kentucky in the pioneer days of that State. He was one of the heroes of the War of 1812, serving with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. His father, Andrew Bohon, a native of Scotland, was one of those patriots who espoused the cause of Robert Bruce, and by reason of his so doing was compelled to come to America to escape the penalty meted out to so many followers of the fallen Scotch leader. The name was originally Bohun. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Isaac Perry and Mary (Perry) Bowles, members of the family of which Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry was a representative. The Bowles family is of Irish descent, while the Perrys came of English ancestry. Mrs. Bohon, who was a native of Hanover Courthouse, Virginia, died in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1855. The education of A. B. Bohon was begun in the private seminary conducted by Captain Henry, at Versailles, Kentucky, and his classical course was concluded in 1869, at the Kentucky Military Institute at Farmdale. After leaving the latter institution he read law two years in the office of D. L. Thornton, at Versailles, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. From that time until 1881 he was engaged in farming, but in the latter year he removed to Harrisonville, Missouri, where he has resided for the past twenty years. In addition to the practice of his profession he has been interested in the real estate and loan business, in which he has been successful. Though Mr. Bohon has never sought nor held public office, he has always been actively interested in politics, being unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party and firm in the faith of its ultimate triumph. No man is more feared by the leaders of the Republican party than he, for he is unrelenting in his efforts to strengthen his party where his influence can most successfully be exerted. For six years he has acted as secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of Cass County, and for a long time has served on the senatorial committee and the judicial district committee, now acting as secretary of the latter organization. When he organized the county committee the normal Democratic plurality in Cass County was but eight hundred. He perfected the organization by road

districts, and so successful have his efforts been that the county now has a safe majority of about eighteen hundred. Fraternally Mr. Bohon is identified with the Woodmen of the World, the National Reserve Association and the Royal Tribe of Joseph, in which bodies he has occupied all the chairs. An active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he has been a member of the Board of Stewards for fifteen years, and is now serving as district steward. He has been twice married, first, in 1876, to Nannie Duerson, of Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Kentucky. She died at Versailles, Kentucky, in 1880, leaving two children, May, wife of Rev. A. P. Turner, of Marion County, Missouri, and Thornton, now attending school at Lexington, Kentucky. March 2, 1892, Mr. Bohon married Annie Mullins, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, by whom he has one son, Robert Bohon. Mr. Bohon is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of Harrisonville, where he is a potential factor in public affairs. He is liberal in his views, and from every standpoint a useful citizen.

**Boiler Inspector.**—A city officer provided for by ordinance, whose duty is to inspect all boilers attached to stationary engines in the larger cities. He inspects elevators also, both for passengers and freight. Boilers are inspected once a year to see if they are in sound and safe condition, the fee charged being five dollars for each. Power elevators are inspected four times a year, and hand elevators twice a year, the fee being one dollar for each.

**Bois Brule.**—A name given by the French to a small creek in Perry County and also to the bottom lands along the stream. The Bois Brule bottoms, ranging from three to six miles in width, and about eighteen miles in length, are noted for their fertility. The name means "burnt wood."

**Bois D'Arc.**—A town in Greene County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, fourteen miles northwest of Springfield, the county seat. It has a public school, a Christian Church, and lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, and a large fruit cannery. It was platted in 1878 by Park & Bray, and was named from the extensive Osage orange hedges in the vicinity. In 1900 the population was estimated at 300.



**Boisliniere, Louis Charles**, eminent as physician, author and educator, was born in the island of Guadeloupe, one of the West Indian possessions of France, September 2, 1816, and died in St. Louis, January 13, 1896. His full name was Louis Charles Cherot-Boisliniere, and his father was the owner of a large sugar plantation on the tropical island of Guadeloupe. The son obtained his early education under the guidance of private tutors in France, and later took his degree in letters and arts from the University of France. He studied law at the same institution, receiving therefrom the degree and license which entitled him to practice in the French courts. Soon afterward he returned to Guadeloupe, and after arranging certain business affairs he made an extended trip through South America, in the course of which he verified certain observations made by Von Humboldt. Upon his return to Guadeloupe he found the affairs of the island in such an unsettled condition, in consequence of the emancipation of the negroes, that it promised little but turmoil for the immediate future, and on this account he determined to establish his home in the United States. He arrived in New Orleans in 1842, and soon afterward went to Kentucky, bearing letters of introduction to Henry Clay and other distinguished persons residing in that State. There he entered upon the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, under the preceptorship of such eminent physicians and educators as Drs. Gross, Flint, and the elder Yandell, and completed his preparation for the practice of medicine at St. Louis Medical College, having been persuaded to come to that city by Dr. Henry M. Bullitt, who had been appointed to a professorship in the St. Louis institution. He entered upon the active practice of his profession in the city immediately after his graduation from the medical college, and rendered valuable service to the public during the cholera epidemic of 1849. In 1858 he was elected coroner of St. Louis County, and re-elected to that office in 1860, being the first physician who held that office, and inaugurating important reforms which have since governed its conduct and management. While engaged in a large general practice, he gave special attention to obstetrics and gynecology, and induced the Sisters of Charity to open a lying-in hospital in St. Louis, which

was conducted under the name of St. Ann's Asylum, and was the first institution of its kind established west of the Alleghanies. In 1870 he was called to the chair of obstetrics, gynecology and diseases of children in St. Louis Medical College, and in connection with this professorship conducted a large gynecological clinic at the St. Louis Mulvanphy Hospital. During the years 1878-9 he was president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and he served several terms also as president of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. St. Louis University conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws in 1879, and certain scientific communications of which he was the author caused him to be elected an honorary member of the Anthropological Society of Paris.

**Boland, John Lewis**, merchant, was born March 2, 1840, at Bolington, Loudoun County, Virginia, third son of Daniel and Eleanor (McElroy) Boland. His father was born in Ireland, but early in the present century came to this country, and settled first at Savannah, Georgia, where he was engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits. In 1815 Mr. Boland removed to Loudoun County, Virginia, where he became an extensive land owner and planter, with a large number of slaves. John L. Boland received a classical education at Calvert College, Maryland, and was a student at that institution at the beginning of the war between the States. Having grown up in the South, he was imbued with a love of its government, its people and its institutions, and when the issues were raised which fired the Southern heart he gave his allegiance to the movement to found a new republic composed of the Southern States. Entering the Confederate Army with all the enthusiasm of an ardent nature, he served to the end of the war. Returning at the close of the war to his old home in Virginia, he found the conditions of his life materially changed. The devastation of war was everywhere apparent, and there was little left to encourage him to begin life on his own account in the "Old Dominion." In the west he saw "the rainbow of promise," and turning his steps in this direction, he came to St. Louis at the beginning of the year 1866. There he began his commercial career as a clerk in the wholesale book and stationery trade, and four years later he was admitted

to a partnership in the house with which he had become connected. Some time later he became sole proprietor of this establishment, which then entered upon a career of prosperity which has since been continuous. In 1872 Mr. Boland married Miss Catharine M. Thomas, daughter of B. F. Thomas, Esq., who was a native of Maryland, and a prominent member of the St. Louis bar previous to the Civil War. Mrs. Boland is a great-granddaughter of the distinguished pioneer and philanthropist of St. Louis, John Mullanphy, who was noted alike for his great wealth and his munificent deeds of charity.

**Bolekow.**—A town in Andrew County, twenty-six miles north of St. Joseph and fifteen miles north of Savannah. It was laid out in 1868 by John Anderson and Benjamin A. Conrad, and named in honor of one of the officials of the Platte Country Railroad. In 1878 it was incorporated. There are in the place a flouring mill, the Bolckow Savings Bank, with a capital of \$18,500, and deposits of \$50,000, a Masonic lodge, a lodge of Odd Fellows, a lodge of Good Templars, a Methodist and a Baptist Church, and a two-story public schoolhouse. The population is 500.

**Bolen, James A.,** founder of the Bolen Coal Company of Kansas City, is a native of Missouri, born in Greene County in 1846, son of Dr. J. W. Bolen, a native of Georgia, who was married in Tennessee, moved to Indiana in 1834, and from there to Missouri about 1840, and for many years was a practicing physician in southwest Missouri. During the Civil War, James A. Bolen served with the Twenty-first Regiment of Kansas troops, and participated in the engagements at Big Blue and Westport. He was for a time a resident of Jasper County, and served four years as county recorder, and as deputy sheriff seven years. While there he became interested in mining properties, and is at the present time president of the Bolen Lead and Zinc Company, and president of the Zenith Mining Company, both having extensive plants in the vicinity of Joplin. After the Civil War he served as deputy United States marshal, his duties taking him frequently into the Indian nation, and into Texas, between the years 1865 and 1875. He was noted for resolution and intrepidity, and on occasion arrested outlaws whom he personally con-

veyed hundreds of miles on horseback. In 1879 he located in Kansas City, and opened a coal business, which he conducted under his own name until 1886. In that year he incorporated the Bolen Coal Company, through which his name has become a household word in Kansas City. This corporation, which is one of the oldest and best known in the West, and which owes its origin and development in great degree to the capable management of Mr. Bolen, handles all descriptions of coal, including Pennsylvania anthracite, and, besides supplying its proportionate part of the local trade, finds markets wherever the many railways of Kansas City extend. Mr. Bolen is a member of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, and in connection with this organization, as well as personally, has contributed his full share to the various public movements which have aided in the establishment of the city as the commercial metropolis of the Missouri Valley. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, and holds membership in the most important bodies of the order. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married to Miss Frances Carter, daughter of William Carter, a prominent early settler of Jasper County, Missouri. Four children of this marriage are now living.

**Bolivar.**—The county seat of Polk County, and the terminus of the Bolivar branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, forty miles north of Springfield. It has public schools, including a high school, and the Southwest Baptist College. The churches are Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist, South. Newspapers are the "Free Press," Republican, and the "Herald," Democratic. There are two banks, two building and loan associations, a steam flourmill, and a canning factory. In 1899 the population was 1,600. The first house built on the site was by Gustave Gontier, in 1832 or 1833. The earliest storekeepers were William Jamieson and Thomas J. Shannon, each claiming priority. When the town became the county seat of Polk County, in 1835, it took its name from that of a town in Tennessee, the home of a portion of the Polk family. It was incorporated by the county court in 1840, and by the Legislature in 1855. The government lapsed, and was revived in 1876. In 1881 it became a city

of the fourth class, with John W. Ross as the first mayor.

**Bolland, John F.**, merchant, was born May 14, 1857, in St. Louis, son of John and Rose (Brewer) Bolland. The elder Bolland came to St. Louis when a boy, and in 1839 established the business which is continued by the J. Bolland Jewelry Company. He was prominent as a man of affairs, lived a long and useful life, and died in 1893. John F. Bolland was educated in the public schools and at the Christian Brothers Academy, and obtained his earliest business experience as a clerk in his father's store. When he was nineteen years old he went to New York City, and for seven years thereafter was employed as a traveling salesman for a noted firm of manufacturing jewelers in that city. Returning to St. Louis in 1884 he entered into partnership with his father in the retail jewelry business and the manufacture of jewelry. After the death of the elder Bolland he formed the joint stock company which became known as the J. Bolland Jewelry Company, which succeeded to the conduct and management of a business established fifty-four years earlier. Of this corporation, which is widely known to the jewelry trade, and which numbers among its patrons people who come from all parts of the Southwest, Mr. Bolland has been president since its formation. He is an accomplished merchant and a business man of high character, and is prominent also in social circles and as a member of the Mercantile and other clubs. He married, February 14, 1891, Miss Mary M. Buck, daughter of Samuel E. Buck, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

**Bollinger County.**—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Perry, on the east by Cape Girardeau, on the south by Stoddard and Wayne, and on the west by Wayne and Madison Counties; area, 381,081 acres. The surface of the county is irregular, broken and hilly, with wide valleys, some swamp land and rolling table lands. The soil is generally clay loam, red and gravelly in the rough sections and exceedingly fertile in the valleys. The county is well drained by the White Water in the northeastern part, the Castor in the southwestern, and Crooked Creek in the southern part. Smaller streams are the Hurricane and

Perkins Creeks. Only about 28 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and about 60 per cent is timber, mostly gum, cypress, oak, hickory, some ash, walnut, cottonwood and pine. These woods are valuable, and the lumber industry is increasing, as is shown by the report of the lumber shipments in 1898, which were as follows. Sawed lumber, 3,188,800 feet; logs, 288,000 feet; black walnut logs, 90,000 feet; cross-ties, 32,688; staves and barrel heads, 298 cars. The land is well adapted to the growing of the cereals, vegetables and fruits. In 1898 there were shipped from the county 24,720 bushels of wheat, and 10,870 pounds of grass seed. The different grasses grow abundantly, and stock-raising is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture. In 1898 there were shipped to outside markets 488 head of cattle, 4,200 head of hogs, 9,417 pounds of dressed beef, and 5,542 pounds of hides. There were also exported 235,249 pounds of poultry, 118,260 dozen of eggs, 700 baskets of peaches, 4,452 crates of strawberries, and 2,000 pounds of dried fruits. Minerals found in the county are iron, lead, zinc, kaolin and ochre, but little has been done in the way of development. For some years quantities of hematite iron ore were mined and shipped. Lead and zinc have not been found in such quantities as to make the mining of them profitable. Some deposits of kaolin have been worked, and shipments made to the porcelain factories of the East. Fine limestone, suitable for building purposes, is abundant. In the county there are thirty-three miles of railroad, the Iron Mountain, which passes southeasterly through the center; the Cape Girardeau, Bloomfield & Southern, which terminates at Zalma, in the southern part, and connects with the St. Louis Southwestern, which touches the southern line. Bollinger County was organized by an act of the State Legislature, approved March 1, 1851. It was formed of portions of Wayne, Cape Girardeau and Stoddard Counties, and named in honor of George Frederick Bollinger. Bollinger was born in North Carolina of Swiss parentage. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and was shot at his home by Tories. George Frederick was the fourth son. In 1796 he settled on the White Water River, then in the district of Cape Girardeau. He had a companion named Moose, who remained only a short time in this region.



Bollinger became acquainted with Louis Lorimier, commandant of the post at Cape Girardeau, who promised him concessions of land if he would induce settlers to locate in the country. According to the Spanish rules, settlers could locate on 800 arpens of land (about 640 acres) upon payment of fees which amounted to forty-one dollars, but they were required to make improvements and to become permanent settlers. Bollinger returned to North Carolina, and came back to Upper Louisiana with his wife and twenty colonists and their families. This party came across the country from North Carolina in wagons, and crossed the Mississippi River at Ste. Genevieve, January 1, 1800. Members of this expedition were Mathias, John, Henry, William, Daniel and Philip Bollinger and families; Peter and Conrad Stutler, Joseph Nyswonger, George and Peter Grount, Peter Crytes, John and Jacob Cotner, John and Isaac Miller, Frederick Limbough, Leonard Welker and Frank Slinkard. All were of German or Swiss parentage and members of the German Reformed Church. They all located on land along White Water River, each taking up from three to four hundred arpens. Soon after, by order of Lorimier, the members of the colony were formed into a militia company, under the command of George Frederick Bollinger, and became one of the best mounted and drilled organizations in the Territory. Bollinger built a log mill about 1801, and soon replaced it with a stone one. At this mill, for many years, was ground the bread stuff of the inhabitants. Other settlers on the White Water were Valentine Lorr, Handel Barks, Elijah Welsh, Daniel Hildebrand and William Patterson, all of whom located on land in 1803. In the section that is now Bollinger County there were other settlers besides those on the White Water. In 1800 Urban Asherbrounair settled on Castor Creek, and before 1804 Edward Haythorn and Joseph Watkins located on the same stream, near the St. Francois County line. About the same time Thomas Lewis, James Smith and Lemuel Hargrave settled on Hog Creek, and John Lorange on Crooked Creek, and Daniel Hahn on the creek which bears his name, about two miles from the present site of Lutesville. Other early settlers were Henry Barber and John Deck, on Crooked Creek, and Jacob Nifong, Jacob Hinkle and Jacob Clodfelter, North

Carolinians, who settled near White Water Creek. In 1805 Rev. Samuel Weiberg (or Whybark, as it is now spelled) came from North Carolina upon the invitation of Major Bollinger and fellow members of the German Reformed Church. Up to the time of his death, in 1833, he attended to the spiritual wants of the colony, and also preached in different sections of southeastern Missouri and Illinois. Members of the colony were thrifty, and from the first all prospered and some became prominent in business and political affairs. Major Bollinger was a member of the first Territorial Assembly, and a member of the State Senate for a number of terms, and in 1828 was made president pro tem. of that body. In 1836 he was one of the presidential electors. He died in 1842. Soon after his settlement on White Water his wife died, leaving one daughter, who married Joseph Frizel, and after his death she became the wife of Ralph Dougherty. She was the owner of the first piano in Cape Girardeau district. On March 24, 1851, the first county court was organized at the house of John Stevens, on Hurricane Creek. The judges appointed were Reuben Smith, John Stevens and Drury Massey, with William C. Grimsley, sheriff, and Oliver E. Snider, clerk. Soon after a brick courthouse was built at Dallas—now Marble Hill. The building was thirty by thirty feet, two stories. This was destroyed by fire March 2, 1866, and with it were burned some of the records of the county. The same year another brick courthouse was built. This, too, was burned in March, 1884. It had been condemned, and at the time was occupied only by the office of the clerk of the courts. Lutesville, which had been laid out a mile southwest of Marble Hill, was ambitious to become the seat of justice, and a proposition to change to that place was voted upon at the general election in November, 1884. The town corporation of Marble Hill voted \$1,000, and by private subscription \$1,620 additional was raised, and the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. The county court appropriated \$7,000, and, with this and the subscriptions raised in Marble Hill, the present courthouse was built the following year. The first members of the bar of Bollinger County were A. C. Ketchum, who remained but a short time, and Judge George H. Green, James McWilliams, F. Quimby and Alexander Barrett. In 1827,

when the territory now comprising Bollinger County was part of Cape Girardeau County, a quarrel between two early settlers, Conrad Cothner and Charles Hinkle, resulted in the murder of Hinkle. Cothner was tried in the Madison County Court, was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor and fined \$500. During the Civil War the county was the scene of a few small skirmishes. August 24, 1862, Confederate Colonel W. L. Jeffers, with one hundred men, attacked four companies of the Twelfth Cavalry, Missouri State militia, under Major B. F. Lazear, on Crooked Creek, and routed them. Lindsay Murdock, a resident of the county, was commissioned lieutenant colonel by General Fremont, and raised four companies, many members of which were from the county. Levi C. Whyback was captain of Company "F," which was recruited in Bollinger and Perry Counties, and the county also furnished many members to Company "G." The townships in the county are Crooked Creek, Cedar, Filmore, German, Liberty, Lorraine, Union, Wayne and White Water. The principal towns are Marble Hill, the county seat; Lutesville and Zalma. The number of public schools in the county is 79; teachers, 81; pupils, 5,167. The estimated total value of the taxable property in the county is \$3,765,000. The population in 1900 was 14,650.

**Bollinger, George Frederick,** pioneer and State Senator, was born of German-Swiss parentage, in North Carolina, about 1770, and died in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, in 1843. He was a son of Henry Bollinger, a Revolutionary soldier, who was shot and killed at his home by Tories. George Frederick Bollinger, in 1796, came to Louisiana, as Missouri was then known, and settled on White Water River, near where the town of White Water is now located. He was given concessions by the Spanish government on condition that he locate a colony. In 1799 he returned to his former home, and on New Year's Day, 1800, arrived at Ste. Genevieve with a colony of about twenty families, which settled upon land on the White Water River. The members of the colony were organized into a company of militia, of which Bollinger was made captain by Don Louis Lorimier. Bol-

linger erected a log mill, and for years the place was called Bollinger's Mill. He was a member from Cape Girardeau district of the first Territorial Assembly, and was subsequently re-elected, and when Missouri became a State was elected several times to the State Senate. In 1828 he was elected president pro tem. of the Senate, and in 1836 was a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket. The County of Bollinger was named in his honor.

**Bond and Stock Brokers' Association, St. Louis.**—An association composed of brokers dealing in stocks and bonds, for the regulation of the business, the establishment and maintenance of rules governing it, the protection of it against disreputable persons and practices and the support of a recognized standard of honor. It was organized in 1894, with H. W. Wernse as president, A. D. Grant as secretary, Charles Hodgman as vice president, and B. C. Jenkins as treasurer.

**Bond, Henry Whitelaw,** lawyer and jurist, was born near Brownsville, Tennessee, January 27, 1848, son of Thomas and Ellen (Whitelaw) Bond. His more remote ancestors in the paternal line were North Carolinians, while his mother's family went from Virginia to Tennessee. Both the Bond and Whitelaw families belonged to that physically and mentally vigorous Scotch-Irish element of the population of the Southern States, which has been a potent factor in advancing the civilization of this country and a dominant influence in governmental affairs. Until he was sixteen years of age Henry W. Bond resided in Tennessee, and attended the public schools of that State. Coming then to St. Louis, he continued his studies at the City University, popularly known in those days as "Wyman's School," and later completed his scholastic education at Harvard College. After leaving Harvard he returned to Tennessee, where he studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Thomas J. Freeman, one of the noted lawyers of that State. In 1870, soon after he attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar in his native State, and began the practice of his profession there. At the end of nine years of active practice in Tennessee, in the course of which he demonstrated that he was admirably fitted for the

conduct of litigation by natural endowments and educational attainments, he removed to St. Louis, and, although only thirty years of age, almost immediately impressed himself upon the bar of that city as a well rounded and well equipped lawyer, thoroughly at home in every department of professional work. Within a year after his coming to St. Louis he became associated professionally with Judge James J. Lindsley, and the law firm thus constituted was one of those most prominent at the St. Louis bar for a period of six years thereafter. In 1885 he was elected to membership in the State Legislature, and served during the session of the Thirty-third General Assembly, distinguishing himself as a legislator of practical ideas, forcefulness in debate and large influence in promoting the best interests of the State, as well as of his immediate constituency. At the close of his term of service in the Legislature he formed a law partnership with Charles Gibson and Charles Eldon Gibson, under the firm name of Gibson, Bond & Gibson, which continued in existence until 1892, at which time he entered upon the discharge of judicial duties. While practicing in this connection he was identified with many cases involving interests of large magnitude, and gave special attention to that branch of the practice dealing with corporate bodies and corporation law. As a practitioner he was noted for being exceedingly careful in the preparation of his cases, for the readiness and facility with which he comprehended every phase of a controversy, and his apt interpretations of the law. While he was an able jury lawyer, his clear and lucid arguments were peculiarly effective when addressed to the courts. These arguments, as well as his general methods of practice, evidenced the judicial cast of his mind, and impressed upon his associates at the bar his eminent fitness for the exercise of judicial functions, and in 1892 he was elected a member of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. As a jurist he has justified the expectations of his warmest friends and admirers, and has not only been a conspicuously able judge, but a thoroughly upright and impartial arbiter of affairs submitted to his judgment. Judge Bond married, in 1880, Miss Mary Miller, daughter of Judge Austin Miller, of Bolivar, Tennessee, and has four children, named, respectively, Thomas, Irene, Whitelaw and Marion Bond.

**Bonham, David,** was born in Oneida County, New York, February 7, 1834. He came to Missouri with his father in 1856, and was raised on a farm and educated in Wisconsin, where his father lived for a time. He served as a Union soldier in the Civil War and was promoted to regimental quartermaster, which position he held until he was mustered out at St. Louis, April 17, 1865. In 1869-70 he served as county judge of Andrew County, and in 1879 was elected to the Legislature and was re-elected for four successive terms.

**Bonne Terre.**—A city in Perry Township, St. Francois County, twelve miles northwest of Farmington, on the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railroad, fifty-eight miles from St. Louis. Early in the history of the county, lead and zinc were found at Boone Terre, to which the name was given by French settlers, meaning "good earth," as much disseminated ore was found there, which required only washing to render the mineral marketable. Up to 1860 there were not more than half a dozen families located at the place. In 1864 the richness of the ore attracted the attention of Eastern capitalists, a company was formed, lands purchased and mills for the reduction of ore were built. About the mines a village sprang up which rapidly increased in size as the business of the mines developed. In 1882 a town was laid out and outside its limits little villages were started and called Settletown, Bogytown, Moontown, Hilltown and Elvinstown. Upon the organization of the town the name Bonne Terre, which had been given previously to a postoffice established, was adopted. In July, 1883, fire destroyed the works of the St. Joseph Lead Company, and in March, 1885, the plant of the Desloge Lead Company was destroyed. These fires, while temporarily stopping work at the mines, resulted in a benefit, as larger works were erected, and a greater number of hands employed. From the first mining has been the main industry of the town, and Bonne Terre is one of the principal markets for the agricultural products of the tributary country. Besides the mining plants, one of which embraces the largest lead smelters in the United States, there are nearly one hundred business concerns, large and small, including two banks, flouring and planing mills, brick



yard, machine shop, three hotels and many well stocked stores of various kinds. There are four schools, one of which is for colored children; six churches, Catholic, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and three Methodist Episcopal, South. The Catholics have a select school—St. Joseph's—which is in a flourishing condition. The town has electric lights. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other orders have lodges in the town. The first paper published in the town was the "Register," started in 1885, by J. M. Kirkpatrick; the second was the "Critic" in 1887 by John La Chance. They were succeeded by the papers now published, the "Star," edited by H. M. Butler, and the "Democrat Register," by B. A. Ray. The population of the town, including near by hamlets, in 1890 was 3,719. Estimated population (1899), 4,000.

**Bonneville, Benjamin Lewis**, an officer of the United States Army, born April 11, 1796. His father was highly educated, and controlled a press in Paris, which was an adjunct of Thomas Paine's Republican Club. Paine escaped from France with Mme. Bonneville and her son, Benjamin, then a lad, but the elder Bonneville was not permitted to go at that time, though afterward released, when he joined his family in New Rochelle, New York. Paine, whose writings on the side of the American Revolution had attracted much attention, secured the appointment of young Bonneville to the West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1819. By appointment of the War Department he accompanied Lafayette on his last visit to this country in 1824, and returned with him to France as his guest, and was domiciled in his family for a time. On his return home he was appointed a lieutenant in the army and assigned to frontier duty, soon attaining the rank of captain. Fond of adventure and desirous of exploring the Rocky Mountain region, he applied for and received a two years' leave of absence, or until October, 1833, and organized an expedition with a company of one hundred and ten men, including a number of Delaware Indians, outfitting at St. Louis and starting overland May 1, 1832, from Fort Osage, on the Missouri River. His was the first wagon train that ever crossed the prairie. The story of

his achievements, rivaling those of Lewis, Clark, Ashley and Fremont, engaged the graphic pen of Washington Irving, and are told in his "Tour of the Prairies," published about the year 1836. Bonneville outstayed his leave by several months. No report had reached the war office, and, supposedly dead, he was dropped from the rolls, but August 22, 1835, he and the remnants of his band strolled into Fort Gibson. There was some difficulty concerning his reinstatement, but on his production of his maps and tracings of the mountain routes and passes, with full descriptions of the country, President Jackson ordered that he be restored. In Florida, whence he was detailed from Fort Smith at the breaking out of the Seminole War, he gained distinction as an Indian fighter, his knowledge of the methods of savage warfare being invaluable. Not long after the close of that incident he was ordered to Mexico, where he was in several engagements, and where he received a severe wound in the side. Subsequent to the Mexican War he was stationed successively at various military points. He was at San Antonio, Texas, when the Civil War opened, but, although previously a Southerner in feeling, he came to St. Louis and appealed to General Grant to be assigned to a suitable command in the Union Army. Through the influence of General Grant, who had known Bonneville in Mexico and appreciated his military qualities, he was promoted from captain to be a brevet brigadier general, and was placed in command of Benton Barracks, on the St. Louis fair grounds, where he remained during the war as mustering and inspecting officer. It was here that his wife and daughter died. His daughter was a charming young lady of eighteen years. The grief-stricken mother, who was a daughter of Judge Lewis, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, survived but a few days, and was buried by her side. At the close of the war General Bonneville was retired from service, and, returning to Fort Smith, built a handsome residence on his farm in the neighborhood. In 1870 he married Miss Susan Neis, of Fort Smith, who is now—1898—living there. General Bonneville died in 1878, and his remains now lie, with those of his first wife and his beautiful daughter, in Bellefontaine. An imposing monument marks the spot.

**Boogher, John P.**, merchant, was born at Mount Pleasant, Frederick County, in the State of Maryland, October 8, 1835, and died at his residence on West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, December 27, 1893. He was educated at Frederick College, of Frederick City, Maryland, and then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, engaging first in the retail dry goods business at Frederick City. Coming west in 1856, he connected himself the same year with the wholesale dry goods house of Pomeroy, Benton & Co., St. Louis. With this house he remained six years, thoroughly familiarizing himself in the course of that term of service with all the details of the wholesale trade, and obtaining a broad knowledge of Western trade in general. Severing his connection with the firm of Pomeroy, Benton & Co., in 1862, he became associated with what was then the well known commercial house of Henry Bell & Sons, and continued his connection with that house until it went out of business. In 1878 he became a member of the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company, and was made treasurer of the corporation. The new enterprise was successful from the start, and soon took a leading place among the wholesale dry goods houses of St. Louis, as did Mr. Boogher among the merchants of the city. He continued to be actively and prominently identified with the wholesale dry goods trade until the end of his life, and died lamented by all his associates in commercial and social circles. Pleasing in his manners, genial and kindly under all circumstances, he had a host of warm personal friends, and those who knew him less intimately appreciated no less his business ability, and his sterling worth as a man and a citizen. He was identified politically with the Democratic party, but was not active in politics, and never sought nor held political office. He was a Methodist churchman, and for thirty-five years was a loyal and zealous member of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He married, in 1871, Miss Eliza B. Silver, daughter of Joseph Silver, a wealthy cotton planter of the State of Alabama.

**Boomer.**—See "Lamonte."

**Boone, Banton Gallitin**, an eminent lawyer, was born October 23, 1838, in Callaway County, Missouri, and died at

Clinton, Missouri, February 11, 1900. He was descended from the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone, through both his parents, Banton Gallitin Boone and Elizabeth Boone, and the maiden name of the mother was the same as was her married name. The father was a physician, who came to Missouri in 1818, first locating in Callaway County, thence removing to Pike County, and finally returning to Callaway County, where he died. The son, Banton G. Boone, was but three months old when his father died. Until he was twelve years of age he lived with his maternal grandparents, and when sixteen years of age he began work in a printing office at Troy, Missouri. In 1856 he went to Clinton, Missouri, and although without friends or means, he there began a career which became eminently successful. He soon obtained appointment as deputy circuit clerk, and occupied the position for about four years. At the end of this time, although he had never attended school a single day, he was a well informed young man, who had devoted his night hours not only to the acquisition of an English education, but to reading law. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar, at Clinton, by Judge Foster P. Wright. He had scarcely begun practice when the Civil War began, and he entered the Confederate service. When peace was restored he returned to Clinton, and resumed practice, soon coming to be recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of western Missouri. In 1884 he was elected Attorney General of the State of Missouri, and acquitted himself in a manner which brought him the highest encomiums from the most distinguished jurists. During his term of service he represented the State in the Maxwell murder case, in the Supreme Court of Missouri, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. In his official capacity, he was of counsel in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway bond case, and appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States, where a judgment was rendered which saved to the State about one-half a million dollars. Well read in all departments of his profession, he particularly excelled in that of constitutional law. He was a forceful speaker, and at times rose to flights of eloquence. One of his most masterly efforts, for which he was warmly complimented by Chief Justice Henry, and Judges Ray, Sher-

wood, Black and Norton, was a memorial address delivered upon the death of Judge Waldo P. Johnson, before the Supreme Court of Missouri. His address on the celebrated Birch vs. Benton slander case was a unique production, and has an enduring place in professional literature. He was a man of broad and liberal information, courteous in his bearing, and while tenacious of his views in upholding Democratic principles, he was tolerant of the opinions of others. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature, from Henry County, by the largest majority ever received by a candidate in that county, and upon taking his seat was elected Speaker, defeating General James Shields. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Marmaduke as a commissioner to the Centennial Anniversary of the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and in 1889 he was appointed by Governor Morehouse as a delegate from Missouri to the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of President George Washington, at New York. He was married June 4, 1874, to Miss Irene Rogers, a daughter of Dr. John A. Rogers, of Clinton, Missouri. Her mother was a sister of Major General Gorman, once Governor of Minnesota, and United States Senator from that State, and a cousin of Senator Gorman, of Maryland.

**Boone, John T.,** at the head of the New York Life Insurance Company's interests in Kansas City, having the valuable association of his brother, Daniel Boone, in that capacity, was born in Howard County, Missouri. Their father, a man prominent in the social and political affairs of his community and taking a deep interest in educational matters, was State librarian of Missouri at the time of his death and no man was esteemed more highly by those whose duties called them to the State capital than was William C. Boone. He was a native of Kentucky and his family ties are traced to direct connection with those of the noted pioneer whose name has been given an imperishable place in the records of history. John T. Boone, after completing his education and serving a probation in business circles, represented the New York Life Insurance Company in California before he went to St. Louis under the direction of William L. Hill, the general agent. Prior to that time Daniel Boone was

a bank official in Jefferson City, Missouri, and had attained prominence in the business associations which he formed. The New York Life, now one of the greatest parts of the splendid financial scheme which adds to the richness and importance of Missouri, first entered this State for the transaction of business in 1855. St. Louis was its prime field of operations, and there, in that early day, a flourishing business was rapidly built up. The men whose names appear in the introductory lines of this article entered upon their careers as representatives of this company in Missouri in 1876. They traveled out of St. Louis as traveling agents for the western department and the term of their service in St. Louis and tributary territory covered about sixteen years. At the end of that time they removed to Kansas City, where the company had already made important investments, and where the business was approaching a degree of such magnitude that shrewd management and wise supervision were required. In 1896 they were given entire charge over the Kansas City branch, and the growth of the business is sufficient evidence of the wisdom demonstrated by the heads of the company when this step was decided upon. In 1885 the New York Life completed its magnificent office building in Kansas City, erected at a cost of \$1,450,000 and said to be the finest structure for commercial purposes in the West. The business over which these men have control covers a territory embracing several hundred square miles, and about one hundred and fifty men are under their direction. During the last four years the growth of the company's operations has been nothing short of marvelous, the amount of business written in the Kansas City territory increasing from one million to nearly seven millions of dollars annually during that time. In addition to the elegant office building owned by the New York Life in Kansas City, the company has a splendid piece of property in Heist Building and owns other investments to the value of one million dollars. The New York Life has always stood for a greater Missouri and has done a loyal part by the metropolis of the western part of the State. Its investments are stable and substantial and its methods so well known that the wonderful growth of business, surpassing all other records and exceeding all other



companies, is considered the natural sequence to operations that are stupendous in magnitude but judicious in detail. The Messrs. Boone have a great faith in their company and hold the confidence of the people, two facts which help to explain the success of their efforts in Kansas City.

**Boone County.**—By an act of the Legislature approved November 16, 1820, Boone County was organized out of a portion of the territory of Howard, "the mother of counties." At the time of its organization it contained about 3,500 inhabitants, chiefly from Madison County, Kentucky. It retains its original boundaries and contains 674 square miles or 431,000 acres of area. If not in fact the largest, it is among the largest counties in the State; larger in superficial surface than some of the States of Europe and islands of the ocean, which, stricken from the roll of empire or blotted from the annals of nations, would so mar the eastern hemisphere as to leave it measurably without a history. It is also about half as large as one of the States of the American Union, and one-third the area of several others; and in the sphere in which it has moved, considering the extent of its opportunities and capacity, and the comparatively short period which has elapsed since its first settlement, will favorably compare in its achievements and prowess with some geographical divisions of our own and foreign lands, larger even in size and much older in years, whose history is canonized in poetry and song. The county was named in honor of Daniel Boone, the old Kentucky and Missouri pioneer, hunter and Indian fighter, who died in Femme Osage Township, St. Charles County, in the latter State, September 26, 1820, less than two months before the county was organized. As early as 1812-13, before the tide of flagrant war reached the interior of the territory of Missouri, a few of the emigrant Kentuckians that settled in Cooper's Bottom, in Howard County, ventured to the rich and higher lands on the east side of the Moniteau Creek, in the neighborhood of "Thrall's Prairie," as it was afterward called; and they were emboldened to make this venture by the protection afforded by Head's Fort, a small stockade defense, so named in honor of Captain Million Head, who was himself an emigrant. This fort was situated at a spring of

never-failing water in a bend of the Moniteau, on the east side of the creek, and about two miles north of the present town of Rocheport. The first settlement, or more properly the first cabin erected, and patch of corn planted, were the work in 1812-13 of John and William Berry, Wm. Baxter and Reuben Gentry, in the neighborhood, if not on a part, of what is now known as "the Model Farm," formerly constituting the large and rich estate of Honorable John W. Harris, and in earlier times called "Thrall's Prairie"; called by this name because the prairie was owned and settled in 1816 by Augustus Thrall, an emigrant from Tennessee. About the same time emigrants from Madison County, Kentucky, came over the Moniteau and settled there, namely, James Barnes, Robert and Mitchel Payne, John Denham, David McQuitty and Robert Barclay, with their families. Little progress was made, however, in the settlement of the country, now embraced by the boundary lines of Boone County, until after the war with Great Britain and the treaty of 1815, by which the Indians relinquished all claims to any portion of the territory north of the Missouri River. Speedily following the declaration of peace and the ratification of this treaty of relinquishment of Indian titles, the tide of immigration sent in a flood, and Robert Hinkson, after whom the creek on which Columbia is located was called; William Callahan, for whom "Callahan's Fork" of the Perche and "Callahan's Lick" are named; William Graham, Reuben and Henry Cave, and perhaps some others, all from Madison County, Kentucky, settled along the old Boone's Lick trail, or old St. Charles Road, leading from St. Louis to Franklin, a "trail" which was first traversed in 1808-10 by Lieutenant Colonel Ben Cooper, and other immigrants of that name, while *en route* by land from Madison County, Kentucky, via St. Charles, Missouri, and the Loutre Island settlement, in the present County of Montgomery, to "Boone's Lick," opposite Arrow Rock, on the Missouri River, in Howard County. This "Lick" was at Salt Springs, at which, in 1808, two of the sons of old Daniel Boone—Daniel M. and Nathan—manufactured salt. Old Daniel had nothing to do with the enterprise; in fact, never was in the present limits of Howard, Boone or Cooper Counties, much less lived in either. The years 1816, 1817 and 1818—

in November of the last year being the time of the first land sales at Franklin by the United States—witnessed a great influx of population into the "Boone Lick Country," and in the western part of the territory now embraced by Boone County. In the spring of 1816 many crossed the Moniteau to the county seat east of it and settled on "New Madrid Claims," many of which were then owned by Taylor Berry, a land speculator of Franklin. Among these were Anderson Woods, a Baptist preacher; Robert Barclay, John Barnes, William Pipes, Absalom Hicks, John Stephenson, Jefferson Fulcher, Jesse Richardson, and a family of Bartons, relatives of United States Senator David Barton.

On August 31, 1824, Taylor Berry and Abiel Leonard (afterward a Supreme judge) fought a duel on Wolf Island, in the Mississippi River, in which Berry was killed.

The settlement about "Thrall's Prairie" grew rapidly, and comprised some among the best citizens of that time; men who have left their impress upon the history and development of the country. Among them were the following: Augustus Thrall, Oliver Parker, Anderson Woods, first judge of the county court; Dr. J. B. Wilcox, Clayton Herne, Tyre Harris, Overton Harris, Sampson, William and Stephen Willhite, Henry Lightfoot, James Ketchum, William Boone, William Goslin, John Slack, Wilford Stephens, Jonathan Barton, James Cochran, Reuben Hutton, Charles Laughlin, and a number whose names we have not space to give. In 1819 Oliver Parker had a store at "Thrall's Prairie" and kept a postoffice, which was for some time known as "Lexington." In the spring of 1817 the next settlement was begun in Perche Creek Bottom, in the southwestern portion of the county, by John Hickam, Anthony Head, Peter and Robert Austin, John McMickel, Jacob Maggard, Silas Riggs and Abraham N. Foley. In 1817 immigration to the county was large, and steadily increased during the years 1818, 1819 and 1820. On Southern Two-mile Prairie were Overton Harris, Peter Bass, Peter Ellis, Tyre Martin, Lawrence Bass, Mason Moss, David M. Hickman, Wilson Hunt, John Broughton, Benjamin White, Rev. David Doyle, Samuel Crockett, Philip and Benjamin Barnes, Daniel Vincent, Lewis Woolfolk, William Shields, William Simms, Noah Sapp, Ed Bass, Abraham Barnes, John Jamison, Robert and Cyrus

Jones, Richard Lawrence, Durrett Hubbard, Francis Lipscomb, J. P. Lynes, John Yates, Ambrose C. Estes, Stephen Chapman, Richard and James Barnes, Elias Simms, Mosias Jones, John M. Smith, Michael Hersh, Daniel Hubbard, James Harris. On the Two-mile Prairie, north of the St. Charles Road, were Samuel, Elijah and Sampson Wright, Elias Newman, Isaac Geyhart, Charles Helm, James Chandler, William Edwards, Elijah Stephens, Thomas Peyton Stephens, Samuel Riggs, Absalom Renfro, Nicholas McCubbin, William Wright, William Timberlake, James and Hugh Crockett, Benjamin Estill, Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a Methodist preacher, Asa Stone, Thomas D. Grant, Roger N. Todd, first circuit clerk; Levi McGuire, Lazarus Wilcox, Thomas C. Maupin, afterward sheriff and State Senator; James Barnes and others. Between Rocheport and Thrall's Prairie were John Gray, Given and Joseph Head, David and Andrew McQuitty, Samuel Beattie, Robert Daley, John Cooper, Solomon and Zachariah Barnett, William Baxter, John Boggs, John Berry, David and James Pipes, John Copeland, David Kincaid, William Lientz, John G. Philips, father of Honorable John F. Philips, United States circuit judge, Kansas City; Michael Woods, James R. Abernathy, afterward a well known lawyer of Paris, Monroe County, Missouri; Robert D. Walkup and Tyre Harris, afterward State Senator. East and southeast of Rocheport generally known as "Terrapin Neck," lived Granville Bledsoe, Daniel, William, Jesse and James Lewis, P. Y. Russell, William Burch, John Graves, afterward one of the founders of Chillicothe, Missouri; Ichabod C. Hensley, Thomas Williams and William Fulkerson. East of this, and in the present neighborhood of Midway, John Henderson, Jonathan Freeman, Benjamin Mothershead, Charles Laughlin, W. T. Hatton, George Crump, William and James Y. Jones and John Onan. A few miles north of Columbia settled Cabel Fenton, Riley Slocum, Hiram Phillips, David C. Westerfield, Jacob Hoover, John Slack, John T. Evens, Zachariah Jackson, John Hamson, John Graham and Aquilla and Amos Barnes. Near where Hallsville now stands were John Roberts and other settlers of that family, Peter and Joseph Fountain, the latter the grandfather of Mrs. John A. Logan, of Washington, D. C.; Andrew G. Hendrick, John and Joshua Davis, Smith Turner and

others. In the Rockbridge Mills neighborhood, southwest of Columbia, were Thomas S. Tuttle, the first settler; Peter Creason, Nathan Glasgow, Elias Elston and John H. Lynch. Within the neighborhood of Providence lived, first, Ira P. Nash, for whom Nashville was named; then John and Robert Peters and Gilpin S. Tuttle. A few miles northwest of Columbia were John Witt, James Turley, James Mayo, and a family of Barnetts. Around the present site of Columbia were Richard Gentry, afterward colonel of a regiment in the Florida War, and killed at the battle of Okechobee, December 25, 1837; Lewis Collins, John Vanhorn, John M. Kelly, Peter Wright, Dr. D. P. Wilcox, Samuel Wheeler, A. B. Lane, Thomas Dooly, James Lipscomb, David Jackson, Henry, Richard and Reuben Cave, David Todd, Warren Woodson, Thomas W. Conyers, Charles Burns, Wallace Estil, Minor Neal, William Ridgeway, Peter Kerney, Kemp M. Goodloe, John Cave, Daniel King, James Laughlin, Elijah and Abraham N. Foley, John J. Foster, Adam C. Reyburn and Willis Boyce.

The first church organized in Boone County was a Baptist Church called "Bethel," situated in a northwestern section of the county, eight miles north of Rocheport. It was organized June 28, 1817; the persons forming it were Rev. Anderson Woods, Betsey Woods, David McQuitty, John Turner and James Harris. William Thorp was its first pastor. The next church formed was Little Bonne Femme—Baptist—in December, 1819, by Rev. David Doyle, Rev. Anderson Woods, Elizabeth Woods, James Harris, Polly Harris, Mounring Harris, Elizabeth Kennon, John Maupin, Elias Elston, Matthew Haley, Jane Tuttle, Lazarus Wilcox, Lucy Wilcox, James Wiseman, Thomas S. Tuttle and Nancy Tuttle. Rev. David Doyle was the first pastor, and continued in that position for ten years, when he became pastor of Salem Church, and so continued for thirty years, thus spending forty years in the ministry in the county, for which, it is said, he never received any remuneration in money. He died July 29, 1859. The first representatives to the Legislature, elected in 1822, were Peter Wright, Elias Elston and D. C. Westerfield. The first steamboat that ever passed up the Missouri River, which forms the southern boundary of the county,

was the "Independence," Captain John Nelson. It left St. Louis, May 15, 1819, and arrived at Franklin, Howard County, on the 28th of that month. The first four-horse Troy mail and passenger coach from St. Louis was driven into Columbia by Benjamin Stephens in 1834. Mr. Stephens was for many years a citizen of Boone, and died a few years ago at his home in the county west of Columbia. The first deed of record in the county was executed by Taylor Berry and Fanny, his wife, December 12, 1820, to John Walkup, for 160 acres of land, \$950. Taylor was killed by Abiel Leonard in a duel in 1824. The first mortgage was by Ben F. White to Robert Dale, February, 1821, on a quarter section of land and some horses, cattle and hogs, for \$67.25. The first letters of administration were granted to James Furley on the estate of Daniel Furley, deceased, and dated May 21, 1821. Sureties, Nathaniel Fagan and John McKinzie, in the sum of \$2,500. The first marriage in the county was that of Isaac Black and Sarah Maupin, July 14, 1820. Previous to 1820 there was but one gristmill within the present limits of the county. It belonged to Minor Neal, and stood on the Moniteau and several miles north of Rocheport. In 1821 Durrett Hubbard built another about eight miles southeast of Columbia. Several hundred yards north of the present site of Christian College, in a "clearing" or small field, the first hanging for murder occurred, December 13, 1831. The murder was committed in New London, Ralls County, December 6, 1829, Charles B. Rouse being the victim, Samuel Earls the murderer. Under a change of venue the trial was held before the Boone Circuit Court, June term, 1830, David Todd, judge; Roger N. Todd, clerk; Thomas C. Maupin, sheriff; Robert W. Wells, prosecuting attorney. Earls was buried under the gallows, and it is probable his remains are on the spot to this day. The first military companies organized in the county with the view of immediate service in the field were those of Captains Thomas D. Grant, David M. Hickman, Sinclair Kirtley, Elijah P. Dale and Michael Woods, in 1832, for the Black Hawk War. In 1834 David S. and William Lamme, John W. Keiser and Thomas J. Cox established a paper mill at "Rockbridge Mills," six miles southeast of Columbia. During the fall of 1835 "The Daily St. Louis Republican" was



published on paper manufactured by this mill. Nevertheless, the mill enterprise was a financial failure, and soon collapsed with great loss to its projectors. The first agricultural fair held in Boone County, and, in fact, in the State, was held at Columbia in November 1835, Abraham J. Williams, president, and Archibald W. Turner, secretary. The fair was held in a pasture in the eastern suburbs of the village, its location now occupied by magnificent dwellings and grounds.

It is a remarkable and very suggestive fact, and one too often overlooked in recalling the early history of Boone County and Columbia,

that the five commissioners appointed by the Legislature to fix upon and locate the permanent seat of justice in said county, did, on April 7, 1821, not only fix it at Columbia, but in their report to the circuit court reserved ten acres of ground "conditional if the State University be established therein," thus showing a prescience and foresight and interest in higher education without parallel in the location of any other town in Missouri. Add to this the fact—for fact it is—that the people of Boone established, in 1835, the first agricultural fair in the State, and the people of Columbia, the previous year, the first female academy west of St. Louis. We have not space in this synoptical history for a tithe of the details. Suffice it that on December 27, 1838, the Legislature chartered Bonne Femme College, with William Shields, Overton Harris, Theoderick Jenkins, John H. Field, John Jacobs, Gilpin S. Tuttle and Walter L. Woolfolk as trustees. The college had been in existence a number of years before its incorporation, and become one of the most reputable inland colleges in Missouri, graduating some of the most distinguished men and women of the State. It was situated six miles south of Columbia, Bonne Femme Baptist Church now occupying the site of its buildings. In the fall of 1830 Mrs. H. T. Peerce established the first female school in the county in a two-story log house that stood on the ground now occupied by the fine residence of B. Loeb, on University Street, Columbia. In 1832 Lyman Guernsey and W. M. Kern opened the Columbia English and Classical Academy. In 1834 J. Coleman Boggs opened Bear Creek Academy, one mile north of Columbia. In the courthouse,

on Tuesday evening, August 9, 1831, a citizens' meeting was held, which inaugurated an enterprise to establish a college of high grade, and then and there planted seed which in a few years bore fruit in the shape of the State University. In the language of Emerson, "they builded better than they knew." Meetings were held, committees were appointed, plans projected, grounds purchased, and finally a brick building erected sixty feet front, twenty-six feet deep, two stories high and divided into rooms suitable for a college. On the first Monday in November, 1834, "Columbia College" was opened for the reception of students. Thomas Miller, a graduate of Indiana University, was elected president. The buildings were beautifully located, being the same known in recent years as the residence of Rev. R. F. Babb. Dr. James W. Moss was president of the board of trustees. The history of the institution, which proved to be the forerunner, inspirator and father of the State University, shows that the following, among other prominent citizens, actively co-operated in its establishment, maintenance and success: Robert S. Barr, Dr. A. W. Rollins, Oliver Parker, Austin A. King, elected Governor of the State in 1848; John B. Gordon, William Cornelius, Warren Woodson, Sinclair Kirtley, Dr. James W. Moss, Dr. James H. Bennett, Dr. William Jewell, David S. Lamme, Thomas W. Conyers, Rev. W. P. Cochran, David Todd, James S. Rollins, Rev. Thomas M. Allen, Richard Gentry and James B. Nichols. After a useful and distinguished career of a few years the institution was supplanted by the State University, and ceased to exist. It is due its memory, however, to state that Columbia College, under the presidency, first, of Thomas Miller, and later of Miller and John Rennie, nobly performed its mission, laid the foundation for the education, culture and refinement of the people of Columbia and vicinity, and opened the way for the advent of the university. Soon after the establishment of Columbia College, that is, in 1833, the people of Columbia resolved to provide better facilities for the education of their daughters, and their public-spirited efforts in this behalf resulted in the purchase from William Cornelius, at a low and very reasonable sum, a suitable lot for the erection of the needed buildings for "The Columbia Female Academy." A board of trustees,

of which Joseph B. Howard was chairman, was chosen, the building erected and the academy opened under the wise and successful management of Miss Lucy Ann Wales. In 1840 she returned to New York and married John S. Thayer, after which the institution was successfully conducted by Miss Livinia Moore, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, John D. Perryman, Eleazar Root, Rev. Tyre C. Harris, who died in Lexington, Missouri, October 9, 1854; Oliver Cunningham and J. S. Sloan. The academy was situated on the present site of the Cottage Hotel.

Baptist, afterward changed to Stephens, Female College, was established in 1856, and soon after that Christian Female College, with larger grounds, buildings and educational facilities, supplanted the academy, and it was discontinued. Nevertheless, it was an important factor in beneficent and elevating influences, but for which perhaps these larger colleges would have been above the ambition and beyond the grasp of our people. Both of them are now among the largest and most reputable and successful in the Mississippi Valley.

The history of the enterprise displayed by the people of Boone County in connection with **Public Buildings, Plank, Rail and Rock Roads.** the University and Agricultural College is briefly given elsewhere under those titles, to which the reader is referred. In 1824 the first courthouse was erected, an unpretentious brick structure, with few conveniences, served as such until 1847, about a quarter of a century, when the present courthouse, jail of stone, and brick offices for clerks, etc., were erected. On the second Monday in December, 1845, the Boone County Court, consisting of Judges Alexander Persinger, James W. Daly and Gilpin S. Tuttle, resolved on building a new courthouse, and made an order appropriating \$10,000 for that purpose, and appointing Dr. William Jewell superintendent of the work. The courthouse was completed after another appropriation, and delivered November 22, 1847. The entire cost of the building was \$17,165, and it was at the time regarded as the largest and most magnificent courthouse in central Missouri.

During 1851, and several succeeding years, the plank road mania prevailed in Missouri, and also in Boone County. Failing to secure a plank road to St. Louis, the people of

Boone County determined to build one of their own from Columbia to Providence, nine miles distant, on the Missouri River, and for this purpose, June 6, 1853, organized a plank road company. On Saturday, May 13, 1854, at a meeting of the directors held in Columbia, the road was definitely located, and on July 15th the contract for building it was let to Jacob Barcus and Samuel Leonard, of Louisiana, Missouri, they taking \$2,000 stock and giving bond to complete the work in twelve months for \$30,000, and they completed it accordingly. In a few years the road was a ruin, and not a plank of it remained. In 1853 the North Missouri Railroad, now known as the Wabash, was projected from St. Louis to Macon, and a proposition was made to the people of Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties that each subscribe \$100,000 to its capital stock to aid in its construction, and to secure the road through those counties in preference to a rival route. At a special election, June 13, 1853, the people of Boone voted on the question, after an exciting canvass conducted by James S. Rollins, William F. Switzler and Odon Guitar, in favor of the subscription, and Austin Bradford, James Cunningham and James M. Wright, against it. The subscription carried, yeas, 1,056; nays, 816, and the road was secured on the present route. No election was held in Callaway and Howard. During the session of the Legislature of 1856-7, W. F. Switzler, one of the representatives from Boone, introduced a bill chartering a branch railroad from Centralia, on the North Missouri, to Jefferson City, via Columbia, and also a bill authorizing the construction of a system of rock and gravel roads, four in number, radiating from Columbia to the county limits. The railroad charter and the rock and gravel road bill authorized the county court, with or without submitting the propositions to the people, to aid their construction by subscriptions of stock. After the close of the Civil War the subjects of building a branch road from Centralia, and of constructing turnpike roads, attracted earnest attention, and were pressed upon the acceptance of the people and the county court by many citizens. A petition, asking the court to make subscriptions of stock for the objects named, was circulated for signatures, and in a remarkably short time a large majority of the taxpayers signed

it. On February 7, 1866, in the presence of a crowded court room, the petition was presented, and the court authorized the issue of \$200,000 in county bonds in aid of the construction of the railroad, and \$150,000 in bonds for turnpike roads running east, south and west from Columbia to the county line. On May 2d a contract was made with Joseph and James Kelly, of St. Louis, to construct the railroad; on May 21st the ceremony of "breaking ground" at the Columbia terminus was witnessed by an immense concourse, Colonel Switzler, the author of the charter, dumping the first wheelbarrow of dirt on the track, and on October 29, 1867, the completion of the road was celebrated in Columbia. In due time the turnpike roads were also finished and proved of priceless value to the people.

Boone County is one of the rich agricultural counties of Missouri, and its history from the date of its earliest settlement has been a record of continuous progression. Its population in 1900 was 28,642.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

**Boonesborough.**—In 1845, when Moniteau County was organized, the commissioners appointed to select a permanent seat of justice accepted fifty acres of land donated to the county by A. T. Byler and wife, located near the old town of California. This was surveyed and laid out for a town to which the name Boonesborough was given. Upon the removal of the postoffice from the old town of California, the name Boonesborough was dropped and the name California adopted. Thus the present city of California is the successor of the town of Boonesborough.

**Boone's Fort.**—The home of Daniel M. Boone, in Darst's Bottom, near Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County. It was the strongest of the many forts erected in that region at the outbreak of the Indian troubles in 1812. All were built upon the same general plan, that of a parallelogram of sufficient dimensions to enclose domestic animals, heavy pallisades forming the sides and ends, with log blockhouses at the corners. Within these gathered the settlers at night, during seasons of alarm.

**Boone's Lick.**—See "Howard County."

**Boonville.**—Since the organization of Cooper County, Boonville has been its county seat. It is situated on the south bank of the Missouri River and opposite the former site of the historic town of "Old Franklin," in Howard County. Boonville is among the older towns of Missouri west of St. Louis, and is one hundred and eighty-seven miles distant from that city by rail, and two hundred and thirty miles distant by river. It was named in honor of Daniel Boone and was founded August 1, 1817, four years before the State was admitted into the Union. The original town site was owned by Captain Asa Morgan, of the United States Army, and Charles Lucas, of St. Louis. Morgan lived in Old Franklin and died there September 21, 1821. One of the principal streets of the present city is named in honor of him. Charles Lucas was a young lawyer of St. Louis who was killed by Colonel Thomas H. Benton in a duel on Bloody Island, September 27, 1817, eight weeks after Boonville was established. Mrs. Hannah Cole, on whose land Cole's Fort was located, about two miles from the present business center of Boonville, made the first permanent settlement near the site of the town in 1810. The first settler in Boonville proper was Gilliard Roupe, who established his home on the river at the mouth of what was then called and is still known, as "Roupe's Branch." This stream empties into the river a short distance below the present Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad bridge and near the ferry landing. In cabins built of poles, Mr. Robidoux, a Frenchman, opened the first store; Mr. Nolin, the first grocery or saloon; and William Bartlett, the first tavern. The first dwellings were built in the neighborhood of Roupe's Branch, in 1815, 1816 and 1817. The oldest house now standing in Boonville was built in 1818 and is owned and occupied by Mrs. Melvina Wallace. It is a two-story log structure, weatherboarded, stands at the corner of Third and High Streets and is still a very comfortable dwelling. The first church building was erected in 1831 by the Methodists on the site of their present church on Spring Street. The next church was erected by the Presbyterians on the lot on Main Street, now occupied by their present church. The first blacksmith was James Bruffee, who made a cannon for the Fourth of July celebration of



1820. The early physicians were Dr. George C. Hart and Dr. N. Hutchison, the last named the father of Judge Horace A. Hutchison, once editor of the "Boonville Advertiser," and now probate judge of Cooper County. The first lawyers were Peyton R. Hayden, William S. Brickey, John B. Clark, afterward of Fayette, Howard County, and Littleberry Hendricks, the last named the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1848. Clark was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1840. The first postmaster of Boonville was Robert P. Clark, who, in 1820, was one of the three delegates from Cooper County to the Barton Constitutional Convention. Boonville is located on high ground, overlooking the river, is well built and is a very beautiful little city. The residence streets are ornamented by shade trees and the residences are large, comfortable, and very sightly. No city of its population in the United States contains more taxable wealth. Before the era of railroads, the town enjoyed a very large and profitable trade and had a number of wholesale establishments. With the advent of railroads many rival towns were established in various directions, resulting in the abridgement to some extent of its commerce. To remedy this drawback, it is proposed to build a wagon bridge across the river at the foot of Main Street, in order to command a share of the trade of the rich county of Howard. The city has substantial banking institutions and many flourishing dry goods and grocery stores and other commercial establishments of various kinds and is the seat of the Sahn steam shoe factory, Sombart steam flouring mill, and other industrial enterprises. It has a superior public school system with good buildings for both white and colored pupils. Kemper school, an old and well established private school for boys, with a military department, is located at Boonville, as is also Megquier Seminary, an excellent school for young ladies. The Missouri Reform School for boys is also located at Boonville. The population of the city in 1900 was 4,377.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

**Boonville, Battle of.**—The fact excites very little interest now because it is almost forgotten, but the first gun of the Civil War in Missouri was fired in Cooper County, on June 17, 1861. On the 11th of

that month, Governor C. F. Jackson and General Sterling Price, left Jefferson City, the Legislature being in excited session, for St. Louis, to hold a conference with Generals Nathaniel Lyon and Frank P. Blair, with the view, if possible, of making some compromise assuring a temporary, if not a permanent peace between the Federal and State—or Confederate forces. Nothing was accomplished at this conference and Jackson and Price returned to the capital that night, burning the railroad bridges behind them and cutting the telegraph wires. On their arrival at Jefferson City, Jackson issued a proclamation calling for 50,000 men. The Legislature adjourned and Jackson and Price, with such military forces as they had, abandoned the capital and went to Boonville. Lyon and Blair, regarding the proclamation as the signal for war in Missouri, at once prepared to march on Jefferson City, and the day after its issuance—June 13th—embarked their forces, regulars, volunteers and artillery on the steamers "Iatan" and "J. C. Swan" and left St. Louis for the State capital. This place they reached on the afternoon of the 15th and took possession of the town, no resistance being made. Colonel Henry Boernstein was appointed to command and hold the place and on the next day, June 16th, Lyon and Blair re-embarked their troops on three steamers and started for Boonville, to which place Jackson and Price had gone and where they were collecting a force to resist the anticipated attack. General Price having been attacked by a serious illness, left Boonville on the 16th, on the steamer "White Cloud," for his home in Chariton County, leaving Governor Jackson and Colonel John S. Marmaduke in command of an untrained, unorganized, and badly armed force, if force it could be called. These troops were marshaled in battle array, about six miles below Boonville, on the farm of William M. Adams, near the Missouri River. Learning of this, Lyon and Blair disembarked their troops and marched them to the conflict. They opened with Totten's Battery and their infantry on Marmaduke's forces, which soon scattered in every direction and in such haste that the engagement is to this day facetiously referred to by participants on both sides, as the "Boonville races." Lyon took peaceable possession of Boonville, most of the State troops returning to their homes

as rapidly as possible. Lyon's loss was two killed and nine wounded. Marmaduke's loss, three killed; number of wounded unknown. In this engagement, two cannon balls from Totten's battery passed through the east brick wall of Adams' residence and the evidence of the penetration can be seen to this day. Adams still lives there.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

**Boonville, Capture of.**—On the 8th of October, 1864, while General Sterling Price was moving west from Jefferson City toward Independence, General Shelby, one of his trusted subordinates, was sent against Boonville. The garrison, 400 militia, was well fortified in the courthouse surrounded by a stockade and with the approaches barricaded. A demand was sent in for surrender and was acceded to, as close behind Shelby was Price's whole army and resistance was useless. Next day Price's army arrived and encamped in and around the town. Boonville was held by the Confederates for three days, and during the time Captain Shoemaker, Federal commander of the surrendered garrison, was treacherously taken from his house and killed by persons who were never discovered. General Shelby made an investigation of the case, but it ended without result.

**Border Ruffians.**—A name given to the pro-slavery chiefs and their followers on the western Missouri border, who were active, daring and ready for violence in the enterprise of making Kansas a slave State, in 1855-8. The name, which first appeared in the "New York Tribune" and was adopted generally by the anti-slavery press, applied originally to Missourians, who at the beginning of the struggle in Kansas, felt themselves called upon to take the lead in establishing pro-slavery supremacy in the new territory, but it came afterward to include persons from the Southern States, who came to the Missouri towns to assist in irruptions over the border for the purpose of controlling elections in the territory.

**Border Troubles, 1854-1860.**—In an article on the "Border Troubles"—the border between Missouri and Kansas—in the space allotted, names of persons, details as to dates, incidents and events are impossible.

Only causes, actions and policies are admissible. Who were the aggressors or who were the sufferers is impracticable of extended recital or discussion. Then again, the "Border Troubles" can only be made to cover the period between the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act by Congress and the meeting of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, 1854-1859. This latter closed the question as to a free or slave State—the incident that incited the "troubles." The war that came in 1861 was national and under the war-making power of the government on one side, and the insurgent authority on the other. The events that took place on the border after the affair at Sumter in 1861 were actions in a state of war, and do not come under the head of mere troubles incident to the new State. These do not belong here but rather to the local history of the counties obtained through local persons and sources.

The attitude of Missouri and Missourians in the events from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act has never been told from their side of the line. There never was any movement by the State government to take part in the matter in controversy—the interference was by a portion of her citizens entirely on their own individual account and risk—the State had no part in it. While the people were practically a unit on the matter of slave property and its inviolability, which was the excuse for the active participation in the "troubles," yet it is not overstating the fact to say, that a majority of the people of even the border counties were averse to violent methods, and a large element preferred to see Kansas a free State. This feeling was latent rather than active because the violent classes construed such position as at enmity with the institution of slavery and friendly to "abolitionism." No one at this day, who was not old enough to realize the then opinion, can form any idea of the odium that attached to the term "black abolitionist" which was regarded as the sum of all infamies that could attach to personal character. The opposition to interference or rather the want of sympathy with the pro-slavery crusade is readily comprehended when the political situation, at that date, is understood. The most conspicuous and influential public man in Missouri in his day was Thomas H. Benton. He was bitterly

and actively opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act by which 36 degrees 30 minutes was the northern limit of slavery in the United States. The Kansas-Nebraska Act wiped out that restriction and left the question to be decided by the people of the territory when they came to form a State Constitution. But it was held by the pro-slavery side that slaves could be in the interim imported by their owners into the territory and held under the authority of the Constitution of the United States. To secure possession with this construction was the purpose and policy of the immigration movement from the slave-holding States.

Kansas lands were not open to settlement by white men previous to the passage of this act, in May, 1854, and were not surveyed until much later. Squatter titles came before survey and pre-emption, and he who got there first, got the first "claim." The contest began in the effort to "make claims." The Northern or free State immigrants, as a rule, lived east of Missouri, and had to pass through her territory or go around by Iowa and Nebraska—for there were no people west, of either sort, to come from that direction.

This fact will account for the free State settlements being as a rule in the interior of the territory—at Lawrence, Topeka, Ottawa, Emporia and other places, while Atchison, Leavenworth, Platte, Fort Scott and the border was taken by the Missouri people who could rush over and back at their leisure.

This was at the beginning of the contest for the possession of the new land of promise, and for a time it was an apparent if not friendly rivalry. To show that this was so, it need only be stated that as late as the close of navigation in the Missouri River in 1855, Kansas City was the port of shipment for the goods and merchandise of the free State men, the material used in the publication of the free State papers being landed at its wharf in care of slave-holding commission merchants. The old "Gilliss House" was first built and owned by the Emigrant Aid Company of New England and kept by a free State man.

This was the case until the close of the river in that year, and even during the bitter and lawless events of 1856 did not entirely cease. So far as the steamboat officers, the

merchants and business men of Missouri were concerned, this rule of equality and safety as to the trade and property of free State men and pro-slavery men was never suspended or violated. Where it was done, it was the result of mob violence, and free and slave State men lived neighbors in amity and mutual respect and confidence. That these conditions were often violated and wrong and outrage committed is too true—and this violation constituted the "Border Troubles." But they resulted from the action of a lawless element that was largely foreign to the State. True, there were Missourians participating with the men known as "colonists" from the cotton States, who came to offset emigrant aid colonists from New England, and unfortunately for the position of Missouri in the controversy, they were more on the Missouri than on the Kansas side of the line. Their lawless acts were committed in the territory, but their rendezvous thereafter was too often on the Missouri side of the line.

On the part of the leaders on the pro-slavery side, as well as those on the free State side, the effort was to do all public acts under the color of law. The national administration being on the pro-slavery side made this comparatively easy. Thus the "borrowing" of the arms, cannon, etc., from the Liberty Arsenal, was to aid as a posse comitatus to "Sheriff Jones." But Jones was not a Missourian, and the commander of his posse was from Florida and most of his men were from other States, though Missouri furnished her share, and as to public character, her contingent outranked all others. As a rule these prominent Missourians were politicians of the "Claib Jackson" faction, as the element in the State hostile to Benton was called. But to represent it as a special Missouri movement is to mistake the facts of history.

It was so when free State men retaliated. Their action was without the cover of law, but when Osawatimie was burned, it was under color of enforcing judicial process. All this by a comparatively small number of Missourians, in concert with organized immigrants from other States, who were abetted by the policy of the Washington administration, through the Territorial authorities, the United States judges on the bench, and even by the military from Fort Leaven-



worth. It is submitted that the charge that the "border troubles" were caused by "Missouri border ruffians," residents of the State, is not sustained by the facts as they occurred.

This is not a vindication or an apology for Missouri or Missourians, but simply a recital of facts as they existed at the time. Missourians did commit lawless and indefensible acts—they went into the Territory armed, destroyed, or assisted in destroying, life and property without justification or color of law; they went over in numbers and voted at elections where they had no right to vote, but they did not perpetrate the frauds at Oxford and other places, and they did not conceal returns or ballots in candle-boxes and woodpiles. Again, acts of aggression and retaliation by free-State men usually spent their force on Missouri by removal of slaves and mules, because they were near and could be got at, and this provoked retaliation in turn. But it would be as unjust to charge the "Pottawatomie massacre" by a few individuals to the free-State people of Kansas as to ascribe the "Marais des Cygnes massacre," led by one Hamilton, who was not a Missourian, to the people of Missouri.

That what is here stated was the true condition as to the attitude of Missouri as a whole is shown by the fact that the State authorities never interfered, and that the "troubles" ceased as soon as it was seen that the votes legitimately cast were for a free State, when the normal relations of the people were resumed at once.

The "troubles" may be said to have begun on March 30, 1855, when Governor Reeder, after a census had been taken, ordered an election for the first Territorial Legislature. The elections were controlled by votes from Missouri very largely. These voters claimed as legal color for their action that while still at their homes in Missouri they had made claims in the Territory and intended to move to them as soon as the season would allow. The extent to which this was true is shown by the fact that by the census taken in February, the population of the Territory was 8,501, and the qualified voters 2,905, yet at this election the following month the votes polled and counted were 6,318.

This open evidence of fraud, behind which was the menace of force, may be said to be the beginning of the conflict between the

two elements—the free and the slave-State parties. As the free-State immigration had no base of activity nearer than Iowa, and Missouri was just over the line, the slave-State partisans made it the supply ground for their crusade. It is impracticable in what is a notice of the condition of affairs, then, to write a history; it is only needed to note the events that from time to time resulted from this state of feeling and purpose.

This election resulted, as was intended by these proceedings, in choosing a Territorial Legislature overwhelmingly in favor of a slave State. With this vantage ground, the subsequent action of Governor Reeder, in setting aside some returns and ordering special elections for the vacancies, was ignored by the Legislature when convened, while all members chosen at the first election were seated. It then adjourned from Pawnee, the place designated by Governor Reeder for its meeting, to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, or Mission, two miles from the Missouri line, near Westport, to which place Governor Reeder had previously removed the Governor's office. The executive and Legislature both being thus practically on the border, made it the center or objective point of the contending forces, and from its nearness intensified the feeling in Missouri, while, from the mere absence of settlement and houses to shelter people on either side of the contest, the pro-slavery men occupied the Missouri side of the line and the free-State men the interior settlements, of which Lawrence was the nearest available. Thus the immigration parties from the North made Lawrence the center of activity, while those from the South fixed their base of operations in the border counties of Missouri, where alone were settlements and places for support and shelter.

Hence it was that while immigrations from Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and other localities were the nucleus around which gathered the pro-slavery settlers, and whose leaders were the active men as a rule, they were in the popular mind credited to Missouri from the conditions described—and all went under the general designation of "Missouri border ruffians."

It has been stated that both sides tried to keep within legal forms and to cover their action by color of law, and that the pro-slavery men had the advantage in this regard by hav-

ing the national government on their side. All these now recognized acts of violence and fraud were condoned by the removal of Governor Reeder, on the memorial of this first Legislature, July 31, 1855. Daniel Woodson, Territorial Secretary, succeeding as Acting Governor, all the legislation needed to make Kansas a slave State was enacted, being almost in a body the statutes of Missouri, and in addition a series of laws for the punishment of offenses against slave property, which to-day are matters of wonder even to the men responsible for their enactment. Nothing more clearly shows the almost insane excitement and passion of the time than these so-called "black laws" of the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas. Did they not exist, their provisions would be incredible at this day.

The free State men, repudiating all this action as illegal and the Legislature as "bogus," proceeded to organize a State government by primary movement on the part of the people. Delegates to a proposed constitutional convention were chosen October 1, 1855, which, on meeting at Topeka, framed a constitution which provided that "there shall be no slavery in this State, or involuntary servitude, except for crime." This Constitution was ratified by a vote on the 11th of December, 1855. A mob destroyed the poll-books at Leavenworth, though the act was not charged to Missourians exclusively.

The Constitution on the part of the free-State people drew the line between the two parties on a legal, formal and organized basis. It was no longer a mere contest, competition or rivalry as to who should get the "claims" or control the first movements for Territorial organization, but which represented the people in the formation of a State government. This contest for the legal position and advantage was further intensified by the election of John W. Whitfield as delegate to Congress by the pro-slavery voters on the 1st of October, 1855, and of Andrew H. Reeder by the free-State electors, October 9, 1855. Meanwhile personal collisions, mobs and reprisals were incident to the time, along with the more important strategical political movements of the two parties.

It may not be out of place here to refer to the animus of the contending elements. The desire to enter and possess the new lands by

pre-emption claims was common to both, but the spirit of the two crusades was entirely different. The free-State people were appealed to as being missionaries of "freedom" and pioneers in the dedication of the soil to "free labor." This inspiration made men feel as enlisted in the cause of liberty, and their sufferings and hardships took on the flavor of martyrdom. The pro-slavery men regarded these inducements as simply cloaks to cover an attack on their property rights and on their property itself, and their inspiring idea was resentment at this purpose of interference. This feeling engendered passion and hostility, while on the part of the other, the feeling was that of zeal and enthusiasm for a sentiment or principle—on the part of some a fanaticism as violent as the passions of the opposing side. The one felt resentful and vindictive, the other appealed to conscience as against a wrong. This was the situation then as it has been in all human history where property and freedom have been in issue—in this instance the more intense because it was an issue between man and property in men.

Another element entered into the contest on the part of Missourians that has been overlooked, but had much to do with the conditions of personal action and violence. The population of western Missouri was composed of a border or frontier people, by birth, training and the necessities of their location. Beyond them and at their doors were the wild Indians, whom they had met from the settlement of Daniel Boone. They had law and its forms for the regulation of their relations with one another, but to this mass of often hostile aborigines, their own courage, vigilance and fighting force was after all their best and ultimate protection. It is so to-day on our frontiers, and from the nature of things must ever be to a border people. This was shown in a previous border trouble known as the "Mormon War," and was the instinctive recourse of the border Missourian, as it has been from Plymouth Rock and Jamestown to the settlement of Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana and the Pacific Coast States. It is readily comprehensible how such a population would be excited when appealed to against "nigger thieves," when Judge Lynch had always had primary jurisdiction where horse titles had been disregarded.

These conditions are not introduced as an excuse or an apology for any wrong or violence, but the situation on the Kansas-Missouri border, the excited and intense feeling and its expression in 1855-60, can not be understood without a recognition of these facts. Had a like controversy arisen between the people of, say Pennsylvania and Maryland, "border troubles" like those between Missouri and Kansas would not have been possible or at least but nominal in manifestation.

To sum up, the "border troubles" so far as Missouri was concerned were the result as a whole, aside from the slave property feeling, very largely of Missouri politics. The Benton and anti-Benton contest had for years aroused intense bitterness. Although it was but an episode in the beginning of that "irrepressible conflict" that found its evolution and solution in the Civil War of 1861-65, the destruction of slavery and the present renaissance of the republic, yet to the Missouri masses it was more of a local and personal political battle, on policies of which the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise was the key.

This was the reason why the active participants in the Kansas question were as a rule confined to the opponents of Benton, or the "fire-eaters" mostly of the faction of the Democratic party headed by Claiborne F. Jackson, the Governor of the State when the War of the Rebellion broke out—and popularly known as the "Claib Jackson" party. The alignment of the people of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion, into which the border troubles merged in 1861, amply confirms this statement. Although the Whigs in 1849-50 united with the anti-Benton Democrats in the Legislature to defeat Benton for the United States Senate, yet it was a tactical political move more than a thing of sympathy or sentiment. The fact that Missouri remained in the Union, deposed Governor Jackson and his State government, organized a provisional government loyal to the Union, and successfully defended and established it, is all that is needed to warrant the statement herein made: That the "border troubles" following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the movements for a Territorial organization in Kansas, were not from the inspiration of Missouri or her people, but of a political

faction, joined to the organized immigration from other states—mainly from what was called the "Cotton States." Their leaders no doubt looked farther, but they kept the purpose in the background, and used the excited political feeling and the "abolition" cry to incite their sympathies to action.

This view of the then conditions has been vindicated by time, events and the subsequent action of these same leaders, as well as of the people of the State in the great crisis of 1861. It is all that is needed to put the people of Missouri in their true position in the "border troubles" of 1854-60.

R. T. VAN HORN.

**Bosworth.**—A city of the fourth class, in Carroll County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, twelve miles northeast of Carrollton. It was laid out and first settled in 1888. It has a public school, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a bank, flouring mill, sawmill and handle factory, a newspaper, the "Sentinel," and about thirty other business enterprises, large and small. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

**Bothwell, John Homer**, lawyer and president of the Sedalia National Bank, was born in Maysville, Clay County, Illinois, November 20, 1848, and is a son of James K. and Marian (Brissenden) Bothwell. His father, who was born in Athens County, Ohio, April 20, 1818, removed to Clay County, Illinois, when a young man, and spent the last sixty years of his life there as a farmer and merchant. He was in early life a Whig, but helped organize the Republican party in 1856, and voted for John C. Fremont for President. His death occurred May 26, 1899, in Clay County. His father, James Bothwell, was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. Immigrating with his parents to America at the close of the eighteenth century, he settled in Virginia, but soon afterward removed to Pennsylvania. He married Charlotte Potter, a member of an old New Jersey family, of which Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York, is a representative. Her father served as a captain in the Continental Army under Washington. Many members of the family have attained positions of distinction in the United States. After his marriage, James Bothwell, grandfather of the subject, moved to Geneva,



Pennsylvania. About 1812 he removed with his family to southeastern Ohio and located in that part of Athens County now included in Vinton County. Our subject's mother was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Brissenden, both natives of England. About 1819 John Brissenden settled in Edwards County, Illinois, being among the earliest English pioneers of that State, where he married. The education of the subject of this sketch was begun in the common schools of Clay County, Illinois. In 1869 he was graduated from the Indiana State University at Bloomington. After a course of study in the law offices of A. B. Matthews, at Albion, and Stewart, Edwards & Brown, at Springfield, he entered the Albany Law School, at that time the most famous institution of its kind in the country, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871. In Albany he was admitted to practice in both the State and Federal courts. Removing to Sedalia in the same year he was at once admitted to the bar of Missouri. Since that time he has remained continuously in practice in that city. From September, 1872, to May, 1885, he practiced in partnership with Frank Houston, under the firm name of Houston & Bothwell, and from the latter date until the death of his brother-in-law, W. V. Jaynes, in July, 1891, practiced with the latter under the style of Bothwell & Jaynes. Since then he has maintained an office alone. From 1873 to 1876, inclusive, he assisted the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Houston, in the conduct of hundreds of criminal cases. The last ten years of his life have been devoted principally to corporation practice. In the councils of the Republican party Mr. Bothwell has been very influential for years. He represented his district in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, from 1889 to 1891, serving on the commission which compiled, annotated and published the Revised Statutes of 1889. In the Thirty-eighth General Assembly (1895 to 1897) he was appointed to the important post of chairman of the House committee on judiciary. He introduced the concurrent resolution proposing the "capital removal amendment" to the State Constitution. This resolution passed, and though bitterly fought by the ablest lawyers of Jefferson City, and other eminent attorneys of the State, it was unanimously sustained by the Supreme Court of Missouri. In February, 1892, Mr. Both-

well was elected first vice president of the Missouri League of Republican Clubs, and in April, 1892, was made chairman of the Republican State central committee and chairman of its executive committee. In March, 1890, and again in April, 1891, he served as a delegate to the National Conventions of the League of Republican Clubs. In June, 1890, as a delegate-at-large from Missouri, he attended the Republican National Convention which nominated William McKinley for President, and the following month presided over the Republican State Convention in the exciting three days' session at Springfield, which nominated Robert E. Lewis, of Clinton, for Governor. He has served as president of the Sedalia Board of Trade. From January, 1893, to January, 1896, he was vice president of the Sedalia National Bank, and since that date has held the office of president. He was married, October 22, 1884, to Miss Hattie E. Jaynes, daughter of Colonel A. D. Jaynes, of Sedalia. She died in June, 1887, leaving no children. The contemporaries of Mr. Bothwell accord him a place in the foremost rank of the legal fraternity of Missouri. Though prominent in State politics, as has been shown, in the conduct of the national party, and as the head of one of the best known financial institutions in central Missouri, he is best known throughout the State as a lawyer of high attainments. His professional labors have been attended by a measure of success more generous than that which falls to the lot of most practitioners, which fact in itself is sufficient evidence of his ability and accomplishments.

**Botsford, James S.**, lawyer, was born June 10, 1844, in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. His parents were Slierman and Rhoda (Look) Botsford. The father was a native of New York, and removed to Wisconsin during the latter part of the thirties. He died during the boyhood of James S. His wife was also a native of New York. Their son, being obliged to make his own way in the world, went to Lisbon, Illinois, at an early age, and alternately attended school and worked for a livelihood. Thrown upon his own resources and energies in the very beginning of his career, he was not slow to appreciate the value of an education or the necessity for improving every hour in profitable employment or study. He attended the

common and high schools at Lisbon and Morris, Illinois. At the age of sixteen he enlisted for service in the Union Army. Grieved as he was on account of having to sacrifice an indefinite number of valuable years at a time when the acquiring of an education was so important a duty with him, patriotism was stronger than all else, and as a mere boy he went forth in the uniform of a soldier. He enlisted as a private in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and served as such until he suffered a serious wound during the bloody first day's engagement in the battle of the Wilderness. The wound incapacitated him for further military service, and after being bedfast for three months on account of the injury, he was discharged in 1864, having served three years. Being but nineteen years of age at this time, he resumed his studies with eagerness, and spent two years in school at Morris, Illinois, reading law at the same time. Diligence and determination were rewarded, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, before the Supreme Court of that State, after passing a most creditable examination conducted by a committee of able lawyers in open court. He removed to Sedalia, Missouri, the same year and entered upon the practice of his profession. He resided there five years, during the last of which he served as city counselor. He was appointed by President Grant to the position of United States district attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and removed to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he resided seven years. He held the office referred to an equal number of years. When his term expired, in 1879, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided. While living in Jefferson City he had formed a law partnership with M. T. C. Williams. This association lasted from January 1, 1876, until 1895, the two members of the firm removing from Jefferson City to Kansas City at the same time and continuing together in a large practice. In 1895 the existing firm of Botsford, Deatherage & Young was formed, and is considered one of the ablest legal combinations in Kansas City. Mr. Botsford devotes his energies entirely to the civil practice. Politically he is a Republican, but takes no more active part in political affairs than his deep interest in the success of his principles requires. Mr. Botsford was married, in 1871, to Miss Sallie

Warner, daughter of Colonel William A. Warner, of Lexington, Kentucky, and a granddaughter of General Leslie Combs. One child has come to this union, Georgie, wife of B. F. Deatherage, of the firm of Botsford, Deatherage & Young. Mr. Botsford is a man of intense earnestness and sincerity, but of modest pretensions. His conspicuous public service and his abilities as a lawyer have gained for him a wide acquaintance over the State, but of these he takes no advantage save in the enjoyment of friendship's ties. He has a dignified standing at the bar and is ranked among the foremost lawyers of Missouri.

**Boulware, Theodrick C.**, physician, a native Missourian and the leader of the medical profession in Bates County, was born in Callaway County, son of Stephen G. and Mary (Ratekin) Boulware. The former was a native of Kentucky, and a son of Theodrick Boulware, who was born in Essex County, Virginia, in 1780. Early in the life of the latter, and in the year 1784, his parents removed from Virginia to Kentucky. At that time he was a mere boy, and, with the rest of the family, walked the entire distance, pack horses being employed to carry the necessary household goods. The records of that State show that they were numbered among the founders of the Commonwealth. They were constantly surrounded by the dangers incident to life in the wilderness at that period, and it is related of them that when they went to church the head of the family always carried his musket on his shoulder to save his family in the event of attack by Indians, who were then numerous and warlike in that region. The Boulware family is of Scotch ancestry, though the date of the coming of the original ancestor to America is not known. Several representatives of the family have risen to positions of prominence, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, for many years a resident of Albany, New York, having been known as one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the Empire State. Stephen G., the father of Dr. Boulware, accompanied his parents from Kentucky to Missouri in 1826, in the pioneer days of the State. His father finally settled in Callaway County, near Fulton, where he developed a fine farm, and also preached in Fulton and the vicinity for many years. He



*U. C. Bouliare M. D.*





died, in 1868, at his daughter's plantation near Georgetown, Kentucky. As indicating his character and the principles which governed him, we transcribe the following rules, which he adopted soon after his marriage, when quite young, and which he adhered to throughout his life: First, read the Scripture and worship God in the family; second, use regular industry and prudent economy; third, never deal on credit or go in debt, except through unavoidable necessity; fourth, make expenses less than our regular profits; and, fifth, keep a regular book of both profits and expenses. Rev. Mr. Boulware was not a voluminous writer, but he published an autobiography, two or three volumes on doctrinal subjects, and a considerable number of sermons. The hardships to which the early settlers of the border States were subjected, and the necessity for their relying upon their own resources to develop their strong, self-reliant natures, made them often men and women of marked mental characteristics. Stephen G. Boulware grew to manhood on his father's farm, married and raised a large family. His son, Dr. Theodrick C. Boulware, was reared at the old homestead and began his education in the common schools in the neighborhood. After his preparatory course he entered Westminster College, a Presbyterian institution at Fulton, where he pursued the scientific course. Upon leaving this school he became a student in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1868. In the same year he located for practice in Walnut Township, Bates County, but one year later removed to Butler, becoming one of the pioneers of that city, where he has remained ever since. At the time Dr. Boulware first opened an office at that point there were but eight or ten small houses in the town. Deer and other game were abundant in the neighborhood, and he could ride a distance of ten miles on the prairie without passing a single house, for, by the famous "Order No. 11," of General Ewing, all houses in the surrounding country had been burned during the war for the purpose of depriving the Confederate forces of places of refuge. The courthouse in Butler was a small frame building, and the town had no railroad facilities. At that time Butler was the principal station on the stage route between Pleasant Hill and Fort Scott.

No roads had been laid out and no bridges spanned any of the numerous streams in that vicinity. Horses were not thought capable of breaking the sod of the raw prairie, and oxen were employed in the work. The doctor relates that he has seen as many as a thousand prairie chickens at one time, while herds of a dozen or fifteen deer were not uncommon. In the fall of 1874 he witnessed the memorable plague of grasshoppers. In the middle of the day they began to descend like snowflakes, literally covering the ground. Everything growing was destroyed in a few hours, and even the bark of trees was eaten. The insects deposited billions of eggs in the ground, and, with the amount of warm weather in 1875, the new generation created even greater havoc than the original pests. So general and complete was the devastation resulting from their ravages that the inhabitants of western Missouri were compelled to apply to the outside world for food to keep them from starvation. Even the common weeds were completely destroyed. But the marvelous part of the story is that the destructive visit of these pests was followed by the greatest yield of farm products that this section of the country has ever known. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Boulware, then a lad of sixteen years and a student in Westminster College, was seized with the martial fervor so common with boys at that time, and enlisted in the Confederate service. Though his expectations were that the demand for his services would cease at the end of two or three weeks, his services covered a period of four years, or until the close of the war. He at once became a member of the personal escort of General Sterling Price, remaining with that noted commander until the close of the conflict, and witnessing all the campaigns in which he participated. He was never seriously injured, though he had more than one narrow escape from injury or capture. Dr. Boulware has always exhibited a deep interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of his profession. For many years he has been a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, of which he has been vice president, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and the Hodgen Medical Society, of which he has served as president. During the second administration of President Cleveland he was chairman of the

local board of pension examiners, and for a long period he has been the local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Though a lifelong Democrat, he has never sought or consented to fill public office. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was one of the incorporators and is still a director in the Missouri State Bank, and is identified with other interests calculated to promote the welfare of the city of which he has for over thirty years been a prominent and influential citizen. Dr. Boulware's first marriage occurred June 21, 1877, to Nettie Humphrey, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of A. H. Humphrey, for many years a resident of Bates County, Missouri. They had one child, who died in infancy. She died in 1882. October 25, 1887, Dr. Boulware married for his second wife Miss Dixie Ostrom, of St. Louis, formerly a resident of Butler. She died April 26, 1896, leaving one son, John B. Boulware, now a resident of Butler. Though connected with no religious denomination, Dr. Boulware is a man of the highest moral character, and his professional career has been without spot or blemish. Of great liberality of heart, deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the wellbeing of the community in which he has resided so long, he has assisted in the promotion of numerous measures calculated to advance the material welfare of Butler. His record is that of a liberal, broad-minded, upright and useful member of society.

**Boundaries.**—The original boundary of the State of Missouri, as defined in the first Constitution, of 1820, and submitted to Congress, and repeated in the act of Congress admitting Missouri into the Union, was as follows: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi River, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees north latitude; thence west along the said parallel to the St. Francis River; thence up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude thirty-six degrees thirty minutes; thence west along the same to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas River, where it empties into the Missouri River; thence from the point aforesaid north along the said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through

the rapids of the River Des Moines, making said line correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east from the point of intersection last aforesaid along the said parallel of latitude to the middle of the main channel of the main fork of said River Des Moines; thence down along the middle of the main channel of the said River Des Moines to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down and following the course of the Mississippi River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning. In 1836 Congress passed an act extending the northern boundary west to the Missouri River, making that river the western boundary to the mouth of the Kansas River. The additional territory thus acquired was known as the "Platte Purchase," and was subsequently divided into the six counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison.

**Boundary Controversies.**—Missouri has had three boundary disputes with sister States—one with Iowa concerning the entire northern boundary, one with Kentucky over the line at Wolf Island, in the Mississippi, and one with a citizen of Illinois for the possession of Arsenal Island, and has lost its case in each instance. A more recent dispute, with the State of Nebraska, arose in 1900, and is yet pending.

In 1849 the State of Missouri filed a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States, with the consent of the State of Iowa, a cross-bill being at the same time filed by Iowa, for the purpose of determining the true boundary line between the two States, and thereby avoiding collisions which were beginning to threaten trouble. Before the organization of Iowa into a Territory, in 1837, the inhabitants of the disputed strip had voted at Missouri elections, but afterward, in 1838, a Missouri sheriff had been arrested and convicted before an Iowa Territorial court for exercising authority on Iowa soil. The boundary dispute with Iowa turned on the meaning of the words "Des Moines Rapids," employed in the act of Congress of 1820, admitting Missouri into the Union. Iowa was not admitted as a State until 1846, twenty-six years after Missouri had been admitted, but there was a Territory north of the Missouri



border, and between that Territory and the State of Missouri the dispute began. The act of admission of Missouri defined the western boundary to be the meridian running through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas River, and the north line was to begin at the point where this western boundary intersects the parallel passing through the rapids of Des Moines River, and run east along said parallel to the middle of the channel of the main fork of said river. But in 1816, four years before this northern boundary was defined, the United States had established an Indian boundary line with the Osage tribes, which, in its northern course, did not terminate at its intersection with the parallel that passes through the Des Moines Rapids, and in its east course did not coincide with that parallel, or any parallel; as laid out by a United States surveyor named John C. Sullivan, it bore a trifle north, and was irregular and broken in its course besides. Missouri claimed that the Indian boundary on the west should be protracted till it intersected the parallel passing through certain rapids at the great bend of the Des Moines River, and from there run east along that parallel to those rapids. Iowa claimed that this Indian boundary was extended too far north already; that the rapids mentioned in the act of Congress giving the Missouri boundary were certain rapids, not in the Des Moines, but in the Mississippi River, always known by the name of Des Moines Rapids; and that the parallel that passes through these was the true boundary between the two States. The difference between the two lines thus claimed, respectively, by the two States, was a strip of territory about ten miles in width by two hundred in length, larger than the State of Rhode Island. In 1837 the Missouri Legislature passed an act providing for a survey of the northern boundary; the work was done by John C. Brown, and the line marked was known as "Brown's line," running from rapids in the Des Moines River west to the Missouri River. It was ten miles north of the old Indian line traced by Sullivan in 1816. In connection with the true meaning of the words Des Moines Rapids, this original Indian line was considered of great importance, and, in the end, governed the decision. The line had been established as far back as 1808, in a treaty with the Great and Little Osage nations, and officially recognized by the

United States on several occasions afterward. It began at Fort Clark, on the south bank of the Missouri River, about twenty-three miles below the mouth of the Kansas River, and ran due south to the Arkansas River, and with that river to its mouth, the Osages ceding all the territory east of the line and north of the Arkansas River to the United States. Joseph Brown ran this west line from Fort Clark to the Arkansas River, in 1816, and the same year Sullivan, a United States surveyor, starting from Fort Clark, ran a line for the United States one hundred miles north of the Kansas River, made a corner and then ran east, about one hundred and fifty miles, to the River Des Moines, the Indians ceding all the territory south of this line. This Osage boundary on the north and west was recognized in as many as fifteen treaties as the Missouri boundary; it was recognized uniformly also by the United States Land Office, and in 1834 Congress itself recognized it in organizing the Territory north of it and bounded by it. It was shown that the State of Missouri itself had recognized the Indian boundary on the west and north by organizing counties up to it, while the counties in the Territory north of it were extended down to it. Missouri recognized it also in accepting it as the boundary of the Platte Purchase. The decree of the court made the Indian line, run by Sullivan in 1816, the true boundary between the two States, which was about midway between the lines claimed respectively—and appointed John C. Brown, of Missouri, and H. C. Hendershot, of Iowa, commissioners, to find and re-mark it. Brown died and was succeeded by Robert W. Wells, who resigned, and was succeeded by William G. Minor, who, with Hendershot performed the task, Robert Walker, of Missouri, and William Dewey, of Iowa, engineers and surveyors, making the survey. They discovered the blaze marks of the line run by Sullivan in 1816 and several witnesses of the survey still living on the line, and found that the line was neither straight nor exactly east and west, being broken in its course, and bearing slightly north of east. They made it a straight line and marked it throughout, planting at the old northwest corner, in latitude 40 degrees 34 minutes 40 seconds, north, a solid cast iron pillar four feet six inches long, twelve inches square at the base, and eight inches square at the top,

and weighing about 1,500 pounds—and a similar one on the bank of the Des Moines River. The Indian line was extended west from the northwest corner along the Platte Purchase, to the Missouri River, where, on the nearest high ground, another iron monument was planted, the north face of the monument bearing the word "Iowa" and the south face "Missouri" moulded in, and the east and west faces the words "State." "Line." Between these chief monuments along the line, at intervals of ten miles, smaller iron pillars weighing about four hundred pounds, were planted to mark the boundary between the two States; and it might be supposed that the dispute was settled, forever. But forty years afterward, at one section of the line of about twenty miles extent between Mercer County, Missouri, and Decatur County, Iowa, it was revived by the disappearance of the pillars—whether by willful removal or by natural causes, could not be determined, as the evidence was conflicting—and in 1895, the matter came before the United States Supreme Court again, the State of Missouri filing a bill with the consent of the State of Iowa, asking the court to re-establish the boundary. The court appointed James Harding, of Missouri, Peter Dey, of Iowa, and Dwight C. Morgan, of Illinois, commissioners to discover and re-mark the line laid down by Hendershot and Minor in 1850. These commissioners secured the assistance of two officials connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and met at Lineville, Iowa, in March, 1896, and began the work. They found the boundary line plainly marked, except between the fortieth and sixtieth mile posts, and the survey was limited to this section of twenty miles. They discovered that of the twenty-one Hendershot and Minor miles posts in this survey, only nine, including three monuments, could be satisfactorily identified. The commissioners ascertained and relocated the twenty-one mile points between forty and sixty inclusive, and marked them with stone—Missouri red granite pillars, twelve inches square at the base, and six feet two inches in length, set four feet in the ground—the north and south faces bearing the words "Iowa" and "Missouri," respectively; the east the words "State Line," and the west the number.

For many years, Missouri was engaged in a contest with Kentucky for possession of Wolf Island. This island lies just below Belmont and is the largest in the Mississippi River, its area being about fifteen thousand acres.

#### Wolf Island Controversy.

The main channel of the river runs east of it, and it is separated from the west bank by a narrow chute, so that the island has the appearance of being a part of Missouri. In 1820, the main channel of the river was west of the island, and the boundary of Missouri, defined by the act admitting the State into the Union, left Wolf Island clearly in Kentucky; but when the channel shifted to the east side and left the island in its present position (1901), it came gradually to be claimed as a part of New Madrid County, Missouri, and the claim was so generally recognized in the neighborhood that a man who lived on Wolf Island was elected sheriff of New Madrid County. But the State of Kentucky had, for many years, asserted and exercised jurisdiction over the island, and, for the purpose of settling a dispute which was beginning to grow troublesome, the State of Missouri brought an original bill in the United States Supreme Court against the State of Kentucky for possession. The case was in court eleven years, John J. Crittenden, United States Senator, and Garrett Davis, a distinguished member of Congress from Kentucky, and Henry Stanberry, of Ohio, afterward Attorney General of the United States under President Andrew Johnson, appearing for Kentucky, and Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in President Lincoln's first cabinet, and F. A. Dick appearing for Missouri. A great many witnesses were examined, steamboat men, flatboat men, navigators, land office officials, officials connected with the government work of river improvement, and old residents on both sides of the river; and curious maps were produced, one by Lieutenant Ross of the British Army, made in 1765, as part of a report of an expedition down the Mississippi River from Fort Chartres to New Orleans; Captain Philip Pitman's map, published in London in 1770; General Collot's map, published in 1796; Hutchins' map of 1778; and Luke Munsell's map of Kentucky, published in 1818. Extracts from books of early Western travel—Sir Francis Baily, in 1796.

and Ashe, in 1806—were introduced, to determine which side of the island the main channel was on in the early days of navigation of the river. Nearly all the maps were offered by Missouri, and showed the main channel on the east side of the island. The witnesses on the part of Missouri also asserted that from 1859 back to 1830 the main channel was between the island and the Kentucky shore, and from 1830 back to 1794, both channels were navigable. The Pittsburg "Navigator" stated in several editions that both channels were navigable, but the best was on the east side. It was further shown that the island was surveyed by United States surveyors in 1821, as part of Missouri, and in 1823 steps were taken to locate on it a New Madrid certificate for six hundred arpens; and in August, 1834, a plat of the island was sent to the register of the United States land office, at Jackson, Missouri. In 1820 the sheriff of New Madrid County executed process of a Missouri court upon one Hunter, the only settler on the island, who had entered upon it before 1803, and it was shown that a judge of a Missouri court had lived on the island, while acting as judge. Captain J. C. Swon, one of the early St. Louis steamboat men, testified that from 1821 to 1851 there were no indications that the main channel was ever on the west side of the island, and other witnesses bore similar testimony. All this evidence would seem to make out a clear case for Missouri's claim; but there were twenty-seven witnesses produced on the other side, who concurred in asserting that, down to a very recent period, the main channel ran west of the island, and one of these, Ramsey, who had lived many years on the Kentucky shore in the vicinity, testified that on one occasion, when the river was low, he had walked along the chute from the east bank to the island without getting his feet wet, walking part of the way on dry ground, and part on the drift—there being at the time plenty of water in the Missouri channel. Russell, who had supervision of river improvement work, testified that in 1830 or 1831, there was not enough water in the Kentucky channel to float his boat, while, in the Missouri channel there was nine or ten feet depth; and three years later another witness saw three steamboats back out from an attempt to ascend the Kentucky channel, and go up on the other side. But

the evidence that had the greatest weight in favor of the claim of Kentucky, was the undisputed facts that the treaty of 1763 between Spain, France and England made the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River the boundary line between their respective possessions on the east and west of it; and that the treaty of peace of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain, and other treaties afterward, including the treaty under which we acquired the Louisiana territory, recognized this line. When Missouri was admitted into the Union, in 1820, and again when Arkansas was admitted, in 1836, this line was further recognized as the fixed boundary line between the territory on the east and that on the west side of the river. Kentucky was originally part of the State of Virginia, whose western boundary was the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, and in the year 1782 arable land on Wolf Island was entered in the Virginia land office. When Kentucky came into the Union as a state, in 1792, it succeeded to the ancient rights and authority of Virginia over the island, and had maintained an unbroken jurisdiction over it ever since. In May, 1837, lands on the island were surveyed, under Kentucky authority, taxes were paid, and votes cast by residents on the island, under Kentucky laws, and in 1851, a resident on the island was elected to, and served in, the Kentucky Legislature. A curious evidence admitted by the court was that showing the soil and sylvia of the island to be of a Kentucky, rather than a Missouri character—the trees being large poplar, oak and chinkapin, similar to those growing on the second bottom on the Kentucky side, while there were no poplar, oak or chinkapin on the Missouri side adjoining—and the Missouri soil was not suited to such trees. Another interesting fact proved was that the island was on a level with the second bottom on the Kentucky side, and four or five feet higher than the ground on the Missouri side, this topographical feature, taken in connection with the sylvan growth and soil, indicating that the primitive connection of the island was with the eastern bank, and not with the west. The official establishment of the middle line of the ancient main channel of the river, as the boundary, together with the continuous exercise of jurisdiction over the island by Virginia and Kentucky, extending



back to a time before Missouri was a State, had most weight in determining the decision of the court. There had never been any such exercise of jurisdiction by Missouri, and the court dismissed the bill and held that Wolf Island was part of the State of Kentucky.

Although the State of Missouri was not a party to the suit that involved the title to Arsenal Island, the city of St. Louis was, and the city's claim involved the State's jurisdiction. Neither was the State of Illinois a party to the suit, but a citizen and resident of that State was, and his claim in like manner involved its jurisdiction. The style of the suit before the United States Supreme Court was *St. Louis vs. Rutz*, and the question was whether certain land was in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the west side of the Mississippi River, or in St. Clair County, Illinois, on the east bank. It will appear at first view that the question ought to have been easily determined since the river is nearly a mile wide between the two States; but there was a moving island in the case, which at one time was on the west side of the river, and afterward on the east side—and this unstable nature of the ground in dispute invested the problem with difficulties which the decision of the supreme tribunal settled, indeed, but without making the settlement conform to a previous decision in a similar case. In January, 1884, Edward Rutz brought suit against Benjamin Seeger in the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, Illinois, to recover possession of certain land in that county. Seeger had obtained possession of the land in question from the city of St. Louis, and the city from the St. Louis public schools, and the public schools from the United States land office at Washington—a good enough chain of title, one would think, and yet not good enough to stand the test of a judicial investigation, as the sequel will show. The land was on the east side of the Mississippi River, opposite the lower part of the city of St. Louis, and was part of the Illinois river front, and was valued at \$16,000. As the suit was important, the city of St. Louis, whose tenant the defendant was, was made co-defendant and took the entire management of the case. On motion of the city, it was removed to the United States Circuit

Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The plaintiff, Rutz, acquired title from August A. Blumenthal, and Blumenthal from parties in actual possession in the years 1849 and 1850, the deed to Blumenthal describing the land as part of the common field of Prairie du Pont, in St. Clair County, Illinois. But the city of St. Louis claimed that the land had been, and still was, a part of Arsenal Island, which was once on the west side of the river, and was the property of the city. The court found that in 1853 Arsenal Island, which had formerly been known as Quarantine Island, and upon which the city maintained its quarantine station, was on the west side of the river, and in 1858 joined to the Missouri shore, a mile or more higher up the river than the land in dispute; that between 1853 and 1863, the greater part of this island was washed away, and between 1865 and 1874 a bar formed every year and joined to the foot of the island, extending down the river half a mile. This bar always appeared after the floods had passed; willows began to grow upon it; other bars were formed successively below it, and willows grew on them. Before the washing away of the lower and greater part of Arsenal Island, the main channel was east of it, and between it and the Illinois shore, but after that the main channel was and still is west of the island and between it and the Missouri shore, and boats never run, now, east of the island or bar. Between the years 1865 and 1873 the land of the Illinois bank caved in and was washed away along the river front, during the spring floods, until in 1872 the Blumenthal house was only four or five hundred feet from the water's edge. To prevent its destruction it was moved back, but in the flood of 1873 it carried away one hundred feet more, the bank breaking off and slipping into the stream, and the erosion continued until, in 1876-8, dykes were built on the Illinois side from the bank to the bars formed below the foot of Arsenal Island, which threw the water to the Missouri side and caused accretions to form again in front of the plaintiff's land. These accretions gradually extended into the river, until the process not only restored the area which had been lost by the caving in of the bank, but gave him more land than he had before. On the facts as here stated the circuit court decided in favor of the plaintiff, and the city carried the case to the United

States Supreme Court, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court. It held that the boundary line between the States of Missouri and Illinois is the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, and the land in dispute was on the east side of the river, in St. Clair County, Illinois, while the land to which St. Louis acquired title from the public schools was on the west side, and more than a mile higher up the river, and in St. Louis. An island in the river must be wholly in one State or the other, since the main channel of the river, along the middle of which runs the boundary line, must be wholly on one side or the other of every island. Arsenal Island was wholly on the west side in 1863-4, but the land described in the suit was never in St. Louis; it is not an accretion to the land in Missouri which the city owned, a mile higher up, because it is on the east side of the main channel. If an island or dry land forms upon that part of the bed of a river owned by a riparian proprietor—and it is a rule in Illinois that a riparian proprietor owns to the middle of the main channel—it belongs to him. The court intimated that a permanent, stable island, which slowly grows in size by constant accretion, might possess jurisdictional dignity which the court would be bound to respect; but a movable island, which held its attachments in such light esteem that it could go traveling a mile down the river, and from one State to another, could not be permitted to carry the jurisdiction, the institutions, and the name of its original State along with it in its wanderings. The decision is accepted as just and right, for it would have been manifestly absurd to allow the city of St. Louis to exercise authority over land in the State of Illinois which it could reach only by crossing a great river; but it is not so easy to perceive wherein it conforms to the decision in the Wolf Island case, between Missouri and Kentucky. The boundary line between Missouri and Illinois is the same as between Missouri and Kentucky—the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; but in the Wolf Island case the court held that the shifting of the main channel from the west to the east side did not carry the original boundary line with it, while the shifting of the main channel from the east to the west side of Arsenal Island did carry the boundary line westward a quarter of a mile.

In January, 1900, by direction of the Gen-

eral Assembly, Attorney General Crow instituted suit in the Supreme Court of the United States to settle a controversy between the States of Missouri and Nebraska. The land in dispute comprises 15,000 acres, valued at \$150,000, claimed as belonging to Atchison County, Missouri, and also claimed by Nemaha County, Nebraska. Meantime the residents of the tract have paid no taxes in either of the contesting States. The claim set up by the State of Missouri is based upon the fact that in 1847 the Missouri River changed its course. It is contended that the original boundary line between the two States was marked by the middle of the stream, and that through its change of direction the land was left on the Missouri side.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Bourbeuse River** rises in Phelps County, and flowing northeast, through Maries and Gasconade Counties, enters the Meramec in Franklin County. It is sixty miles in length.

**Bourbon.**—An unincorporated village on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in the northeastern part of Crawford County. It was founded upon the building of the railroad. It has two churches, a good school, and about six business places, including two stores and a marble shop. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Bourbon, La Nouvelle.**—A village founded about 1790 by Royalists who fled from France after the Revolution of 1789. Don Pierre Carlos Delassus was commandant. He was "chevalier de grande croix de l'ordre royal de Sainte Michel." He was the father of Lieutenant Governor Charles Dehault Delassus, of Upper Louisiana. The village was located about two miles south of the present city of Ste. Genevieve. The settlement failed to thrive, and within a few years the settlers fixed their residence in Ste. Genevieve, and now there remain only a few faint landmarks to designate the site of the town intended to perpetuate Bourbon royalty in the new world.

**Bournesville.**—See "Higbee."

**Bowker, William McClellan,** lawyer, was born at Carthage, Illinois, May 2,

1865, son of Marcus L. and Frances (Dusher) Bowker. His father, a native of Illinois, was a son of Clark L. Bowker, who was born in the eastern part of New York State. The latter's father, who also resided in that section, was a soldier in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, serving under General John Stark, of Bennington, Vermont, the hero of the battle of Bennington. Mr. Bowker's mother was a native of Illinois. She and her husband removed from Illinois to Missouri in 1896, settling on a farm in Barton County, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch obtained his elementary education in the schools of his native place. After the completion of his preparatory course he entered Chaddock College, at Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. He then entered upon the study of the law, under the direction of Judge Scofield, at Carthage, being admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1889. In July of that year he came to Nevada, Missouri, and opened an office, where he practiced law alone until 1897. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Levi L. Scott, the firm of Scott & Bowker still continuing and being recognized as one of the strongest law firms in southwest Missouri. They have had charge of some of the most important causes tried in that section of the State in recent years, notably those of the State vs. Patten, a celebrated murder case tried in Nevada in 1898; and of Weltmer vs. Bishop et al., a suit for damages for libel, brought by Professor S. A. Weltmer against Rev. Dr. Bishop, of the Methodist Church. In the former case they were counsel for the defendant, and a verdict for acquittal was secured. In the latter they conducted the case for the plaintiff, securing a judgment for their client. The latter case was one of the most celebrated of recent years, and created a widespread interest throughout the country on account of the prominence of the plaintiff and the character of the suit. Mr. Bowker has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. For several years he was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee, serving as chairman of that body in 1898. In 1894 he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney in the Democratic Convention. Fraternally, he is a member of

the orders of Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His marriage occurred April 12, 1894, and united him with Nadine Scott, daughter of the late Judge C. R. Scott of Nevada. Mr. Bowker has always devoted himself closely to the practice of his profession, and though it is but eleven years since he began his legal career, he has risen to a position of prominence in that calling rarely attained by men of his age.

**Bowlin, James Butler**, lawyer, Congressman and diplomat, was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, in 1804. In his boyhood he was apprenticed to a trade, but abandoned it and taught school while acquiring a classical education. In 1825 he settled in Greenbrier County, Virginia, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice. He came from there to St. Louis in 1833, and practiced his profession there, establishing also and editing the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate." In 1836 he was a member of the Missouri Legislature, and for some time its chief clerk. In 1837 he was made district attorney for St. Louis, and in 1839 was elected judge of the criminal court. Afterward he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and served from December 1, 1843, to March 4, 1851, in that body. From 1854 until 1857 he was United States minister to Columbia, and from 1858 until 1859 was commissioner to Paraguay.

**Bowling Green.**—The seat of justice of Pike County, a city of the fourth class, near the center of the county, twelve miles southwest of Louisiana and at the crossing point of the Chicago & Alton and the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroads. It was founded in 1819, and was named after Bowling Green, Kentucky. It was made the county seat of Pike County in 1823. For many years it contained only a few hundred population, but grew more rapidly after the construction of the Chicago & Alton Railroad to it. It has a substantial courthouse, a graded public school, a school for colored children, is the seat of Pike College, has Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, two banks, three hotels, two grain elevators, flouring mill, shoddy mill, brick and tile







*Jas. Boyce*

works, tobacco pipe factory, two bottling works, two newspapers, the "Post" and the "Times," and about fifty other business places, including stores, shops, etc. There are extensive stone quarries and mineral springs near by. The city has an excellent electric lighting plant. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

**Bowman, Jacob L.**, was a journalist by profession, and came from Chicago to St. Louis some time during the latter part of the Civil War. Here he dropped his pseudonym of "Beau Hackett" and adopted that of "Hans Patrick Le Connor." The writer once asked him his reasons for assuming this new and curious compilation of names, especially since several of his articles over the signature of "Beau Hackett" had been extensively circulated by the Eastern press. His answer was that by blood he was one-half Irish, one-fourth French and one-fourth German. "Hans" represented the German part of the combination, "Le" the French, and "Patrick" and "Connor" the Irish, and "that goes in St. Louis. You haven't any Americans in your town."

In St. Louis Bowman obtained a position as a reporter on the "Republican," and it was through the Sunday numbers of that paper that he won his reputation as a local poet and humorist; in the latter capacity he "kept the town in a roar" during three or four years. No purely local writer has ever obtained a more popular applause than Bowman did from 1865 to 1868, in St. Louis. In 1867 George Knapp & Co. issued his book, "You and Me," which was made up principally of his contributions to the "Republican," the "New York Mercury," and other news and literary papers.

He had the failing of too many writers and men of ability in general. He died, in 1868, at the early age of twenty-six, let it be said with pity and deep regret—a raving maniac, fettered and in chains like a wild beast. The last time the writer saw him, a short time before his death he was leisurely promenading the streets with a tin helmet on his head and a plaster bust of Ben Butler in his arms. Behind him followed a motley crowd of newsboys, bootblacks and other street urchins, calling for a speech. Poor fellow—drink had utterly bereft him of his reason. He, who had previously assumed

the role of buffoon for the amusement of the town, now played the part in reality—played it too well, too true to nature, and all too unconsciously.

The tall, lank, ungainly figure, the prominent nose and eccentric doings of "Hans Patrick Le Connor" are reminiscences of nearly a third of a century ago, but his work is not yet dead. It was as recently as March, 1899, that the San Francisco "Chronicle" contained one of his poems, "The Life Wreck," and in 1898 one of his humorous articles "went the rounds" of the "patent press." Somewhere in Illinois, his native State, the grass has long grown green over the grave of Jacob L. Bowman, and, whatever were his faults, let this be said of him: he was kind, gentle in his ways, gifted, unassuming and generous, and, save being an enemy to himself, he had not, probably, another enemy in the world.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

**Bowman, Thomas**, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Pennsylvania, July 15, 1817, graduated at Dickinson College in 1837, entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839, and was three years a tutor in Dickinson College. He organized Dickinson Seminary in 1848, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was its president ten years; was president of Indiana Asbury University from 1859 to 1872, when he became a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a bishop he traveled extensively in the United States, but made his home for twenty years in St. Louis. The General Conference of 1896 granted him rest from the regular duties of the episcopacy, but he still enjoys all the honors of the office, at the age of eighty-two years, with his home in Chicago. He received the degrees of doctor of divinity and doctor of laws from the Ohio Wesleyan University and Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

**Boyce, Joseph**, was born April 4, 1841, in St. Louis, son of Patrick M. and Sarah M. Boyce. His parents, who were natives of Donegal, Ireland, were married there in 1835, and in 1840 immigrated to this country, arriving at New Orleans, Louisiana, in February of that year, and coming to St. Louis in April following. Mrs. Boyce, the mother of Joseph, was a Miss McLoone before her



marriage, and the histories of both the Boyce and McLoone families can be traced back through well authenticated records covering a period of two hundred years. They were the most prominent families in the town of Donegal, and numerous representatives of these old Irish families have achieved distinction in this country. One of these was the late Rev. John Boyce, an uncle of Joseph Boyce, who settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1844, and who was known in his day as the most eloquent priest in Massachusetts. He was the author of "Shandy Maguire," "Mary Lee, or The Yankee in Ireland," "The Spae Wife" and other works, and during his life was the intimate friend of Charles Dickens, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, and other celebrities of that day. Anthony McLoone, an uncle of Joseph Boyce on the maternal side, visited St. Louis in 1849, and was the man who inaugurated the "towing" of freight down the river to New Orleans. He bought the steamer "Dial" and a number of barges, loaded them with corn and successfully carried the immense shipment to New Orleans, where his ships were awaiting him, and later landed his cargoes of grain in the Bay of Donegal, where they were sold at a great profit. Joseph Boyce grew to manhood in St. Louis, attending, as a boy, the parochial schools of St. Francis Xavier's and St. Patrick's Churches and St. Louis Cathedral, the schools connected with the two churches last named being conducted by the "Christian Brothers." He also attended for two seasons the Benton Night School, and later took the course in bookkeeping and commercial law at Jones' Commercial College. He gained his first practical knowledge of business affairs at the age of thirteen years as a "store boy" in the employ of Findlay Robb, at that time one of the leading hatters of St. Louis. He worked in this establishment three years, then served two years as clerk to James S. Chew, secretary of the board of underwriters, and then connected himself with the wholesale grocery house of Ober, Norris & Co., afterward Norris, Taylor & Co.—in which he was employed as clerk and salesman until 1861, receiving from this firm a most thorough commercial education. From early boyhood he had taken a deep interest in military affairs, been a member of the "St. Louis Rifle and when only eleven years of age he had

Cadets." This company disbanded after being in existence two years, and when in his seventeenth year he joined Company "A" of the "St. Louis Greys." About the same time he was appointed, through Honorable Luther M. Kennett, to a cadetship in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, but his mother prevailed upon him to decline the appointment. Remaining with the "Greys," he was promoted from time to time until he reached the rank of orderly sergeant. He was with his company at the "powder seizure" at Bissell's Point, participated in the "Southwest expedition," and went into camp with the State troops assembled at Camp Jackson in May of 1861. Soon after the Camp Jackson affair, the "Greys" entered the Confederate Army as Company "D" of the First Missouri Regiment Confederate Infantry, commanded by Colonel John S. Bowen. At the organization of the regiment Mr. Boyce was elected brevet second lieutenant of his company, and rose from grade to grade until, early in 1864, he became captain of the company. He was severely wounded at the battles of Shiloh, Allatoona and Franklin. In the engagement at the last named place Colonel Hugh A. Garland, commanding the regiment, was killed at the opening of the battle. Captain Boyce, as senior officer of the regiment, then took command of it, and led his men in the bloody assault on the Federal position, falling, dangerously wounded, on top of the works. He was rescued by members of his company as he was about to be captured by the defenders, who had been re-enforced, and had regained the position from which they had been driven by the "First Missouri." He was in the Confederate service four years, and during this time was noted for gallantry, personal daring and close attention to duty. He was frequently commended in battle reports, and had it not been for the breaking off of communication between the Western army and Richmond he would have been commissioned lieutenant colonel of his regiment when he was twenty-three years of age. He was surrendered with his wounded officers and comrades at Meridian, Mississippi, in May of 1865, and returning at once to St. Louis, he resumed the duties of civil life. Entering the employ of the house which he had left to enter the war, he traveled as its representative throughout southern Missouri

and Tennessee, meeting with great success in building up its trade in that region. During the year 1866 he traveled through Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota for the wholesale tobacco house of William Seemuller & Co., and found this line of trade so satisfactory that he concluded to embark in the manufacture of tobacco. With Messrs. Roche and McCabe he organized the firm of Roche, Boyce & McCabe, in which he was a partner until 1868. He then withdrew from this firm, but continued the manufacture of tobacco successfully, in company with his brother, Anthony Boyce, under the firm name of Boyce Bros., until 1876, when the then prevailing financial depression forced them to suspend. With the help of Colonel C. B. Burnham, at that time president of the National Bank of Commerce, he was placed in a position to resume business, but his capital would not admit of his again engaging in the manufacture of tobacco. He therefore followed the advice, "find a want and fill it," which had been given him in earlier years, and started the first business of its kind established in St. Louis, that of dealing in tobacco manufacturers' supplies. Ably assisted by his brother, he made a gratifying success of this line of business, extending their trade as far north and east as Boston, Massachusetts, and as far south as Richmond, Virginia. For many years they did an immense business in this line, and for three years prior to the late war in Cuba they imported more high-grade sugars from Havana for tobacco manufacturers than any other St. Louis house. In later years Captain Boyce has also dealt largely in real estate, and he and his brother are owners of some very valuable city property. At the time of his business reverses in 1876 he found it necessary to make a compromise settlement with his creditors, but when fortune again favored him, he sought out these old creditors and paid their claims, dollar for dollar, although no obligation other than what he regarded as a moral one rested upon him. From early manhood up to the present time Captain Boyce has been an active personality in St. Louis, interested in everything that pertained to the city's welfare, a genial, courteous gentleman, beloved always by a host of friends. A Catholic churchman, he has been a member of the Young Men's Sodality of St. Xavier's Parish since 1857,

and was for several years president of the Holy Angels' St. Vincent de Paul Society, and a member of the upper council. He was one of the organizers of the Society of Knights of St. Patrick, and for two years was secretary of the society. For two years he was president of the Ex-Confederate Historical Society, and his administration of the affairs of that organization was conspicuously successful, its greatest usefulness being attained while he was its chief executive officer. During his presidency of the Ex-Confederate Historical Society he wrote and published a series of papers which gave a full and complete history of the First Regiment Missouri Confederate Infantry. These papers were widely read, and eminent writers of Civil War histories have drawn upon them for material for their works. For several years he was a director and first vice president of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, and the reserve fund of that association was created mainly through his efforts. He was the founder of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Historical Society, and is now a director of that society, and prior to the creation of the paid fire department of St. Louis he was an enthusiastic volunteer fireman. A member of the Missouri Historical Society, and of its advisory board, he has read before that society many interesting papers pertaining to the Civil War, the military organizations of St. Louis and the volunteer fire department. He is conspicuous in promoting good feeling among the soldiers of the Civil War, and is one of the most active members of the society of the Blue and Gray. He has all his life had a fondness for history and historical research, and in later years he has given special attention to the collection of historical works and historical data pertaining to the Civil War, and few libraries in the West are so replete with literature of this character as is his. Especially well stored is this library with publications and manuscripts pertaining to St. Louis, and his retentive mind has caused him to be recognized as one of the best informed of local politicians. Politically he has always been known as a staunch, though liberal-minded Democrat, and on numerous occasions he has been asked to stand as the candidate of that party for important offices, but, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he has declined to yield to these solicitations.

June 17, 1868, Captain Boyce married Miss Mary Elizabeth Casey, daughter of John and Juliette (Detchmندی) Casey, of Carondelet. Mrs. Boyce's mother was a native of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and belonged to one of the best families of that city. John Casey, the father of Mrs. Boyce, was a successful merchant, who lived for many years at Old Mines, Missouri. He came to Carondelet in 1854, and lived there until 1863, when he died, leaving a large estate. The children of Captain and Mrs. Boyce are John P., William D., Sally M., Mary F., and Joseph A. Boyce. Accompanied by the three last named children, Captain and Mrs. Boyce visited Europe in 1887, making the tour of Ireland, Scotland, England and France. In 1896 they again went abroad, and had visited Ireland, England, France and Holland, when their trip was cut short by the cyclone which visited St. Louis that year, and which made it necessary for them to return home. Captain Boyce's eldest son, John P. Boyce, is associated with his father in business, and his second son, William D. Boyce, is extensively engaged in electrical and mechanical engineering.

**Boyd, James W.**, lawyer, was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, in 1848. His parents were James H. and Margaret A. (Miller) Boyd. His ancestors were among the cavaliers who made Charleston, King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, Cowpens, Hayes Station and other places famous in the history of the Revolutionary War. Within two hundred yards of the Boyd homestead, in his native county, there stands an imposing monument erected to the memory of Lieutenant Neel, John Cook and Yancey Saxon, Mr. Boyd's ancestral relatives, and other officers and soldiers of Colonel Joseph Hayes' command who fell in the battle of Hayes Station on October 20, 1781, fighting for the freedom which is now enjoyed by the seventy-five millions of people of this great republic. Among his relatives was Arthur Middleton, one of the true statesmen of those days, who not only signed the Declaration of Independence, but who made good that Declaration by his active and heroic service in the great struggle. In October, 1864, when about sixteen years old, James W. Boyd entered the Confederate Army as a member of the South Carolina

Cadets, who formed the famous "Boy Brigade" in General Ambrose Wright's division of Johnston's army from that time until Johnston surrendered. This "Boy Brigade" received its baptism of fire, blood and death at Honey Hill, in South Carolina, a short distance from Savannah, Georgia, after an all-night march, and there gained a signal victory. From this time until February 17, 1865, when Charleston was evacuated, these boys were marching, skirmishing and fighting almost daily, as they defended the line of railroad extending from Savannah to Charleston. They contended successfully against heavy odds and were at all times vastly outnumbered by veteran Federal troops, who were at different points supported by gunboats, to whose terrific and deadly fire these boys were frequently subjected for hours at a time. General Wright, who had seen much hard fighting and been engaged in many bloody battles, declared that he never saw better soldiers than the boys of this light brigade. From the first to the last, Mr. Boyd never missed a roll call or a fight, and during the latter part of this campaign he commanded his company. One of his brothers was killed while in the Army of Northern Virginia, and another was with Lee at the surrender, but refused to surrender, and with General Mart. Gary's brigade from South Carolina, cut his way through the Federal lines and escaped. After the war Mr. Boyd went back to school and graduated from Wofford College, South Carolina, in 1871, with high distinction, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts. He then took the regular law course, was admitted to the bar and afterward located at St. Joseph, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession. He has attained a remarkable success and is now considered among the most able and distinguished lawyers of the West. As an advocate he has few equals and his legal arguments are always strong and clear. While he seldom engages in criminal cases, unless they are of unusual importance, he was elected in 1884 to the office of prosecuting attorney of Buchanan County, Missouri, and his record in that office is almost without a parallel. He drew more than a thousand indictments, covering all classes of crimes, and in all his practice no indictment drawn by him was ever found defective. He was a terror to evil-





*James W. Boyd*



doers. His record in that office is still the standard by which the people measure the successive incumbents of that position. His practice is extensive, including all important classes of civil cases. Mr. Boyd is one of the most prominent Masons of Missouri. In 1885 he was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of the State and he was presiding over that body in 1886 when it resolved to found the Masonic Home at St. Louis, which has become one of the noblest institutions of the State. In the "Jewels of Masonic Oratory," an elegant book of over seven hundred pages just published, containing the choicest selections from all Masonic works, an address delivered by Mr. Boyd in St. Louis several years ago stands conspicuous for its eloquence and power, and is regarded both in the United States and Canada as worthy of a high place in Masonic literature. Mr. Boyd has delivered addresses on many subjects and many of them possess literary merit of a high order. He was married November 8, 1877, to Miss M. Fannie Sharpe, who was born in Mississippi. The parents of Mrs. Boyd were Johnson H. and Jane (Morrow) Sharpe, both of whom were South Carolinians. Her grandfather, Captain Morrow, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and so distinguished himself during the days of that immortal contest that an imposing monument now marks his grave as an imperishable evidence of the gratitude and esteem in which he and his valorous deeds are held by all South Carolinians. Mrs. Boyd's brother, Robert A. Sharpe, while yet a beardless youth, left his home on the Sunflower River in Mississippi, entered the Confederate Army and followed the "torn and tattered banner" until his young life was offered up as a sacrifice upon the bloody battlefield near Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd enjoy ideal home surroundings. In their library there are some interesting and prized books touching the history of the Revolutionary forefathers from whom they descended. They have one living child, Ella F. Boyd.

**Boyd, Marcus**, one of the most distinguished citizens of Greene County, was born in 1805, in Virginia, descended from Scotch ancestors who settled in that State during the colonial period. In young manhood he removed to Tennessee, where he interested

himself in various public improvements, notably the inauguration of the Nashville & Tusculumbia turnpike. In 1840 he removed to Missouri, and settled on a farm near Springfield. He was a Whig in politics, and became conspicuous in public concerns. In 1850 he was appointed receiver of the United States Land Office in Springfield. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and he was again elected in 1858 and in 1860, being in the last two contests the candidate of the "Union Party," which denounced the intemperate politicians of all parties, pronouncing their schemes as "entering wedges for the detestable plot of severing the American Union." His last legislative term was during the exciting period which preceded the Civil War. The Legislature was dominated by the secessionists, and when the vote was taken on the Jackson Military Bill, purposed to aid the State in withdrawing from the Union, his was one of but nine opposing votes, and he was leader of the loyal little band. When war became imminent, he was the friend and confidant of General Lyon, in the operations preceding the battle of Wilson's Creek. He assisted in the organization of a regiment of Home Guards, of which he was elected lieutenant colonel. This command held possession of Springfield during the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was desirous of marching to the field when the conflict began, but remained at its post in obedience to orders. The regiment having been disbanded, the majority of its men enlisting in other organizations, Colonel Boyd assisted in the formation of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, of which he became commander, and which he led in the battle of Springfield, January 8, 1863. In 1865 he was appointed postmaster at Springfield, and occupied that position at the time of his death, which took place November 30th of the same year. He was married in early life to Miss Eliza Hamilton, a native of Tennessee, who died shortly after their removal to Missouri, and he contracted another marriage at a later day. He was the father of fifteen children. Of his sons, Colonel S. H. Boyd engaged in the Union service, with one other, General Marcus; the others were Confederates. E. H. Boyd became a surgeon in a Texas Regiment; William and Theodorick served under General Cabell in Texas; Audley was a ser-



geant in Campbell's Regiment, and Rufus served under General Lee, and became Secretary of State of Alabama. A daughter, Lulu, became the wife of Daniel C. Kennedy. Colonel Boyd was a man of handsome appearance, six feet high, of massive physique, with dark brown hair, broad forehead, and a complexion fair almost to womanliness. Of great strength of character, he allowed no personal considerations to swerve him from the path of duty, and as a slave owner the war worked the destruction of his personal fortune. SEMPRONIUS H. BOYD, son of Colonel Marcus Boyd, was born May 28, 1823, in Tennessee. His education was principally acquired in the private school of John A. Stephens, in Springfield, where he received excellent academical instruction. He left school when seventeen years of age, and clerked for two years in the store of D. Johnson & Co., and for two years afterward had charge of one of their stores in Forsythe, Taney County. In 1849 he went to California, where he remained for five years, mining and teaching school. He returned in 1855 to Springfield, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. The trend of affairs led him into politics, and he became one of the most conspicuous actors in the Civil War and reconstruction periods. Until 1861 he had been a Democrat, but held slavery in little respect, and when the question of secession was presented he unhesitatingly took his place with the unconditional Unionists, from beginning to end advocating every measure for the suppression of the rebellion. He was major of the Home Guard Regiment of July, 1861, and on its disbandment he organized the Lyon Legion, which in August of the same year became the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and operated with this command in southeastern Missouri and in Arkansas, participating in numerous engagements. In 1862 he was elected to Congress as successor to John S. Phelps. During his term of service he voted for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and was placed upon the committee on freedmen's affairs, being the only member of that body from a slave State. He was made its chairman, and reported the bill establishing

the Freedmen's Bureau. As chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims and pensions, he reported all work of that body as completed, and upon his recommendation the committee was abolished. He served on the committee on postoffices and post roads, and succeeded in restoring postal service in southwest Missouri. President Lincoln appointed him minister to Venezuela, but the appointment lapsed owing to the death of the President. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District and resigned in 1866. He was instrumental in bringing about the sale of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway, then known as the South Pacific Railway, became one of its purchasers, and assisted in continuing it into southwest Missouri. In 1868 he was elected to Congress as the regular Republican nominee. In this way he actively opposed the purchase of San Domingo, siding with Sumner and Schurz, and against President Grant. He persistently voted against all measures for the removal of political disabilities occasioned by participation in the rebellion, believing such action to be unwise, and only to be passed upon by the loyal people of the several States. In 1870, when the question came before the people of Missouri, he led the movement among the Republicans of southwest Missouri for the restoration of the right of suffrage to all who had participated in or sympathized with the rebellion. For this action he was ostracised by his party. From 1864 to 1868 he represented Missouri on the Republican national executive committee. In 1874 he resumed his law practice in Springfield, and at the same time founded the Springfield Wagon Factory. In 1890 he was appointed minister resident and consul general to Siam by President Harrison. He was accompanied abroad by his wife and his son Robert, who, as vice consul, conducted the affairs of the consulate after July 12, 1892, when Colonel Boyd was obliged to return home on account of impaired health. The death of Colonel Boyd occurred in Springfield, June 22d, 1894. He was married June 11, 1855, to Miss M. M. McElhaney, who, with a daughter, Cordie, resides in Springfield. A son, Robert, died in 1896. Colonel Boyd was one of the most useful and honored residents of his city. He was twice elected mayor, and had filled the various positions of city clerk, city attorney

and prosecuting attorney of Greene County. He was a brilliant lawyer, and particularly successful in criminal cases. His personal traits were such as mark the genial neighbor and public-spirited citizen.

**Boyd, Willard W.**, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of St. Louis, was born November 22, 1843, in the town of Chemung, Chemung County, New York. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Saco, York County, Maine, and he grew up in that State. He was educated under private tutorship, and was fitted for college when he was thirteen years of age. Owing to his delicate health, he did not, however, enter college at that time, and at his father's death in 1861, he succeeded the elder Boyd as superintendent of the Spring Vale Manufacturing Company. In 1858 he had become a member of the First Congregational Church, and the religious element being strongly developed in his nature, after he became superintendent of the Spring Vale Manufacturing Company, he reopened a little Baptist Church in the village, long closed for the want of a minister, and began on Sunday morning to conduct a Sunday school therein, reading sermons from Spurgeon or Beecher to the congregation from time to time. This led up to his addressing the people who assembled in this little church in his own way, and for nearly three years thereafter he preached to them regularly, both morning and evening on Sundays. As a result of the religious interest which he awakened, a new church was erected, and many persons asked to be baptized into the Baptist Church. Although he was still a Congregationalist and felt something of an unwillingness to forsake the church in which he had been brought up, he yielded to what seemed to be the promptings of duty, and in company with thirteen converts united with the Baptist Church. In 1866 he resigned the position which he had held for five years as superintendent of the Spring Vale Manufacturing Company, determined to fit himself for the Christian ministry. The following year he matriculated at Harvard College, and in 1871 was graduated from that institution. Immediately afterward he went to Germany, and spent one semester in Berlin University, one in Heidelberg, one in Gottingen, and two in Zurich, pursuing special courses in the-

ology, Greek and philosophy. Upon his return to the United States, he was appointed a proctor of Harvard College, where he taught for a year as private tutor, at the same time continuing his special studies in Hebrew and theology. In 1873 he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Charlestown District, Boston, Massachusetts, and filled that pastorate until June of 1877, when he was called to St. Louis. When he came to take charge of the Second Baptist Church of that city he found the congregation worshipping in a chapel, but within two years thereafter a magnificent church edifice had been erected for its occupancy under his supervision, and as a result of his energetic and well directed efforts. Just as it was approaching completion, this building was destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt, and the reconstructed edifice, free of debt, was dedicated November 26, 1879. Dr. Boyd continued to serve this church as its pastor until 1887, and during the term of his ministry its membership was increased from about four hundred to more than one thousand. In 1887 he resigned the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church, and for seven years thereafter was pastor of a church in New Jersey. In 1894 he was recalled to the St. Louis church, and since then has greatly broadened the sphere of its usefulness and added to its prestige and prominence as a Christian church organization. As a pulpit orator, he occupies a place in the first rank of Western clergymen, and his energy and executive ability have made him a potent factor not only in advancing the interests of his own church, but in advancing all movements in St. Louis which make for the betterment of mankind. Catholic in spirit, broad-minded, and thoroughly progressive in all things, he fraternizes with the ministry of all other churches, and endeavors by every means in his power to advance the cause of Christianity and to improve social and moral conditions. He has delivered many stirring addresses on questions of public moment before non-sectarian audiences and has been active in his labors to inaugurate reforms in city government, and to promote the general welfare of the city of St. Louis. Shurtleff College, of Upper Alton, Illinois, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity in 1870. He has served the educational interests of his church in the

West as a trustee of Shurtleff College, and also as a trustee of La Grange College, of La Grange, Missouri. June 2, 1880, Dr. Boyd married Miss Cora A. Dunham, daughter of John S. Dunham of St. Louis, from which union have sprung two sons, Willard W. Boyd, Jr., and Frank D. Boyd.

**Boyd, William Goddin**, an ex-president of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, was born June 22, 1853, in Richmond, Kentucky, son of William W. and Sophie (Goddin) Boyd. He was reared at Lexington, Kentucky, attending as a boy the public and private schools of that city, and afterward for a short time Transylvania University. Quitting school when he was fifteen years of age he worked for a time in his father's dry goods store, and then became bookkeeper and cashier for the grocery firm of Clark & Bro., of Lexington. At the beginning of the year 1874, he again became connected with the wholesale dry goods trade as entry clerk for the firm of Appleton, Lancaster & Duff, of Lexington, later serving the same house as a salesman. In 1876 he entered the internal revenue service of the government under Honorable A. M. Swope, then collector at Lexington for the Seventh District of Kentucky. Mr. Boyd first served as a clerk in the collector's office, but was soon made a deputy collector, and placed in charge of the stamp department of the office. After serving four years in that capacity a vacancy occurred in the chief deputyship, and he was promoted to that position, holding it until October 1, 1882, when he resigned, and came to St. Louis to accept the position of cashier with the grain commission house of D. R. Francis & Bro. After coming to St. Louis he was cashier of the firm of D. R. Francis & Bro. until it was succeeded by the D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company, incorporated in 1883. Mr. Boyd then became treasurer of this corporation, and has since retained that position, becoming well known to the public through this connection with the conduct and management of one of the great grain commission houses of the Southwest. In January of the year 1892 he was elected a director of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and the year following was elected first vice president of that body. Two weeks after the election which placed him in that position, Alonzo T. Harlow, the

president of the Exchange, died, and at a special election held soon afterward, Mr. Boyd was chosen to the presidency to serve out the remainder of Mr. Harlow's term. December 15, 1875, Mr. Boyd married, at Lexington, Kentucky, Miss Hallie Francis—daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Francis of that city, and sister of ex-Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri. She died December 1, 1893, leaving three children, Eliza R., Sydney F. and Sophie Rebecca. November 17, 1897, he married, at Lexington, Kentucky, Mrs. Slaughter Bassett, daughter of Mrs. James Houston Kinney, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

**Boydston, Wightman McTyeire**, lawyer and legislator, was born April 19, 1873, on a farm near Dearborn, Platte County, Missouri. His father is Benjamin F. Boydston, who was born and reared on the Missouri farm which he still occupies. His mother, Martha A. Boydston, was born and reared in Jackson County, Missouri. Both parents came of large and well known Tennessee families. Until he was sixteen years of age, Wightman M. Boydston remained on his father's farm, where his time was divided between farm labor and attendance at the public schools of the neighborhood. He then entered Central College of Fayette, Missouri, where he took the full literary course and was graduated with class honors. While an undergraduate, he several times represented his college in oratorical and other contests, and on one occasion won the orator's medal at an inter-collegiate contest, held at Pertle Springs, Missouri. Soon after his graduation from college he began the study of law, and in December, 1899, he was admitted to the bar. Meantime he had taken an active part in politics and his marked ability caused him to be put forward as the candidate of the Democratic party for member of the House of Representatives from Platte County, in 1898. He made a vigorous campaign and was elected by a substantial majority. Entering the General Assembly as one of the youngest members of the lower House, he at once took an active part in the deliberations of that body and was prominently identified with various important measures, one of which was a bill for the improvement of the public roads of the State which he was largely instrumental in having



enacted into law. With a well earned reputation as a capable and faithful legislator, he returned to his constituents at the close of the session of 1899 to receive their hearty commendation of his official career. Reared a Democrat, he is a firm believer in, and an able champion of the principles of that party. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is a member of the orders of Freemasons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, taking an active part in promoting the interests of all these organizations.

**Boyle, Joseph, D. D.**, was a native of Maryland, born in the city of Baltimore, May 12, 1812. He was of Roman Catholic parentage, and was trained in that faith. He received a classical education, and it was expected he would enter the priesthood in that church. By business association in the State of Pennsylvania with a devout and intelligent Methodist, he became acquainted with the creed and principles of Protestantism, which he embraced, and in his eighteenth year was converted in a Methodist revival meeting, and united with that church in Summerfield, Summerset County, Virginia. He had an early and growing conviction of a call to the ministry of the gospel, and in the fall of the year 1834, he joined the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the bounds of the Pittsburg Conference. He passed to its various orders successively, upon the completion of a four years' course of theological studies, having been ordained deacon by Bishop Robert Paine, and elder by Bishop Joshua Soule. He was actively engaged in the regular pastorate of that church till his death—occurring in the city of Lexington, Missouri, May 3, 1872—embracing a period of thirty-eight years. The first eight years he occupied prominent fields of labor in the Pittsburg Conference, leaving its chief pastoral charge, Liberty Station, in the year 1842, in the city of Pittsburg, on a transfer to the Missouri Conference, and was appointed to the chief station in St. Louis. His transfer was upon the urgent solicitation of Bishop Joshua Soule, who, on his first visit to Missouri, in 1828, foresaw the destined future greatness of St. Louis, and sought out from the entire church connection picked men for service in that city. Other bishops adopted that policy and Dr. Boyle was among

the many distinguished ministers thus selected and stationed in St. Louis from time to time. During nearly the entire period of his ministry, in the regulation of his church the pastoral term at any one church was limited to two successive years, which occasioned his appointment in various fields of labor outside of St. Louis, filling chief stations in Boonville, Independence, Lexington and the capital of the State; and in all alike as in St. Louis, enjoying the highest public esteem and abounding in successful labors. He became at once, also, prominent and a recognized leader in his conference, and was especially active in the promotion of its educational and publication enterprises, having been member of the original board of curators of its leading institutions of learning and the founder of its denominational organ, the "St. Louis Christian Advocate." He was chosen by his conference repeatedly as its representative in the General Conference. In its legislation he was always influential and acquired national fame. It is said he would have been elevated to the episcopacy except for an infirmity, caused by a severe illness, which left his memory seriously impaired.

Dr. Boyle was married August 9, 1836, to Miss Emeline Gist, of an old and prominent family in Brook County, Virginia, now West Virginia. His family still reside in St. Louis, its survivors being his widow, a beloved and honored matriarch in the church, and two children, one a daughter, Mrs. Virginia Price; the other a son, Honorable Wilbur Fisk Boyle, who has filled the office by election of judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and is now at the head of a leading law firm in St. Louis.

**Boyle, Louis C.**, lawyer, was born at Port Colborn, Canada, February 26, 1866. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of Canada. The son received his early education in the common schools of Canada and his collegiate training at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he took a literary course of three years. He then availed himself of a law course covering two years, graduating from the law department of the same institution in 1889. He located almost immediately at Fort Scott, Kansas, for the practice of law. Remarkable success rewarded his efforts from the very start and he soon attained a reputa-

tion in legal, as well as political circles, that was not bounded by the lines of Kansas. In the practice at Fort Scott he was associated with Judge Walter L. Simonds, and resided there seven years. In 1890, after he had resided in the county only six months, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Bourbon County, Kansas. Not only was this elective honor noteworthy on account of the rapid popularity which he acquired with the people of his county, but equally so from the fact that he was the first Democrat ever elected to office in that county. He served with conspicuous success and ability for four years. His reputation began to cover the State and he soon became a potent factor in Kansas politics. In 1896 he was elected to the office of Attorney General of Kansas, as a Democrat, and served two years. In that position he participated in many notable legal fights, as the champion of the Kansas statutes, probably the most important of which was the long contest in the celebrated stock yards case. The Kansas Legislature had passed a law reducing the charges for feeding and caring for live stock at the Kansas City stock yards, most of which are located across the State line in Kansas and operated under Kansas articles of incorporation. The legislative act was hotly assailed by the attorneys of the company, and General Boyle found many of the most brilliant lawyers of the West arrayed against him. He was about to enforce the law as passed by the Legislature when he was enjoined from so doing by the Federal court, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. A great legal controversy then ensued. The stock yards company was defeated in every trial in a lower court and the case was as often carried to a higher tribunal. It is now set for a rehearing in the Supreme Court of the United States. The fearless manner in which he made the fight for the stock-raisers and shippers against the charges exacted by a large corporation commanded the admiration and praise of not only the people in General Boyle's State, but in every other part of the country where the various steps of the sharp contest were followed. As a matter of fact the fight did result in lower charges, and the people of Kansas who are interested in live stock have been saved an immense sum of money. As a public speaker General Boyle has few superiors and his

services are in demand constantly. He devotes to politics as much time as he can judiciously spare from the large practice which he has already built up since his removal to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1899, immediately at the close of his term of office as Attorney General. He has been one of the most intense advocates of the municipal ownership of the various public utilities which large cities must have. General Boyle is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and a Knight Templar. He was married in 1890 to Miss Gertrude Burson, daughter of A. Burson, of Garnett, Kansas, and to them three children have been born. General Boyle is rapidly assuming in Missouri the position held by him during his long residence in Kansas, that of one of the foremost young lawyers of the State.

**Boyle, Wilbur F.**, lawyer and jurist, was born August 20, 1840. His father was Rev. Dr. Joseph Boyle, the eminent Methodist minister, whose career has been briefly reviewed in a preceding sketch, and his mother was Miss Emeline Gist, before her marriage. His parents removed to Missouri when he was two years old, his father's earliest home and field of labor in this State being St. Louis. The elder Boyle's ministerial labors, under the itinerant system of the Methodist Church, caused frequent removals of the family thereafter, and the son attended school at various places, until he entered Asbury University, of Greencastle, Indiana, where he completed his academic education. Coming then to St. Louis, he read law in that city, Honorable Edward Bates, who had been Attorney General in Lincoln's Cabinet, being for a time his preceptor. January 1, 1868, he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, and immediately afterward entered upon a professional career in that city, which has given him a place among the leading members of the Western bar. After practicing eight years, he was elected a judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, in 1876. For six years thereafter he sat upon the circuit bench, and the judgment of his professional contemporaries and the general public gave him a place among the ablest and most thoroughly conscientious and upright jurists who have graced that bench. The esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the fact, that when, in the summer of 1892, he made known

his intention to decline a second term, leading members of the bar paid him the compliment of making an organized effort to induce him to accept a renomination to the judgeship. Irrespective of political predilections, all the more prominent members of the bar of the city signed a testimonial to his fairness, ability and impartiality as a judge, and urged him to consent to continue to serve the public as a judge of the circuit court. Judge Boyle felt, however, that his duty to himself and family demanded that he should return to the practice of law, which he resumed on the first of January, 1883. From 1885 to 1892 he was senior member of the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan. In 1892 he became head of the firm of Boyle & Adams, and this firm continued in existence until 1895, when its dissolution was brought about by the appointment of Judge Adams to the judgeship of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. Immediately afterward the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann was formed, which has since been known as one of the ablest law firms in the West. Judge Boyle married, in 1864, Miss Fannie L. Brother.

**Brace, Theodore,** lawyer, soldier, legislator and judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born in Allegany County, Maryland, in June, 1835. After receiving a common school education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He came to Missouri in 1857 and soon had a good practice. In 1861 he espoused the Southern cause in the Civil War and served as colonel of the Third Missouri Cavalry. After the close of the war he returned to the practice of his profession and in 1874 was elected to the State Senate. In 1880 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court of the Sixteenth Judicial District; in 1886 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of the State; and at the end of the ten years' term in 1896 was re-elected. He is held in high esteem as a lawyer, jurist and citizen, and his opinions command the respect of the bar and the people.

**Bradley, Nicholas Milton,** lawyer and legislator, was born May 16, 1868, in Johnson County, Missouri, son of Thomas G. and Sarah Elizabeth (Fulkerson) Bradley, both of whom were natives of the county

in which their son was born, his grandparents in both the paternal and maternal lines having been among the earliest settlers in that county. The mother of Nicholas M. Bradley, who still resides in Warrensburg, is a daughter of Dr. James M. Fulkerson, a native of Virginia who settled originally on government land in Johnson County. He became a man of prominence in that portion of the State and was in public life as a member of the General Assembly of Missouri. Mr. Bradley was educated in the public schools of Johnson County and at the State Normal School at Warrensburg, being graduated from the last named institution in the class of 1888. For two years after his graduation from the Normal School he taught school, in the meantime reading law under the preceptorship of S. P. Parks and Honorable W. W. Wood, both able lawyers. In 1890, he was a student in the academic department of the University of the State of Missouri at Columbia, and the following year entered the law department of the same institution. He completed his law studies in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in the class of 1893. In October following, he was admitted to the bar of Missouri by his old preceptor, Honorable W. W. Wood, then judge of the Circuit Court of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession at Warrensburg, and soon impressed himself upon both the bar and the general public as a young man of superior ability and attainments. In 1894 he was elected city attorney of Warrensburg and two years later was made prosecuting attorney of Johnson County. He was re-elected to the prosecuting attorneyship in 1898 and during his four years of service in that capacity established an enviable reputation as a faithful guardian of the public interests and a vigorous and able prosecutor. In 1900 he was elected to the State Senate from the Seventeenth Senatorial District and has entered upon a promising career as a legislator. Affiliating with the Democratic party, Senator Bradley has taken an active part in numerous political campaigns and his high character and ability have made him one of the recognized leader of his party in western Missouri. As a man of affairs he is no less highly



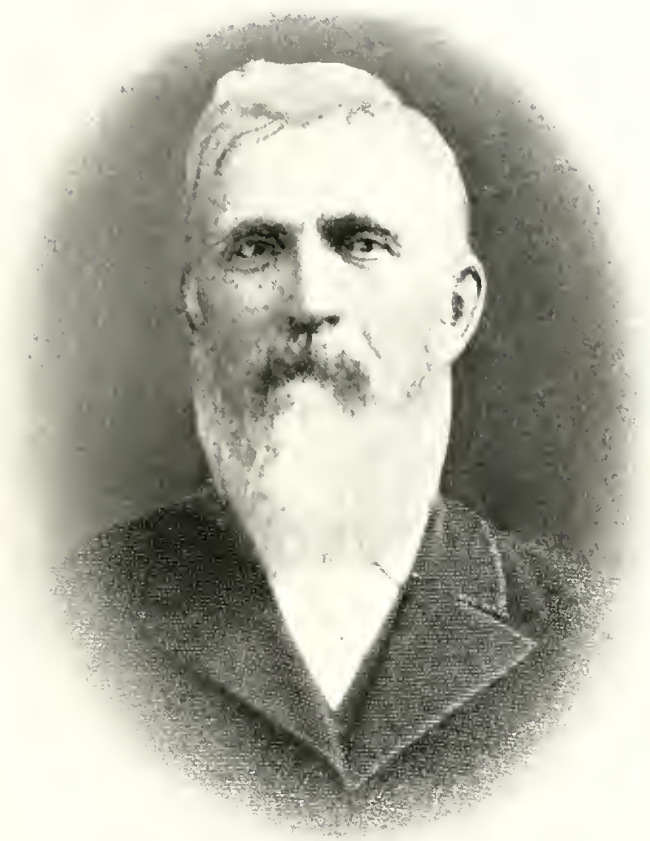
esteemed than as a member of the bar, and he is numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens of Johnson County who miss no opportunity to advance the material interests of that portion of the State. October 4, 1897, Senator Bradley married Miss Mamie W. Sanders, daughter of Samuel Sanders, of Johnson County, Missouri.

**Brainerd, Isaiah**, who has been prominent in Grundy County, both as a man of affairs and public official, was born March 5, 1822, in West Greenville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, son of Isaiah and Janette (Mossman) Brainerd. His father, who was a physician, died in the early childhood of the son, who grew up under the care and guidance of his mother's people, the mother having died previously. Pennsylvania had no public school fund until 1836, and such education as Mr. Brainerd received in his childhood was obtained in the inadequate subscription schools of his native county. In 1840, when he was eighteen years of age, he went from Pennsylvania to La Grange, Ohio, where he remained until 1851, working most of the time in flouring mills. He grew proficient in this trade, and was made miller and head engineer in the establishment in which he was last employed. In 1852 he engaged in the mercantile business, forming a partnership which continued until the financial panic of 1857 caused the partners to dispose of their stock and sever their relations. The same year Mr. Brainerd went to Belmont County, Ohio, where he turned his attention to farming, and also operated a water power flouring mill, doing a good business in both branches, and being especially successful in his milling operations on account of his previous experience as a miller. In 1860 he came west and established his home in Grundy County, settling on a farm two miles east of the city of Trenton. With the exception of two years spent in Benton County, Iowa, and one year in Carroll County, Missouri, he has ever since been a resident of Grundy County. In connection with his farming he gave much time and attention to the buying and selling of live stock, in which business he met with flattering success. In 1894 he practically retired from business, and has since lived in Trenton, enjoying the fruits of his earlier labors. From 1878 to 1880 he was district judge,

and from 1880 to 1882 county judge of Grundy County, filling out an unexpired term in the last named office. In politics, he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Methodist Church and of the order of Freemasons. Judge Brainerd has been married five times. First, in 1844, at La Grange, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Chalfant, who died in 1849, leaving three children, one of whom is now living. In 1851 he married Amy Eliza Cox, who died in 1852, leaving one child, now living. In 1854 he married Anna A. Cox, a sister of his second wife, who died in 1862, leaving three children, of whom two are now living. In 1865 he married Mrs. Mary (Craig) Sharp, who died in 1876, leaving one child. His present wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Spaulding) Davis prior to her marriage to Judge Brainerd.

**Bran Dance.**—The Bran Dance was a popular amusement with the early settlers, on occasion of their infrequent social gatherings. It was practiced where absence of buildings, or of plank floors, obliged dancing to be performed outdoors. A space of ground was leveled down and the surface covered with bran to the depth of one or two inches. Such a dance occurred July 4, 1845, at Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, when the people assembled to celebrate Independence Day, and the creation of the county as well. The place was made the county seat May 4th previous, and there was but one building upon the site, where gathered the people from many miles about. During the day "Buck" Whann, a traveling teacher, made an address, followed by a barbecue dinner, and after that the bran dance. The only music was a single fiddle upon which "Dick" Chitwood, the player, could execute but two tunes, "Rye Straw" and "Chicken Pie."

**Brandom, Charles P.**, farmer and stock-raiser, was born September 7, 1834, in Rappahannock County, Virginia, son of William and Nancy (Hanrick) Brandom. The elder Brandom, who was a substantial farmer and planter in Virginia, came from that State to Missouri in 1857, and settled near Gallatin, in Daviess County, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death. Charles P. Brandom had comparatively few educational advantages in his youth, his attendance at school being lim-



*L. P. Brandon*





ited almost entirely to the winter months of each year, during which he gained such knowledge as he could in the old-time district schools of Virginia. He, however, mastered the English branches, and laid the foundation for such self-education as made him a capable man of affairs in later years. He grew up in Virginia, and there married his first wife. When his father came to Missouri the son and his wife came also to this State, and from 1857 until 1862 he was engaged with his father in farming operations. In 1863 he removed to a farm of his own, and turned his attention mainly to stock-raising. In his farming operations thereafter he coupled enterprise and activity with care and conservatism, and he soon became known throughout Grundy County as one of the model farmers of that region. He made money rapidly, and as his resources increased he made improvements in methods which caused him to be looked upon as the best farmer and stock-raiser in the county. Thoroughly in love with his calling, and regarding it as a business well worth the most careful attention which can be given it, he made a thorough study of all that pertains to agriculture and stock-raising, and the results show how well he was remunerated for his intelligent labors. In 1894 failing health caused him to retire from farming, and he removed with his family to the city of Trenton, in Grundy County, leaving his farm to be cared for by his son-in-law, who had previously been associated with him. He had a beautiful home in Trenton, and at this home he died, on the 24th of July, 1897, that day being the thirty-fifth anniversary of his marriage to his second wife. He was first married on August 24, 1854, when Miss Elizabeth White, of Virginia, became his wife. She died on the 9th of August, 1859, leaving one child, who is now deceased. In 1862 he married for his second wife Miss Lockey McCammon, daughter of Rev. William McCammon, one of the pioneers who came to Missouri in 1837, and settled in Grundy County. Of this union six children were born, four of whom are living at the present time (1900). They are Sylvester W. Bandom, of Pattonsburg, Daviess County, Missouri; Mrs. Elnora Whitten, who resides with her husband on the home farm; Ora and Leota Bandom. In 1878 Mr. Bandom was elected county judge of Grundy County,

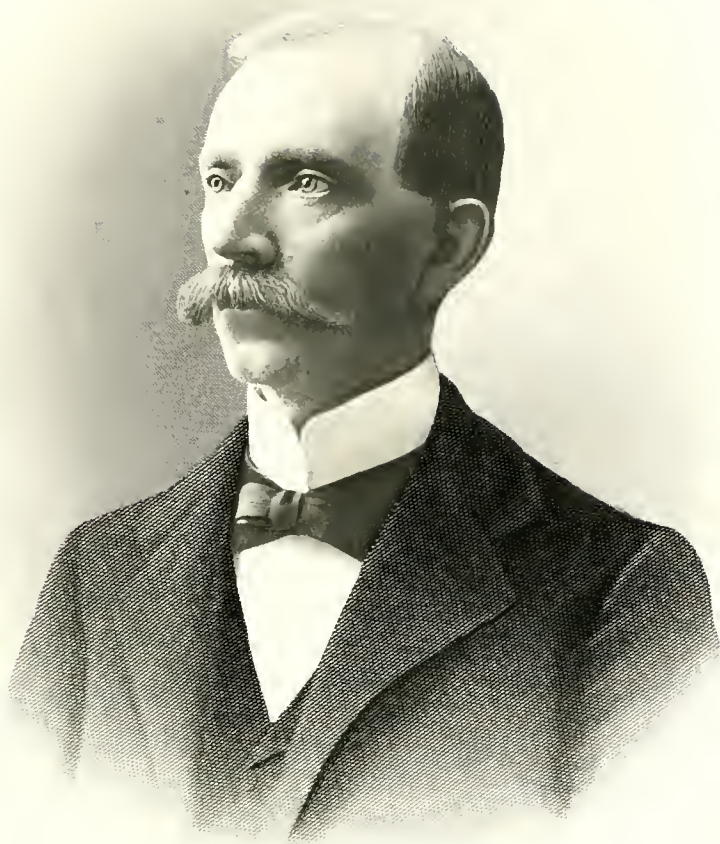
and served in that capacity during a term of four years. He was an upright and capable public official, and rendered useful services to his county. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a member and deacon of the Baptist Church. He was always greatly interested in educational enterprises, and was for many years the largest contributor to and principal supporter of Grand River Baptist College, and served as president of the board of trustees.

**Brashear.**—An incorporated town in Adair County, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railway, twelve miles southeast of Kirksville, the county seat. It was laid out in 1872, by Richard M. Brashear, after whom it was named. It is about two miles east of the old site of Paulville. It has a graded public school, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and United Brethren Churches, a bank, three hotels, a gristmill, and general and other stores. Population, in 1899 (estimated), 700.

**Brashear, Richard Matson,** founder of the town known by his name, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Salt River Township, Adair County, January 13, 1846. His parents were William G. and Rosa (Wood) Brashear, natives of Spartansburg District, South Carolina, respectively of Scotch and French descent. In 1829, after their marriage, in company with James and Susan Wood, parents of Mrs. Brashear, they removed to Ralls County, Missouri. In 1834 they removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm near Lima, in Adams County. In 1841 they returned to Missouri and located on the farm in Adair County which was thenceforth their home. The father was a man of strong character and progressive spirit, and became the recognized leader in advancing the moral and material interests of his neighborhood. His aid and advice were freely extended to strangers seeking homes, and such were cheerfully made the recipients of his hospitality. He was an earnest advocate of education, and before public schools were established he afforded the use of a portion of his dwelling for school purposes and contributed to the support of a teacher, thus providing his own children and those of his neighbors with instruction of

which they would otherwise have been deprived. During the Civil War he sympathized with the South, as did his father-in-law, Mr. Wood, who was a wealthy slave-owner. Mr. Brashear died in 1862, at the age of fifty-six years; his widow survived until 1900, and died at the advanced age of more than ninety years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom eleven came to maturity and entered useful stations in life. One of the sons, Thomas A., served during the Civil War in the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, first commanded by Colonel John M. Palmer, afterward major general and United States Senator, and with this command he participated in the great campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland. The region where the children were reared was sparsely settled, and the few existing schools were conducted after the most primitive fashion. Under these conditions the early educational opportunities of Richard M. Brashear were exceedingly limited. Ambitious, however, of acquiring knowledge, he learned much from books, and more from observation and intercourse with men. Seeking further advancement, he attended for one year the Episcopal College at Monroe City, Missouri, where he acquired a liberal knowledge of the higher English branches and psychology, under the tutorship of Professor George and Professor Cummings, meeting expenses out of his personal savings. His active life dates from the death of his father. Although but sixteen years of age, upon him devolved the burden of providing for the family, left entirely without means of support, and comprising his mother, who was in feeble health, and four children younger than himself. So arduously did he apply himself to his task that he not only provided them a comfortable living, but within ten years he had enabled his mother to own an excellent eighty-acre farm, with comfortable buildings, while he had acquired two small farms for himself. He had cherished an ambition to become a lawyer, but an unexpected incident changed the current of his life, and led him into a pursuit which eventually brought him large means and made him an important figure in the development of a great industry, and in advancing the material interests of north Missouri. He was engaged in hauling fence rails for R. M. Big-

gerstaff, an extensive stock-dealer of Knox County, Missouri, in order to procure means to pay a debt owing to a cousin. He was unloading his wagon, when Mr. Biggerstaff proposed to employ him to buy fat cattle. The lad protested his ignorance of cattle, and his inability to provide a horse in case of accepting the proposition. Mr. Biggerstaff proffered to instruct him thoroughly with reference to cattle and to sell him a saddle horse on credit, at the same time expressing his confidence that he would succeed in the occupation, besides finding it pleasant and congenial. The terms were accepted, and the young man developed such interest and capability for his new calling that he was soon recognized as a successful dealer. After some years he engaged upon his own account in the business which he afterward followed with marked success. He made his beginning on a piece of raw land near the home he had provided for his mother, and here he lived and labored, and laid the foundations of his great fortune. Upon the building of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway, now the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railway, he secured the location of the station which received his name in recognition of his aid and liberality, and which soon developed into the present beautiful and prosperous town. In 1882 he purchased and removed to the Edwin Darrow estate, a fine farm east of the city limits of Kirksville, Missouri. To this he added two hundred acres, making one of the largest and richest farms in Adair County. Here he has since resided, in a beautiful home, provided with all the modern improvements of heating apparatus, electric lighting and bath rooms, and containing a large and well selected library, enjoying the fruits of his many years of labor, attending to the education of his children, and advancing the interests of the community. Moved by a liberal and progressive public spirit, he has taken a foremost part in all the public enterprises of Kirksville during his entire residence there, and no part of its history, as to public concerns, schools and churches, can be written without reference to him. Two additions to the city bear his name. He has constantly maintained it to be the duty of man to adorn and beautify the world to the extent of his powers, and acting upon this conviction, he has erected many beau-



Truly Yours  
R M B Blashear





tiful residences in the city wherein he lives. Of charitable and philanthropic disposition, while never permanently identified with any religious denomination, he has always been a liberal contributor to various churches of his city, as well as to organizations having for their purpose the relief of the needy and suffering. This spirit of the man was particularly manifested in his activity and liberality in aiding those rendered destitute by the destructive cyclone in the spring of 1899, which swept a large portion of Kirksville. His generous gifts, many known only to himself and the recipients of his bounty, have amounted to thousands of dollars. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Brashear entered upon the work which has made him famous throughout the country, that of erecting and accepting the management of the Columbian School of Osteopathy, Medicine and Surgery, to the founding of which he made a generous contribution of \$10,000. The phenomenal growth and development of this school during the first three years of its existence was due to his able management, and when he relinquished it to his successor it was acknowledged to number more students than any sister school of its age, with a faculty excelled by none, and a building and apparatus complete in every department. In his personal character are those sterling qualities which mark the upright man. In him cordiality is blended with dignity, and people turn to him with intuitive esteem and confidence. Comparatively few men make such an honorable record, and in days when trusts are so frequently betrayed, it restores confidence in man to know so true a character. While he has accumulated a fortune to leave to his posterity, his most valuable legacy to them will be the record of his useful and stainless life. During the Civil War, although his parents were Southern sympathizers, and other relatives were strong supporters of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Brashear was a staunch Unionist, and performed active service as a member of the State militia. Some days after the massacre at Centralia he was captured by a party of Anderson's men, who held him prisoner for a time, but finally gave him his liberty. Unwilling to permit partisanship to govern his political actions, he has ever held that the welfare of the country rests with the independent element, and he has cast his bal-

lot and exerted his influence as necessity at the time demanded. In 1868 he cast his first vote for General Grant. In 1892 he voted for Weaver, and since that time he has usually affiliated with the Democratic party. When twenty-one years of age he became a member of the Masonic fraternity. He served as worshipful master of his lodge for several years, and he is a member of the Chapter and the Commandery, and of the order of the Mystic Shrine. He was married October 23, 1873, to Miss Margaret J. Montgomery, of Malton, Iowa. Her father, John C. Montgomery, was a successful merchant of that city, who died about a year after her marriage. Her mother is yet living in the town named, where she has two sons in the mercantile business. Mrs. Brashear is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Seven children born of the marriage are living, Minnie M., Ida B., Pearl, Everet E., Roma, Eugene and Richard M. Brashear. The two oldest daughters are highly educated and accomplished; both are graduates of the Kirksville Normal School, and have taken special courses in the Missouri State University, and the eldest is a graduate of Harvard Annex, Boston, Massachusetts. Minnie M. Brashear has been for the past two years engaged as principal of the public school at Red Lodge, Montana, while Ida B. Brashear is serving her fourth year as instructor in English in the high school department of the public schools at Kirksville, Missouri. The younger children are yet at home with their parents.

**Braymer.**—A city of the fourth class, in Caldwell County, seventeen miles southeast of Kingston, the county seat, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It has Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren Churches, a graded school, two banks, a flouring mill, tile and brick works, two papers, the "Comet," Republican, and the "Bee," independent; two hotels and about fifty other business enterprises, large and small, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

**Breckenridge.**—A city of the fourth class, in Caldwell County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, eighteen miles north-

east of Kingston, the county seat. It was laid out in 1858, by J. B. Terrill, Henry Gist and James A. Price. It has Catholic, Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and Congregational Churches, a fine public school building, two banks, a flouring mill, furniture factory, tile factory, a Republican newspaper, the "Bulletin," and about thirty-five miscellaneous business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

**Breckinridge, Samuel Miller**, lawyer and jurist, was born November 3, 1828, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died May 28, 1891, in Detroit, Michigan. His father was Rev. John Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Miller, of Princeton, New Jersey. He was educated at Union College, of New York, and Princeton University, of New Jersey, and after completing his academic studies at the institution last named, studied law at Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated from the law school in 1848, and in 1849 came to St. Louis. Within a few years thereafter he became one of the recognized leaders of the bar of that city, and retained that position until his death. He was elected a judge of the circuit court in 1859, and held that office until 1863. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Judge Breckinridge took a prominent position among the staunch Unionists of Missouri, and his anti-secession speeches aided materially in turning the tide of sentiment in favor of the general government. In 1866 he was appointed surveyor of customs at St. Louis, and held the office for one term. During the administrations of Presidents Hayes and Harrison he was prominently mentioned in connection with appointments to the United States Supreme Court bench, and during President Harrison's administration a portion of the Western press urged his appointment to a cabinet position. For many years he was the attorney for the St. Louis Bridge & Tunnel Company, and later for the Terminal Railroad Association. Inheriting Presbyterianism from his Scotch-Irish ancestors, he became a conspicuous figure in that church, and for several years he was a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and for five years a mem-

ber of the committee on revision of the book of discipline. He was in attendance at a session of the General Assembly at the time of his death, and had just finished an address to that body when he fell to the floor and almost immediately expired. For thirteen years he was president of the University Club of St. Louis, and he was also President of the Princeton Alumni Association of that city, and an officer in many leading business corporations. Judge Breckinridge married, in 1850, Miss Virginia H. Castleman, of Lexington, Kentucky, who survives him, together with five daughters and two sons, Mrs. Margaret B. Long, wife of William S. Long; Mrs. Virginia C. Bates, wife of Onward Bates; Mrs. Mary C. P. Cross, wife of Richard K. Cross; Mrs. Almy H. Edmunds, wife of Henry L. Edmunds; Miss Elizabeth L. P. Breckinridge, and David C. and John Breckinridge.

**Bredell, Edward**, merchant and philanthropist, was born October 21, 1812, in the town of Berlin, Worcester County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and died in the city of New Orleans, March 16, 1896. Left half-orphaned at an early age by the death of his mother, he was brought to Missouri, in 1819, and reared under the guidance of his pious grandmother Collier, who resided at St. Charles. When he was approaching manhood he returned to the East, and was sent by his father to Yale College, where he completed his academic education. He then entered Yale College Law School, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1834 he returned to St. Louis with the intention of practicing his profession there, but after being admitted to the bar the delicate state of his health caused him to change his plans, and he engaged in commercial pursuits. With the patrimony he had inherited he embarked in merchandising in St. Louis, as a member of the firm of Sweringen & Bredell. Later he associated with himself his brother, J. C. Bredell, under the firm name of Edward & J. C. Bredell. Both these houses were wholesale and retail establishments, and both were prosperous ventures in a financial sense. Subsequently Mr. Bredell retired from mercantile pursuits and engaged in mining operations, smelting and shipping copper ore on Meramec River from Franklin County.



Eventually Mr. Bredell retired from the conduct of this business and built the Missouri Glass Works for his son. He became president of the corporation operating this enterprise, and remained at its head, or was connected with it as director, until he retired from business. From early manhood until his death Mr. Bredell was a useful citizen, interesting himself in public affairs and endeavoring in every way possible to advance educational and religious interests, and to improve moral and social conditions in the city in which he lived. In early life he was elected a member of the public school board of St. Louis, and became president of that body. He inherited from a long line of Presbyterian ancestors a love of the Presbyterian Church and strong religious convictions. On the 12th of February, 1848, he became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, of which Rev. William S. Potts, D. D., was then pastor. He remained a member of the Second Presbyterian Church until 1864, when the establishment of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church having been determined upon, he was one of the colony of two hundred and fifty persons which withdrew from the mother church for the purpose of organizing the proposed new church, with Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., as pastor. July 6, 1864, he was elected one of the trustees of this new church organization. October 25, 1865, he was chosen a ruling elder of that church and ordained to the office November 5th following. He served faithfully and efficiently in these positions until March 14, 1878, when he sundered ties which had become very dear to him, from a sense of duty, and became the center of a devoted band which had gathered about him, and which founded and erected the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church. He was elected ruling elder and also trustee of this church, and continued to serve in both positions until the end of his life. A bequest of fifty thousand dollars was left by him to the St. Louis Bible Society, and a like sum to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. Bredell married, in 1835, Miss Angeline C. Perry, daughter of Samuel Perry, who was then most prominently identified with the lead-mining interests of Missouri.

**Bremer, Ludwig**, physician, was born January 5, 1844, in Blankenburg, Germany,

and grew to manhood in the Fatherland. He received his academic education at the Gymnasium of Eisleben, and studied philosophy and the sciences at Berlin. He came to the United States in 1865, and for a time thereafter was a school-teacher at Glasgow, Missouri. He then took up the study of medicine and was graduated from St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1870. Thereafter, until 1871, he was resident physician at the Quarantine Hospital, at that time the convalescent station of the City Hospital. After that he practiced in Carondelet and at Belleville, Illinois, until 1880, when he returned to Europe and continued his medical studies and researches at Strasburg, Zurich and Paris, until 1883. Returning to St. Louis in that year, he at once took a prominent position in his profession in that city, and has since constantly added to his prestige and prominence through his successful labors, his contributions to medical literature and his services as a medical educator. From 1886 until 1891 he occupied the chair of physiology and pathology in the Missouri Medical College, and from 1888 until 1891 he was physician to one of the leading benevolent institutions of the city. He has written extensively on the subjects of histology, pathology, neurology and hematology, and his writings have been widely read and highly commended by his professional brethren. Throughout his career as a physician he has been recognized as a student and a scholar, an accomplished practitioner, and a man of broad and varied information.

**Brennan, Martin S.**—This distinguished priest was born in St. Louis, July 23, 1845, soon after his parents had come to this country. These were William Brennan and Margaret Hackett, who were born in County Tipperary, Ireland. His family in one line is descended from the chieftains of Castle Comer, in Kilkenny, and in another, the Waterford line, from the family of which St. Brendan—or properly, St. Brennan—the famous navigator, was a member. His paternal grandfather was an officer on the side of the rebels in the battle of Vinegar Hills during the outbreak of 1798. As a child he went to school at the old Cathedral, and later attended the Christian Brothers' College, where, in 1865, he received the degree of bachelor of arts, and afterward that of

master of arts and sciences. His theological studies were pursued at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau. Archbishop Kenrick ordained him priest at St. John's Church, St. Louis, April 3, 1869. After serving missions at Hannibal and Lebanon, Missouri, and the Cathedral, St. Patrick's and St. Michael's, St. Louis, he was for eleven years assistant priest at St. Malachy's, where he was so esteemed and beloved by the parishioners that when he was transferred to the rectorship of St. Thomas Aquinas he was presented with a munificent testimonial. Remaining at this post for eight years, he was, in 1891, promoted to St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish, and at the synod called by Archbishop Kain, he was made one of the six permanent rectors of the city. During his pastorate in this large parish, which he is still—1901—serving, and which contains a branch of every Catholic society organized in St. Louis, twenty-two in all, the church, and especially its parochial schools, taught by the Christian Brothers and Sisters of St. Joseph, have been wonderfully advanced. Father Brennan has himself contributed largely to educational work. He is a professor of astronomy and geometry at the Kenrick Theological Seminary. The public schools have adopted his work on "Electricity and Its Doctrines" as a reference book; and as a man of science, particularly in the interesting field of astronomy, his contributions to the world's knowledge enjoy far more than a circumscribed fame, having received the highest praise of scientists. He has been made a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and the British Astronomical Association. Among his works are "What Catholics Have Done for Science," "Astronomy, New and Old" and "Science of the Bible," each of which works has passed through several editions. For many years he has been delivering popular lectures on scientific subjects, and has, besides, found time to write numerous magazine articles on these lines. He has officiated as master of ceremonies at the consecration of many bishops, among them Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Bishop Hennessey, of Wichita, Kansas; also at the celebration of the golden jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick, in 1891, and at his funeral; at the conferring of the pallium on Archbishop Kain; at the service in honor

of Cardinal Satolli; and, in fact, at every important Catholic ceremonial for a score of years or more. In 1891, having been awarded the prize by a newspaper vote as "the most popular pastor in St. Louis," he receiving nearly a quarter of a million votes, Father Brennan, according to the terms of the award, made a tour of Palestine and Europe, which gave him the subjects of a series of lectures on his return, given to magnificent audiences, one of them, at the Grand Music Hall, numbering not less than six thousand. In speech he is both rhetorical and oratorical, infusing his great store of knowledge without display and with charming simplicity. He is thoroughly familiar with literature, classical and modern, and one of his marked characteristics is the unfailing readiness of his wit and humor, his quickness at repartee, and his delightful faculty of telling a good story, in which his audiences begin often in laughter and end in tears. The charity, faith and hope he teaches are exemplified in his own life, which is one of gentleness, contentment and benevolence. His true Christian nature touches all hearts, and responds with unaffected sympathy to every pang of suffering or sorrow in the hearts of his fellow men.

**Breton, Asa**, prominent among the early settlers of southeast Missouri, was born in France in 1710, and at an early age came to America. He was a soldier in the army that defeated Braddock's troops at Fort Duquesne, in 1755. Later he located in Missouri and became a hunter, and while on a hunting trip in 1763 discovered a mine, which was named "Mine a Breton," after its founder. In his advanced age he lived with a family named Michaud, at Little Rock ferry, two miles above Ste. Genevieve. He died, at the age of one hundred and eleven years, March 1, 1821, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Ste. Genevieve.

**Bridge Arbitrary.**—A term applied to the charge for carrying passengers and freight across the Eads Bridge, between St. Louis and East St. Louis—in other words, the charge for crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis. This charge shows many complications. For instance, it varies as to passengers on railway trains from six cents on persons traveling between St. Louis and







*Hudson C. Bridge*

Belleville and other adjacent points in Illinois, to sixty cents on passengers traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The charge is greater for the greater distance, because it is distributed among the greater number of roads on which the passenger is carried; and it is smallest on the commuters' travel between St. Louis and the near-by points, because it forms so large a proportion of the total fare paid.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Bridge, Hudson E.**, manufacturer, was born May 17, 1810, at Walpole, New Hampshire—whither his parents had removed a short time before from Worcester, Massachusetts—and died in St. Louis, February 25, 1875. He was descended from that old Puritan stock which found its way from the shores of the old world and settled in the vicinity of Boston, about the middle of the seventeenth century. In his early childhood his parents removed to Bennington County, Vermont, where, under the shadows of the Green Mountains, he grew up in the life of the ordinary New England boy, spending the greater part of the year in the labors of the farm and eagerly availing himself of the limited facilities for education which were provided during the winter months. When he was twenty-one years of age, against the protests of his friends, he turned his face toward the West, full of confidence that in its boundless resources there was a wider field for what he considered his own capacity for business success. He left the parental roof with only six dollars in his pocket, to save which he walked to Troy, New York, and there entered a store, where he remained six months, accumulating sufficient to take him to Columbus, Ohio, the place he had originally selected as his destination. Arriving at Columbus in the autumn of 1831, his first care was to survey the field before him, and while so doing he opened a school for the winter months, in which he was so successful that he was urged to continue it. But teaching was but a temporary expedient, not at all congenial to his tastes or disposition, and at the earliest opportunity he entered the employment of a firm there, doing, for the place and period, an extensive business. While connected with this house as salesman he made trips covering the whole West, from Detroit to Nashville, and from

Columbus to St. Louis. To his knowledge of the West and Western people, acquired at this time, Mr. Bridge attributed much of his later success. He was a man of great enterprise, always adventurous; and to do something that had not been done before—to extend the facilities for business, to cheapen the cost of manufacture, to make at home something that others thought necessary to bring from abroad—was always with him an object to be attained. It was with this view that, in 1835, he left Columbus and went to Springfield, Illinois, and, in connection with Jewett, Matther & Lamb, inaugurated the manufacture of plows in that city, which, up to that time, had been brought from Cincinnati. The Jewett plow, manufactured by them, became the leading plow of the time, and the business of the firm was one of uninterrupted success. It was during one of Mr. Bridge's trips to the Cumberland River for iron that his attention was attracted to St. Louis as a promising point for business, and after endeavoring without success to interest his partners at Springfield in the proposed new location, he removed in 1837 to St. Louis, and in company with Hale & Reyburn established the business in that city. Mr. Hale dying soon after, the business was continued by Bridge & Reyburn, and the department of stoves and hollow ware was added. At this period all manufactures of this character were brought down the Ohio River. Mr. Bridge, however, conceived that the cost might be lessened by having the plates manufactured on the Tennessee River and put together in his own shop, and this was the first innovation. But this did not satisfy him. With only the experience in iron manufacture acquired in Springfield, he determined to make the plates in St. Louis, and in 1838 a little foundry was established in connection with his store. Old stove dealers warned the young man, then only twenty-eight years of age, of his folly in endeavoring to compete with the older manufacturers of Cincinnati, and of the failure that must inevitably follow. But Mr. Bridge soon found that, by careful economy, the cost of manufacture was less than the cost of bringing from the East. At this time he was his own foreman and salesman by day, and his own bookkeeper at night, and though of very humble pretensions in comparison with the establishment of to-day, the foundation

was thus laid of the Empire Stove Works, which was destined to become one of the largest and best known manufacturing enterprises of the Mississippi Valley. Before 1840 he had gathered into his own family circle his parents and brothers, all of whom have passed away under his roof, leaving himself alone, to rest with them at last in the family lot at Bellefontaine. In the year 1842 Mr. Bridge associated with him his younger brother, Harrison Bridge, and the firm of Bridge & Bro. was established. His brother's death in 1850 left him again alone for several years. In 1857 John H. Beach, who had been for several years connected with the house, was admitted as an associate, and the firm of Bridge, Beach & Co. has continued to the present time, being incorporated January 28, 1870, as the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company. Mr. Bridge's relation as founder of the great manufacturing interest with which his name has been so long and honorably associated is but a small portion of his public history, and while his name is enrolled high on the list of merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis, he stands higher still as the pure-minded, public-spirited and honored citizen. It is not stating the case too strongly to say that there are few left who command in an equal degree not merely the esteem and confidence, but the affection, of the citizens of St. Louis. Of singular purity and simplicity in his private life, during the thirty-eight years of his residence in St. Louis no breath of reproach was ever heard against his good name. Honorable in all his dealings, rigorously just even against himself, his delicate sense of public and private duty made his name in the community the synonym of mercantile rectitude and honor. A successful business career did not separate him from his fellow men, but to all alike, the highest and the lowest, he preserved the simplicity of character and frank, cordial manner which those who knew him will long remember. For the entire period of his residence in St. Louis he was a part of its business and activity. So far from retiring from business pursuits on achieving success, increased wealth only opened new avenues for investment in business enterprises. He was a constant and generous contributor to, and for many years an active worker in, every new public enterprise that could conduce to the growth

and prosperity of the city. He was an original subscriber and worker in the inauguration of the Missouri Pacific, the North Missouri, the Iron Mountain, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroads, the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company, and many kindred enterprises, and was one of the original incorporators of Washington University, the Polytechnic Institute, and the Mary Institute. In all of these institutions he was a trustee and contributed generously to their support. During portions of his residence in St. Louis he was a director in the Boatmen's Saving Institution, the Merchants' Bank, the Pacific Railroad for fifteen years, and one of the founders of Bellefontaine Cemetery, which was dedicated upon his fortieth birthday, and of which he was the first president, continuing as such through many years. He was also one of the founders and managers of the Institution for the Education of the Blind as a private institution, before it was conveyed to the State, a director and twice president of the Mercantile Library Association, and a director in the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company, and other institutions with which his connection was less conspicuous. It was one of his business maxims that no citizen should allow his name to be used as a director in any corporation, or in connection with any public trust to which he was unable or unwilling to devote his personal attention, and on this ground he frequently declined the use of his name as a responsible manager, even when he was largely interested as a stockholder. He was a warm supporter of the Union at the outbreak of the Civil War, and did as much, perhaps, as any citizen of St. Louis to aid the government during that terrible period. At the beginning of the war he was among the first to announce his position as one of unqualified devotion to the Union cause, and was elected a member of the Convention of 1861, whose prompt action in establishing a provisional government for the State secured the position of Missouri in the Union. He was a liberal contributor in the organization of the earlier regiments, when no assistance could be had from the government at Washington, and he was at all times a generous donor to all the sanitary and other associations growing out of the war. His membership in the Convention of 1861, however, was the only political trust he ever consented to accept.



Extensive as were his connections with business interests up to the day of his death, he did not allow such connections to rule his life or to absorb his time. Having passed the years of his boyhood in the country, he always retained a strong inclination to rural pursuits. About thirteen years before his death he purchased a considerable estate, a few miles from the city, and devoted much of his time to improving and beautifying his residence and grounds, bringing to it the same practical method and personal supervision that characterized all his relations. With rarely an exception, he returned from the city to his home every day at noon. There at Glendale, in the midst of delightful surroundings, and in the enjoyment of the society of his children, to whom he was devotedly attached, and of friends, he passed one-half of every day, dispensing a hospitality not less warm and generous than it was simple and unostentatious. Mr. Bridge had been a member of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah since his arrival in St. Louis. In his benefactions during his lifetime Mr. Bridge was unostentatious, and it is difficult to estimate their amount. They will, however, largely exceed a quarter of a million dollars, chiefly to educational institutions, in which he was greatly interested. His gifts to Washington University alone, including its several departments, amounted to \$175,000, the whole of which was bestowed without solicitation and without conditions annexed. He gave freely wherever he thought good could be accomplished, but never wished his name to appear if it could be avoided. The secret of Mr. Bridge's success may be found in his scrupulous performance of every engagement and in his abhorrence of debt. He was ready to excuse almost any fault except the want of business integrity, and could not be tempted by the largest hope of profit into trading upon borrowed capital. His progress was, therefore, sure and steady, and although at the first slow, it ultimately became rapid, even to the accumulation of great wealth. There was no department of business life in St. Louis which did not feel his loss, and he left the enviable record of a good citizen, a practical philanthropist, and a faithful business man. Mr. Bridge left six children—Isabella, the wife of Colonel George E. Leighton; Emma, wife of Joseph G. Chapman; Mary, wife of N. C. Chapman;

and Hudson Eliot, Harrison and Amy. The two last named have since died.

**Bridge, Hudson Eliot**, manufacturer, was born April 4, 1858, in St. Louis, son of Hudson E. and Helen A. Bridge. His father, of whom extended mention is made in the preceding sketch, was long one of the leading men of affairs in St. Louis, and the son was born to the inheritance of a good name, physical and mental vigor, and the responsibilities which devolve upon those favored by fortune. He passed his boyhood at his father's homestead in Glendale, Missouri, enjoyed the best educational advantages, and while still young completed his academic studies at Washington University, of St. Louis. In 1876 he entered the office of the Bridge-Beach Manufacturing Company, the great manufacturing institution founded by his father, and at once became a factor in directing this enterprise, the elder Bridge having died a year earlier. He has proven himself a worthy successor of a worthy father, and is now president of the corporation which came into existence as the result of the genius and enterprise of Hudson E. Bridge, Sr. As head of one of the great iron industries of the country, he is widely known to those identified with this interest, and his executive ability, sound judgment and correct business methods have won for him their unqualified esteem and admiration. To accumulate a fortune requires one kind of genius; to retain a fortune already acquired, to add to it its legitimate increment, and to make such use of it that its possessors may derive therefrom the greatest enjoyment, and the public the greatest benefit, requires quite another kind of genius. Mr. Bridge belongs to that younger generation of the business men of St. Louis, called upon to shoulder responsibilities differing materially from those which rested upon their predecessors. In a broader field of enterprise they find themselves obliged to deal with affairs of greater magnitude, and to solve more difficult and complicated financial and economic problems. Mr. Bridge is one of the men who have proven themselves masters of the situation, and worthy successors of the men who laid the foundations of our present prosperity, wealth and civilization. He is a director of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association, of which his father was first president, but with

this exception is not officially identified with any corporation other than the Bridge-Beach Manufacturing Company, preferring to devote such time as he can spare from this interest to various recreative outdoor sports. He has all of the native New Englander's love for an ancestral home, and has a beautiful country residence at Walpole, New Hampshire, which was the birthplace of both his father and mother. The old homestead in which his father lived having been removed, he purchased some years since the ground on which it stood, and has erected thereon a public library building, which has been fitly named "the Bridge Memorial Library." He has a large farm in connection with his New Hampshire country home, and he and his family spend several months of each year there. Although in no sense a politician, Mr. Bridge has long been an influential member of the Republican party. His religious affiliations have been with the Unitarian Church, of which his father was a prominent and useful member. His club connections in St. Louis are with the St. Louis Club, the Noon-day Club and the Country Club. February 4, 1885, he married Miss Helen Durkee, daughter of Dwight Durkee, of St. Louis, who was one of the earliest residents and first bankers of that city. A lady of rare social and domestic graces, Mrs. Bridge is well known also as an artist of very superior attainments, and one of the unique features of the palatial family residence in St. Louis is a perfectly equipped studio, in which she devotes much of her time to painting in water and oil, and to the most artistic china painting. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bridge have been Helen Bridge, Hudson E. Bridge, Lawrence Durkee Bridge, George Leighton Bridge, John Dwight Bridge, Katherine Bridge and Marion Bridge.

**Bridger, James,** the resident partner of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, friend and associate of General Ashley, Robert Campbell and Captain William Sublette, of St. Louis, and a famous pioneer and explorer, was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1804, and died in Jackson County, Missouri, July 17, 1881. When and under what circumstances he came west is not known, but we find him in the Rocky Mountains as early as 1820, when he was only a lad of sixteen years, being associated with Fitzpatrick, one of the

most conspicuous fur traders and mountain characters of that day. In 1832 he became a partner in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, and managed its affairs in the mountains. This company had little or no dealings with Indians, securing its supplies of skins and furs from white trappers and hunters only. It maintained a considerable retinue of these, and Bridger, who seems to have cared little for civilized life, and preferred communion with mountain, stream and forest, remained in the centre of the trapping region as resident manager of the business. He was held in high respect not only by the trappers, hunters and traders, for his sagacity, courage and hospitality, but by the Indians also for his uprightness. His wife was a member of the Shoshone tribe, and he possessed the confidence of this and other tribes throughout the long period he lived in the mountains. He was an intrepid explorer; he was the first white man to tell of Great Salt Lake; he discovered Bridger Pass; he went over Yellowstone Park a quarter of a century before its name was made known to the world, and he could describe its wonders at a time when his stories appeared so absurd and incredible that they were set down as fables. He built Fort Bridger, in the beautiful valley of Black Fork of Green River, and made it his home and the rendezvous for mountaineers and plainsmen.

**Bridges at St. Louis.**—Two bridges span the Mississippi River at St. Louis, the St. Louis Bridge, commonly known as the Eads Bridge, from its chief engineer, the late Captain James B. Eads, and the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge, with which E. L. Corthell and George S. Morrison were connected, the latter as consulting engineer. The Eads Bridge, which was the first bridge erected, is the more interesting, both on account of the beauty of the structure and of the boldness of the design, which, at the time when the plans were made, more than a quarter of a century ago, had no precedent. At that time an arch of five hundred feet span was considered impracticable, and when to this was added the necessity of sinking the foundations one hundred feet and more through water and sand to rock, the difficulties seemed well-nigh insurmountable.

The St. Louis Bridge is a structure 1,627 feet long between abutments, and

consists of three arches of steel, the center arch being 520 feet in clear span and 55 feet above high water, and the two side arches 502 feet each, and 50 feet above high water. Each of the arches is curved to a radius of 742 feet; the rise of the center arch is 47 feet, and that of either side span is 43 feet 8 inches. The structure carries two roadways, one above the other. The lower roadway carries a double track railway, and on the upper is a wagonway, 34 feet wide, and two sidewalks, 10 feet wide each, making the total width of the highway 54 feet. The wagonway is laid with two lines of track for electric railway service, and is paved with wooden block pavement. The electric cars were put in operation December 5, 1889, and were the first cars in St. Louis to be operated by electricity in regular service.

From the abutments on either bank of the river the roadways are carried across the levee, a distance of 240 feet, on an arcaded structure of stone masonry of two tiers of arches, the lower roadway or railway floor being supported on the lower tier consisting of a series of five masonry arches of 27 feet span each; the upper or highway floor is supported on the upper tier which contains 21 arches. The length of the bridge, including the two arcades, is 2,107 feet, and from Third Street, where the tunnel commences, to the east end of the east arcade is 3,000 feet.

Each arched span is formed of four ribs, placed parallel with each other, the two inner ribs being 12 feet apart, and each of the two exterior ribs being 16 1-2 feet from the adjacent inner rib. Each rib is formed of two members placed in a vertical plane, the upper member being 12 feet from the lower member. These two members are braced together so as to form a complete rib. The component parts of each member consist of steel tubes, 12 feet long each, and 18 inches in diameter, joined together, end to end, by wrought iron couplings in such manner as to make a continuous arch of steel tubes. The tubes are formed of steel bars planed to fit the interior of a circular envelope of steel plate, like the staves of a barrel, but with the envelope forming a continuous hoop. The ends of the tubes are cut on a bevel conforming to the radius of the curve of the arch, and grooves are cut around the tube near each end, which engage in corresponding projections in the interior of the couplings.

The couplings are made in two halves, and are bolted securely to the ends of two contiguous tubes. Through each coupling passes a steel pin to which are attached the main and sway braces, and the post, or suspender, which supports the railway or highway floor. The lower end of each member of each rib abuts against large forgings, called skew backs, set in the masonry of the piers and abutments, and secured to each other and to the masonry by heavy bolts which pass through both.

The history of the St. Louis Bridge would not be complete without a brief statement of the projects which had been suggested previous to the inception of the enterprise.

For many years the necessity of some better means of crossing the river had been apparent to the citizens of St. Louis. Even as early as 1839, when the population of the city was but about 15,000, Mr. Charles Ellet, Jr., of Cincinnati, who built the first suspension bridge in America, over the Niagara River, proposed to span the river with a suspension bridge having a centre span of 1,200 feet and two shore spans of 900 feet each. The estimated cost of this structure was \$737,566. The structure was designed for wagon traffic only, as there were no railroads in the West at that time. It was considered, however, that the time was "inauspicious for the commencement of an enterprise involving such an enormous expenditure of money."

In 1855 Mr. Josiah Dent, a well known citizen of St. Louis, organized a company to build a suspension bridge for railway traffic. Major J. W. Bissell, who had been associated with Charles Ellet, Jr., in the construction of the first Niagara bridge was chief engineer. The structure was to have a single span of 1,500 feet and was estimated to cost \$1,500,000.

These previous efforts were premature; and it was not until the extension of the railway systems of the country reached the Mississippi that the requirements of traffic became sufficiently great to warrant such an undertaking. Being impressed with the necessity of erecting a "bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis for the accommodation of the citizens of Illinois and Missouri, and the great railroad traffic now centering there," the council of the city of St. Louis instructed the city engineer, Mr. Truman J. Homer, in 1865, to prepare plans



and submit estimates of the cost of a suitable bridge. In accordance with these instructions, Mr. Homer submitted a report in which he proposed a tubular bridge of three spans of 500 feet each, similar to the Britannia Bridge, the cost of which was estimated to be \$3,320,000.

Nothing came of this latest project, and the only result of so much discussion was a conviction that a suitable bridge would cost a great deal of money.

The first step in the project which finally culminated in the Eads Bridge was taken in 1864. In that year Honorable Norman Cutter drew up a charter, containing the names of such St. Louis men as would be likely to aid the enterprise, and the charter of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company was approved February 5, 1864. The bill granting the supplementary charter in the State of Illinois was not approved until February 15, 1865. Two years were spent in obtaining legislation from the State of Illinois and from Congress, and it was not until May 1, 1867, that the first board of directors was chosen. The board was composed of Charles K. Dickson, James R. Blackman, James B. Eads, Amos Cotting, William Taussig, Barton Bates, Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Fogg and John R. Lionberger. The directors elected Charles K. Dickson, president; Charles Cabot, secretary, and Amos Cotting, treasurer. Mr. James B. Eads, whose only reputation at that time was that of having devised and operated submarine wrecking boats, and of having built six gunboats for river service in the Civil War, was appointed chief engineer. In July of the same year—1867—Mr. Eads had developed his plans sufficiently to lay them before the directors. The general features were adopted and Mr. Eads was instructed to commence operations as soon as, in his opinion, it would be to the interest of the company to do so. At the same time an executive and financial committee was appointed, of which Dr. William Taussig was made chairman. This post Dr. Taussig held until the completion of the bridge.

Meantime a rival company appeared, which was called the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company. This company was organized by L. B. Boomer, of Chicago, who was well known throughout the West as a bridge contractor and promoter. Charters were obtained in Missouri and in Illinois, and on

March 1, 1867, the incorporators met and elected Mr. Boomer, president, and Mr. R. P. Tansey, secretary.

The contest between these companies was a stubborn one, and it finally ended in the Boomer Company selling out to the Eads Company for \$150,000 in cash, and in consolidating the two companies under the name of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company. The new board of directors, which was the first result of the consolidation, was composed of Charles K. Dickson, William Taussig, Gerard B. Allen, William M. McPherson, Barton Bates, John R. Lionberger, of the Eads company; and D. R. Garrison, James Harrison, R. M. Rusick, C. Beckwith, W. R. Morrison and R. P. Tansey, of the Boomer company. But shortly afterward an election was held for a new board to prosecute the work in cordial co-operation with Mr. Eads, and all of the Boomer representatives, except W. R. Morrison, were dropped out, their places being filled by Amos Cotting, James B. Eads, Josiah Fogg and Daniel Gillespie.

By the consolidation of the two companies, which took place March 5, 1868, and the final change in the board of directors, by which greater harmony was secured, all opposition was swept away, and Mr. Eads, backed morally and financially by his personal friends, saw the way clear to the accomplishment of the supreme object in his life. It is remarkable that, while the rival company had in its employ six of the most prominent engineers in bridge and foundation work in the country, and the Eads Company not only had no prominent bridge engineer in its service but its chief engineer was unknown as an engineer, Mr. Eads should have been able to inspire such confidence in his plans and in himself as to win and maintain, through the most trying vicissitudes, the support of his company and of the capitalists of this country and Europe. The Eads Bridge, for by that name it is best known, is a noble monument, not only in its beauty and grace, but in its engineering features, to the genius of the man. Mr. Eads had able assistants in Colonel Henry Flad and Mr. Charles Pfeiffer, the former of whom was at the time of his appointment a member of the board of water commissioners of St. Louis; the latter was chiefly engaged in the mathematical and theoretical investigations.

The Illinois charter of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company contained a provision that the bridge should be located within one hundred feet of Dyke Avenue in East St. Louis, the avowed purpose of the amendment being to kill the enterprise by compelling an enormous expenditure at the western end of the bridge. By this provision the location on the Missouri shore would be at the foot of Washington Avenue, and it was thought that the acquisition of depot grounds and the construction of a road through the city would prove insurmountable obstacles. But these difficulties were met by constructing the road under the streets, and the St. Louis tunnel was the result of the Illinois charter.

Work was actually commenced on the foundation of the west abutment, at the foot of Washington Avenue, August 20, 1867. The cofferdam for this foundation was completed November 25, 1867. Unexpected difficulties were met in excavating for this work, in the shape of sunken steamboats, and accumulations of cinders, timber and paving stones, but on the 25th of February, 1868, the corner stone, a block of Grafton limestone, was lowered to its place on the bed rock, forty-seven feet below the city directrix, some twenty feet below the surface of the river, and the construction of the bridge was fairly begun. Work on the west abutment was soon stopped, however, by high water, and difficulties of a financial character prevented the vigorous prosecution of construction until February, 1869, when the company succeeded in overcoming prejudice and placing the enterprise on a strong financial basis.

In March, 1869, the directors arranged for the construction of the two channel piers, and the east abutment. Mr. James Andrews, of Allegheny City, was the contractor for all the masonry of the bridge, and by the middle of June over one thousand men were employed. The east pier was the first to be commenced; the corner stone was laid in October, 1869, and for five months thereafter the construction was not interrupted, by day or night. On February 28, 1870, the pier reached bed rock, 119 feet below the city directrix, and 95 feet below the surface of the river. The west pier was commenced January 15, 1870, and reached the rock, 91 feet below the city directrix, April 1st.

The method of building the west abutment

was simple enough, a cofferdam being placed around the site, the water pumped out, and the enclosed material excavated to the rock, on which the masonry was built. The construction of the east abutment and channel piers presented greater difficulties, and the method employed is of interest, because, although much deeper foundations have been since placed, the St. Louis Bridge was the first instance of foundations sunk by the pneumatic process to such great depth. In this process a caisson is built, either of wood or iron, in the form of a box of adequate dimensions, with no bottom. The sides and top are air tight. The caisson is placed in position and securely anchored. The masonry is commenced on the top of the caisson, and by its increasing weight sinks the caisson deeper and deeper until the bottom is reached. If sand or other material is interposed between the caisson and the final resting place, the water is driven out of the interior of the caisson by forcing in compressed air, the pressure of the air being increased as the depth increases. In the masonry one or more shafts are left, through which access is had to the interior of the caisson, entrance to and exit from these shafts being obtained through suitable airlocks, which are simply air-tight chambers with two doors, one entering from the outer air, the other entering into the shaft. Workmen are sent down into the caisson, who excavate the inclosed material, which is raised to the top through shafts left in the masonry for that purpose. As the excavation progresses the pier sinks, and the masonry is carried up as the depth increases. When the rock or other suitable foundation is reached, the interior of the caisson and all the shafts are filled up with concrete or masonry. The masonry is supported, therefore, in its descent, by the cushion of air.

This process, though in use in Europe, was first employed in this country in sinking the channel piers of the St. Louis Bridge; it proved so successful that it was determined to sink the east abutment to the rock, the original intention having been to found it on piles. The foundation of this abutment was placed on the bed rock March 28, 1871, the immersion being 109 feet 8 inches, or 136 feet below high water mark.

The west abutment is at its base 49 feet long by 62 feet 8 inches wide, and at top, 64

feet 3 inches long by 47 feet 6 inches wide; its height is 112 feet 8 inches, and its foundation is 13 feet below extreme low water. It contains 12,648 cubic yards of masonry. The west pier is 82 feet long by 48 feet wide at the base, and 63 feet by 24 feet at the top; it is 172 feet 1 inch in height, with its foundation 61 feet 2 inches below extreme low water, and contains 14,170 cubic yards of masonry. The east pier is 82 feet by 60 at the bottom, 63 feet by 24 at the top, and 197 feet 1 inch in height, with its base 86 feet 2 inches below extreme low water, and contains 17,820 cubic yards of masonry. The east abutment is 83 feet by 70 feet 6 inches at the base, and 64 feet 3 inches by 47 feet 6 inches at the top; its height is 192 feet 9 inches and its base 93 feet 3 inches below extreme low water. It contains 24,093 cubic yards of masonry.

The effect of the compressed air on the workmen in the caisson produced a peculiar form of paralysis, which came to be known as caisson disease. Although compressed air had been used in Europe for some time in sinking foundations, the deepest was but seventy-five feet below the surface of the river, and while some trouble had been experienced at that depth, it was generally considered practicable to work men under a pressure of four or five atmospheres. There was no precedent for any depth over seventy-five feet, and the best method of protecting the men at work on the St. Louis Bridge foundations had to be learned from experience. Ninety-one cases of caisson disease occurred in the east and west piers, of whom thirteen died. In consequence of the experience gained at those piers, the number of cases at the east abutment, although the foundation was much deeper, was but twenty-eight, of whom but one died, and all the rest completely recovered.

While the masonry work was in progress the contracts for the steel work and erection were made, and after numerous attempts to produce the material desired had failed, the Keystone Company, of Pittsburg, succeeded in furnishing the material. Erection was commenced on the west span, and the first skew backs were in place March 13, 1873. As it was manifestly impossible to put false works in the river with which to support the arch during erection, a method devised by Colonel Flad was employed. This method

consisted of building out from the pier or abutment, and supporting the incompleting arch at the required points by cables passing from the points to the top of a timber tower erected on the pier or abutment. These towers could be raised or lowered by means of powerful hydraulic jacks, thus enabling the adjustment of the height of the arches. By carrying out the erection equally on either side of a pier, the tower and incomplete spans formed a balanced structure; at the abutments the towers were anchored back to the ground. As each span was erected from the two ends, stretching out over the river until the two portions met in the center to complete the span, the adjustment of the ribs so that they should accurately meet and permit inserting the closing tube was a matter of great delicacy. After considerable difficulty had been experienced, the two ribs of the west span were finally closed on September 17, 1873, and the problem was solved. From this time on the progress on the bridge was rapid. The inner ribs of the center and east spans were closed December 18, 1873, and all the spans were closed January 21, 1874. Early in June, 1874, the last spike to connect the bridge with the railways of the land was driven by General Sherman, and the great work was finished. On the 2d of July a public test of the great structure was made, with fourteen locomotives, and on July 4, 1874, nearly seven years after the commencement of the work, the city celebrated the completion of the bridge.

The cost of the bridge structure, including the approaches, was \$6,536,730, but adding to this land damages, commissions, interest, hospital expenses and numerous miscellaneous items, the aggregate reached over \$10,000,000. As a result of this excess of cost over the original estimate, \$4,500,000, the company had to default soon after the completion of the structure, and the property was sold under foreclosure proceedings. It was afterward reorganized under its present title, "St. Louis Bridge Company." The original stockholders lost their whole investment.

The contractor for the stone work was James Andrews, of Allegheny City, who also built the stone masonry in the tunnel connecting the bridge with the railway tracks in Mill Creek Valley. The chief assistant engineer was Colonel Henry Flad, of St. Louis.



whose co-operation, advice and assistance Mr. Eads had from beginning to end. From the commencement of the work to the end Mr. Eads was supported by a board of directors who had unbounded faith in his great abilities, and were his personal friends.

The first president of the company was Charles K. Dickson, followed in order by William M. McPherson, and Gerard B. Allen, John Dillon as secretary, and James H. Britton as treasurer. Dr. William Taussig was chosen chairman of the executive committee and managing director at the beginning, and continued in that position until the work was completed.

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge, built across the river in the upper part of the city, received its name from the action taken by the Merchants' Exchange, in 1886. It was thought that an additional bridge was needed in that quarter to facilitate the transfer traffic across the river, and the steps toward securing it were taken under the auspices of the Exchange. The first committee appointed in connection with the enterprise was composed of S. W. Cobb, C. C. Rainwater, D. R. Francis, John Whitaker, John R. Holmes, John D. Perry and John M. Gilmore. Congress granted the necessary charter February 3, 1887, and the requisite terminal privileges were granted by the city June 9, 1887. Two corporations were organized, the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Company and the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Company, the former to build the bridge, and the latter to construct the terminal arrangements in connection with it.

The bridge is described as a double intersection, pin-connected through truss, with horizontal bottom chord and curved top chord. There are four piers, all resting on the bed rock, and supporting three main spans, the center one 523.5 feet and the two side spans 521.5 feet each in length; the height above high water is 52 feet. At either end of the main bridge are three approach deck spans of 125 feet each in length. The main bridge is 1,566.5 feet in length, and the total structure, including the steel approaches, is 2,422.5 feet long.

The piers are founded on pneumatic caissons resting on the bed rock, and packed with concrete. The two main or river piers are 12 feet thick and 48 feet long, resting on caissons 28 feet by 70 feet, and 17 feet high;

the two shore piers are 10 feet thick by 48 feet long, resting on caissons 26 feet by 70 feet, and 17 feet high. The piers are built, from the caissons up to within three feet of low-water mark, of limestone from Bedford, Indiana; above this, of Missouri granite to the high-water mark, and from that point to the top, of Bedford stone.

The entire superstructure is of steel except the pedestals and ornamented posts, which are of cast iron; the total weight of steel is 10,470,940 pounds.

The Merchants' Bridge is a railway bridge and carries a double-track railway. The eastern approach to the bridge was originally a wooden trestle, and is 4,740 feet in length; this approach crosses the tracks of the Chicago & Alton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Wabash Railroads in the north end of Venice. The east approach terminates in the town of Madison; from this point to Granite City, two and a half miles distant, a double track railway connects with the above railways and the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad. At the western end of the bridge approach connection is made with the Wabash Railroad, the Keokuk lines, and the St. Louis Transfer Railway.

The tracks of the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway commence west of Tenth Street near the tracks of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and are carried on a double track elevated structure, 8,160 feet long, from Seventh Street to the levee, and along the levee northward to Carr Street; from this point the tracks continue northward along Main and Hall Streets to Bremen Avenue, where they meet the western approach to the bridge. At Bremen Avenue a branch extends across the grounds of the city water works, and thence along McKissock Avenue to Bircher Street and Broadway.

NORMAN W. EAVRS.

**Bridgeton.**—A town in St. Louis County, situated fifteen miles northwest from the courthouse in St. Louis. It had its origin in a French and Spanish settlement, made within a few years after St. Louis was founded. The place was incorporated as a town by act of the Missouri Legislature in 1843. An old-time fort erected there for defense against the Indians was commanded for a time by William Owens, and the place

was known as Owens' Station prior to its incorporation.

**Bridgewater.**—A hamlet in White Cloud Township, Nodaway County, which takes its name from the bridges, two of them on the Maryville Branch Railroad, and the third a county bridge across the One Hundred and Two River, near an elbow of which it is located.

**Brigands of Missouri.**—Missouri has gained the unenviable distinction of introducing the open-daylight bank robberies, and the robbery of railroad trains and express cars at night, which were never even thought of before, but which, once introduced, after the Civil War, were prosecuted for fifteen years with an enterprise, skill and daring that made the originators of the system famous over the world. There were about twenty men, nearly all Missourians, engaged in this work during its early, most exciting and romantic period, but only five of them—the James brothers and Younger brothers—became widely known. The whole brood, and their business along with them, were a product of the war. The intense personal element of the strife, in Missouri, produced the guerrilla bands which conducted the fighting in their own way and on their own account, and the guerrilla vocation became the nursery of the brigandage which followed as legitimate successor. All the first brigands, when serving in the partisan bands of Quantrell and Bill Anderson, called themselves Southern soldiers, and this was the explanation of the extensive and cordial friendship they enjoyed from first to last in a portion of the State. In the beginning of the business the Jameses became conspicuous by their intelligence, address and skill, and it was the fashion to credit them with every daring express and bank robbery that occurred. No doubt they were in their full share of them—always to lead, never to follow—and if there was one part of an enterprise more difficult and dangerous than others, they were sure to take it in hand, but it is probable they were held responsible for many acts of violence which they had nothing to do with. The beginning of the work was made in January, 1866, when the Clay County Savings Bank, at Liberty, Missouri, was robbed of \$72,000 by a band of armed and mounted men, three of whom

the newspapers of the day affected to identify as Ol Shepherd, Bud Pence and Red Monks, while two others of Quantrell's men, Jim White and Bill Chiles, were said to be connected with the robbery by circumstantial evidence. In the fall of the same year Mitchell & Company's Bank, in Lexington, was robbed of \$2,000. In the spring of 1867 the bank of Hughes & Mason, at Richmond, Missouri, was robbed by a party of armed men, who rode up, and, three of them entering the building, held a pistol to the head of the cashier and forced him to give up to them about \$4,000, which they took and made their escape, the whole transaction taking but a few minutes. Some of the party were recognized, or thought to be recognized, and a warrant issued called for the arrest of Payne Jones, Dick Burnes, Ike Flannery, Andy McGuire, Jim White and John White, all of whom participated afterward in affairs of a similar character. Shortly afterward a party of the same gang robbed the bank at Savannah, Missouri. On the 20th of March, 1868, the bank at Russellville, Kentucky, was robbed by five men, who, after a desperate struggle, in which the cashier, Mr. Long, was killed, got away with \$14,000. This is the first affair in which the name of the Youngers appeared, Cole Younger being accused as a participant, and Frank and Jesse James also. It was afterward discovered that both the Jameses were in another part of the country at the time, and could not have been in it. On the 7th of December, 1869, occurred the robbery of the Daviess County Savings Bank, at Gallatin, Missouri, attended by the killing of the cashier, Mr. Scheetz. It was the work of two men, mounted and armed, who rode up to the bank, one of whom quickly dismounted and entered, and with a drawn pistol demanded the money. The cashier refused and was instantly shot, and the robber, hastily taking all the money in sight, about \$700, made his way outside, where his confederate, with pistol drawn, was holding prisoner a citizen, Mr. McDowell, who had attempted to go in. In mounting his horse, a spirited animal, the robber with the money met with an accident, which might have made a large part of the bank and train robbery that followed impossible. The horse started before he was mounted, he fell to the ground and was dragged with his foot in the stirrup a distance of thirty feet. By a desperate

effort he managed to draw himself up and disengage his foot, and, as his horse ran off, he leaped behind his confederate and the two escaped. Two miles out from the town they met a farmer named Daniel Smoot, riding a good gray horse, which, with drawn revolvers, they took from him to replace the animal they left behind. The robber's horse was captured and traced back to Clay County, where it was recognized as one owned by Jesse James. A sheriff's posse was secretly organized, which rode at night to the Samuel House, near Kearney, where the James boys had their home. As the posse were taking their stations around the house a little negro boy ran out, and without a word rushed to the stable; the next instant the stable door flew open, and the James boys, mounted and armed, dashed off, amid a volley of bullets, and escaped. Fourteen years after, Frank James was tried for the murder of Cashier Scheetz and acquitted. In explanation of what appeared to be the unnecessary killing of Cashier Scheetz it was afterward suggested that he was mistaken for another man, Lieutenant Colonel S. P. Cox, who, with a battalion of the Thirty-third Missouri Union troops, had in 1864 defeated and destroyed Bill Anderson's band of guerrillas, Colonel Cox, in the fight, killing the guerrilla chief with his own hand. The few survivors had bound themselves with an oath to avenge the death of their leader; and it was recalled, after the death of Scheetz, that a few minutes before the event he stood in front of the bank talking with Colonel Cox, who was a citizen of Gallatin, and as they talked they were observed by the two men, standing on the opposite side of the street, who a few minutes later entered the bank and committed the crime. On the 3d of June, 1871, the bank at Corydon, Iowa, was robbed by a party supposed to be the Jameses and Youngers and Clel Miller. Miller was arrested, but proved an alibi and was released. On the 20th of June, the following year, the bank at Columbia, Kentucky, was attacked by a party of men who were riding through the county for a week before, pretending to be purchasing cattle. Their appearance was in keeping with the habits of stock dealers, and their easy and cordial manners gained the confidence of the hospitable people, with many of whom they became acquainted during their explorations, which were probably undertaken to familiar-

ize themselves with the roads and by-paths and landmarks. John Leavette was supposed to be associated with the Jameses and Youngers in the enterprise. The robbers rode into the town in their usual way and took their stations, two of them going into the bank, where were three citizens talking to the cashier, R. A. C. Martin, who was sitting behind the counter with his chair tipped back, unconscious of danger. When the robbers drew their revolvers and covered the cashier and his friends, sharply demanding the money, Mr. Martin grappled with the one in front of him, and was making a stout resistance when the robber fired, and he fell dead. Raking up the loose money which was within reach, about \$600, he ran from the bank with his companions; they mounted their horses, and the whole party, putting spurs to their steeds, were out of sight in an instant. A posse was hastily summoned and mounted and started in pursuit, but never came in sight of the bandits, who, turning from one road into another to baffle the pursuers, rode nearly around the town before they finally started off. They were traced to Nelson County, in the same State, but that was all. The Jameses had friends in that county, and were almost as much at home there as in their own State. In September, 1872, while the fair at Kansas City was going on and the grounds thronged with people, the cash box was seized by a man, who, with a confederate acting with him, made their way with drawn revolvers through the crowd and escaped. The Kansas City papers declared that the robbers were the Jameses. On the 27th of May, 1873, the bank at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, was robbed by four men, the leader of whom was said to be recognized as Arthur McCoy, with two of the Youngers in the party. On the 21st of July, 1873, there was a train robbery at Adair, Iowa. Detectives from Chicago were put on the track of the robbers and the trail followed to Monegaw Springs, in St. Clair County, Missouri, where the Youngers lived; but the detectives found that an attempt to arrest them in a neighborhood full of their friends would be a dangerous business, and the matter was dropped. On the 15th of January, 1874, the Hot Springs coach, in Arkansas, was halted and the passengers robbed by five men wearing United States Army overcoats. Two weeks later occurred the



train robbery on the Iron Mountain Railroad at Gad's Hill, Missouri, which was said to be the work of Arthur McCoy, two of the Younger brothers, Jim Reed and a man named Greenwood. In September, 1875, the bank at Huntington, West Virginia, was robbed by four men, one of whom, recognized as Thompson McDaniels, of Kansas City, was killed before he could escape, and another, Jack Kean, was captured, the other two, supposed to be Cole Younger and Clel Miller, making their escape. In July, 1876, the bank at Otterville, Missouri, was robbed by a gang, one of whom, Hobbs Kerry, was captured and made a confession, in which he asserted that the two Jameses and two of the Youngers, with Clel Miller, Charley Pitts and Bill Chadwell, were concerned in the crime. Some time after, the bank at Corinth, Mississippi, was robbed, and on the same day there was a robbery of an express car at Muncie, Kansas, and both transactions, though six hundred miles apart, were charged against the Jameses and Youngers. The next event after the Otterville robbery was the attempt on the bank in Northfield, Minnesota, on the 7th of September, 1876, the most exciting affair of the kind that marked the career of the brigands, and the most disastrous to them. Had they managed it with less recklessness and some prudence they would not have fared so badly. There were eight of them in all, the two Jameses, three Youngers, Clel Miller, Bill Chadwell and Charley Pitts, and the business was begun by three of them riding up to the bank, and two dismounting and giving their horses to the third, while they entered the bank, and, with revolvers pointed at the officers, demanded that the vault be opened. One instant after, three others dashed into the public square, firing their revolvers, while two others galloped in by another street, and opened a fusillade also. The citizens recognized the danger and met it promptly. They seized their arms, and those in the neighborhood of the bank opened such a fire on the robbers from windows that the one holding the horses at the bank door called out to his comrades inside: "Hurry up! It's getting too hot out here!" Those inside had met with opposition from the bank officers, who refused to give up the money, and when they heard the call of their comrade they shot and killed the cashier, Mr. Haygood, and mounted their

horses and fled with the others out of town. Two were shot and killed by the citizens, and the others were pursued by officers and citizens without respite till, on the 13th, six days after the beginning, the six survivors were surrounded in a woods several miles from Mankato. At night four of them, the three Youngers and Bill Chadwell, dashed through the picket line, but were pursued, overtaken and surrounded again. Brought to bay, they fought, one dropping after another, until only Bob Younger was left standing, barefooted and with his right arm broken, hanging by his side, but still firing his revolver with his left hand. But the odds were too great against him, and at last he called out: "Hold up! The boys are all shot to pieces!" Chadwell was killed, Cole Younger was shot twice, Jim Younger had eight buckshot and one rifle ball wounds, and Bob Younger had his arm broken. After the escape of the Youngers from the woods near Mankato, the other two robbers, supposed to be the James brothers, broke through the line also, and got away from the pursuers, their woodcraft and power of endurance enabling them to keep ahead of the pursuit. When their horses gave out they would steal others and continue the flight, going into the towns at times to buy provisions, but keeping up the race until their pursuers abandoned it. In the northwest corner of Iowa they met a party of citizens who had come from Yankton to intercept them; but in the sharp fight that took place the outlaws put them to flight, with one of their number killed, and continued their journey. A few miles from Sioux Falls they met a physician, Dr. Mosher, whom they compelled to dress their wounds. They were stiff and sore and ragged, riding on sacks of hay for saddles. This was the last seen of them. It is supposed they made their way into Missouri, where they found shelter and treatment for their wounds under the roof of one or more of their many friends. The Younger brothers were taken to Northfield, tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for life. Their deportment in prison was so exemplary as to win the good will of the officials over them, and it is said they received every favor the discipline of the prison would allow them. Efforts were made by their friends to secure their release, and one Governor of Minnesota informally agreed to pardon them on condi-

tion that they become State's witnesses and tell all about the Northfield robbery, and give the names of all the persons concerned in it; but this they resolutely declined to do. Clel Miller, who was killed by the citizens in the fight, had been a member of Bill Anderson's Missouri guerrillas, and was captured in the fight near Albany, Ray County, in 1864, in which the band was defeated by a force of Unionists under Lieutenant Colonel Cox. He was only fourteen years old at that time, and when the Union soldiers wanted to kill him, in revenge for the Centralia massacre, Colonel Cox interfered and saved his life in consideration of his tender years. It was said that the boy never forgot the kindness. The brigands were made up of the odds and ends of Anderson's, Quantrell's and Todd's guerrillas, and their several plots to kill Colonel Cox, for shooting Anderson on the field with his revolver, were always thwarted, Miller secretly giving information to the intended victim. On the 8th of October, 1879, the express robbery at Glendale, in Jackson County, occurred; and, on the night of July 15th, the train robbery at Winston, in Daviess County, attended by the killing of the conductor, William Westfall, and of John McMillen, an employe on the road. There were ten persons engaged in this work. They boarded the train at Cameron, and when near Winston Station, in Daviess County, suddenly drew their revolvers and called on the passengers to deliver their money. One of the number presented his revolver at Conductor Westfall's breast, and, with the remark, "You are the man I want," fired and killed him. A passenger named McDowell was also shot and wounded. The United States Express agent, Charles Murray, was overpowered and the safe robbed of packages estimated at \$2,000 to \$15,000. The Winston affair brought matters to such a pass that extraordinary measures were held to be justifiable, and, indeed, necessary for dealing with brigands, whom the ordinary agencies and processes of law had signally failed to reach, and whose intelligence, discipline and reckless daring enabled them to escape after every robbery. Accordingly, on the 28th of July, two weeks after the Winston affair, Governor Crittenden adopted measures which marked the beginning of the end. He issued a proclamation reciting the robberies at Glendale and Winston, and offering a re-

ward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of either and each person participating in either of these crimes, except the Jameses, and \$5,000 for the arrest and delivery of either or each of them to the sheriff of Daviess County, and \$5,000 for the conviction of either and each of the Jameses. On the 3d of April, 1882, occurred the most dramatic and startling event in the career of the outlaws, a tragedy in which the tide was turned against them, and they themselves forced to furnish a victim in the person of the most conspicuous and daring of their number. Jesse James was shot and killed by Bob Ford, a companion, confederate and pretended friend. He had come to St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 8th of November, 1881, in a wagon, bringing his wife and two children—a girl seven years old, and a boy five—and, at the time of his death, was living in a house at the corner of Lafayette and Thirteenth Streets, under the name of Howard, which he had borne during his sojourn in Tennessee. Bob Ford and Charley Ford, who had recently been taken into the partnership to fill gaps made by the death of others, were living with him, waiting for an opportunity to fulfill a promise, it was afterward asserted, Bob had made to deliver their chief to the officers of the law, dead or alive. The elder James, Frank, is said to have distrusted Bob, while having perfect confidence in Charley, but Jesse took them both into his confidence and kept them with him under his own roof, without ever betraying a sign of fear of their loyalty. During the five months they lived at St. Joseph, all three were accustomed to live quietly at home in the day, but at night they walked the streets boldly, and the officers of the law never once suspected the game within their reach. There was a stable on the place where they lived, and here the three horses, fine thoroughbred animals, were kept, ready at a moment's warning to bear their masters into danger, or out of it, as the need might be; and it was said that a plot had been agreed on to ride into Platte County and rob the bank at Platte City, on the 4th of April, and on the fatal day Jesse had come from the stable, where he had been currying his horse, and, with a remark about how warm it was to the two Fords, took off his coat and vest and threw them on the bed. This left his pistol belt exposed, and with the remark that this might attract attention and excite

suspicion, he unbuckled it and laid it on the bed too, and taking a feather duster stood on a chair to brush the pictures on the wall. The quick eye of Bob Ford recognized that the opportunity for which he was waiting and watching had come, and quickly and silently drawing his revolver with his left hand—for he was left-handed—he stepped up behind his friend and chief, and, with the muzzle of his weapon within two feet of his head, pulled the trigger, and Jesse James sunk to the floor with two bullet holes in his head, the ball entering at the base of the skull in the rear and coming out of the forehead. The assassin saw that his work was too well done to need another shot, and, rushing out of the door before any one could enter, the Fords made their escape. The wife of the outlaw heard the shot, and when she came to learn the cause found herself alone with her husband. She knelt by his side, and was found wiping away the blood which flowed in a stream from the wound in the forehead. The dying man made an attempt to speak, but failed, and in a few moments was dead. The event made a profound impression throughout western Missouri, and the effect of it was felt in the adjoining States. One of the two inventors and leaders of the bank and express robberies that had been going on for sixteen years had met a bloody fate, and it was recognized that the gang, of which he had been easily chief, would go to pieces. One after another of its members, twenty in all, had been shot, hanged and imprisoned without breaking it up, because the leaders were able to draw into it other desperate young men to take the places of those who fell; but it could not survive the death of one of its leaders, particularly when it was an act of treachery. The James brothers could always trust one another, and from first to last their confederates could trust them; but the organization could not be maintained by the surviving brother without absolute confidence in the material taken in. Besides, the surviving brother was now thirty-nine years of age, with more than a dozen bullet scars in his body; there was a price upon his head, and wherever he went, even among his friends, he carried with him the constant apprehension of treachery. The system of robberies which he had inaugurated was still going on, and he continued to be held responsible for them, with the officers of the

law constantly on his track, and the houses of his friends and relatives constantly exposed to espionage and attack. There was but one thing to do, and this he resolved on. On the 6th of October, 1882, Frank James, accompanied by Major John N. Edwards, editor and author, well known in the State at the time for his book, "Shelby and his Men," arrived at Jefferson City at midnight, on a train from the West, and went to the McCarty House, where they registered, Edwards in his true name, and James under the name of B. F. Winfrey, Marshall, Missouri. Next day the two spent the day openly at the hotel and in walking through the city, until 5 o'clock in the evening, when they repaired to the capitol, and ascending the long flight of steps leading to the portico, sought the Governor's private office. Governor Crittenden was there, and with him his private secretary, F. J. Farr; Judge Henry, of the Supreme Court; State Auditor Walker, State Treasurer Chappell, General Waddill, Major Towles, W. K. Bradbury, deputy clerk of the Supreme Court; V. M. Hobbs, of the State land office; L. E. Davidson, of the State Treasury; George W. Plattenburg, of the Adjutant General's office; John T. Clark, of the State Auditor's office; P. T. Miller, of the State Treasury, and several newspaper men. On being admitted, Major Edwards advanced to the Governor, shook hands with him, and in an easy, matter-of-fact way, introduced "my friend, Mr. Frank James." They took one another by the hand, the chief magistrate and the brigand, and then the unlooked for visitor unbuttoned his coat, and, unbuckling his belt, handed it, with the pistol in it, to the Governor, as a token of surrender and delivery. "Governor Crittenden," he said, as he proffered the butt of the revolver—a 44 caliber Remington—which had been presented, muzzle foremost, on many a critical occasion, and made to do its part in many a fierce combat, "I want to hand over to you that which no man living, except myself, has ever been permitted to touch, since 1861, and to say that I am your prisoner. I have taken all the cartridges out of the weapon, and you can handle it with safety." Governor Crittenden took the revolver by its butt, and, turning to the company in the room, who had not understood what was going on, said: "Gentlemen, this is Frank James, and I take pleasure in introducing him to you." There



was a look of surprise at the announcement, and then the party came forward, and, one by one, shook hands with the outlaw, who was the smallest person in the assemblage. "I came to Missouri last week," he said, addressing the party. "I have come in the hope that you, gentlemen, will let me prove that I am not nearly so bad a man as I have been represented. I have come back to Missouri to try and regain a home and standing among her people. I have been outside her laws for twenty-one years. I have been hunted like a wild animal from one State to another. I have known no home. I have slept in all sorts of places; here to-day, there to-morrow. I have been charged with nearly every crime committed either in Missouri or her neighboring States. I have been taught to suspect my dearest and nearest friend of treachery, and where's the end to be? I am tired of this life of night riding and day hiding; of constant listening for footfalls, crackling twigs, rustling leaves, and creaking doors; tired of the saddle, the revolver and the cartridge belt. The one desire of my life is to regain the citizenship which I lost in the dark days, when, in western Missouri, every man's hand was against his neighbor, and to prove that I am not unworthy of it by submitting to the most rigid tests that the law may require." The Governor told the outlaw that he had no authority to stand between the law and him, and there was no alternative to submitting to the processes and allowing the law to take its course. Accordingly next day he, in company with Major Edwards, the Governor's secretary, Mr. Farr, and Frank R. O'Neil, a well known newspaper correspondent, took the train and went to Independence and surrendered to Prosecuting Attorney Wallace, to answer an indictment in Jackson County for the murder of the detective Wyncher. He was imprisoned in the Jackson County jail for a time, but finally released on bail. There was so little evidence obtainable about the killing of Wyncher that it was decided to abandon the case and send the outlaw to Gallatin to be tried for the murder of Conductors Westfall and McMillen, and Cashier Scheetz of the Daviess County Savings Bank, thirteen years before. This was accordingly done, and the trials, protracted and attended by much interest, resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner, the testimony being too vague and indirect to

connect him with the crimes. The part taken by the Chicago detectives in this history of outlawry forms an interesting feature. They were constantly at work, but with all their skill, courage and vigilance, were no match for the brigands, who managed to keep better informed of the movements of the detectives, than the detectives were of theirs. On the 16th of March, 1874, a detective named Lull, while scouting in St. Clair County, the home of the Youngers, encountered two of them on the highway. Each party recognized the other, and a revolver fight on horseback took place, in which Lull shot and killed John Younger, who was never engaged in the robbery business, and was in turn shot and killed by Jim Younger, afterward an active participant in the Northfield bank robbery in Minnesota. One night in January, 1875, a fusillade of bullets was opened on the Samuel house, in Clay County, lasting for several moments, the bullets striking the doors and side of the house and crashing through the windows, killing a child, Archie Samuel, and severely wounding a boy, John Samuel. A bomb was thrown into the house also, which, in its explosion, tore off the right hand of Mrs. Samuel. This event exasperated the James boys and their friends, and provoked the resentment of many who were not their friends; it is probable it was the provocation that led to the killing of Conductor Westfall at Winston. The detectives, in their visits to Clay County, usually came and went on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and this was sufficient to mark its officials for vengeance. A few weeks after the bomb-throwing a farmer neighbor of the Samuels, named Askew, was shot and killed in his own house yard. The assassin was unknown, but the fact that Agnew was supposed to have given information and rendered assistance to the detectives, was taken to be a sufficient explanation of the murder. The killing of the detective Wyncher was in perfect harmony with a history marked throughout by mystery, silence and unerring vengeance. It is supposed that he was sent out by a detective agency in Chicago to lay a scheme for the entrapment of the outlaws, and his own unguarded conversation went to confirm this opinion. The first known of him was while on his way to Clay County, where Dr. Samuel, stepfather of the Jameses, lived. He had the imprudence to become intoxicated, and

told on the train that he was going to seek farm work in the neighborhood where the mother of the Jameses lived, and before he got through he would know something about them, little dreaming that his words were heard by some friends of the outlaws who would inform them, and thus place him completely in their power. What the detective did in pursuance of his scheme, how he met the Jameses, if he met them at all, and what took place between them, is all unknown, but shortly afterward a dead man, with two bullet holes in his head, was found in the woods in Jackson County, not far from the river bank, with the name "J. W. WYNCHER," in India ink, on the right arm. At the coroner's investigation there was a single witness, the ferryman near by, who testified that a few nights before the body was discovered three men, one of them with his hands tied behind him and his legs bound to the horse, came to the ferry, and he crossed them over the Missouri River from Clay County to Jackson. Not a word was spoken by the prisoner, and very few by the others. It was a cold night, and the prisoner stamped his feet briskly, as if to make them warm. The dead man had a strong, bold face, which even in death showed a courage that would falter at no danger. Wood Hite, who was from Tennessee, and with his brother, Clarence Hite, had joined the gang, was killed by Dick Little in a fight about the division of the booty secured at the Blue Cut robbery. Their combat took place in the house of a mutual friend, three miles from Richmond, in Ray County, Missouri. The Jameses, Frank and Jesse W., were born in Clay County, Missouri, Frank in 1843, and Jesse in 1845. Their father was Rev. Robert James, a Baptist preacher of good character, who, with his wife, Zerelda Cole James, came from Kentucky and settled near Kearney, in Clay County. In 1849 the father removed to California, and died there the following year. In 1857 the mother married Dr. Samuel, a respectable citizen of Clay County, to whom the boys became warmly attached. The family were Southern sympathizers in the Civil War, and Frank, though but eighteen years of age, joined the Missouri State Guard, and served in Colonel John T. Hughes' regiment, Steen's division. A party of Union Home Guards made a visit to the Samuel home the first year of the war, and by violent treatment tried to force Dr. Samuel and his stepson,

Jesse, to tell where Frank was; and, according to their statement, it was this that drove the brothers into the wild and lawless career which they took to, as a means of vengeance against the Union cause and the established order in Missouri. They both became guerrillas, Frank joining Bill Anderson's band, and Jesse, Quantrell's, and became distinguished for daring, skill and address, even among these desperate fighters and riders. After the war they did not return to their home in Missouri, but sought a safer shelter in Nelson County, Kentucky, where they had relatives and friends; but they soon grew weary of quiet life, and took to the saddle, and then began the daring daylight bank robberies and hold-ups of railroad trains and express cars, which imparted to crime in the West and Southwest a picturesque and thrilling feature it had never possessed before. According to his own statement, Frank James lived with his wife near Nashville, Tennessee, from August, 1877, to April, 1881, engaged in farm work as a hired man, driving a team, and cultivating on his own account a rented farm, passing under the name of B. J. Woodson. On one occasion he took the first prize for Poland China hogs at Nashville. His boy was born on the Walton place, in that neighborhood. While he was living there his brother, Jesse, was living, unknown to him, at Box Station, in Humphrey County, Tennessee. Their first meeting was on the occasion of a visit made by Jesse, in company with Jim Cummings, to Nashville, where they encountered one another in a store. After that, in 1880, Jesse, with Cummings and Dick Liddell, came to Nashville, and were followed shortly afterward by Jack Ryan, Jesse training horses and following the race course. The four managed to live quietly and unsuspected at Nashville, and in the vicinity, for a year longer, Frank so completely concealing his identity that he was taken for a "Yankee," and on one occasion it was with no little difficulty and self-control he managed to avoid a fight with a drunken man who attempted to excite him by repeated provocations. After a time Cummings suddenly disappeared without a word of explanation, and shortly afterward Ryan, while intoxicated and making a disturbance, was arrested and found to be heavily armed, not with a single revolver, held to be proper enough in the apparel of a Southern gentleman, but with two revolvers

and a cartridge belt, which showed an equipment for desperate business. The disappearance of Cummings and arrest of Ryan warned their companions that there might be danger ahead, and, with the promptness of decision and action which marked their whole career, they mounted their horses one night and rode off, Jesse and Dick Liddell going one way and Frank another. Citizens of Davidson County, Tennessee, living in the same neighborhoods where the Jameses made their sojourn, remembered them well. Jesse was always heavily armed, and this, in connection with a constant look of determination and readiness for anything that might come, marked him as a desperate man, whom it was wise to let alone; and this dread was increased by a mystery which no one could penetrate. He was frequently absent for several days at a time, usually returning with an abundance of money, which he spent with profuse liberality, and it was remembered afterward that one occasion, when he returned thus abundantly supplied, was just after the bank robbery at Russellville, Kentucky. There were other times when his means were not so abundant, when he was forced to borrow to relieve his necessities, and he was not careful to maintain a good credit by paying back. An old farmer, who had a claim against him, was compelled to sue him, and the suit, ending adversely to Jesse, and appealed by him to the Supreme Court of the State, was still pending at the time of his death. After Jesse left Box Station and joined his brother near Nashville, the two continued their habits of occasional absences, which their neighbors could not account for, and no one thought it prudent to attempt to account for. During the four years that Frank lived near Nashville, with the exception of his unexplained disappearances and returns, his conduct was declared by his neighbors to have been exemplary, and toward the close of the period he joined the Methodist Church. Jesse was addicted to gambling, and spent much of his time in Nashville, at the faro banks. After his acquittal, Frank lived in Kansas City, in Nevada, Missouri, in Texas, and in St. Louis, being well known at the last named place as the doorkeeper of a local theater. How many and desperate were the dangers encountered in these years of lawless conduct, may be imagined when it is stated that he bore seventeen scars of fight on his body, four of them

made by minie bullets that passed through him. His manners were easy, his demeanor cheerful and affable, and his conversation conducted in language that showed a fair education and an acquaintance with good authors. He was accustomed to say that the books he read mostly were the Bible, Shakespeare and Plutarch's Lives. The indifference of the Missouri brigands to local advantages and disadvantages distinguished them from all brigands before them. They operated over a wide area, seven States, and were as much at home in one as in another, in Mississippi or Minnesota, as in Arkansas or Kentucky; and the records of human achievement furnish few more wonderful exhibitions of courage, endurance and mastery of conditions than the successful flight of the wounded James brothers after the attack on the Northfield bank, through Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Missouri, six hundred miles, to their unknown place of safety. Detectives and officials were constantly on the watch for them, but they were so skillful in deceiving them that detectives were sometimes watching a house in which they were supposed to be hiding, when they were, in fact, three hundred miles away. They traveled openly on railroad trains, without attracting attention, and were accustomed to write letters to the newspapers denying participation in a recent robbery, and offering to prove an alibi if their statement was questioned. The Youngers were of a respectable and influential St. Clair County family, one of the elder members of which had been presiding judge of the county court. They possessed a fine manly appearance, and were noted for courage and fidelity to their friends. The full outfit of the Jameses and their confederates, when mounted for work, was a belt, with two revolvers—large Remingtons—and a Winchester rifle, all of the same calibre, so that the same cartridges would serve for both revolvers and rifle. When not mounted, the Winchester was laid aside, but the revolvers never; they were their inseparable companions, and could be worn unseen, by the simple device of buttoning the coat at the waist so as to hide the belt. The revolvers were carried one on each side, and it made no difference which side had to be drawn from, as the outlaws were equally expert with the left hand and the right. Their wild guerrilla experience, together with constant daily practice, had



taught them to shoot from the saddle as well as on foot, in a gallop, or at a rest, and whether pursued or pursuers. The belt which Frank wore through the eighteen years of his outlaw life was taken from one of the dead Union soldiers of Major Johnson's battalion in the battle of Centralia, in September, 1864.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Briggs, Corona Hibbard**, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a conspicuous member of the Masonic fraternity, was born July 27, 1849, at Elkader, Clayton County, Iowa. His parents were Amasa Alton and Luan Matilda (Childs) Briggs, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of New York. They were married in Wisconsin, and lived successively in that State, in Iowa and in Illinois, until 1868, when they removed to Barton County, Missouri, and there died, the father in 1878, and his wife in 1881. Their son, Corona Hibbard Briggs, was educated in the graded schools in Centralia, Illinois. At various times he assisted his father in farming, fruit-raising and growing nursery stock, and for a time in house-building. For two years he clerked in a store in Centralia, Illinois. When twenty years of age he taught school in Harrison Township, Vernon County, Missouri, for four months. When ten years of age he became a Methodist, and in September, 1870, he was admitted to the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The same year the Conference was divided, and he has since been connected with the Southwest Missouri Conference. In the first year of his ministry he traveled the Ozark and Osceola Missions. In 1871 he was appointed to Sedalia Station. His successive appointments were, Harrisonville, 1872; Independence, 1874; Boonville, 1876; and Springfield, 1880. He was appointed presiding elder of the Neosho District in 1883, and presiding elder of the Kansas City District in 1886. He received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity, in 1894, from Central College, of Fayette, Missouri. In 1890 he was assigned to Nevada Station. From 1891 to 1894 he gave valuable aid to Central College in the capacity of financial agent. He was appointed presiding elder of the Boonville District in 1894, and of the Kansas City District in 1898. His ministerial life has been eminently active and use-

ful, particularly in the higher places to which he has been repeatedly called. Possessed of those personal qualities which command confidence, he has been enabled to conduct the affairs of church and district with rare discretion, while his ability as a pulpiteer has afforded him an unusual scope of influence. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the church history of western Missouri, covering nearly a third of a century past, and his article giving a history of the Methodist Church, South, in Kansas City, in the Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, is of much value as an authoritative record. Dr. Briggs is known throughout the State for his zealous and intelligent interest in Masonry, and few members of the fraternity have served so long in such honorable stations in that ancient order. He became a member at Boonville in 1879. For some years previous to 1895 he served as grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. In that year he was appointed grand senior deacon, and by successive elections he became grand junior warden in 1896, grand senior warden in 1897, deputy grand master in 1898, and grand master in 1899. In the latter capacity he has laid the corner stones of various notable public edifices, and he has delivered many addresses upon occasions of Masonic ceremony. He became a Royal Arch Mason at Springfield in 1883, and he was elected high priest of Independence Chapter in 1891. From 1884 to 1891 he served as grand chaplain of the Grand Chapter; and he was elected grand scribe in 1891, grand king in 1892, deputy grand high priest in 1893, and grand high priest in 1894. He was knighted in St. John's Commandery, Springfield, in 1883, was prelate of Palestine Commandery at Independence from 1887 to 1890, and eminent commander of Temple Commandery, Fayette, from 1896 to the present time. In 1888 he was made a member of the Council of Royal and Select Masters at Harrisonville, and in 1889 a Noble of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Kansas City. He was married, September 25, 1873, to Miss Cornelia F. Nicolds, of Howard County, Missouri, who died August 14, 1874, leaving an infant daughter, who survived her less than a month. September 14, 1876, Dr. Briggs married Miss Mattie A. Wyatt, of Independence, Missouri, a daughter of Henry S. and Sarah A. Wyatt. She was educated at Woodland College and Independence Female Col-





Mrs. E. Dinkershoff



lege, at Independence, Missouri. Three children have been born of this marriage. Frank Ansel, aged twenty-three years, was graduated from Central College, and taught music for three years in Kansas City and Fort Scott. He is now (1900) a theological student in Vanderbilt University. Ada Virginia, aged twenty years, a graduate of Howard-Payne College, and of Central College, is now a student in Vanderbilt University, and is an accomplished musician. Charles Hibbard, aged seventeen years, is a junior student in Central College.

**Brinkerhoff, William E.,** banker, was born August 12, 1832, at Jamaica, Long Island, New York. His parents were John L. and Sophia (Platt) Brinkerhoff, both natives of New York. The father was descended from a Holland family, which settled on the site of the present city of New York in 1638, thirteen years after the erection of the first building on that ground. The sympathies of all were with the American Revolutionists, but none were of sufficiently mature years at the time to render military service. William E. Brinkerhoff was educated at a military academy in his native town, and upon leaving school learned the furniture business. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in General Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, and with that command served a three years' term in the Union Army. He was then commissioned quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant, in the Fifty-sixth Regiment of New York Infantry Volunteers. While in the service he participated in nearly all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, in its various operations directed against Richmond, the Confederate capital. In front of that city, in 1862, he suffered from a sunstroke, from the effects of which he was disabled for a short time. He resigned his commission after the surrender of the armies of Generals Lee and Johnston. He then removed to Missouri, locating at Clinton, where he established a real estate and loan business, at the same time engaging in a furniture business in association with his brother. In 1869 he retired from the latter business, continuing his real estate and loan operations. In 1887 he merged his interests in a corporation called the Brinkerhoff-Faris Trust and Savings Company, of which he was president and manager. This business he disposed of Oc-

tober 1, 1890. In 1882 he bought the Traders' Bank of Carthage, which had succeeded to the liquidated First National Bank of the same city, and the same year he removed to Carthage. In August, 1883, he reorganized the Traders' Bank as the First National Bank of Carthage, increasing the capital to \$100,000. He was made president of this bank, and has since filled that position, being now (1900) the oldest bank president, in point of service, in Jasper County. This was the first financial institution in that place to operate with adequate capital. Under his management it has taken rank with the most prosperous and substantial banking houses in southwest Missouri. September 7, 1899, its official statement showed a surplus of \$16,447.19; circulation, \$31,500; deposits, \$303,408.84, and loans, \$198,184.00. Mr. Brinkerhoff has occupied various positions of honor and trust, discharging with scrupulous fidelity and signal ability every duty imposed upon him. From 1865 to 1867 he was deputy circuit clerk and recorder of Henry County, and from 1868 to 1872 he was county surveyor. In 1872 and 1873 he was United States commissioner, having been appointed under President Grant's administration. He has always been deeply interested in educational concerns, and for ten years, beginning in 1872, he was a public school director in Clinton, during his official term instituting and carrying to success various measures of material advantage to the interests which he held to be of paramount importance. He was formerly a Democrat, and an adherent of the Tammany organization in New York. In 1864, convinced that the preservation of the Union depended upon the re-election of Lincoln, he connected himself with the Republican party, and from that day has been one of its most sincere and zealous members. In September, 1866, he was married to Miss Eliza Wicks, a daughter of Captain Hiram Wicks, of Bayport, Long Island, New York. Of this union were born ten children, of whom two are deceased. Beatrice is the wife of Samuel P. Jones, member of a wholesale vinegar firm in Louisville, Kentucky. Mary B. is the wife of Alvah M. Tebbetts, of the Mansur & Tebbetts Implement Company of St. Louis, Missouri. Cora is the wife of F. V. Norton, formerly of Champaign, Illinois, and now residing in Louisville, Kentucky. Anna W., Ida C., Grace D. and Edith S. were edu-

cated in the Carthage schools. Elwyn is a student in a military academy at Bunker Hill, Illinois. Mr. Brinkerhoff gives his personal attention to the management of the banking house which he practically established. He is of robust frame and commanding appearance, and his personal qualities are such as to win the respect and confidence of all who come in contact with him.

**Britton, James H.,** at one time mayor of St. Louis, was born July 11, 1817, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and died at Ardsley, New York, January 28, 1900. He received a plain practical education, and began his business career as clerk in a store at Sperryville, Virginia. In 1840 he came west and established his home at Troy, Missouri, where he engaged in general merchandising. From there he came, in 1857, to St. Louis, and became cashier of the Southern Bank of that city. He retained that position until 1864, when he was made president of the bank. He had marked ability as a financier, and later was made president of the National Bank of the State of Missouri. The first public office which he held was that of secretary of the Missouri State Senate, in 1848. In 1852, and again in 1854, he represented Lincoln County in the Legislature, and during the session of 1856-7 he was chief clerk of the House of Representatives. For several years he was treasurer of Lincoln County, and also served as postmaster of Troy, the county seat of that county. In 1875 he was elected mayor of St. Louis on the Democratic ticket, and held that office until February of 1876, when he was unseated as the result of a contest, which had been instituted by Henry Overstolz, who had been a candidate against him for the mayoralty at the preceding election.

**Britts, John Henry,** physician, was born November 1, 1836, in Montgomery County, Indiana, son of Dr. George Mathias and Mary Jane (Rogers) Britts. His parents were married December 10, 1835, and of six children born to them afterward, Dr. John H. Britts was the only son. His great-grandfather, Adam Britts (or Britz) emigrated to this country from Germany about 1750 and settled in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where, in 1768, he married Margaret Stover, a sister of Dr. Stover, whose

parents had also come from Germany. Adam Britts was the founder of this branch of the family in the United States and if he ever had either brothers or sisters in this country it is not known to his descendants. His children were John Britts, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1773, and died in Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1850; Henry Britts, whose descendants still reside in Virginia; Barbara Britts, who married Thomas James; Susan Britts, who married Henry Snyder; Margaret Britts, who first married Jacob Wagner and afterward Chris Vineyard; Elizabeth Britts, who married Nicholas Vineyard; Mary Britts, who first married John Gist and afterward John Crumbaker, and Christina Britts, who married Joseph Anderson.

Either while the Revolutionary War was in progress or shortly afterward, Adam Britts removed from Pennsylvania and settled on a farm on Craig's Creek in the Valley of Virginia, where he lived to the good old age of ninety-nine years. After the family removed to Virginia, John Britts, the son of Adam Britts, lived at Fincastle, in Botetourt County, and married Susan Eckels, who was born in 1778 and died in Indiana in October, 1835. Their children were Elizabeth, Samuel, Catherine, Margaret, Joel, John, David, George Mathias, the father of Dr. John H. Britts; Mary and Sarah Britts, ten in all. John Britts, the head of this family, was of an inventive turn of mind and without serving a regular apprenticeship became a skillful and ingenious blacksmith, making his own tools to work with and also many useful articles that were hard to obtain at that early day. Some of these are still treasured as heirlooms in his family. He was the inventor of the wooden mold-board plow, which he afterward changed to iron, and which did such excellent work that it was known far and wide as the "Britts plow." He was urged to patent this invention, but neglected to do so and the idea was patented by some one else who reaped the benefit therefrom. About 1832 or 1833, the entire family of John Britts, all his children being grown, with some of their kinsmen and neighbors, most of whom belonged to the Dunkard Church, determined to emigrate to the then new State of Indiana. Their caravan, for such it was, moved out of

Virginia in wagons which had great curved beds and were known as "mountain schooners." They were drawn by four to six horses and carried the household goods of the immigrants and the women and children. Passing out of the valley, through the Alleghanies and down the Great Kanawha River they crossed the Ohio River at Gallipolis and traveled through Ohio by way of Dayton to their destination at Ladoga, Indiana. There they bought and entered land and established what is to-day one of the most prosperous communities in that State. Many of the adherents of the Dunkard faith afterward settled in Indiana, and their principal church is located at Cornstalk, in that State. December 10, 1835, George M. Britts married Mary Jane Rogers, daughter of Dr. Henry Rogers, who had shortly before that immigrated to Indiana from Winchester, Kentucky. The children born of this marriage were Dr. John H. Britts, Susan Elizabeth Britts, Sarah Jane Britts, Sophia Alice Britts, Mary Isabel Britts and Georgiana Britts. George M. Britts studied medicine after his marriage, under the preceptorship of his father-in-law, and practiced his profession in Park and Montgomery Counties in Indiana until 1842. In that year he and Dr. Rogers, accompanied by their families, moved overland to Henry County, Missouri. At that early day this county did not meet their expectations, and in 1844, "the year of the great flood," they all returned to Indiana, except Dr. John A. Rogers, who remained at Clinton, Missouri, where he practiced medicine until his death in 1867. After the return of the family to Indiana, the elder Dr. Britts established himself in practice first at Parkersburg, later at Bainbridge, and finally settled on a farm near Cornstalk. He lived on this farm until the spring of 1857, when he again came to Missouri and bought what became the family homestead, four miles northwest of Clinton. There he practiced medicine and engaged in fruit-growing until his death, which occurred June 3, 1883. He lived somewhat beyond the allotted three score years and ten, and his life was a useful one and one which commanded for him the honor and respect of all who knew him. He never aspired to political honors, but held decided views on all public questions. In early life, contrary to his teachings and the example of his kindred, he

became a member of the Whig party and during the Civil War he was a staunch Unionist, although his son had espoused the cause of the South. Liberal in his religious views, he affiliated with the Universalist Church. A charming conversationalist and a genial gentleman, he was regarded by all with whom he came into contact as a most companionable man. His wife, the mother of Dr. John H. Britts, came of hardy pioneer stock. Her father, Dr. Henry Rogers, was an early settler in Kentucky and participated in the War of 1812, serving in Colonel R. M. Johnson's regiment. Her grandfather was Burgess Rogers of Virginia, whose wife was Jennie Miller, daughter of Colonel Miller, of Revolutionary fame. The boyhood days of Dr. John H. Britts were not much different from those of other boys in a new country, whose parents could command only limited resources and were often compelled to deny their sons the means necessary to a liberal education. He attended the common schools of Indiana from six to nine months of each year until he was sixteen years of age, when further advancement was self-imposed and undirected, in gaining a knowledge of algebra, geometry, the higher mathematics and natural sciences, for which he had acquired a taste. Being thus thrown upon his own resources tended to develop self-reliance and independence, generally distinguishing characteristics of self-made men. At the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine and went to live with his grandfather, Dr. Henry Rogers, whose nephew, Louis L. Rogers, began the study at the same time. He remained with his grandfather until the spring of 1857, when he came to Clinton, Missouri. There he continued his studies under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. John A. Rogers, and during the college year 1857-8 he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. Late in 1859 he began practicing at Austin, Cass County, Missouri. There he did a good business, so far as professional labor was concerned, but little money came in to remunerate him for these labors. In 1861 he responded to the call of Governor Jackson for State troops to serve six months in repelling the Federal invasion of Missouri and at once proceeded to raise a company, of which he was chosen captain. This organization became Company B of Hurst's Third Missouri Regiment of State



Guards and was assigned to General Rains' division. United States Senator F. M. Cockrell commanded Company A of the same regiment, which took part in the battles at Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington. Captain Britts was not in the engagement at Wilson's Creek, having been left with six others suffering from typhoid fever near Cassville, Missouri. When the fever left him, he found that five of his six comrades had died, he and Colonel Warner Lewis being the survivors. The attending surgeon was promptly dismissed and by the 8th of August, his two remaining patients were able to set out to join the army, then supposed to be at Springfield, Missouri. They employed a native, who was the owner of a poor team and spring wagon, to carry them to that point. On the morning of the 10th they heard cannonading in the direction of Springfield, but pushed forward until they met a company of militia in full retreat toward the Boston Mountains. Further along they met camp followers and stragglers, who stated that the entire Southern Army had been captured. When the field hospital for the wounded was finally reached, they obtained a true account of the battle at Wilson's Creek, learning that the Federal Army had been defeated and General Lyon killed. Captain Britts at once sought out his own company and found that sixteen of his men had been wounded, but none killed, in the engagement. The Southern Army soon occupied Springfield and then moved northward to Lexington, where Colonel Mulligan surrendered to General Price. At the end of the six months' State service, Colonel Edgar V. Hurst and Captain Britts began to recruit a regiment in Cass and Bates Counties for the regular Confederate service. While in camp on Cove Creek, in Bates County, with two hundred and fifty men, Colonel Hurst paid a visit to his family in Cass County and was assassinated at his home, by "Kansas Jayhawkers." Captain Britts with this command then joined General Price's army at Springfield and helped to organize Waldo P. Johnson's battalion. This battalion participated in the engagements at Crane Creek, Cross Hollows and Elk Horn. Later it became a part of the Fourth Infantry Regiment of the Confederate States Army, commanded by Colonel McFarlane. Captain Britts was made surgeon of the regiment

with the rank of major, and in that capacity served through the campaigns in Tennessee and Mississippi, including the campaign in and around Corinth. At Vicksburg he was promoted to brigade surgeon and would have been on General Bowen's staff had it not happened that on the night of the 9th of June, 1863, while on duty at the city hospital, he was severely wounded by fragments of a fifteen-inch mortar shell, thrown into the city by Porter's fleet, and which exploded in Dr. Britt's room. This shell carried away his right leg, wounded him in the lungs and also injured his left knee joint. Thanks to a good constitution and the untiring care of his fellow surgeons, he recovered, and left Vicksburg a paroled prisoner on the 4th day of August, following. He went to Mobile, Alabama, and spent the next two months in the mountains of North Georgia. When returned to the army through an exchange of prisoners, he was assigned to hospital duty at Montgomery, Alabama. After that city was captured he was on duty at Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, Macon and Milledgeville, Georgia. At the last named place the news of the surrender of Lee and Johnston and the collapse of the Confederacy reached him. From there he made his way across the country to Atlanta and took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. All communication with the North by rail had been destroyed and could not be restored for months, and to reach his home at that time was not practicable. At the request of Colonel Eggleston, the Federal commandant at Atlanta, he took charge of fifty or more disabled Confederates, then at Westmoreland Hospital. Rations and medicines were furnished and it required a month or more to restore the sick and wounded to health. Finally all were disposed of except a half dozen, who were left to the care of the good ladies of Atlanta. When railroad connections had been partially restored, he obtained transportation to St. Louis by way of Vicksburg and started for Missouri without a dollar in his pocket, except some Confederate money, which was then worthless. His late foes were generous and furnished him some medical supplies which might be needed on the journey, among these being two bottles of quinine, then worth more than its weight in gold and not to be had in the rural districts at all. The second night after

he left Atlanta he stopped with an old planter whose family was suffering from malarial fever, and one of the bottles of quinine was presented to the family. So grateful was the planter for this gift that he pressed upon Surgeon Britts a twenty-dollar gold piece, and this enabled him to reach St. Louis, at which place he arrived August 7, 1865. A few weeks later he returned to Clinton and formed a professional co-partnership with Dr. P. S. Jennings, which lasted until the death of the latter, nearly thirty years afterward. This was the beginning of a private practice which has been eminently successful, and which has given Dr. Britts a prominent place among the physicians of the State. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party and is numbered among those who favor free trade, State's rights, local self-government, municipal ownership and free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. He was the nominee of his party for State Senator in 1882, and at the ensuing election received 3,129 more votes than his Republican opponent. In the Thirty-second General Assembly he was chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and was the author of bills which became important mining laws at that session. In the Thirty-third General Assembly he introduced a bill establishing a geological survey, which, at that time, failed to pass, but became a law at the next session of the Legislature. Dr. Britts was then appointed, by Governor Francis, a member of the Bureau of Geology and Mines for a term of four years from May 21, 1889. He was reappointed by Governor Stone for a second term in 1893. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Clinton, and with a progressive council inaugurated the first substantial system of public improvements for that city. Under his administration two miles of sewers were constructed, and the streets around the public square and the principal streets leading therefrom were improved with Telford macadam paving. A system of permanent sidewalks was also established, all of which was of great benefit to the city and added much to its beauty. Dr. Britts is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has been president of the Henry County Medical Society and vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association, and was at one time corresponding secretary of the last named association. He is an honorary member of the Kansas City

Academy of Science, and has always taken a great interest in scientific matters, devoting much of his time to geological research and especially to paleontology and fossil botany. Through his diligence as a collector he furnished directly, or indirectly, to the National Museum all the material on which was founded "Monograph 37" of the United States Geological Survey, "Fossil Flora of the Lower Coal Measures of Missouri," by David White. He has furnished specimens to many private and public collections, both foreign and domestic, and as a result Henry County, Missouri, is well known to the scientific world. He is now the possessor of the most extensive and valuable collection of fossil coal plants west of the Mississippi River, and new material is being added to this collection from time to time. At the age of sixty-four, he is still actively engaged in professional labor, has a comfortable home in Clinton, and is fully identified with the growth and prosperity of his city and of western Missouri. On the 1st of November, 1865, Dr. Britts married Miss Annie E. Lewis, who came of a noted old Virginia family. Her grandparents on both sides came to Upper Louisiana while it was still under Spanish domination. They settled on the Bonhomme Bottom, twenty miles above St. Louis. Mrs. Britts was born in 1839 at Chesterfield, St. Louis County. Her father removed to Cass County in 1855 and lived on a farm until the beginning of the Civil War. At that time he went south to Arkansas, while his family remained at the homestead until they were forced to leave under the famous "Order No. 11." They then removed to Henry County, which has since been their place of residence. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Britts have been Mary, who was born September 5, 1866, and died September 30, 1883; Lucy, who was born November 1, 1867, and died May 31, 1872; Eugenia Salmon, who was born September 18, 1870, and married W. E. Owen June 28, 1893; Louise Lewis, born June 6, 1875; Annie, born September 15, 1876, and Edith Scott, who was born September 13, 1878, and died December 19, 1897.

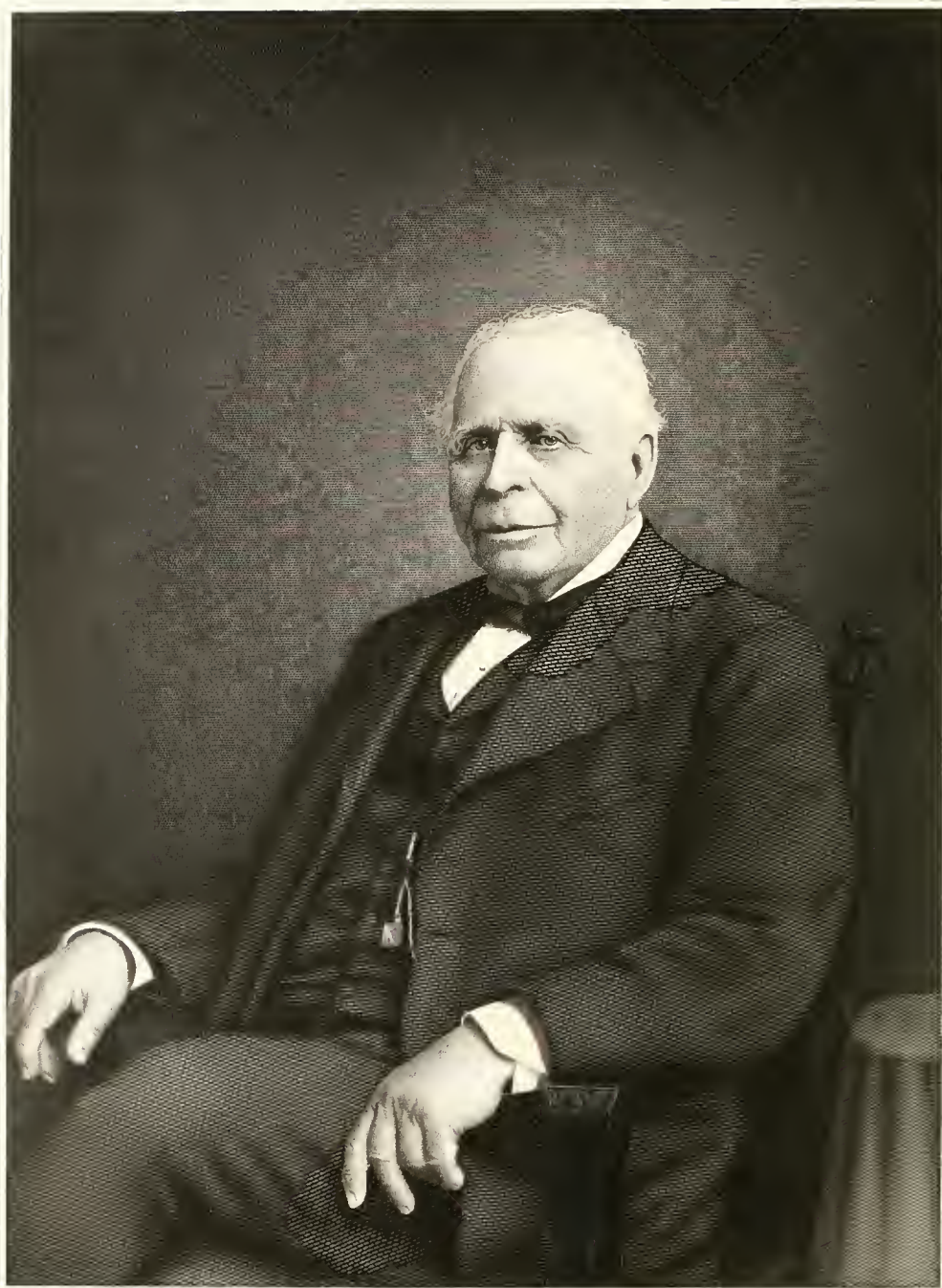
**Broadhead, Garland Carr**, civil engineer, educator and scientist, of Columbia, Missouri, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia. His parents

were Achilles and Mary Winston (Carr) Broadhead, both Virginians by birth. The father, who was of English parentage, was a farmer by occupation and served as justice of the peace in Virginia and Missouri, and as judge of the county court in St. Charles County, where he settled in 1836, and died in 1853. The mother was of Scotch-English descent, the head of her family having settled in Virginia in 1676; her mother was a first cousin of Patrick Henry. Garland C. Broadhead acquired the rudiments of an education from his parents, having no other instructors until he was about eleven years old, when he studied for two years under his brother, James O. Broadhead, who subsequently rose to eminence in law and in political affairs. At a later day he had for instructor the Reverend H. Blackwell. When seventeen years old he was proficient in mathematics and Latin, and was well read in history, ancient and modern. For three years thereafter he worked on the farm, and, when twenty years of age, began teaching in a common school, in which labor he continued for two years, pursuing his own studies in the meantime. He then took a one-session course in the sciences and mathematics in the Missouri State University. Another session was spent in the Western Military Institute of Kentucky, where he studied civil engineering under the tutelage of General Bushrod Johnson, formerly of the West Point Military Academy faculty, and Colonel Richard Owen, who was educated at Edinburgh, Scotland, and in Switzerland. In 1852 he entered the service of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and was engaged for five years in preliminary surveying, in superintendence of construction, and, for some months, as assistant civil engineer, his field being mainly between St. Louis and Hermann. To this time he had never seen railroad building of any kind, but he developed such ability that his work was highly commended. His natural tastes, and the knowledge he had acquired while surveying, having led him to make geology his special study, in 1857 he was appointed to the position of assistant geologist of Missouri, in which capacity he served until 1861, devoting the summer months to field work, principally in north Missouri, and preparing his reports during the winter, at Columbia, to which place he had removed. In 1866 he was em-

ployed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad to superintend construction between Holden and Lee's Summit, and this led him to make his home at Pleasant Hill, where he resided until 1877. In 1868 he was appointed assistant geologist of Illinois, and was so engaged for two years. In 1870 and 1871 he made surveys for a railroad company in western Missouri, and for another from Lexington to Nevada, also superintending the construction of the latter. Later in the same year he was appointed assistant geologist of Missouri, and in 1873 was advanced to the position of State geologist in charge. In 1875 he was occupied with making mineral collections for the State of Missouri, and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington City, for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. During that exposition he was one of twenty jurors, American and foreign, charged with making the awards for mines and geology, and in this service became associated with the leading scientists of the world. From 1879 to 1881 he was engaged in railroad survey work in Kansas and Missouri. In the latter year he was special agent in Missouri and Kansas for quarry industries, for the Tenth United States Census. In 1883 and 1884 his time was devoted to assorting geological specimens for the Missouri State University. In the latter year he became a member of the Missouri River Commission, by presidential appointment. From 1887 to 1897 he was professor of geology and mineralogy in the Missouri State University, and, during a part of this time, he was also a member of the State Board of Mines and Geology. During all these years he traveled extensively in Missouri and other States, making special studies, particularly in geology and mineralogy, and collecting specimens. His writings upon these and kindred subjects have been voluminous, and include the following: Report on Five Counties of Missouri, in Report of State Geologist, 1873; Iron Ores and Coal Fields of Missouri, 1873; Geological Report of Missouri, 1874; Geological Report of Nine Counties in Illinois, in Volume VI, Illinois Geological Survey, 1875; Discovery and Production of Petroleum, in Report of Centennial Exposition, 1876; Prehistoric Evidences in Missouri, in Smithsonian Reports, 1879; Report on Building Stones of Missouri and Kansas, Tenth Census, 1882; Coal Meas-







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ures of Missouri, 1895, and Geology of Boone County and the Ozark Mountains, 1898, both in Geological Survey of Missouri. Important articles from his pen are: Physical Features of Missouri, in Appleton's Cyclopedia; Settlements West of the Alleghanies Prior to 1776, in the Magazine of American History, 1893. He has also been a contributor to all the leading scientific journals of the country, as well as to the metropolitan and local press. His close investigation, and clearness in report, earned for him a national reputation as a scientist, and membership in various scientific bodies, among which are: The St. Louis Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, the Geological Society of America, and the Geographical Society of America, as well as several historical organizations, while the Missouri State University has conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of sciences. The prominence of Professor Broadhead has led to his appointment to various positions outside those pertaining to his profession. From 1862 to 1864 he was deputy collector of internal revenue at St. Louis. In 1866 he was appointed assessor for the Fifth District of Missouri by President Johnson, but the Senate failed to confirm him, whereupon he was appointed, by the same authority, receiver of public moneys at Boonville, Missouri, but declined. During the same year he was elected to the mayoralty of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and from time to time he has occupied various other local positions which came to him unsought. In his early life he was a Whig. From 1860 to 1864 he acted with the Unionists. He is now an independent, declining to be bound by any political organization, but holding himself free to support such men and measures as he may personally approve. Professor Broadhead was married, December 20, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, to Miss Marian Wallace Wright, who died November 24, 1883. She was the mother of five children, of whom one, Arthur Garland, died in infancy. Those living are: Mary West, now Mrs. W. E. Whitsitt; Garland Carr, born in 1873, a graduate of the Missouri State University, and by profession a civil engineer; Marian Gertrude, now Mrs. S. Frank Conly, and Harry Howard, born 1879. Professor Broadhead was again married, June 16, 1890, to Miss

Victoria Regina Royall, a sister of General William B. Royall, an officer in the United States Army from 1847 until his death, which occurred a few years ago; their mother was a sister of General Sterling Price. Professor Broadhead is fully alive to all the interests of the day, and while no longer actively engaged in scientific pursuits, he continues to afford to the public journals much valuable information upon the subjects which have absorbed the best effort of his life.

**Broadhead, James Overton**, who achieved distinction as lawyer, Congressman and diplomat, was born at Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, May 29, 1819, and died in St. Louis, August 7, 1898. A memorial adopted by the St. Louis bar soon after his death presents an admirable review of his career as a lawyer, and his public services, as follows:

"At the age of eighteen, after a year spent at the University of Virginia, he removed to Pike County, Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar in the year 1842. In 1845 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in 1847 a member of the State House of Representatives from Pike County, a State Senator in 1851, a member of the committee of safety in St. Louis in 1861, and in the same year a delegate to the State Convention which assembled to determine upon the course of the State on the issue of Union or secession. Appointed to be district attorney of the United States during this year, he soon resigned his office in order to discharge more pressing public duties growing out of the exigencies of the war. In 1863 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of volunteers by President Lincoln, and immediately appointed provost marshal general of the Military Department of Missouri.

"Elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1875, he labored incessantly in the formation of the constitution adopted in that year. He was retained as special counsel for the government in the famous "Whisky Ring" cases in St. Louis in 1876, and in 1878 was made president of the American Bar Association. In the year 1882 he was elected to Congress, and served with distinction on the judiciary committee of the House during his term, declining a renomination. President Cleveland, in 1885, appointed him special commissioner to make exam-



ination with reference to the "French Spoliation Claims," in pursuance of which duty he spent several months in France examining the government archives, and upon his report Congress took the first action toward making provision for the payment to the descendants of those whose claims had been ignored for nearly a century. Soon after the completion of this duty, he was appointed minister to Switzerland, which office he held until about two years before his death.

"In 1859 he came to St. Louis, where he formed a law partnership with the late Fidelio C. Sharp, which continued till the death of the latter in 1875. Subsequently he was associated with John H. Overall, W. F. Broadhead, A. W. Slayback, Herman A. Haeussler and C. S. Broadhead; with the last two his association continued until the time of his death.

"From almost the day of his admission to the bar in 1842, with the exception of the brief intervals caused by his absences abroad, he was continuously engaged in the practice of the law, and was concerned in much of the great litigation of this city and State, as well as in many important controversies in the Federal Supreme Court.

"It appears from this outline that both the public and professional careers of Colonel Broadhead were unusually long and active, touching great affairs and intimately connected with some of the most momentous crises in the history of our State and national government. The least that can be said of him is that he was fully adequate to every occasion, however trying, and that in many of his forensic efforts and public acts he was conspicuously great.

"In analyzing the careers of men, we are oftentimes confronted by anomalous and seemingly contradictory results. In some we find talents and energy in combination, such as would ordinarily assure success, followed by failure. In others we find mediocre ability rewarded by the highest distinction; and we are forced to the conclusion that there is no 'itinerary of the road to fame'; her mantle falls upon those who possess that assemblage of faculties, not one of which need necessarily be great, so adapted to environment that, working in harmony, they together secure the prize for which we all strive. There is, however, one quality whose presence insures, and whose absence makes im-

possible, true greatness, and that is character. In scrutinizing the career of our friend we find that, while gifted with many intellectual qualities above the average of men, this one salient element stands out foremost in his composition. In his integrity, firm as the very foundations of truth, he was without 'variableness nor shadow of turning.' In a public address he once used these words: 'No man without an upright mind, and no man who has not preserved his integrity, has ever died leaving the reputation of a great lawyer.'

"To this standard his whole life was adjusted, and the reputation he leaves perfectly illustrates the truth of his maxim.

"In the profession of the law Colonel Broadhead stood easily in the front rank, not only in this State, but in the nation; indeed, of all our State bar he probably enjoyed the widest national reputation, for his public career served to attract attention to his notable ability as a lawyer, as is shown by his constant employment in cases of great magnitude, in the Federal courts, arising outside of the State. His legal education was thorough, and, notwithstanding his active participation in public affairs, his studies were never intermitted. The character of his mind was such that it seemed to be able to select the salient points of a controversy or a reported case, to eliminate the immaterial and to concentrate upon the main issue. In the trial of causes he gave little attention to what might be called the minutiae of preparation. He seemed to care but little for memoranda, for the orderly arrangement of papers and all that multitude of details which occupy so much of the attention of the ordinary practitioner. He seemed to the casual observer to be rather neglectful in these matters, but when the trial was on he was never found unprepared. Somewhat slow in his movements, he gave the impression of not being alert in his mental processes; but no man who met him in a professional contest ever finished it without being profoundly impressed with his acuteness of perception, his unfailing readiness and his extraordinary resourcefulness. His mind was cast in a mould which discards those mere technicalities that distinguish the legal mechanic from the great lawyer. It possessed that clear discernment which classified the issues according to the underlying principles of right and justice, and

which, with the aid of a memory singularly tenacious and accurate, enabled him in a time inconceivably short, to harmonize principle with precedent in the construction of arguments, persuasive, logical, conclusive. It seemed to one opposed to him for the first time that his indifference made him an easy antagonist, but no man ever emerged from such a controversy without feeling that upon every important point Colonel Broadhead was fully prepared and able to support his position with the clearest application of established principle, coupled with every precedent which the history of the law could supply.

"It can not be said that Colonel Broadhead was versatile in the law; he had not in such marked degree as some other great lawyers the faculty of special fitness in numerous departments of the practice; yet in no branch of the law, however different from those which he specifically preferred, did he ever show unfitness. The intellectual superiority which made him great in some negated the possibility of weakness in any. His preference and the trend of his mental activity was in the direction of the more profound legal questions, such as constitutional law. His familiarity with the history of jurisprudence and the philosophy which underlies and permeates that greatest of all sciences, specially qualified him for the solution of those broader questions involved in the construction of the written charters of the States and the nation. In the famous case of the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, these qualities appeared in special prominence. In this case he held a brief for the Mormon Church, which was contending against the attempt of the United States to invade the property rights of a religious corporation by escheating its lands to the government. His argument in this case rises to heights rarely equaled in the profession and stamps him as a constitutional lawyer of surpassing ability. An incident which occurred in the argument of that case before the Supreme Court of the United States illustrates both the power of his argument and the esteem in which he was held by that tribunal. In the course of the argument this colloquy occurred: The Court: 'Conceding that that part of the statute is valid which declares this corporation called "The Church of Latter-Day Saints" is dissolved, what do you say becomes of it?' Mr. Broadhead:

'That is the question I am undertaking to discuss.' The Court: 'You are stating these leading authorities. I would like to know what your view is; where are you coming to? What do you say?'

"We believe there can be no higher encomium given to a member of our profession than that the highest court of the land, in a case involving so great a question, should place itself upon record as desiring, in addition to leading authorities, the individual opinion of counsel on the vital issue of the case.

"In the famous express cases the question involved was one as to the obligation of common carriers. The issues were most important and far-reaching in their scope; the controversy bitter. Among his opponents were such men as Senator Edmunds, Mr. Seward and ex-Justice Campbell, but in the final hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States, which was concluded by Colonel Broadhead in an argument of nearly two days' duration, he exhibited a grasp of the issues, a convincing power which carried the day and added another to his long list of forensic successes. It was his own opinion and that of many others, that, considering the commanding ability of his adversaries, and the fact that several members of the court had on the circuit expressed views opposed to his contention, his victory in this case was the greatest triumph of his professional life.

"It is undoubtedly true that much of his professional success was due to the fact that every tribunal before which he appeared became immediately impressed with his perfect candor and honesty. His face, his manner, his whole bearing throughout the case, carried a conviction of his single-minded purpose to present the issues with absolute fairness; that he came before the court with profound convictions, and with the intention of performing the most exalted function of the lawyer by aiding the court in sifting out the very truth and justice of the matter in dispute.

"The public career of Colonel Broadhead was characterized throughout by the highest qualities of patriotic citizenship. He came of a stock which had borne arms in defense of liberty in the Revolutionary War, and in the War of 1812, and he imbibed in his youth and early manhood the spirit which actuated the fathers of the republic. While too young to have had any personal intercourse with Jef-

person, he was reared in a locality where the best qualities of that great man had impressed themselves upon the thought and conduct of all those with whom he came in contact. He grew to manhood in an atmosphere created by eminent statesmen and permeated by a love of country, a patriotic devotion to public duty, and a full recognition of the obligation which rests upon the citizen to give his services for the public good. His personal acquaintance and relations with Mr. Madison served to foster still further these virtues, and thus one of the most prominent characteristics of his life was the unquestioned readiness with which he devoted himself to the solution of every public question of magnitude, and the intrepid courage with which he labored throughout his whole life for the right, as he conceived it, at whatever cost to himself. In the great national crisis of 1861, he was eminent in his strenuous advocacy of the Union at any cost.

"His argument before the convention which met in this city in 1861, in support of the right of the Federal government to call out the State militia for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, was as able as it was courageous, and his administration of the difficult and delicate duties of provost marshal was marked by a fidelity to duty, and yet a kindliness which signalized the patriotism of the citizen while it gave earnest of the gentleness of his nature; so that whilst performing a task under circumstances where harshness was almost a necessity, he retained the affectionate regard of those against whom he was obliged to enforce the severe penalties imposed by the Federal government. His services in the State Convention, which established the provisional government in 1861, were notable. The situation was most difficult. The State government was in confusion; the people were divided in sentiment and sympathy on the great question of the day; intense bitterness, partisan rancor and violence were universal. With a great patience, an unwearying tolerance of the opinions of others, and with an eye single to the patriotic purpose of preserving the Union, he labored in season and out of season, giving unsparingly of his time, his talents and his means till at length order succeeded anarchy and perfect success rewarded his devotion.

"The war being over, he was one of those

who believed that amnesty was not a mere word; he threw away the sword and strove mightily to restore to his former adversaries the civil rights and privileges of which partisan bitterness had deprived him.

"In the Forty-eighth Congress, as a member of the judiciary committee, he gave to National Legislation the same able and conscientious service, which was the habit of his life. He impressed himself upon his associates as a man devoid of any purpose save that only of an upright, zealous discharge of duty. In great measure he contributed to the correct solution of the weighty questions which came before that body.

"In the Constitutional Conventions of 1845 and 1875 Colonel Broadhead's talents were of great value. As in the interpretation of organic law lay his greatest power, so in the creation of those great charters his special ability shone forth. In the grave questions which came before those conventions his voice was ever for conservatism and the strictest application of the great principles which underlie our form of government; and his arguments were replete with illustrations drawn from the wise utterances of the founders of the nation when they passed through that unknown and troubled sea which lay between them and the institution of our republic. The spirit of fairness which ever pervaded his mind and his devotion to the interests of the State of his adoption aided in great measure, if it did not control, the limitations imposed by those instruments on the aggressions of corporate interests against the rights of the people, and the unwise and illiberal efforts of those who would have impeded the progress of the State by enactments restricting the rewards which are justly due to capital honestly invested. His breadth of view, his full comprehension of the operation of economic laws, his thorough understanding of the genius of the people, their needs, their weakness and their strength, his candor, his known integrity and his high professional standing, gave him a weight in these councils and a power for good which have been of incalculable benefit to this State.

"His last appearance in political life was in the memorable campaign of 1896. Though it pained him deeply to sever his connection with his old political associates, he did not hesitate to follow his convictions and identify



himself with the National Democratic party, in whose convention at Indianapolis he was one of the most prominent figures. While some may not agree with his conclusions, his disinterested advocacy of what he believed to be right must challenge the admiration of all.

"The personal characteristics of Colonel Broadhead were such as to merit special notice. There was in him a simplicity, an utter absence of guile, such as is rarely seen in one whose life has been spent in legal and public controversies, and who has been in touch with affairs so many and so varied. With a noble disdain of the meannesses of life he combined a tolerance of the errors and weaknesses of others which made him a constant target for the designing and an ever ready help to the unfortunate. It seemed impossible for him to deny any appeal from the distressed, irrespective of the merit of the application. Indifferent to the glitter of wealth and the allurements of power, he gave freely, too freely, indeed, of his earnings, and died comparatively a poor man. Ostentation was impossible to him, and his modest appreciation of his own ability, his repugnance to asserting any claim for reward for his own public services, were notable qualities of the man in a day when the rule is so conspicuously otherwise. Though undemonstrative in manner, any man who had ever known him carried throughout life affectionate remembrances either of some kindness done or some assurance, which needed no spoken word, that no appeal to him would ever go unanswered. His controversies engendered no rancor; the elevation of his character and his unquestioned sincerity carried assurance to every opponent, however sharp the contest, that the man had no quarrel save with wrong, that the battle was one of intellect and wholly above the plane of personal animosity. He accepted his defeats, which were few, with an equal mind, and with the feeling that the tribunal which decided against him might have erred in judgment but was incapable of wrongdoing; and he bore his triumphs, which were many, without undue elation and in such spirit of modesty and with such kindly consideration as left no sting in the bosom of his adversary.

"Colonel Broadhead possessed a rare and discriminating taste in literature and his mind was stored with the beauties of the English classics. His legal arguments and public ad-

resses are full of evidences of this; for while the chief merits of his style are simplicity and perspicuousness, the irresistible eloquence of facts, yet it abounds with illustrations of a high order of literary learning and skill.

"It is impossible to sum up in a few words a character and career such as this. If we say that his nature was at once simple, sincere, dignified, noble and lovable; that as lawyer he deservedly ranked as high as any at the bar of this State, possessed of some qualities excelling any of his contemporaries, and of a professional stature surpassed by few in the nation; that as a public man he was a polemic and a statesman of the foremost order; and that as a citizen he was one of the purest patriots in our history, we should still fall short of completeness; for there was that about him which can not be pictured in words; an indefinable personal quality which affected all who knew him with unbounded confidence in his character and capacity, and united him to all with whom he came in contact with ties of enduring affection and esteem. And to this must be added that he was of a type, now unfortunately too rare, which realizes the highest duty of our profession; the type which accepts and executes the trusts imposed upon the lawyer by the requirements of civilization—that he shall frame the organic law of the land, aid in its administration; treasure the wise precedents of the past for guidance in the future, evolve and shape the polity of the republic, and give freely of his time and his skill to the conservation of her institutions; the type of Hamilton, Henry, Marshall; the men who laid the foundations of the commonwealth, and the emulation of whose virtues will alone perpetuate her greatness."

**Brockett, Charles A.**, conspicuously identified with the development of Kansas City, and founder of one of its most important manufacturing enterprises, was born November 16, 1844, at North Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut. His parents were George W. and Eliza Augusta (Barnes) Brockett, both natives of Connecticut. On the paternal side he was descended from John Brockett, son of Sir John Brocket; (as the name formerly appeared), of Hertfordshire County, England. For the sake of his religious views John Brockett relinquished his heirship to the patrimonial estates, and emi-

grated to America, sailing in the good ship "Hector," in company with the eminent Rev. Mr. Davenport and others, in 1638. After touching at Boston, the company landed in Connecticut, and founded the New Haven colony, John Brockett being among those who assented to the original covenant of the planters. He was a practical surveyor, and at their appointment he laid out the original nine squares of the town of New Haven in 1641. In 1660 he surveyed the lands and established the lines between the New Haven and Connecticut colonies. In 1665 he laid out Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and then returned to New Haven. His descendants were useful citizens, filling honorable places in life, and to the seventh generation were reared in the same neighborhood, now known as Montowese, at the lower part of North Haven. Charles A. Brockett, brought up on his father's farm, was educated in near-by public and private schools. His studies were interrupted by the Civil War, in which he engaged with patriotic enthusiasm. At the outbreak, when he was little more than seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers. With this command, he took part in the campaign under General Burnside in Virginia, including the Battle of Fredericksburg, and participated in the operations in North Carolina, including the engagements at Newbern, Kinston, Edenton Road, Plymouth and Little Washington, and the siege of Suffolk, Virginia. For a time he performed duty in the office of provost marshal at Newbern, North Carolina. Soon after the war had ended, he engaged in the hydraulic cement business and the manufacture of cement pipe in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. From 1871 to 1873, at Woodbridge, Connecticut, he was senior member of the firm of Brockett & Newton, operating the William A. Clark Match Works, the oldest match factory in the United States, established in 1834. In 1873 he took up his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, and organized the C. A. Brockett Cement Company, now the oldest company in this line of business in the city, of which he has been president for many years past. In 1880 the company purchased the Fort Scott Cement Works, at Fort Scott, Kansas, and greatly increased their capacity. The hydraulic cement produced by these works, unsurpassable in quality and uniformity, enters into

the construction of the most important edifices in Kansas City and in the surrounding region. Among the many buildings in which it has been used are the old and the new United States customhouse and postoffice, the city hall, the courthouse, the Exchange Building, the manual training school, the public library, the workhouse, the Midland Hotel, the Coates House, the Baltimore Hotel, and numerous church and office buildings, all in Kansas City; the State capitol at Topeka, Kansas; and the courthouse at Fort Worth, Texas. The cement has also been used in the river bridges at Jefferson City and at Sioux City, and in many other great bridges in the Southwest; in track construction by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at Kansas City; and by various railways centering there. As personal manager of this extensive business, Mr. Brockett has habitually displayed the qualities of an accomplished business man, whether in office affairs or in the direction of practical operations, and to his effort is primarily due the great magnitude of the important industry with which his name is connected. During his entire residence in Kansas City, he has also given active assistance to various enterprises of a semi-public nature, and his influence has been felt in every progressive movement. He has been a member of the Commercial Club and of the Manufacturers' Association from their organization, and he has borne a full share in all their effort for the advancement of the city. He is a member of the order of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the order of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. Mr. Brockett was married in 1871 to Mrs. Henrietta McCutcheon, long deceased; she was a sister of the Honorable Robert W. Mackey, then State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. A son born of this marriage, on the day preceding the death of Mr. Mackey, was named for him; he is now connected with the C. A. Brockett Cement Company. Howard McCutcheon, secretary of the company, is a son of the late Mrs. Brockett by her former marriage. In 1888 Mr. Brockett was married to Miss Hattie Barnes, daughter of Marcus Barnes, of New Haven, Connecticut. A son, Donald, has been born of this marriage. During the

summer of 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Brockett visited Great Britain, and were honored guests at Brocket Hall, the ancestral mansion of the Brockett family, near Hatfield, in Hertfordshire County, England. The stately pile was erected about one hundred and fifty years ago, on the original foundations of the first structure, and the estate comprises four thousand acres of the richest and most picturesque field and woodland in England. The present owner is the Earl of Cowper, and the mansion is occupied by Lord Mount Stephens.

**Brockmeyer, Henry C.**, lawyer, legislator, publicist and author, was born near Minden, Prussia, August 12, 1828, and left his home at the age of sixteen to seek his fortune in America, reaching our shores in an emigrant ship, penniless, friendless and unable to understand the English language. By dint of hard work in an humble capacity he got money enough to make his way westward, and finally, when twenty years old, arrived in St. Louis. For two months he was employed in the tannery of John How. Afterward he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and to Columbus, Mississippi, where he worked at the same trade until he accumulated means to attend Georgetown College, Kentucky, and subsequently Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, taking advantage of vacations to provide means to pursue his studies in preparation for a professional life, all the time relying upon his own exertions in the battle against "iron fortune." In 1854 he returned to Missouri. From boyhood he had been a lover of nature, and of "communion with her visible forms." To him, indeed, she spoke "a various language." With his books and gun he made himself a rude home in the woods of Warren County, where for nearly three years he led the life of a recluse, his only companion being his faithful dog. It was not that he loved man less, but nature more, that he thus secluded himself, while deepening the foundation of that philosophic knowledge which has so comforted him in after life, and been the source of so much enjoyment to others. He acquainted himself with the habits of animals and birds, the musical and the tuneless inhabitants of the forest, with the secrets of verdure and leaf, with the royal arcanum of "God's first temples." This study was varied

by thoughtful investigation into the science of human government in all its forms. And so those hermit years were passed until other objects began to claim attention. Returning to St. Louis, young Brockmeyer obtained employment in the "Excelsior Stove Works" of Giles F. Filley, and afterward with Bridge, Beach & Co. He then tried farming in Warren County, and, the Civil War breaking out, enrolled himself in the militia, and was elected captain of a company. Later he was commissioned as lieutenant colonel and authorized to raise a regiment. This he did within a period of three weeks. The regiment petitioned Colonel Gamble to give Brockmeyer a colonelcy. Both muster roll and petition were declined, and a few days thereafter the surprised suspect was thrown into Gratiot Street Prison by order of General Morrill, whose headquarters were at Warrenton. An investigation of the facts showed there were no grounds for this proceeding, and he was released. The people of Warren County vindicated "Colonel" Brockmeyer, as he continued to be called, by electing him by a large majority as a Union Democrat to the next Legislature, in 1862. During the session he acted with the war Democrats, and voted for Samuel T. Glover for United States Senator. At the close of his term he removed to St. Louis and began the practice of law. In 1866 he was elected alderman, and in 1870 State Senator. He was chairman of the committee on judiciary of the latter body for two years, and served a like term as chairman of the committee on ways and means. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and served as chairman of the committee on legislative department. During the whole of his representative career Colonel Brockmeyer exhibited a thorough and detailed knowledge of prevailing systems of taxation and revenue, internal improvements, public institutions, education, and, indeed, the whole range of political economy. He is the author of the restrictions placed by the constitution of 1875 upon expenditures in excess of a certain percentage of the revenues, whereby a sinking fund was established for the extinguishing of the public debt, and of many others of the features making that instrument a model of its kind. In 1876 Colonel Brockmeyer was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with John S. Phelps,



thereby becoming president of the State Senate, and appointing the working committees. He has been repeatedly solicited to re-enter public life as a member of Congress, but since 1879 has declined all participation in political affairs, except as a voter; but for many years he was active in politics as a speaker throughout Missouri, and in other States, and as a participant in State and national Democratic conventions. Literary pursuits have engrossed him mostly.

**Bronaugh.**—A village in Vernon County, on the Nevada & Minden branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, sixteen miles southwest of Nevada, the county seat. It has a public school; a church occupied by Cumberland Presbyterians and Southern Methodists; and lodges of Masons, United Workmen, Modern Woodmen and Good Templars. It is a large shipping point for cattle and hogs. In 1899 the population was 200. It was platted in 1886 by the Bronaugh Town Company, and named for W. C. Bronaugh, owner of the land.

**Bronson, Ira Thomas**, physician and surgeon, and supreme medical examiner of the Royal Tribe of Joseph, was born in Watertown, New York, July 21, 1840, son of Dr. Jonathan and Lucinda (Countryman) Bronson. His father, who was also a practicing physician, was a native of New Hampshire, and an ardent abolitionist and prohibitionist. The latter's father was born in Connecticut and descended from Scotch and English ancestors who came to New England in the early Colonial days. Dr. Jonathan Bronson died in 1889 at the age of seventy-seven years. When the subject of this sketch was six years old he accompanied his parents to his father's old home in New Hampshire—Landaff, Grafton County—where his common school education was begun. In September, 1861, when the Civil War was in progress, after having been debarred from enlistment in the Union Army twice by reason of physical disability, he joined the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry as a bugler, and with that command went to the front. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and at its first great battle, that of Fair Oaks, Virginia, June 1, 1862, he slung his bugle over his shoulder, possessed himself of a gun and until the close

of the war served as a full-fledged soldier. When the retreat was ordered at Fair Oaks and Bugler Bronson was ordered to sound the command, he held his bugle in one hand and his rifle in the other, an incident vividly recalled by his colonel in a personal letter written a score of years later. In the memorable seven days' retreat, beginning July 1st following, he fought in all the engagements of the Second Corps, including the bloody battles of Savage Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill. In Howard's brigade, Sumner's corps, he participated in all the battles incident to the great Peninsular Campaign, following which came the second Bull Run and Antietam. In the latter battle he was so seriously wounded that he was laid up for three months. In the summer of 1863, after his return to active duty, he was sent home, as a sergeant, on recruiting service, rejoining the army just after the battle of the Wilderness and witnessing the remainder of that great campaign, including the battle of Cold Harbor. In October, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant of his company, but was detailed as acting quartermaster, in which capacity he acted until the close of the war. For many dreary months he assisted in the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, and participated in the closing victory at Appomattox, which ended the war. After peace was declared young Bronson returned home and entered the Newbury, Vermont, Seminary, to complete his academic studies. In 1869 he was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, and January 1, 1870, located for practice at Newbury, Vermont. Three years later he removed to Sedalia, Missouri, where he has since been continuously engaged in his profession. Outside of his profession Dr. Bronson is perhaps best known as one of the chief originators and incorporators of the Royal Tribe of Joseph, a fraternal protective association, organized in Sedalia, in 1894. Six months before its incorporation he was identified with it in formulating a plan of organization, and during its entire career has held the responsible post of supreme medical examiner. His interest in the cause of education is shown by the fact that for nine years he has been a member of the Board of Education of Sedalia, and its president most of that period. While a resident of Vermont and New Hampshire he had also held the office of superintend-

ent of schools in the counties in which he resided. Though a staunch Republican, he has never sought political honors. In Grand Army circles he is prominent. He is a member of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion, was commander of General George R. Smith Post, No. 53, G. A. R., of Sedalia, two terms, has been surgeon of the post several years, and for two years was medical director of the Department of Missouri. He always attends the national and department encampments. During the administrations of Presidents Arthur and Harrison he served as a member of the board of pension examiners for Pettis County, and now holds the same office through appointment by President McKinley. He is a Knight Templar in Masonry, and being a devout believer in fraternal protection, is identified also with the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Royal Arcanum. In religion he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Sedalia, of which he has been trustee many years. He has served as president of the Pettis County Medical Society, and is also identified with the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical and the Central District Medical societies. Dr. Bronson was married, in 1869, to Orpha Gleason, a native of Barret, Vermont, and a daughter of Samuel Gleason, deceased. They are the parents of four children: Harl Howard Bronson, A. B., M. D.,—a graduate of the Missouri State University and of Marion Sims Medical College, formerly in practice with his father, but now in Oregon,—Emma Blanche, an accomplished musician; Galena Maude and Ira Thomas Bronson, Jr. Dr. Bronson is regarded as a leader in his profession, keeping fully abreast of the best thought and advance in the science. Personally, he is a man of unquestioned probity, a public-spirited and useful citizen.

**Brookes, James H.**, prominent as a Presbyterian clergyman, who was for thirty-nine years pastor of the Second and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Churches in St. Louis, was born at Pulaski, in Tennessee, February 26, 1830, his parents being Rev. J. H. Brookes and Judith Smith Lacy Brookes. At the age of eight years he began to earn his own living, and at fifteen he

taught school. Later he served as a clerk in a store and as a census-taker. In 1851 he entered Miami University, Ohio, and graduated in 1853, and then entered Princeton Seminary, where he spent a year. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Miami, Ohio, in 1854, and was immediately called to the First Presbyterian Church, of Dayton, Ohio. His pastorate there was satisfactory and successful, and his learning and ability began to attract attention to him as one of the most promising young preachers in the Presbyterian Church. In 1858 he was called to the Second Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, northwest corner of Broadway and Walnut Streets. He accepted the call and preached his first sermon February 18, 1858. He remained with this church until 1864, when he became pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, which afterward became the Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, remaining with it until the day of his death, on Easter morning, 1897. During his connection with the Second Church, from February 18, 1858, to April, 1865, there were 338 accessions—184 by confession of faith and 154 by letter—and during the thirty-three years he acted as pastor of the Walnut Street and Compton Avenue Church there were 1,473 accessions—869 upon confession of faith and 604 by letter. He was eminent as a Bible scholar and expositor, recognized for the last twenty-five years of his life as the foremost and ablest advocate of the inerrancy of the Scriptures; and he was eminent also as a premillennialist, earnestly preaching the speedy coming of Christ, and contending that the signs of the times portend the imminency of that coming. His earnestness, eloquence and learning made him one of the most powerful preachers of his time, and he was regarded as a foremost champion of Presbyterianism in the country. He was quite as well and favorably known as a writer. For twenty-three years he was editor of "The Truth," a religious monthly, published in St. Louis, and was the author also of a number of books, the most important of which are "The Christ," "Mystery of Suffering," "Maranatha," "Is the Bible True?" and "Did Jesus Rise?" Dr. Brookes was married, in May, 1854, to Miss Susan Oliver, daughter of David Oliver, of Oxford, Ohio.

**Brookfield.**—A city of the third class, and the largest in Linn County, situated on the Hannibal & St. Joseph branch of the Burlington Railroad, ten miles southeast of Linneus. It was laid out in 1859 and incorporated in 1865. It has Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian and United Brethren Churches, six public school buildings, one of which is for colored children; an academy conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, a public library, large opera hall, finely graded streets, electric lights, waterworks, a well-equipped fire department, three newspapers, the "Gazette," the "Argus" and the "Budget," and different lodges of the leading fraternal orders, the Masons owning a fine hall there. Large repair shops of the railroad company are located in the town. The business of the place is represented by three banks, a grain elevator, foundry, flouring mill, sawmill, three brick yards, and about one hundred and thirty miscellaneous business places, including stores in the various branches of trade, lumber and coal yards, factories and shops. A number of coal mines are operated near the city. The population, in 1900, was 5,484.

**Brookings, Robert S.,** merchant and financier, was born near the noted old Carter homestead, at Walnut Hills, Cecil County, Maryland, January 22, 1850, son of Dr. Richard and Mary (Carter) Brookings. Sturdy character, sound morals and vigorous mentality were distinguishing characteristics of the ancestors of Robert S. Brookings, and these qualities constituted his chief inheritance when he turned his back on the old homestead and began life for himself while still a boy. He was brought up in Maryland, and completed his education at West Nottingham Academy, his course of study being abridged by necessities which compelled him to seek remunerative employment before he was seventeen years of age. In 1867 he came to St. Louis, and shortly after his arrival he found employment as a youth with the firm of Cupples & Marston, thus connecting himself with the business in which he has ever since been engaged, and to the conduct and management of which he has succeeded by force of his genius and ability. At the end of a three years' term of serv-

ice in a clerical capacity, his usefulness to his employers prompted them to make him a partner in the establishment, which then became Samuel Cupples & Company. In 1882 this vast enterprise was incorporated as the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, Mr. Brookings becoming vice president and general manager, a position which he has ever since retained. His activities, however, have not been confined to this enterprise, but have reached out in various directions, and splendid development has everywhere followed in the path of his undertakings. An enterprise of great magnitude, which evidenced in a striking manner his genius as a financier, his indomitable willpower and tireless energy, was the founding of Cupples Station, worth more to the commercial interests of the city than any other institution established for their benefit within the memory of the present generation. It was he who conceived the idea of establishing a central depot for receiving and collecting merchandise for shipment, thus avoiding the expense and delay incident to the carting of goods to and from the various freight depots of the city. He selected as the location of this depot several blocks of ground near the mouth of the Terminal Association's tunnel, and adjacent to a point at which practically all the railroads of the city form a junction. One piece of property after another was acquired, until the St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station & Property Company—which he organized and the stock of which is owned solely by Mr. Cupples and himself—became the largest owner of real property in St. Louis. When possession of the desired blocks of ground had been obtained, the old buildings and lumber yards disappeared and a series of railroad warehouses, or stores, took their places, the basements of which are traversed by a network of railroad tracks. Large as have been his business interests and exacting as have been his duties in connection therewith, he has been for many years one of the most active participants in movements designed to promote the cause of popular education, to improve social and moral conditions, and to provide for the poor and unfortunate of St. Louis, through various benevolent and charitable institutions. He is president of Washington University, and has been its most generous benefactor.



**Brookline.**—A town in Greene County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, ten miles southwest of Springfield, the county seat. It has a public school, Cumberland Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist Churches, a Masonic Lodge, a fruit cannery, and a grain elevator. It was platted in 1871 by the railway company. In 1900 the population was estimated at 250.

**Broom Rangers.**—This was the name taken by one of the Democratic campaign clubs, organized in St. Louis in the Douglas interest in the presidential campaign of 1860. On the occasion of their parades the members of this club carried new brooms, intended to be emblematic of the "clean sweep" the party proposed to make at the ensuing election.

**Brotherhood of St. Andrew.**—The parent Brotherhood of St. Andrew was organized out of a young men's Bible class in St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church of Chicago, November 30, 1883. On St. Andrews' Day of that year a dozen young men of the above named church agreed to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within the hearing of the gospel. Among the founders was James L. Houghteling, who became first president, and organized the first chapter at St. James' Church. It is composed of young men who are ready to strive, like St. Andrew, to bring their brothers to a knowledge of Jesus Christ. This principle was fixed in naming the brotherhood after that saint, who, when he found the Messiah, next sought his own brother and brought him to Jesus. The brotherhood consists of parochial chapters, independent in local affairs, but dependent upon one another. A convention is held each year, at which every chapter in good standing is entitled to be represented. The convention appoints a council, which is charged with the executive direction of the general organization. It was from its start aggressive, and the movement went steadily on, growing in size and spreading abroad, until now—1898—there is a membership of 12,000 in the United States, 3,000 in Canada, 600 in England, and 350 in South America and the West Indies. The brotherhood was organized in St. Louis

by the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twenty-eighth and Washington Avenue, in 1887. In 1898 there were ten chapters and a local council in that city. The sixth annual convention of the brotherhood met there September 22 to 25, 1891. At this convention there were present 551 delegates, representing 212 chapters in the United States, and 11 chapters in Canada.

**Brotherton, Marshall,** was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1811, and brought by his parents while a child to St. Louis. His father bought a farm near the city, and the son was reared on it until his elder brother, James Brotherton, was elected sheriff of St. Louis County, when he went into the office as assistant. He was afterward elected sheriff himself, and re-elected for several terms, serving with a fidelity and diligence that gave him the reputation of a popular citizen and an efficient business man. After leaving the office of sheriff he was chosen judge of the county court, and appointed fund commissioner and president of the board of managers of the House of Refuge. He was for several years president of the Bremen Savings Bank, and was also the first president in 1857 of the St. Louis Building and Savings Association, which developed into the National Bank of Commerce, one of the leading banks of St. Louis. He died in November, 1875.

**Brown, Alanson D.,** merchant and manufacturer, was born March 21, 1847, in the town of Granville, Washington County, New York, son of David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown. The elder Brown was a farmer, and Alanson D. Brown spent the early years of his life on the farm, acquiring a common school education only, but such habits of industry as are of inestimable value to a young man. In the fall of 1864 he left the farm and went to Rutland, Vermont, where he pursued a course of study at Lamsley's Commercial College, and gave evidence of his superior natural ability by graduating with first honors in a class of one hundred and twenty students. Having previously made up his mind to enter upon a mercantile career, and having qualified himself theoretically for that calling, he began the acquisition of practical knowledge as a clerk in a drug and grocery store at Granville, where

he was employed for something more than a year. In the summer of 1866 he accompanied his uncle, Charles W. Brown, to Columbus, Mississippi, and was employed in his store at that place as a clerk for three years. He then became a partner in the establishment, which resulted so advantageously that at the end of two years he disposed of his interest for \$13,000 cash, and with his capital came to St. Louis to enter the broad field of commercial activity, in which he and his associates have achieved so large a measure of success. There he met J. M. Hamilton, who had had a large experience in the wholesale boot and shoe trade as an employe of Appleton, Noyes & Co., and who had just established himself in business on his own account. The result was the formation of the copartnership of Hamilton & Brown, and the inauguration of a wholesale boot and shoe business in modest quarters, and with limited facilities for extending their trade. The energy and enthusiasm of the proprietors of the business seemed to be contagious, and the effects were felt in every department. Messrs. E. F. Williams and W. H. Carroll came to the house as salesmen within the first two years of its existence, and their phenomenal success in extending its trade caused them to be admitted as partners in 1876, the firm then taking the name of Hamilton, Brown & Co. Under this name the business was conducted until 1883, when it was incorporated as the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, with a paid-up capital of \$400,000. This capital was increased in 1888 to \$500,000, in 1890 to \$750,000, and in 1893 to \$1,000,000. In 1883 they engaged also in the manufacture of shoes, and on the first day of January, 1889, opened a new factory, which they had built and equipped. Their manufacturing facilities have since been largely increased, and their factory, which has come to be recognized as the best equipped shoe factory in America, has been constantly operated up to its full capacity. Of the corporation operating these great commercial and industrial establishments Mr. Brown is president, and associated with him are more than fifty stockholders, nearly all of whom have grown up with the institution.

**Brown, B. Gratz**, Governor of Missouri and United States Senator, was born

May 28, 1826, in Lexington, Kentucky, son of Judge Mason Brown, and grandson of John Brown, first United States Senator from Kentucky. He was graduated from Transylvania University, of Lexington, in 1845, and from Yale College in 1847. After completing his law studies he was admitted to the bar at Louisville, Kentucky, and soon afterward began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature, and served in that body until 1859, making, in 1857, a remarkable anti-slavery speech which is said to have been the beginning of the "Free Soil" movement in this State. For some time he edited the "Missouri Democrat," and made it a journal radically Republican in character. From 1854 to 1859 he was the leader of the pronounced anti-slavery movement in this State, and in 1857 was the "Free Soil" candidate for Governor, coming within five hundred votes of election. At the beginning of the Civil War he threw all the weight of his influence in favor of the preservation of the Union, and was in close consultation with General Lyon when he planned the capture of Camp Jackson. He commanded a regiment of State troops in this affair, and at a later period he was in command of a brigade. From 1863 until 1866 he was a member of the United States Senate from Missouri, and in 1864 brought all his powerful influence to bear in favor of the passage of the ordinance of emancipation by the Missouri State Convention. In 1871 he was elected Governor of Missouri on the Liberal Republican ticket by a majority of forty thousand votes. In 1872 he was made the candidate for Vice President on the Liberal Republican and Democratic ticket with Horace Greeley, but was defeated at the ensuing election. After his retirement from the office of Governor he resumed his law practice, and continued it until his death, December 13, 1885, in St. Louis.

**Brown, Charles Reginald**, druggist, was born October 19, 1840, in Breckinridge County, Kentucky. His father, William Baily Clark Brown, was born in Virginia, in 1799, and at the age of twenty-five years removed to Kentucky, where he was engaged in the business of merchandising until 1844, in which year he removed to Missouri and settled on a farm in Lafayette County. He died

in Independence, Missouri, in 1881. His mother's maiden name was Alexander, the early members of the family founding the town of Alexandria, Virginia, one of the most historic settlements in this country. The mother of Charles R. Brown, Matilda Fontaine, was of French descent, but was born in Virginia. She died in 1877. To her eight children were born, of whom Charles R. was the youngest son. He was educated in the common schools of Lafayette County, and spent one year at Chapel Hill College. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was a cadet in the Lafayette Military Institute, where he had attended one year. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, and when the members of that organization were mustered into the Confederate service he was discharged. In the summer of 1862 he joined General Shelby's command, serving in the famous Joe Bledsoe Battery. He was captured at Black River after the battle of Helena, Arkansas. In 1865 he was exchanged, and after securing freedom united with Martin's Battalion of Artillery. He served under that leader four months, was at the battle of Macon, Georgia, was paroled at Macon, took the oath at Nashville, and returned to Kentucky. After two months he came to Missouri and joined his brother at Independence, where he soon became proprietor of a drug store. Since that time he has made Independence his home, and is counted among the most loyal, energetic and popular residents of that city. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, but only twice in his life has he had aspirations in the direction of office-holding, being a candidate for county recorder in 1879, and serving as deputy sheriff under John C. Hope from 1880 to 1882. Mr. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for four years has served as a trustee in the church in Independence. He was married, January 8, 1868, to Miss Sarah Mildred Kelley, daughter of John Kelley, of Independence, Missouri. To them eight children have been born, three sons and five daughters. The eldest daughter, Matilda D. Brown, is a teacher in the Independence High School. Mrs. Elizabeth Morse lives in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Ella Leonard resides at Roswell, New Mexico, and Miss Georgia Brown is at home. Of the sons, Frank R. is with his father in the drug busi-

ness, James T. is in the Independence High School, and Claude K. is a pupil in the public schools of that city. Sarah Mildred, the youngest daughter, was a teacher in the schools of Independence. She died March 9, 1899, at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Brown is devoted to this most excellent family. He is bound by strong domestic ties, is an unassuming, conservative citizen, and stands for everything that has a tendency toward the improvement of his community and the great State of which he is a loyal part.

**Brown, Daniel W.,** lawyer, was born November 20, 1854, in Clayton County, Iowa. His father was a native of Scott County, Illinois, and his mother of New Hampshire. The former, Benjamin Brown, was the son of one of the earliest residents of Winchester, Illinois. The family resided a short time in Galena, Illinois, and then removed to Delaware County, Iowa. There Benjamin Brown lived many years, his next place of abode being Clayton County, in the same State, where the subject of these lines was born. The boyhood days of the latter were spent in Fort Dodge and Webster City, Iowa, where his parents resided during the years preceding his sixteenth birthday. Daniel W. attended the public schools, and, learning with rapidity, was ready to graduate from the High School of Fort Dodge when his parents removed to Carthage, Missouri, in 1871. Since that year Mr. Brown has been a resident of this State. He attended the public schools of Carthage, and at an early age began to read law. He was admitted to the bar at Carthage, in March, 1876, and practiced there until June, 1888, when he removed to Kansas City. Of the latter place he has since that time been a resident, and has been an active practitioner of the law. He has a large general practice, covering every field known to law in a metropolitan center like Kansas City. Possessing a disposition which leads him to prefer retirement and quietude above the glamor of the world and the praises of men, Mr. Brown has never sought public honors, and participates only in a modest way in political affairs. He has always been a Democrat, his first vote having been cast for Samuel J. Tilden, for President, and he still adheres to the principles of that party. He occasionally participates in political cam-



paigus as a worker and speaker. Mr. Brown was married, June 15, 1882, to Mary Rice McElroy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. McElroy, formerly of Kansas City, but now residing in Chicago, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown four children have been born: Benjamin, at the present time (1900) a pupil in the Kansas City High School; McElroy, Carrie Belle and Lemuel Brown.

**Brown, Egbert Benson,** soldier and pension agent, was born at Brownsville, New York, October 24, 1816, and while a child was taken, with his father's family, to Tecumseh, Michigan, where he received his education in a country school. At the age of thirteen years he went to work to do something toward making his own living. While still a boy, his enterprising spirit led him toward Toledo, Ohio, where he became so popular that, at the age of thirty-three years, he was elected mayor. After that he went to the coast, and entered service on a whaling ship, and spent four years on the Pacific Ocean. In 1852 he engaged in railroad service, for which he exhibited a high capacity, and rose to the position of superintendent. He was engaged in this business in St. Louis in 1861, when the Civil War began, and he promptly espoused the Union cause, and raised a regiment of infantry in St. Louis, and was put at active work in Missouri. In 1862 he was made brigadier general of Missouri volunteers, and assigned to the command of Springfield, a place of great importance, which was constantly in danger of attack from the Confederates, and whose defense could be entrusted only to a soldier of approved skill and courage. A few months after his appointment to the command, on January 8, 1863, the place was invested by a large force of Confederates, under General Marmaduke and General Shelby, and an attempt made to carry it by assault. Before the action began, and while the Confederates were drawn up in line of battle, General Brown rode deliberately and conspicuously down between the lines in an act of defiance that won the admiration of the enemy. A Confederate account of the affair says: "General Brown made a splendid fight for his town, and exhibited conspicuous courage and ability. He did what no other Federal brigadier general ever did in front of Shel-

by's brigade—he rode its entire length under a severe fire, clad in bold regimentals, elegantly mounted and ahead of all, so that the fire might be concentrated upon him. It was reckless bravado, and General Brown gained, by one bold dash, the admiration and respect of Shelby's soldiers. As he rode along the front of the brigade two hundred voices were heard above the crashing muskets: 'Cease firing—don't shoot that man—let him go—let him go!' " The assault was made at 1 o'clock, and the fighting continued until after dark. General Brown was severely wounded about 5 o'clock, and turned the command over to Colonel B. Crabb. The defense was so admirably managed and vigorous that the Confederates became convinced that they could not take the place, and at midnight they retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. General Brown never entirely recovered from his wound. For his gallantry he was made brigadier general of United States Volunteers. In October, of the same year, when Shelby made his raid to the Missouri River, it was his purpose to capture Jefferson City, but General Brown had been assigned to the command there, and was so well prepared to receive and repel an attack that the Confederates turned off to Boonville. General Brown followed in swift pursuit, and overtook and attacked them at Marshall, and inflicted on them a severe defeat. They barely escaped to Waverly, leaving three hundred dead and wounded on the field. A year later, when the Price invasion of Missouri occurred, the Confederate army, ten thousand strong, appeared before Jefferson City, where General Brown was in command, and took position to make an attack; but it was never made, and when the Confederates withdrew General Brown joined in the pursuit of Price, as he had pursued Shelby before, and took an active part in the engagement which nearly destroyed the invading army. He came out of the war with a shoulder almost wholly disabled, and a bullet in his thigh. The Legislature of Missouri passed a resolution formally thanking him and his troops for the gallant defense of Springfield. In 1866 he was appointed pension agent at St. Louis. In 1869 he removed to a farm near Hastings, Callioun County, Illinois, and served from 1881 to 1884 on the Illinois State Board of Equalization.

**Brown, Frank Mullins**, lawyer, was born February 26, 1852, in Albemarle County, Virginia. His parents were Burlington Dabney and Mary Ann (Harris) Brown, both of whom were natives of Albemarle County, Virginia, descended from families established there during the Colonial period. The father was a physician, and practiced in Virginia until 1853. In the latter year he removed to Missouri, and practiced in Audrain, Callaway and Montgomery Counties, and for a short time in St. Louis. He died in Callaway County, in 1886. He was descended from Benjamin Brown, a native of England, who married a Miss Thompson, of Albemarle County, Virginia; and his descendants were intermarried with the Dabney, Mullins and Michie families, all Virginians of the Colonial period. Mullins was of Welch and English, and Michie of Scotch descent. The mother was a daughter of Ira and Sallie (Lewis) Harris. She was descended from the Lewis, Carr and Dabney families. Her death occurred in 1868, in Callaway County, Missouri. Frank Mullins Brown was the fourth son and child of Burlington Dabney and Mary Ann (Harris) Brown. He was brought from his native State to Missouri when little more than a year old, and lived in Audrain and Callaway Counties until 1870. He began his education in the common schools in the latter county, and afterward attended the Lyon School, in St. Louis, and for one year the High School in the same city. He then entered the University of Missouri, where he remained for three and one-half years, graduating in 1878. While obtaining his education he worked on a farm, and at intervals taught school in order to defray his expenses. On leaving the university he read law at Mexico, under Judge George B. Macfarlane, of the Supreme Court, and J. McD. Trimble, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. In January, 1885, he formed a law partnership with Edwin Silver, at Jefferson City, under the firm name of Silver & Brown. In July, 1886, Honorable Jackson L. Smith, Attorney General during the administration of Governor John S. Phelps, became a member of the firm, and the name became Smith, Silver & Brown. In 1888 Mr. Smith was elected a judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, and withdrew from the firm, which resumed the former name of Silver & Brown. In

March, 1899, Mr. Silver removed to Kansas City, since which time Mr. Brown has practiced alone, building up a large and remunerative practice, principally under the civil law. Criminal practice is foreign to his taste, and he has studiously avoided cases under that head. From January, 1881, to January, 1885, he was assistant in the office of the Attorney General, during the incumbency of D. H. McIntyre. In December, 1884, he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and entered upon the duties of that position in January, 1885. His continuance in this office was for the unusual period of twelve and one-half years, ending July 14, 1897. His work includes the reports contained in the fifty-seven full volumes from the eightieth to the one hundred and thirty-seventh, both inclusive, with the exception of two hundred and twenty pages in the first and one hundred and four pages in the last of these volumes. During his continuance in this position the work of the office was doubled, owing to the increased number of Supreme Court judges and the division of the court. This great labor was performed with the utmost care and accuracy. The fullness of his head-notes in cases reported is particularly admirable. He has always been a Democrat, but was unable to act with his party upon the declarations of the Chicago platform, and in the presidential contest of 1896 took his place with the sound-money wing, casting his vote for Palmer and Buckner. He is not connected with any religious body, but is a regular attendant upon the services of the Christian Church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Brown was married, May 15, 1883, at Mexico, to Miss Bettie Davis French, born in Callaway County, a daughter of William L. and Eliza Jane (Bullard) French, the former a native of Kentucky, whose father was Pinckney French, and mother Deborah (Clark) French, and the mother descended from a Virginia family, her father being Richard Bullard and her mother Caroline Amelia (Conyers) Bullard. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born six children, of whom the second, Floyd F., and fifth, Frances, died in infancy. The four living are Mary, aged sixteen years; Linn F., aged eleven years; Rose, aged eight years, all attending school, and Paul M., aged three years.

**Brown, George Warren**, merchant and manufacturer, was born in the town of Granville, Washington County, New York, March 21, 1853, son of David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school education, supplemented by a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Troy, New York, from which he received his diploma in the late autumn of 1872, and on the 7th of April, 1873, he severed his home ties and started out to seek his fortune, his objective point being St. Louis, where he arrived April 10th. There he was offered a position as shipping clerk with Hamilton & Brown, a wholesale shoe house, which he accepted, and entered upon his duties May 1, 1873. Ten and one-half months later he was given a territory, and started out as a traveling salesman, before he was yet twenty-one years of age. At the end of four years and eight months as salesman he had to his credit with his house something over \$7,000, all of which he had saved from his earnings, and his business had become probably the largest of any man selling boots and shoes in his territory.

Quick to perceive the demands of the western trade, he early became impressed with the fact that a line of shoes especially adapted to St. Louis territory should be made in St. Louis, and he accordingly endeavored to persuade his employers to establish a small factory, but they were not so deeply impressed as he with the idea, and did not look upon the project favorably. So at the end of the brief period mentioned he resigned his sure position and fast growing salary, with an early partnership interest in sight, to embark in shoe manufacturing in St. Louis. The new manufacturing concern was formed in November, 1878, as the firm of Bryan-Brown & Co. Their original capital was \$12,000, nearly one-third of which was invested in shoe machinery, lasts, patterns, etc. Their first workmen were a team of five Rochester men, whom they hired in that city, paying their railroad fare to St. Louis, thereby transplanting Rochester shoemaking to St. Louis. In 1881 the business of Bryan-Brown & Co. was incorporated as the Bryan-Brown Shoe Company, they being the first wholesale shoe concern to incorporate in St. Louis. In 1885 Mr. Bryan's health became poor, and he retired, when the corporate name was changed to Brown-Desnoyers Shoe

Company. In 1893 Mr. Desnoyers retired, and the corporation became the Brown Shoe Company, Mr. Brown having been president of the corporation from its organization, in 1881.

**Brown, Joseph**, mayor of St. Louis from 1871 to 1875, was born in Jedburg, Scotland, in 1823, and died December 3, 1899. When he was eight years of age he came with his parents to this country, and the earliest home of the family was in St. Louis. Later they removed to Alton, Illinois, and the elder Brown died there. After receiving a good academic education, and partly completing a college course, Joseph Brown embarked in the milling business at Alton, his experience in the conduct of affairs beginning when he was but eighteen years of age. Being a young man of unusual executive ability and force of character, and, withal, one of the most progressive men of his day, he very early became one of the leading citizens of Alton, and was elected to the mayoralty of that city about the time he attained his majority. While serving as mayor of Alton he labored earnestly and successfully to bring the Chicago & Alton Railroad to that city, and contributed in no small degree to the success of that pioneer railway enterprise. Embarking in the steamboat business, he was for many years thereafter one of the most conspicuous men identified with the river traffic. When the war began he espoused the cause of the Union with great earnestness and ardor, and subsequently assisted in the construction of iron-clads, rams and gunboats for the United States Navy. In 1868 he was elected a State Senator from St. Louis as a war Democrat, and took an important part in the legislation of that period. The same year he became president of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, and a year later of the Wiggins Ferry Company. In 1871 he was made president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, after endorsing for it to the extent of \$500,000, and served that corporation with the same zeal and faithfulness that he always showed when acting in an official capacity. The same year he was elected mayor of St. Louis, and, by subsequent re-elections, continued to fill that office until 1875. As chief executive of the city, he was distinguished for his careful guardianship of all its inter-



ests, his progressiveness and public spirit, and his administration was one of the best with which the city has been favored. During the financial panic of 1873 one of the banks of the city, which had on deposit \$450,000 belonging to St. Louis, refused to honor the city's drafts for current expenses, and to meet this emergency, Mayor Brown caused to be issued city "scrip" to the amount of \$450,000, for the redemption of which he pledged his own credit as well as that of the city. This currency, which became known as "Brownbacks," passed readily all over the country, and helped to carry St. Louis through the panic. During this crucial period he also maintained, for a time, without expense to the city, a soup house, at which as many as twelve hundred destitute people were fed in a day. During his administration the Forest Park enterprise was inaugurated, and other public improvements date from that period.

**Brown, Philip Shelley**, lawyer, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1833. His father was Henry Brown, also a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and his mother was Sarah Shelley, who was of Holland descent. Philip S. Brown was brought up as a country lad, and attended the common schools. Afterward he attended the Hollidaysburg Academy, then under the charge of Rev. John H. McKinney, a prominent Presbyterian divine. He completed his academic course in 1851, and was engaged in the iron business for three years with the Cambria Iron Company. In 1855 he took Horace Greeley's advice, and came west, and entered the law office of John W. Thompson, in Davenport, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1857. He practiced at Davenport until March, 1858, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he engaged in a profitable and successful practice alone until the fall of 1865, when he formed a copartnership with Ermine Case, Jr., under the title of Brown & Case. He seldom took a criminal case, but confined his practice to civil actions, his most noted trial being the celebrated Gilliss will case. Mr. Brown is the oldest resident attorney of Kansas City. He was associated in the practice of law with Ermine Case, Jr., E. M. Wright and Leonard Daniels. In 1884 he formed a copartner-

ship with Benjamin H. Chapman and his son, William H. Brown, under the title of Brown, Chapman & Brown, the firm still existing in name, although our subject has retired from active practice. Mr. Brown showed his energy and public spirit in the active part he took in procuring a complete legal library for the use of his fellow lawyers. While he is in no sense a politician, he was a member of the city council for two terms in the early days of the city, and secured the enactment of measures of marked benefit. He was active in promoting the railroad from Olathe to Ottawa, Kansas, and also the Burlington, which has benefited the city so largely. The bridge over the Missouri River owes much to him. He is a fine specimen of a city father, whose indomitable energy has helped to create a wonderful city. He is a Christian gentleman, and an influential member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a Democrat up to 1868, when he became a Republican. He has never speculated in real estate, but has invested his savings in good lots, which he improved, the property now being very valuable. He married, November 3, 1858, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Miss Julia Ann Shaffer, of Blair County, in that State, daughter of William and Catherine (Hileman) Shaffer. She has been a true helpmate, and exemplifies the Christian virtues in her family and church. Nine children have been born of this union, three of whom are dead. Of the six living children, he has three sons and three daughters. The daughters are well married, their husbands being prominent business men. Sarah L. is Mrs. Allen J. Epperson, Julia B. is Mrs. Edward Shillito, and Lula B. is Mrs. Joseph Curd. The three sons are prominent citizens. William H. is his father's law partner, and was graduated from the Missouri State University in 1883. He is a Democrat, and an active Mason, having attained to the thirty-third degree. Philip Sheridan is in the insurance business, and is a prominent Republican politician, who has served two years in the lower house of the city council, and for four years was a member of the upper house. In the spring of 1900 he was the Republican candidate for mayor, but was defeated. Ralph J., the twin brother of Mrs. Epperson, is a physician, who graduated at the University Medical College of Kansas City in 1896, and took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital



1901



Mr. J. Browning





located in Chillicothe he purchased a hotel property, on the site of the present Henrietta House, and for many years the Browning House was Chillicothe's most famous hostelry. He, however, gave his personal attention to its management for only a short period, perhaps a year, but continued in the practice of law for several years, until failing health and his connection with other business interests prompted his retirement from the bar. During the Civil War he organized a company of United States Volunteer Infantry in Harrison County, Missouri, and, as the captain of same, participated in a number of engagements. Captain Browning, like most Kentuckians, was an ardent lover of horses, and in his time was the owner of some fine "strings" of race horses. An incident that happened during his connection with the turf gave him a sort of national celebrity, and incorporated into the slang parlance of the day the popular phrase, "Get there, Eli." An account of the incident, which we quote from a newspaper article at the time of his decease, is as follows: "Captain Browning was the originator of the expression, 'Get there, Eli.' He once owned a fine string of horses, among them being one named Eli. In a hot finish in a race in the East, Eli was ahead, with the field crowding him hard. The Captain waved his hat and shouted, 'Get there, Eli!' The crowd took up the cry, and it soon became a national saying." Captain Browning was married to Miss Sarah E. Oxford, daughter of J. B. and Mary Oxford, of Cainesville, Missouri, December 30, 1855. To this union were born five children: Mary, now Mrs. B. Craycroft, of Chicago, Ill.; Effie, now Mrs. W. O. King, also residing in Chicago; William, now in Kansas City; Orville H., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Mabel, who married Roy Reese, of Springfield, Illinois, and who died March 14, 1899. Captain Browning was a Democrat in politics, but gave his support to the man whom he deemed best fitted to the place, rather than blindly supporting mere party measures. He was never an office-seeker, though in his many years of residence in Chillicothe he held many local positions of honor and trust. He was a man of many noble characteristics, and had a host of friends, not only in the immediate community in which he lived, but throughout the United States. During the latter

years of his life he traveled extensively, and, being a man of wide reading, a keen judge of men and measures, and a man of pronounced opinions, he commanded attention wherever he chanced to be, or with whomsoever he was associated. One of his most distinguished characteristics was his love for little children. Every little child in Chillicothe, perhaps, knew him, and they all loved him. A greater compliment could scarcely be paid any man. After an acute illness of two weeks, he passed away September 29, 1899. A touching and eloquent tribute was paid to his memory in resolutions adopted in circuit court by the Chillicothe bar. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and made part of the court record, are as follows:

"As a preface to appropriate resolutions, it is deemed not improper that the bar of Chillicothe tender a brief tribute of respect to the memory of one whose last petition has been filed, whose answer is in, whose record is complete. Indeed, his pleadings are made up and submitted to the Court of Last Resort, 'where the action lies in its true nature,' and where judgment is a finality. Let the facts be found—and they will be—and those who linger for a moment behind need have no fears.

"Two score years ago William T. Browning was a practitioner and a student of the law at Cainesville, Missouri, being associated with Judge McAfee, his life-long and bosom friend, who formerly held high official station in this State. His professional labors were next transferred to Princeton, Missouri, and afterward closed in our city of Chillicothe by voluntary retirement. Success crowned his professional career. Coming as a young man from the borders of a sister State whose sons are cradled in the light of honor and chivalry, he undertook his career accompanied only by a courageous will, a clear brain and willing hands.

"Unaided in the beginning of his active life by the power and influence of wealth, a patrimony inherited from his father's estate he gave without reservation to his sister.

"He marched as a soldier in the Mexican War; he responded to Lincoln's call in the sixties. To his family he gave his heart—the richest gift of mankind. As a lawyer, we find his success built upon industry and scrupulous integrity.

“ ‘No orphan’s cry to wound his ear,  
His honor and his conscience clear’ ”

“Therefore, let it be resolved, by the bar of Chillicothe, that in the death of William T. Browning the profession loses a member who upheld its ancient honor and respect.

“Resolved that this bar tender its sympathy to the members of his family.

“Be it further resolved that these proceedings be spread upon the records of this court, and that a copy hereof be tendered to his family.

“JAMES L. DAVIS, *Chairman*.

“JOSEPH BARTON, *Secretary*.”

**Brownington.**—A village in Henry County, on the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway, eleven miles southeast of Clinton, the county seat. It has churches of the Baptist and Presbyterian denominations. Its industries are a steam flourmill and coal mines. In 1899 the population was 600. It was platted in 1869 by William M. Doyle.

**Brown’s Business College, Kansas City.**—This college was founded in 1893 by Pierre Soule Brown. It was chartered in 1895. It has a regular attendance of over two hundred students, and its annual enrollment is five hundred and fifty. Seven teachers constitute its regular faculty. It affords several courses of instruction, such as commercial course, shorthand and typewriting, telegraphy, and an English course. This school aims at giving instruction that is thorough and honest, and its methods are practical and are adapted to the needs of the day.

**Brown’s Raid in Vernon County.**—See “Vernon County Raided by Kansans.”

**Brumback, Jefferson,** lawyer, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 7, 1829. His great-grandfather migrated from Germany with his own mother, to America, about 1760, and settled in what is now Page County, Virginia. He married a Miss Kauffman, a young woman of German descent, who owned 400 acres of land near Luray in the Shenandoah Valley, patented by Lord Fairfax in trust for her, the tract having been surveyed by George Washington, when a youth of seventeen years. They resided on this land till the death of his wife in 1778, and thereafter the tract passed to one of her

sons, John, the grandfather of Mr. Brumback. This grandfather, with his family, including the father (John) of our subject, moved to Licking County, Ohio, about 1820. John Brumback, the father, was born in 1808 and died in 1899. The maiden name of Mr. Brumback’s mother was Rebecca Davis. The ancestors of Mr. Brumback were farmers and some of them lived to old age. Jefferson Brumback is the oldest of eleven children, and grew up as a country lad, attending the public schools until he entered Granville College in Ohio, from which he graduated in 1852. He read law in the office of Lucius Case at Newark, Ohio, and when, in 1854, he was admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his profession in the same place. In 1862 he was active in raising the Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and became its major, and subsequently its lieutenant colonel. He served with the regiment until it was mustered out August 14, 1865. At the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, he was badly wounded and taken prisoner, but was soon paroled and exchanged in the spring of 1863, when he engaged again actively in military service. He took part in both captures of Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863, and his regiment was among the forces that besieged Vicksburg, which was captured July 4, 1863. Much of the year 1864 the regiment had headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee, and was engaged in the battles of Guntown and Tupelo. Afterward the regiment constituted part of an infantry force which, under the command of General A. J. Smith, pursued General Price and his army through Arkansas and Missouri during their raid north in 1864. The infantry forces to which Colonel Brumback’s regiment was attached then went to Nashville, Tennessee, where the regiment was engaged in the two days’ battle in December, 1864, which resulted in the defeat of General Hood’s army. The Confederate army under General Hood having become badly disorganized after the defeat and having left that section, the Ninety-fifth Ohio, with other troops, went to Mobile, Alabama. There the regiment aided in capturing the forts above the city in the early part of 1865, while Grant and Sherman were delivering the final blows against the armies of Lee and Johnston. When Lee and Johnston surrendered, the Ninety-fifth Ohio was in central Alabama, and in due time was



transported to Columbus, Ohio, where it was paid off and disbanded. Colonel Brumback commanded the regiment much of the time while it was in service, and he and his men endured many of the hardships and trials incident to active warfare.

After quitting the army Colonel Brumback resumed the practice of law at Newark, Ohio. In 1866 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the district which included Licking County. He filled the office until he resigned in 1869 to settle in Kansas City, Missouri, where he practiced his profession until May, 1900, when he retired. He served the city one term as an alderman and several terms as city counselor. He was never active as a politician. He preferred to be studious and painstaking in his profession and to deserve respect and confidence for good work as a lawyer. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is a member of the Loyal Legion. In politics he has been a Republican, though never a strong partisan. He married, October 18, 1859, Miss Catherine Fullerton, by whom he had five children, three of whom, sons, are still living. Frank F. and Hermann are lawyers in Kansas City. His wife died in 1880.

**Brumley.**—A village on Mill Creek, in Miller County, ten miles south of Tusculum. It was laid out in 1858. It has a school, two churches, a sawmill and four general stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Brunswick.**—A city of the fourth class, in Chariton County, on the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Grand, ten miles west of Keytesville on the Council Bluffs branch of the Wabash, and the junction point of the St. Louis & Kansas City branch of the same road. The town was founded in 1835 by James Keyte, the founder of Keytesville. It was incorporated in 1845. It has Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. A library is maintained in the town, and a fine graded school for white children and one for colored children. The town has a public hall, two banks, a brick and tile works, tobacco factory, stave and heading mill, grain elevator, box factory, planing and sawmills, three papers, the "Brunswick," the "Republican" and the "News." There are about sixty other business places, includ-

ing stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,400.

**Bryan, Bennett,** was born in Mason County, Virginia, July 27, 1839. The year following his father, Robert Bryan, moved with his family from Virginia to Washington County, Missouri. The elder Bryan was a farmer by occupation and the son, Bennett Bryan, who has always followed the occupation of husbandry, is to-day considered one of the most successful men in that line in Washington County and is the owner of one of the most valuable and best conducted farms in Belgrade Valley, his farm comprising two hundred and seventy acres. In his boyhood there was no public school system in vogue, and the only opportunities offered to the youth of the county, particularly in the rural districts, in the way of educational advantages, were such as were furnished through the medium of subscription schools. Young Bryan was by nature of a studious turn and he not only diligently pursued his studies at school, but has through life been an assiduous and earnest reader, particularly in the higher lines of literary thought. His knowledge of the writings of both the ancient and modern poets is indeed remarkable. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Bryan enlisted in Company K, Thirty-third Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, in August, 1862. He was afterward transferred to Company H of the same regiment. The regiment was first commanded by Clinton B. Fisk, afterward major general, and later Governor of New Jersey and candidate of the Prohibition party for the highest office in the gift of the American people, the presidency of the United States. Colonel William A. Pile succeeded Colonel Fisk in the command of the regiment and Mr. Bryan was promoted through the various ranks of color sergeant, company clerk, orderly sergeant, until at the close of the war he was in command of his company with the rank of first lieutenant. He participated in numerous battles and minor engagements, among which may be mentioned Helena, Arkansas; Pleasant Hill, Grand Cove, Henderson Hill, Yellow Bayou, the capture of Fort de Russey, Louisiana; Chicot, Arkansas; Holly Springs, Greentown and Tupelo, Mississippi. He followed Price through Arkansas and Missouri and was an active participant in the battle of Nashville,

Tennessee, the siege of Mobile, and the fight at Blakely, Alabama. Mr. Bryan has been a consistent Republican from the organization and birth of the Republican party to the present time, but has never been an aspirant for political office. In religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Bryan was married October 28, 1868, to Marietta Breckenridge, daughter of Judge Breckenridge, of Dent County, Missouri, and related to the celebrated family of that name in Kentucky.

**Bryan, Edward H.**, physician, was born June 17, 1830, in Caledonia, Missouri, a son of Dr. John Gano Bryan and Eveline (McIlvaine) Bryan. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, and he inherited many of the distinguishing characteristics of that sturdy race of people. As a boy he excelled in feats of horsemanship and out-door sports, and was noted for his fine physique and activity. In 1849 he went to California, and for some time led a life of varied adventure on the Pacific Coast. His academic education was obtained in the schools of Potosi, Missouri, and he then studied medicine at McDowell Medical College, of St. Louis. In 1852 he went to Paris, France, and completed his medical studies in that city. In 1855 he began practicing medicine in St. Louis, and had attained professional prominence when the Civil War began. Immediately after the breaking out of the war he went to Richmond, Virginia, and was appointed colonel of a cavalry regiment in the Confederate Army by President Davis. This appointment he declined, preferring a professional commission. In 1862 he was appointed medical inspector on the staff of General Van Dorn, and held that position subsequently under General Pemberton. He also served as special agent of the Confederate States Government upon secret and open missions. After the war he resumed his practice in St. Louis, but in 1867 removed to San Francisco, California, where for seventeen years he held the position of superintendent and physician of the city and county hospital, resigning because of bad health. He was a member of the State Democratic committee of California for a time, and also of the California Pioneer Society, was a Knight Templar, and belonged to the Catholic Church. Some

years before his death, he was United States consul at Paris, France, holding that position until ill health caused him to resign it. He then returned to St. Louis, and died there in 1888.

**Bryant, Walter Guy**, manufacturer, was born March 24, 1860, in Fairfield, East Ontario, Canada. His parents were Guy and Mary Bryant. The father was reared in Fairfield, East Ontario, and died aged forty-five years. The mother was reared at Eastern Corners, Ontario, and is now living at Brockville, Ontario. They were the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living; three daughters are married and reside in the same city with the mother; one lives at Westport, Ontario, one in Dakota, and one in California. A son died in infancy. Walter received a good common school education in Canada, and when sixteen years of age came to the United States, locating at Oregon, Illinois; here he remained for four years, during which time he completed a thorough commercial course of study. Upon attaining his majority, he became a citizen. He gained a mastery of iron-moulding, and became an expert machinist, in shops at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and afterward removed to Independence, Missouri, where he took charge of a foundry for Mr. Clow. Later he bought the Sheffield Foundry, which was destroyed by fire. He then removed to Carterville, Missouri, and with a Mr. Schultz bought and operated the Carterville Foundry and Machine Works. He afterward bought the interest of his partner, and subsequently built the Galena (Kansas) Iron Works. He is now sole owner and proprietor of both of these extensive plants, of an aggregate value of \$150,000, specially designed for the manufacture of all classes of high-grade mining machinery, in which various ingenious devices of his own invention are utilized. His working force comprises one hundred and thirty men, about equally divided between the two establishments. He is a staunch Republican in politics, holding to the financial principles of that party as affording the only secure foundation for business enterprise and stability, but is without personal political ambition. He has never sought a public office, and has never filled but one, that of councilman. He is a member of the Methodist Church, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the



W. C. Bryant





order of Modern Woodmen of America. He was married September 8, 1885, to Miss Nina May Loomis, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Of this union have been born three children, of whom are living Hilda, born September 2, 1886, in Iowa, and Guy B., born in Carterville, Missouri, October 15, 1895. Edith, born in Carterville, died at the age of three years. Mr. Bryant is one of the enterprising and successful, practical men, through whose ability and effort the great mineral region of the Southwest has arrived at its wonderful development, uniting in himself various qualifications not often found in one person. To a full knowledge of all the resources of the mineral belt, and of the means necessary to reach the crude ore, as well as of the processes to which it must be subjected, and the purposes to which the various products may be applied, he adds the practical knowledge of the expert machinist, capable of designing machinery, and the mechanical ability to direct, and if need be, perform the work of manufacture. He is highly esteemed for his integrity, and those personal traits of character which inspire confidence and regard.

**Bryant, William McKendree**, educator, was born in Lake County, Indiana, in 1843, son of Eliphalet W. and Esther Eliza (Brown) Bryant. The first twelve years of his life were passed at his birthplace, and his earliest education was obtained in an old-fashioned log schoolhouse, and at his own home, where he was taught by an older sister and brother. In 1861 (then just eighteen years of age) he was the second in his county (Warren, Iowa), to enlist in the Union Army for service in the Civil War. The following is from the official history of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Regiment of Volunteers (report of adjutant general of Iowa, 1864), by Colonel George W. Clark. "I can not close this short history of the Thirty-fourth Iowa without making special mention of its gallant and accomplished adjutant, William M. Bryant. He was appointed adjutant at the original organization of the regiment, and remained in that grade until the consolidation (November, 1864), when he was mustered out at his own request. He has been a most thorough and faithful soldier. He served in the ranks of the Third Iowa from the spring of 1861 until the fall of 1862, when,

on my recommendation, he was appointed adjutant of the Thirty-fourth. I have often congratulated myself on the happy selection I made for this important position. Brave, dignified and honorable, he possesses the highest qualities of a soldier and gentleman." From the army he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, where he studied for the ministry, and at the end of a full classical course was graduated from that institution in 1869. But teaching rather than preaching proved to be his mission. From 1871 to 1873 he was superintendent of schools at Burlington, Iowa. From the latter place he came to St. Louis, attracted chiefly by the personality of Dr. Wm. T. Harris. He was a principal in the city schools from 1873 until 1881, when he accepted a position in the St. Louis high school, to which he was invited for the special purpose of interesting classes in psychology and ethics. These subjects were elective, and his first class consisted of fourteen pupils. Within ten years the number had risen to one hundred and fifty; thus, as Dr. Soldan expressed it, "from small beginnings, making this one of the strongest departments in the school." At the end of that time, however, for reasons not explained to him, the study was dropped from the high-school course, being continued only as a part of the "normal course," on fusion of the normal with the high school. On Dr. Harris' resignation as superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis, Mr. Bryant was urged by several members of the board of education to become a candidate for the position, his work in the district schools being described by the then president of the board as in the nature of a reformation. By this time, however, he had become so deeply interested in the study of philosophy that he resolved to devote himself to researches in that field, and, convinced that one "can not serve two masters," refused then, as he has since refused, to consider any proposition looking to the division of his energies as between this and other pursuits. He has declined professorships tendered him in several universities, and in addition to his work in the class room, has conducted a number of classes outside the school in the study of various aspects of philosophy. He has also delivered courses of lectures in the interpretation of art and mythology, and to him is due the plan of reorganization through which

the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy was, in 1894, developed into a school doing work in higher education, and according to methods characterizing the movement known under the name of "University Extension," an immediate result being an increase of membership from fifty to more than five hundred. He is the author of four published volumes entitled respectively, "The World-Energy and its Self-Conservation," "Life, Death and Immortality" (the last essay in which gives what may be called his "inner biography"), "The Philosophy of Landscape Painting," and "Hegel's Educational Ideas." These volumes have been highly commended in representative journals as among the "signs pointing toward the foundation of an American school of philosophic thought." He has also contributed to various magazines, and has published, besides, a "Syllabus of Psychology" and a "Syllabus of Ethics," a number of essays in pamphlet form, and has (1899) several works in course of preparation, an extended treatise on psychology being well on the way toward completion. From childhood up he was a member of the Methodist Church, but in later years, being a resident of Webster Groves, it has been more convenient for him to affiliate with the Congregational Church. August 8, 1868, he married Miss Sarah Augusta Shade, whom he met while a student at college. Mrs. Bryant was born near Lancaster, Ohio, and was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, in 1865. She is a landscape painter of acknowledged merit, and has been especially successful as a teacher of painting. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant is Max Mueller Bryant, a classical scholar, and a graduate of Washington University, who is fitting himself to follow in the footsteps of his father as a teacher.

**Bryson, John Paul**, physician, was born April 16, 1846, at Macon, Mississippi, son of James and Eliza (Banks) Bryson. Reared on an old-time Mississippi plantation, Dr. Bryson received careful educational training in his youth, partly in schools in the neighborhood of his home and partly under private tutorship. The Civil War diverted his attention for a time from his books, and in 1863, when he was seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate Army and served thereafter until

the close of the war, being on duty most of the time in Virginia. Returning to his home at the close of the war, he read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. V. Hill, of Macon, one of the most learned and skillful physicians and surgeons in the South, and in all respects an accomplished gentleman. In 1866 he matriculated at Humboldt Medical College, of St. Louis, and in 1868 received his doctor's degree from that institution. Soon after his graduation from the medical college, he was appointed assistant surgeon at the city hospital, and after serving in that capacity one year, entered upon the private practice of his profession, in the fall of 1869. His connection with the medical educational work of the city began in 1870, when he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Missouri Medical College, a position which he filled for two years. In 1872 he became quizmaster at the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1876 was appointed clinical lecturer at that institution on the genito-urinary organs. In 1882 he was made professor of genito-urinary surgery in the same college and has since filled that chair, gaining an enviable record as a lecturer and educator. His career as a physician and surgeon in St. Louis has been a record of constantly increasing patronage, growing usefulness and expanding influence in his profession and in the community at large. Since 1869 he has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and he is also a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of that city and similar local medical societies. He was a charter member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and in 1886 served as vice president of that association, and as president in 1887. He has served also as a member of the executive committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and has been conspicuously active in seeking to elevate the character of his profession to the highest plane through these various associations of medical men.

**Buchanan, George V.**, educator, was born February 14, 1850, in Belmont, Illinois. His father was Hiram Bell Buchanan, a civil engineer and farmer, at one time a prominent member of the engineering corps of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Hiram B. Buchanan was a son of Walter Buchanan, a noted mathematician, who was widely known



throughout Illinois and the West. Walter Buchanan was a born mathematician and his knowledge of all branches of that science, including trigonometry and calculus, caused him to be regarded as a wonder among college men, who held him in high esteem. Many knotty problems were sent to him at his home in Lawrence County, Illinois, and his solutions pleased and astonished mathematicians. He was well known to the public men of both Illinois and Missouri. The mother of Professor George V. Buchanan, whose maiden name was Helen Blood, is still living at Carbondale, Illinois. After obtaining the rudiments of an education in a country school, Professor Buchanan completed the high-school course at Olney, Illinois. He then took a teacher's course at Central College of Danville, Indiana, and later completed a classical course of study at the State Normal University of Carbondale, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1884. During his college days, mathematics and philosophy were his favorite studies, as they have been since, and in recognition of his accomplishments McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, conferred upon him, in 1894, the degree of master of arts. He began teaching school when he was eighteen years of age and worked his way through the educational institutions which he subsequently attended. After serving as principal of the high school at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, he was made principal of the public schools at Salem, Illinois. Then from 1886 to 1893, he filled the chair of mathematics in his alma mater, the State Normal University at Carbondale. During this time he was an active and useful member of the State Teachers' Association of Illinois and the Southern Illinois Teachers' Association, and did much in a general way to promote educational interests. In 1893 he was elected to the superintendency of the public schools of Sedalia, Missouri, and is now rounding out the seventh year of his service in that capacity. Since his coming to this State he has been a prominent member of the Missouri State Teachers' Association and has served as an officer of that organization. He served in 1899 as president of the superintendents' department of that association and was unanimously re-elected to the position for 1900. At different times he has read papers on philosophical and educational

topics, which have received high commendation, and has delivered many lectures before teachers' institutes on pedagogical and literary themes. For twelve years he has been an active member of the National Educational Association, and for seven years he has taken a prominent part in the work of the National Association of School Superintendents, serving in 1898 as president of one of the important departments. He has been a regular contributor to various educational journals, is actively identified with the Chautauqua movement and was for several years an officer of the Summer Assembly of Missouri. Recognizing the great value of good literature as an educator, he has taken a leading part in sustaining reading clubs and was the organizer, and is president of the Nehemgar Literary Club, a cultured circle which considers leading questions and embraces in its membership the ablest thinkers and most scholarly people of Sedalia. This club has done much to promote intelligent study and masterful discussion of leading questions in literature, education and history. Professor Buchanan has had interesting experience in military affairs. While a student in the Southern Illinois State University, he was for two years a cadet and won special distinction as a valuable officer in the corps. When professor of mathematics in the same institution several years later, he served as commandant of the corps of cadets, which was composed of two hundred and sixty young men. In this capacity he filled the place of a West Point officer, usually detailed to such institutions by the government. In politics he has affiliated with the Republican party, but has been in no sense a strong partisan. Since 1877 he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For years he has been an officer of the church and one of its liberal supporters. A member of the State Chautauqua Board and also of the Young Men's Christian Association Board for several years, he has aided materially to advance the interests of these institutions. In Sedalia he planned the movement which Professor S. A. Weltmer, then librarian, and a few other friends helped to carry out, which resulted in making the Sedalia public library a free institution. In 1888 he became a Mason and is now a member of the Sedalia Commandery of Knights Templar. In December of 1887 Professor Buchanan married

Miss Hattie Starr, daughter of Judge Charles R. Starr of Kankakee, Illinois, and a sister of Major C. G. Starr of the United States Army, now serving in the Philippine Islands and one of the staff officers of the late General Lawton. Mrs. Buchanan's father was a native of Nova Scotia, but came in early boyhood to the United States. Her mother, whose maiden name was Almena Stevens, was a native of Portland, Maine, and both parents were educated and refined people. After graduating from the Kankakee high school, Mrs. Buchanan completed her education at the Southern Illinois Normal University and the St. Louis Art School. She is a lady of refined tastes and rare culture, and is very active in her efforts in behalf of kindergarten education and good home training for the young. The children of Professor and Mrs. Buchanan are Helen Almena, Agnes, Rachael, Richard Bell and George Victor Buchanan, Jr.

**Buchanan, George W.,** was born April 23, 1814, in Smythe County, Virginia. His grandfather, James Buchanan, came from the north of Ireland and settled in what was then Washington, now Smythe County, Virginia, on a farm granted to him by King George II, and which is still in the possession of one of the family. His father, George Buchanan, was born in Smythe County, Virginia, and his mother, Agnes (Lammie) Buchanan, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. "My father," writes Katharine, a daughter of George W. Buchanan, "received his earlier education in the country neighborhood schools. He afterward attended college at Greenville, Tennessee, where he took a thorough classical course and graduated with honors in 1835. Henry Hoss, a noted educator, was then president of the college. After leaving college my father read law with Colonel Preston at Marion, Virginia. On January 7, 1838, he bade farewell to family, home, friends, and all the scenes of his childhood and started forth to seek his fortune among a strange people in a strange land, in what was then known as the 'Far West,' traveling all the way on horseback. He arrived at Independence, Missouri, on March 6, and 'put up' at the Noland House for several weeks. He then went to board with Colonel Lewis Jones and in a short time commenced teaching school. In an old journal

he thus describes Independence as it was when he first saw it: 'Independence is a handsomely situated place about three miles south of the Missouri River, and has a population of about three hundred and fifty to four hundred. There are some distinguished advantages over not only the towns in upper Missouri, but over almost every other town or city in the Union. Situated as it is, it enjoys the entire advantages accruing from the Santa Fe and Rocky Mountain trading companies.' My father returned to Virginia in the fall of 1838, when he was married to Miss Louise Buchanan. Owing to the delicate health of his wife he remained there all winter, her death occurring a few months after their marriage. He returned to Independence, this time traveling in a light spring wagon, and with the exception of two years, 1863 and 1864, when he and his family lived in St. Louis, has continued to make Independence his home, living in the same house which he and his present wife started to housekeeping in a little more than fifty years ago. He taught school several terms, was postmaster for a time and served as sheriff of Jackson County for two terms, from 1847 to 1851. He has been a lifelong Jeffersonian Democrat, and prides himself on the fact that he has never scratched a Democratic ticket. An extract from a letter written to me when I was away at school shows how little he aspired to political office. He writes: 'When I was young, like most others, I had my aspirations for the honors and high places of the world, and many and gorgeous were the castles which I built in the air. Many of them, I have little doubt, I could have reduced to realities had my worldly ardor continued, but fortunately (mark the word 'fortunately'), about this time I reached mature manhood and the scales of ambition fell from my eyes and I was enabled to see pretty clearly that the greatest glory consisted, not in the abundance of this world's goods that I might possess, nor yet in the high places to which the partiality of the giddy throng might exalt me, but in first seeking the glory of God.' My father has always been a great lover of children and they have been just as fond of 'Uncle Buck,' as many of them call him. As was said of Jean Paul Richter, so may be said of him: 'He loved God and little children.' He has ever been the friend and advisor of young

men. Several of the most distinguished men at the bar to-day read law with him in his office. He began the practice of law many years ago, and for a time he was alone. In 1853 he entered into a partnership with Mr. J. Brown Hovey, which continued until 1859. They had a very large practice. After the dissolution of this partnership he formed one with Judge Strode, in the same year, and this continued several years. Judge Strode concluded to return to his old home—I think in Illinois—so the partnership was dissolved. About this time the Civil War broke out and business of all kinds was almost destroyed. In the spring of 1863 my father went to St. Louis to reside. In a short time he and Judge Russell Hicks, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, entered into a partnership which lasted until the fall of 1865, when my father returned to Independence, Judge Hicks remaining for some time longer in St. Louis. Some time after this he and Judge Hovey were again partners, but not for a long period. Then, as he began, so he ended the days of his active practice, alone. He retired from the bar in 1887. Being of the ancestry that he is, Scotch-Irish, it would be next to impossible for him to be anything but a Presbyterian. He united with the church in January, 1843, was made elder in 1844, and has continued in office ever since. Many of his family were ruling elders in the Presbyterian Church. He is devoted to his church. As long as he was physically able he was a regular attendant at the services and was a faithful worker in the Sunday school. Deeply interested in the cause of education, he participated prominently in the organization and support of the female college at Independence, conducted under the auspices of the denomination to which he belongs. Mr. Buchanan was married November 23, 1849, to Miss Eliza J. Galbraith of Rockbridge, Va., and of this happy and greatly blessed union there are four living children: James F., George V., Mrs. Scottie B. McCoy and Katharine Agnes Buchanan. There are thirteen grandchildren, and every member of the family honors the name of this good man, who endured the hardships of early years, and ends his days in the enjoyment of an unlimited respect and love from those who are acquainted with his fruitful life and noble character."

**Buchanan County.**—The territory out of which Buchanan County was formed in 1838 is a part of the Platte Purchase acquired from the Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians in 1836. It was named after James Buchanan, who was a prominent diplomat and adherent of Andrew Jackson at the time it was formed. It is situated in the northwestern part of Missouri, is in the same latitude with Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco, and on the meridian that passes through Lake Itasca and Galveston. Its altitude is one thousand feet above the level of the sea, being six hundred feet above St. Louis and four hundred feet above Chicago. The highest point in the county is Reservoir Hill, north of St. Joseph, which is three hundred and twenty feet above low-water mark. St. Joseph is the county seat. Buchanan County is bounded on the north by Andrew County; on the east by DeKalb and Clinton Counties; on the south by Platte County, and on the west by the Missouri River, which curves eastward at St. Joseph. The county is well watered. In every part there are living streams, on some of which the mill sites saved the early settlers many privations and inconveniences. The Platte River flows through the county from north to south and receives One Hundred and Two River, Bee Creek and some smaller streams from the west, and Third Fork, Castine Creek and Malden Creek from the east. The streams are clear and never failing, and springs of good, pure water abound everywhere. In the western part of the county, in the Missouri Bottoms, there are a number of lakes of a curving shape. The principal of these is Contrary Lake, semicircular in shape, six miles long and half a mile wide. It is a few miles southwest of St. Joseph and is becoming quite a public resort. It abounds in fish in the spring and summer, and ducks and geese in the fall, and thus affords good sport for anglers and huntsmen. The distance from the lake to the stock yards is less than two miles, and an electric railway connecting it with the city is in course of construction. The lake receives its name either from the treacherous character of the storms which agitate its surface, or from Contrary Creek, which flows into it in a direction contrary to the current of the Missouri River. There are seven other lakes south of it, namely: Sugar, Horseshoe, Muskrat, Lost,



Singleton, Prairie and Marks, which, though smaller, abound in fish, ducks and geese, and afford good fishing and hunting. On the west of the county flows the Missouri River, navigable for steamboats of considerable size during a greater part of the year. The channel opposite St. Joseph is from four hundred to five hundred yards wide and from fifteen to thirty feet deep at low-water mark. High water deepens in twenty-three feet. About three-fourths of the water that flows out of the river at its mouth passes St. Joseph. One hundred and seventy thousand gallons per second flows past St. Joseph at the ordinary spring flood. The bedrock is forty feet below the bottom of the river, thirty feet of which is coarse and fine sand, five feet stiff blue sand, and five feet of gravel and bowlders. Through this last layer a stream of pure, clear water flows. With two feet of ice on the surface of the river and the thermometer below zero, the temperature of this spring is 54 degrees. The soil of the river bottoms is very deep and rich, and is well adapted to the raising of corn. Away from the river bottoms the land is an undulating prairie, presenting a rare diversity of country; and, notwithstanding the surface is somewhat broken along the divides, the soil is productive and well adapted to the growth of grasses and cereals, especially corn. Good crops can be raised during very wet or very dry seasons. The soil is porous and ten hours sunshine will make the roads passable and the fields tillable. The crops can thus withstand much moisture and thrive, or endure prolonged drouths. There are no waste lands, as even the sloughs may be drained and turned into corn lands. The climate is dry and pure. The temperature is subject to sudden changes, except that the winters are uniform. The climatic conditions are favorable to health of mind and vigor of body. From the beginning the county has made provision for the care of its indigent sane and insane. From 1840 to 1850 the sick and infirm were granted a monthly or yearly allowance in addition to clothing and medical attendance. In 1857 a farm of one hundred and fifty acres was purchased. The farm was maintained until 1868, when the patients and paupers were brought to St. Joseph and maintained by contract for over three years. In 1871 a farm of one hundred and sixty acres close to St. Joseph

was bought, upon which a large frame house had been built. To this seven men and six women were transferred. In 1873 a frame building was erected for the insane who had been returned from State Asylum No. 1 at Fulton on account of its crowded condition. In 1881 the county built an asylum with modern equipments for the care of the incurable insane, large enough to accommodate one hundred and fifty patients. The curable insane are maintained at State Asylum No. 2, the average number being one hundred and twenty. The county defrays the expenses of maintaining the indigent and sick at the county farm. The superintendent receives a salary of \$75.00 a month. Buchanan County is a blue grass region and consequently the raising of cattle is a very large industry. Formerly many farms were devoted to the breeding of fine cattle, but now the farms are all stocked with superior breeds, so that this specialty is no longer profitable. The raising of fine horses is a specialty of which some very fine specimens have recently been sold.

Education has been carefully fostered in Buchanan County. As early as 1846 a public convention of influential citizens was held in the interests of public education. Suitable buildings and competent teachers received earnest attention. This convention recommended an association of teachers. The associated efforts of over fifty years has resulted in a system of county schools which measure up to the highest ideals. There being no large towns in the county outside of St. Joseph, the work of grading has been difficult, and yet commendable progress has been made. Competent authority pronounces the Buchanan County schools equal to the best in the State. There are seventy schools in the county and eighty-five teachers, and an enrollment of six thousand pupils. The length of the school term is eight months and the annual disbursements for school purposes \$30,000. The agricultural products are wheat, corn, grass, oats, potatoes.

The first settlers came from Clay County, and Platte Township was the scene of the first struggles of the pioneers. Absalom Enyard came in 1836, and Pleasant Yates, Isaac Farris, Levi Jackson, John Johnson, Robert Prather, Philip Walker and Robert Wilson in 1837. Among the earliest settlers that came to Crawford Township, was O. M. Spencer.

Dr. Silas McDonald, the first physician in the county, came in 1838. The three towns in this township, Halleck, Wallace and Faucett, are described elsewhere. Hiram Roberts came to Bloomington Township in 1836. Then came Cornelius Roberts, Isom Gardner, Amos Horn, John Underwood, Holland Jones, Thomas Hickman, William Hickman, William Ballow, Matt Geer, Hardin Hamilton, Mrs. Sally Davis, Thomas Hill, Francis Drake Bowen, Stephen Field, James Hamilton and Isaac Van Hoozier in 1837. Robert M. Stewart, who became Governor of the State, came the next year. Rush Township was first settled in 1837 by William Allison, John Allison and James Canter. Peter Price and Isaac Lower were the first settlers of Wayne Township. Center Township was settled by Richard Hill, Jesse Reames, Zachariah Waller, Elijah W. Smith, Thomas Moore, Lucas Dawson and John Martin in 1837. Agency Township was settled in 1837 by James and Robert Gilmore, Samuel Potect and William McDowell. In 1839 Robert Gilmore established a ferry over the Platte River which continued to be operated until the county built the present wagon bridge in 1868. Ishmael Davis in 1837 was one of the first settlers in Tremont Township, and R. T. Davis was the first white child born in the county. This was near "Rock House Prairie," described elsewhere. Calvin James, of barbecue fame, located in Marion Township in 1837. In 1900 Buchanan County had a population of 121,838.

T. R. VICKROY.

**Bucklin.**—A city of the fourth class, in Linn County, the crossing point of the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, twenty miles southeast of Linneus, and two hundred and four miles from St. Louis. It has Baptist, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal and Union Churches, a graded public school, a bank, gristmill, sawmill, a weekly newspaper, the "Herald," and about thirty-five other business enterprises, including stores, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. Population 1899 (estimated), 800.

**Buckner, Alexander,** lawyer, legislator and United States Senator from Missouri, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1785, and died in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, June 6, 1833. After studying law,

he removed to Charleston, Clark County, Indiana, in 1812, where a number of soldiers who had served under General George Rogers Clark in the Northwest Territory of Virginia, were settled on the military grant made to them by the State of Virginia. He lived there until 1818, when he removed to Missouri, it is said on account of a duel to which he was a party, in Indiana. In his removal to Missouri he was accompanied by his father, Nicholas Buckner, and his five sisters. He settled at Cape Girardeau, and entered on the practice of law. His talents and virtues brought him into conspicuous recognition at once, and he soon became a leading lawyer. In a few months after his arrival in the State he was appointed circuit attorney and shortly afterward was elected one of the five delegates from Cape Girardeau County to the first Constitutional Convention of Missouri, the one which, in 1820, formed the constitution on which it was admitted into the Union as a State. On the meeting of the convention he was made president. After its admission, he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1830 was elected United States Senator to succeed David Barton, being the third United States Senator from Missouri. Three years after, he died of cholera on his farm five miles south of Jackson, his wife falling a victim to the same disease, in the same house, a few hours later. They were both buried in the same grave, on their farm. They left no descendants. Senator Buckner, while a young man in Indiana, was an active and zealous Mason, a member of the Blazing Star Lodge of Charleston, and when the Grand Lodge of Indiana was organized in 1817, chiefly through his efforts, he was elected first grand master. Through his efforts the Unity Lodge of Jackson, Missouri, was established. He left a good name behind him in Indiana when he removed to Missouri, and it was at the instigation of the Freemasons of that State that on the 28th of September, 1897, sixty-four years after his death, his bones were taken up and reinterred in the city cemetery in the city of Cape Girardeau. The work was performed with full Masonic funeral ceremony, representatives of Masonic lodges of seven States being present, Honorable Mason J. Niblack, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Indiana, conducting the exercises; Past Grand Master M.

C. Crawford, of Illinois, acting as master of ceremonies, the prayer being offered by Chaplain J. D. Dillard, of St. Mark's Lodge, Jackson, and with an eloquent eulogy by Mr. Houck, of Cape Girardeau, and representatives from lodges of seven different States being present and taking part in the final obsequies of a brother whom all delighted to honor. The expense of the reinterment, together with the monument placed over the new grave, was borne by the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Senator Buckner is represented as of medium height, with a bearing dignified, but affable and agreeable. He was a persuasive, rather than eloquent speaker, of industrious habits, fond of his profession and successful in the practice of it. His high honor was recognized by all who came in contact with him, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people of the State; and when he died at the early age of forty-eight years, in the vigor of manhood and the zenith of his usefulness, it was felt that the State had lost one of its most promising citizens.

**Buckner, Aylett Hawes**, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Fredricksburg, Virginia, December 14, 1817, and died at Mexico, Missouri, February 5, 1894. He was a son of Richard and Mildred (Strother) Buckner. His father died while Aylett H. Buckner was fifteen years of age, leaving a widow and six sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest, and a heavily encumbered estate. Prior to his father's death, Aylett H. Buckner was sent to Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and afterward took his degree at the University of Virginia. Later he was instructed by his uncle, Dr. Aylett Hawes, who for sixteen years represented the Culpeper (Virginia) District in Congress, and who at his death liberated one hundred and twenty slaves, and provided for their deportation to Liberia. For a while young Buckner taught school. In 1837 he removed to Palmyra, Missouri, where he was appointed a deputy sheriff. The day time he devoted to the duties of his office and the nights to the study of law. In 1838 he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Missouri. He located at Bowling Green, the county seat of Pike County, and for a number of years Judge Gilchrist Porter and himself were the only resident lawyers of that

town. About 1840 he purchased the "Salt River Journal," which he managed and edited, and supported through its columns Martin Van Buren for President in 1840. In 1841 he was elected clerk of the County Court of Pike County and refused renomination at the end of his term. During his period in office he diligently augmented his knowledge of law by hard study. He practiced at the bar of Pike and other northeastern counties until 1850, when he removed to St. Louis and opened an office there. In 1852 he was elected attorney for the old Missouri State Bank and the same year was appointed railroad commissioner by Governor Sterling Price in conjunction with Claiborne F. Jackson and George W. Hough. In 1855 he returned to Pike County and took up his residence on a farm near Bowling Green. In 1857 he was elected judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, then comprised of St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Warren, Montgomery and Callaway Counties. While serving as judge he was elected by the Legislature one of the five delegates to represent Missouri in the "Peace Congress" at Washington in July, 1861. His colleagues from Missouri in the congress were General Alexander W. Doniphan, John D. Coulter, Honorable H. W. Hough and Waldo P. Johnson. In 1862 Judge Buckner removed to St. Charles, Missouri, and became interested in the manufacture of tobacco in St. Louis. In 1867 he was elected to attend a convention of tobacco manufacturers at Cleveland and aided in establishing a system of stamping the manufactured article. In 1868 he was chosen a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Missouri, and in 1872 was sent as a delegate at large from Missouri to the Baltimore convention. The same year he was nominated for Congress from the Thirteenth District, now the Ninth, was elected and was his own successor for five terms. He was appointed on the committee of private land claims in the Forty-third Congress, and became the leading member of the committee. His speeches on the civil rights bill and on the contraction of the currency during that Congress attracted wide attention. In the Forty-fourth Congress he was made chairman of the District of Columbia committee. During the session he prepared an elaborate report on the affairs of the district. He served during three terms of Congress as



chairman of the committee on banking and currency, and as a member of the same committee one other term in a Republican Congress. His speech on the resumption of specie payment and the national banking system was regarded as one of the ablest on that subject. In 1841 Judge Buckner was married to Mrs. Eliza L. Minor, a daughter of James Clark, of Lincoln County. His widow resides at Mexico. By that union there are five children living, all married, four of whom reside at Mexico. They are Captain James C., a captain in the Confederate Army and at present circuit clerk of Audrain County; Charles A., merchant; Stonewall J., banker; Mildred, wife of William F. Whitney, and Margaret, wife of Rev. W. H. Marquess of Louisville, Kentucky.

Judge Buckner's long and useful life in the public service makes his name one of which his countrymen may well be proud, and a lasting heritage to his children and their descendants.

**Buckskull.**—See "Currentview."

**Budd, George Knight**, who, as financier, citizen and churchman, rendered to St. Louis services of inestimable value, was born February 12, 1802, in the city of Philadelphia, and died in St. Louis September 24, 1875. During the early years of his manhood, Mr. Budd followed a seafaring life, visiting various Mediterranean and South American ports and the British Indies as supercargo on trading vessels owned by Henry Pratt, in those days a famous Philadelphia merchant. In the fall of 1835 he made his first visit to the West, and, as a result of his observations and a shrewd forecast of the growth and development of Western cities, removed with his family to St. Louis the year following. He brought with him to St. Louis a stock of merchandise, and for two or three years after his coming he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He then turned his attention to the banking business, becoming associated with Andrew Park, as head of the banking house of Budd & Park. From the beginning of his career in St. Louis, he was an active, forceful factor in promoting the up-building of that city and the development of its tributary country, not only within the sphere of his action as a business man, but as a citizen, solicitous at all times for the general

welfare of the city and State in which he had established his home. In 1846 he was elected to the city council, and while serving in that body impressed his progressive ideas on city legislation. His financial acumen especially commended him to the public, and in 1850 he was elected city comptroller, entering upon his discharge of the duties of that office under the mayoralty of Mayor Kennett. Before the close of his term, however, he resigned the comptrollership to become the publisher of the "St. Louis Intelligencer," established by leading citizens of St. Louis, who were especially anxious that the financial and commercial interests of the city should have, in this connection, the benefit of Mr. Budd's sagacity and experience in the promotion of various important enterprises. Associated with him in an editorial capacity were J. B. Crockett, who subsequently became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of California, and later E. A. Lewis, afterward judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. He had a marked genius for financing, and, in addition to formulating many financial enterprises and representing at different times large financial interests, was an instructive writer on topics of a kindred nature. At an early period of its history, he was financial editor of the "Missouri Democrat," and gave that paper a reputation for breadth and intelligence in dealing with monetary affairs which was one of the chief features of its prestige and prominence. At the breaking out of the Civil War his staunch loyalty and recognized ability as a financier combined to bring him into prominence in connection with governmental finances during that period, and as the agent of Jay Cooke & Co., he sold large numbers of the "five-twenty" bonds of the United States, and also purchased many government securities for the New York financiers. From 1864 to 1868 he again served as city comptroller of St. Louis. Mr. Budd was one of the founders of the Boatmen's Savings Bank, having drafted the charter under which that now famous monetary institution was organized—to encourage thrift and economy among the men connected with the river traffic—and he served also for many years as a member of its board of directors.

**Buechle, William Louis**, surveyor of customs at St. Joseph, was born April

17, 1860, in St. Joseph, Missouri, son of William and Anna (Altman) Buechle, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father first settled in Kentucky after coming to this country from the Fatherland, but left Louisville, where he made his home, in 1856, and removed to St. Joseph, where he became one of the most prominent and highly respected residents of that Missouri city. The elder Buechle came to America a single man, but after realizing the richness and splendors of this country, he returned to Germany, married the girl of his choice, and brought his bride to America. The relatives of Mrs. Buechle were distinguished on account of the valiant service they performed for Germany in the conflicts between that country and other European powers, and they were particularly prominent on account of the part they took in the bloody struggles of the Franco-Prussian War. William L. Buechle was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph, and then attended the business college of Bryant & Stratton, being a student in the branches of that institution at both St. Louis and St. Joseph. He availed himself of a thorough business course and was graduated with an assurance that he was prepared for actual and practical experience. This he demonstrated, and immediately after leaving the business college he held good positions as book-keeper, and in other clerical capacities of a similar nature. Until 1884 he was engaged in office work of various kinds. In the latter year he was appointed to the position of deputy city collector of St. Joseph. He served in this capacity until 1888, when he received the appointment of deputy auditor of that city. From 1890 to 1895 he held a remunerative position in the State National Bank of St. Joseph. In the last named year he organized the Buechle Abstract & Title Company, and became the president of that organization, still holding the position at the present time (1900). In 1898 he assisted in the organization of the Buechle Investment Company of St. Joseph, and was elected secretary and treasurer of that organization. Mr. Buechle was a member of the Saxton Rifles, formerly a popular military organization of St. Joseph. Politically, Mr. Buechle has been before the public eye for many years, and his record is unblemished. From 1884 to 1890 he was deputy city collector and

auditor of St. Joseph. From 1892 to 1896 he was a member of the common council of St. Joseph, as an alderman-at-large from the Sixth Ward of that city, and served his constituents with marked ability and faithfulness during that time. He was in the chair as president of the common council during the three terms of 1893-4-5. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley to the important office of surveyor of customs at St. Joseph, Missouri, and is ex-officio custodian of the postoffice and customhouse building of that city. Mr. Buechle has for years been one of the most prominent Republicans of Missouri. He served as chairman of the Republican city central committee of St. Joseph from 1896 to 1898, and was secretary of the same committee during the preceding four years. He has been a member of the Republican congressional committee of the Fourth District of Missouri, and has repeatedly been a delegate to State conventions and other gatherings of importance in political circles. He was raised a Presbyterian. In secret society circles he is one of the prominent men of St. Joseph. He is past master of Charity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 331; is a member of Mitchell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member of Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 51, Knights Templar, and is a past potentate of Moila Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias; Modoc Tribe, No. 29, Independent Order Red Men; the Legion of Honor, Royal Court, and National Union. Mr. Buechle was married, June 23, 1897, to Miss Elizabeth Osborne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace B. Osborne, of Independence, Missouri. Mr. Osborne is a prominent retired merchant of that city. Mrs. Buechle has a distinguished ancestry, members of her family on both sides having served in the Revolutionary War. The Osborne family came from New Jersey, and early members of it were prominent Revolutionary officers and conspicuous figures in the events of Colonial days.

**Buffalo.**—The judicial seat of Dallas County, located in Benton Township, twenty-eight miles from Lebanon, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. It is an incorporated city of the fourth class, and is delightfully

situated on an eminence overlooking a vast tract of prairie country to the west. The first building erected on the site was built by Joseph F. Miles, in 1839. He gave to the town the name of Buffalo when it was laid out for county seat purposes, in 1844, in honor of his birthplace, Buffalo, New York. The town was first incorporated in 1854, and again in 1870. It has Christian, Presbyterian and Methodist, North and South, Churches, a good courthouse, a fine graded school, two banks, a flouring mill, two newspapers, the "Reflex" and the "Record;" two hotels, and thirty business houses, including well stocked stores in various lines of trade and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

**Bugg, John P.**, was born May 10, 1826, in Augusta, Georgia, son of Peter T. and Anna G. Bugg. His grandfather on the paternal side served in the American Army during the War of 1812, and received from Congress a grant of land for the services thus rendered. The parents of John P. Bugg removed from Augusta to Columbus, Georgia, in his infancy, and in the neighborhood of the last named city he attended the country schools in his youth, and in these schools obtained the education which fitted him to become a successful man of affairs. He came to Missouri first in 1854, but in a short time returned to Georgia, and remained in his native State during the next year. At the end of that time he came again to Missouri, at the request of his aunt, and took charge of her estate, which was quite widely known as the John H. Perry estate, to which belonged much property in Washington County. For many years thereafter he continued to act as the agent for Mrs. Perry, loaning for her large sums of money and handling the lead output of the noted Perry mines. By his careful management and capable financiering, he added largely to the value of this estate, and at Mrs. Perry's death inherited a handsome property from her. From 1874 until 1889 he was actively engaged in merchandising and mining at Potosi, in company with his brother. In the year last named he disposed of all his business interests in this connection and retired permanently from business to enjoy the fruits of his well spent life and intelligent efforts. Though he had not the

advantages of higher education in his youth, he has been a close observer and a careful reader, and as a consequence has become a man of broad general information, an interesting conversationalist and an entertaining, as well as congenial companion at all times. Before the Whig party passed out of existence Mr. Bugg affiliated with that party politically, and since the demise of that organization he has been a Democrat. He has never had any ambition, however, to fill public station, and has not aspired to political honors. In October, of 1869, he married Miss Mary Gibbon, whose home was in Dunklin County. They have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, on whom they have lavished a wealth of parental affection.

#### **Building and Loan Associations.—**

These are voluntary associations of persons for assisting one another in acquiring homes by loaning money to their shareholders from a common fund. Different associations have different methods of conducting their affairs, but the general practice is the fixing of shares at a recognized sum—say \$200. Each shareholder makes a monthly payment of \$1 a share, and the sum of these monthly payments is loaned out to the shareholders who desire to borrow. If the number of shares in an association is 300, and the monthly dues \$2 on each share, there will be \$600 a month paid in, to be loaned to the members. If there be two or more members desiring to borrow at the same time, the sum at the disposal of the association—say \$600—is put up to the highest bidder, and the bidder offering the highest premium is awarded the money. This premium is deducted from the sum and the borrower receives the residue. If the sum borrowed is \$600, and the premium bid is 20 per cent, he receives \$600 less \$120, or \$480. The borrower pays monthly interest on the loan at the rate of 6 per cent per annum in advance, which, on \$600, would be \$3.00 per month. The borrower being a member and shareholder, receives his proportion of the profit which these discounts bring to the association; and if the association meets with no losses and its affairs are economically administered, his monthly payments of \$3 interest and \$1 per share on each of his three shares will pay the loan in 100 months. The



purpose of the associations is to enable persons of limited means to secure a home by means of monthly payments. It is the custom to keep little money, or none at all, on hand, but to sell the sum of the monthly payments at the monthly meetings, and where this practice is strictly followed, there is little temptation for dishonesty and irregularity. When a shareholder secures a loan he makes the association secure by giving a trust deed on real estate—generally the plot upon which he proposes to build, or the house he has bought—and, in addition, pledges his shares. Of course, there must be non-borrowers among the shareholders, as well as borrowers. The average in all the associations in St. Louis in 1897 was 39 non-borrowers and 99 borrowers for each one; and in the State, 68 non-borrowers and 126 borrowers and 99 borrowers for each one; rowing members simply pay their monthly dues of \$1, and in the end receive the full value of their shares in money. The time in which the shares in an association mature depends on its management, and its measure of exemption from losses. In St. Louis the range for maturing series down to 1897 was from 70 to 127 months; and for associations outside of St. Louis the range was from 90 to 165 months.

The associations are subject to supervision by a State officer, known as Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations, who is required to make an examination at least once a year of each one; this examination being directed to "the mode of conducting and managing its affairs, the action of its directors, the investment of its funds, the security offered its members and those by whom its engagements are held, and whether the requirements of its charter and the law have been complied with." The report of this officer shows that there were, in 1897, 255 associations in the State—156 outside of St. Louis and 97 in the city. Those outside of St. Louis showed cash on hand, \$295,999; loans on real estate, \$10,175,875; loans on stock, \$352,921; due from members, \$207,011; real estate, \$734,973; furniture and fixtures, \$39,685; miscellaneous, \$143,885; total resources, \$11,950,352; and under liabilities: dues account, \$7,302,353; full paid stock, \$919,359; prepaid stock, \$500,071; bills payable, \$446,817; surplus, \$2,040,854; premiums returnable, \$695,537; miscellaneous,

\$45,358; total, \$11,950,352. The 97 associations in St. Louis showed cash on hand, \$268,967; loans on real estate, \$8,665,408; loans on stock, \$262,582; due from members, \$208,614; real estate, \$791,118; furniture, and fixtures, \$19,022; miscellaneous, \$331,642; total resources, \$10,547,356; and under liabilities: dues account, \$6,065,328; full paid stock, \$399,155; prepaid stock, \$273,142; bills payable, \$726,303; surplus, \$1,718,005; premiums returnable, \$1,146,341; miscellaneous, \$219,078; total, \$10,547,356. The associations outside of St. Louis showed 36,069 members, of whom 22,464 were borrowers, and 13,605 non-borrowers, with a total of 164,597 shares in force; and those in the city showed 13,394 members, of whom 9,572 were borrowers, and 3,822 non-borrowers, with a total of 89,095 shares in force; the totals for the whole State being 49,463 members, of whom 32,036 were borrowers, and 17,427 non-borrowers, with a total of 253,692 shares in force. The average membership to each association outside of St. Louis was 228; in St. Louis, 138. The average loan outside of St. Louis was \$847; in St. Louis, \$2,335. There was a time when a great deal of gross mismanagement and extravagance prevailed among the associations in St. Louis. The supervisor's report shows that when the law of supervision went into effect, in 1895, there were in St. Louis 183 associations, having resources of about \$22,000,000. In two years the number had fallen to 86, and the resources to \$10,547,356; a result due not to supervision so much as to the defects in management which supervision revealed. In 1898 the business of the St. Louis associations had been placed on a better basis, and the report of the supervisor indicated a more hopeful future for them.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Building and Loan Supervision Fund.**—A fund constituted of fees paid into the State treasury by the building and loan associations of Missouri. The moneys so received are used to pay the salaries of deputy supervisor, clerk, examiner, and for other expenses of that bureau. The receipts into the fund in 1897 were \$6,990, and in 1898 \$7,925; the disbursements were, in 1897, \$5,690, and in 1898, \$7,993, with a balance January 1, 1899, of \$3,066.

**Bullard, Artemas**, clergyman, was born in Northbridge, Massachusetts, June 30, 1802, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1826. Two years after, before completing his studies at Andover Theological Seminary, he was induced to become the agent of the Massachusetts Sunday-school Union. The work of this office was not defined. It was a new venture in an untried field. Sunday schools were an experiment. Many did not believe in them. The man needed must have a creative mind, great executive ability, large persuasive powers, and a personality so attractive as to disarm prejudice. That these qualities, characteristic of Dr. Bullard in his later years, were possessed by him in eminent degree in his youth, is evident from the fact that the distinguished professors at Andover were among the most urgent of those who pressed him to enter at once upon these new duties without waiting to graduate. With Boston for a center, but with headquarters in his gig, he rode all over New England, visiting the churches and rousing them to an unheard-of interest in Sunday schools. Not content with such chances to reach the people by his voice, he established and edited "The Sunday-school Treasury," afterward called "The Well-Spring." This was probably the first of the vast host of such papers. New England did not bound his horizon. His heart turned to the children of those who had left its sheltered homes, its religious privileges, and been lost in the vast wilderness. In 1830, with the consent of the society, he made a tour through the West. The stages touched only the larger places, and were so uncertain, because of the miserable roads, that in Cincinnati he bought a horse and saddle. The rest of the journey through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, back to Buffalo, was made on horseback. His report, dwelling specially upon the lack of educational privileges in the new settlements because there were no teachers, roused great interest throughout New England, and resulted in the organization of several societies to send teachers to the West. This movement was exceedingly popular, both East and West, and its influence upon the character of the Middle States can not be overestimated. So marked was the influence wielded by Dr. Bullard that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions selected him to represent them in the Valley of the

Mississippi, and in 1834 he removed with his family to Cincinnati. From Detroit to New Orleans, he visited all the principal places. It was said of him: "Wherever he went he left the impression of his sincere devotion to every good work, of his lovely character and of his energy. His periodical visits were looked forward to with interest and hailed with delight." In June of 1838 he became the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. It was the only one of that denomination in the city, and there were but few in the State. The whole community began to feel the effect of his interest in temperance and every good enterprise. The death of a prominent citizen in a duel lead him to preach a sermon which roused the most intense feeling. To many it was the first utterance they had ever heard against this prevailing custom. His experience as editor of that little paper in New England had proved to him "the power of the press." So greatly did he feel the need of a clean, honest, fearless daily in the growing city that every effort to establish such a paper found in him a ready helper. In the course of years these repeated ventures cost him several thousand dollars. Meanwhile he took advantage of them. Articles from his pen were constantly appearing, but under such varied forms that none suspected they had a single source. His scrap-books show how, under different names, he often wrote on both sides, answering one day as "A Citizen" the objections he had raised the day before over the signature of "An Inquirer." No single church, nor even the city, could limit his interest or influence. Soon "the care of all the churches" fell upon him. He speedily gained and held to the end of his life the unstinted love and confidence of his brethren. Many a hard journey he made to visit some weak little church, and always he brought new life and courage. No vacation to New England failed to bring a new accession of young ministers to Missouri, won by his visits to the theological seminaries. His correspondence was very large. So greatly was he impressed with the need of houses of worship in the new settlements that he proposed to the synod the raising of a fund to be loaned as needed for the building of churches. He removed all objections by proposing to go east and raise the money himself. The summer of 1845

was spent in this attempt. Visiting all the important churches from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, he returned in November with ample funds, and with ten young preachers, whom he had persuaded to settle in Missouri. A "church erection fund," thus first proposed and secured, is now considered an essential part of denominational machinery. In 1850 he was sent to the "World's Peace Convention," held in Frankfort-on-the-Main, as a delegate from the State of Missouri. Of his address in the convention the correspondent of the "London Times" wrote: "Dr. Bullard, a tall, thin American, with white hair and purely trans-Atlantic features and countenance, made a great 'hit.' He retired amidst universal applause. He had two great qualifications—decided good humor and familiarity with all the objects to which he made allusion." Shortly after his return home the question of removal began to agitate his church. Their property on the west side of Fourth Street, between Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street, had become valuable for business. Dr. Bullard was cordially beloved by his people; they had also great confidence in his wisdom, yet it took all his tact and several years' time to convince the majority that it was not ruinous folly to build a church so far out in the country as Fourteenth Street. Not until 1854 was the vote taken to remove to the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Lucas Place. The new building was completed and dedicated in October, 1855, but on the first day of that year Dr. Bullard was numbered among the victims on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at the falling of the bridge over the Gasconade River. His friends bought a lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery and erected a monument, and there he was buried. His wife and six of their children rest beside him. His interest in higher education and his unusual influence over young men led to an earnest effort by the denomination to secure his services as secretary of the board of education; after serious consideration, however, he decided to remain with his church in St. Louis. During his last years much of his strength was given to found a college near St. Louis. A very liberal charter was secured. A stone building was erected, and Webster College, with two professors and a freshman class, besides the preparatory department, was in operation, with great hope of permanence.

As president of the board of trustees, he was the mainspring of the enterprise. After his death no one arose to take his place. Webster Groves owes its name to the college, and the building belongs to the Soldiers' Orphanage. Dr. Bullard was slightly above six feet, well formed, erect, and of a commanding appearance. His hair whitened early, and "strangers, on learning his age, were wont to say his years were fewer than his appearance suggested, and his appearance was younger than his reputation would imply." He was a ready debater, and if the power to move his audience be the test, a truly eloquent speaker. A clerical friend once said: "I have heard Webster, Everett, Choate; I have heard in the pulpit the Beechers, Adamsses, and dozens of professors of rhetoric, but by none of them have I been moved as by this man." Thoroughly consecrated and unselfish, he cared not for himself, if only the standard of the cross be advanced.

**Bullen, Charles W.,** banker, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1854, son of Samuel and Caroline Bullen. His mother died when he was an infant, and when he was seven years of age his father enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate Army, serving throughout the Civil War, so that in boyhood the son knew little of parental care and guidance. All the earlier years of his life were spent at Henderson, Kentucky, where he made his home with an elder sister. There he attended the public schools in a desultory sort of way, but, although deprived of first-class educational advantages, he acquired the habit of self-culture and studied and read to such good advantage that he developed early into an unusually well informed and capable youth. His business experience began in Henderson, where he was first employed as a clerk in a book store, his environments in that connection being such that he was able to store his mind with useful knowledge at the same time that he gained practical training for business pursuits. When he was sixteen years old he came to Missouri, going first to Lynn Creek, where he hoped to find satisfactory employment. Disappointed in this, he went to Sedalia, Missouri, where he met at first with but little encouragement, and was compelled to accept a position in a dry goods store,



in which he worked several weeks for his board. He then became office boy in a law office, intending to begin the study of law, but by this time he had made some friends among the business men of Sedalia, and the offer came to him of a position in the Sedalia Savings Bank. This circumstance changed the course of his life, and made him a banker instead of a lawyer. After remaining in the employ of the savings bank until 1872, he was elected teller of the Citizens' National Bank of Sedalia, when that bank was organized and went into operation. He was soon promoted to assistant cashier, and retained that position until 1881, in which year he was invited to come to St. Louis and accept the position of cashier in the Continental Bank. This bank had then a capital stock of \$100,000, and Mr. Bullen's connection with it continued for something more than ten years. Within that time it became one of the largest and most successful banking institutions in the city of St. Louis, being reorganized as a national bank, and having its capital stock increased to \$2,000,000. This growth and development of the modest banking enterprise with which Mr. Bullen first became connected when he came to St. Louis was largely due to his ability as a financier, his careful methods as a banker, and his popularity as a man. In 1892 he severed his connection with the Continental National Bank to become president of the National Bank of the Republic, a position which he held until his death, which occurred April 2, 1897.

**Bullene, Thomas Brockway**, is a name most prominently linked with the history of the retail trade interests of western Missouri. To write a biography of this man would be the chronicling of a life whose accomplishments left a wholesome impress upon the material welfare of a section of untold richness, and whose modest ventures in the business world, backed by remarkable tact and commercial ability, resulted in the growth of a country store to a palatial establishment of innumerable departments and metropolitan magnitude. Mr. Bullene was born in Hannibal, Oswego County, New York, August 10, 1828, and died December 4, 1894, at his home in Kansas City, Missouri. He was the youngest son of John and Susan

Bullene. In 1834 his parents removed to Albany, New York, and in 1837 to Wisconsin, settling upon and pre-empting a farm on the site of the present village of Silver Lake, Kenosha County, Wisconsin. There, on the banks of the Fox River, amid the hardships and privations incident to the life of the early pioneer, Thomas B. Bullene passed the earlier years of his boyhood. His advantages for securing an education were exceedingly meagre, but in 1840 he entered Bristol Seminary, in the same county, and later Bowman's Select School, attending during the winter months, and learning at the same time the valuable lessons of frugal thrift and industry. Thus he acquired a fair academic education. At the age of twenty-one he entered a partnership with his brother, Lathrop, who was two years his senior, in a country store at Lyons, Walworth County, Wisconsin. One year later, Mr. Lathrop Bullene removed to New York City, and the subject of this sketch became the owner of the entire stock. In the fall of 1856 he removed to Independence, Iowa, where he carried on a merchandising business until 1860, when he sold his store and accepted the position of postmaster of Independence, which position he held until the spring of 1863, when he turned his face toward a young municipal giant of the West, then in the earliest stages of its formative period—Kansas City. There he formed a partnership with his brother, Lathrop, who was at that time carrying on a dry goods business at Lawrence, Kansas, and with Colonel Kersey Coates, of Kansas City. The firm was known as Coates & Bullene, and was the predecessor of the firm of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., which, through various changes, finally became the Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, a name familiar throughout the marts and trade circles of the world, and deservedly ranking at the head of the retail interests of Missouri. The story, in brief, of the founding of this notable commercial house is, indeed, interesting, and illustrative of the perils and vicissitudes incident to the times of which this is written. In the spring of 1863 Kansas City was under martial law. One of the leading firms then carrying on the dry goods business there was Gillis & Coates, whose establishment was at the northeast corner of Main Street and Missouri Avenue. Mr. Gillis was

through birth, education and environments a strong sympathizer with the cause of the South, and did not hesitate to express his convictions. Indeed, it is recalled by the early residents that there were not a few in Kansas City at that time who openly shared his feelings, and whose sentiments were akin to his. About the first of April of that year the provost marshal issued an order closing up several mercantile establishments, proclaiming that they would not be permitted to resume business so long as there remained in their firms outspoken secessionists. The house of Gillis & Coates came under the ban, the store was closed and the proprietors immediately set themselves to the task of finding some one who would buy the interest of Mr. Gillis. They dispatched a messenger to Lawrence, the residence of Mr. Lathrop Bullene, to lay the case before him. Mr. Bullene went to Kansas City, made an offer for the Gillis interest, and wired to Thomas B. Bullene, at Independence, Iowa, who at once went to Kansas City. The deal was closed and the new firm opened for business the first of May. After the destruction of Lawrence by Quantrell, August 21, 1863, in which Lathrop Bullene lost his store and stock, valued at over \$20,000, the Bullenes bought of Colonel Coates his share of the stock in the Kansas City store, and the firm became Bullene Brothers. Thomas B. took charge of the business as resident partner, while Lathrop still retained his residence in Lawrence, where he soon resumed business, doing the buying in the East for both stores. Fortunately, he was in New York, engaged in this work, at the time of the raid, and thus escaped the terrible fate which was so cruelly visited upon one hundred and sixty of his fellow citizens. Business at this time was carried on in constant danger from the guerrillas that infested the surrounding country, threatening destruction to both person and property. In October, 1864, when General Price was marching his army up the Missouri Valley, toward Kansas City, Thomas B. Bullene, as many others did, hurriedly packed up a large portion of the most valuable stock in the store and shipped it by steamboat up the Missouri River for safety, until the danger following in the path of the invading army should be past. In July, 1867, W. E. Emery became a member of the

firm, which was changed to Bullene Bros. & Emery. In 1870 L. T. Moore, of Lexington, Kentucky, purchased an equal interest in the business, and the firm name became Bullenes, Moore & Emery. During this year the large store fronting on Main, Delaware and Seventh Streets was erected, and thereafter became the place of business for this rapidly growing establishment. In January, 1872, L. R. Moore, of Montgomery, Alabama, purchased Lathrop Bullene's interest in the business, and the firm became Bullene, Moores & Emery. During these years the increase in the volume of business was phenomenal, and large additions were made to the store building. The aggregate of sales at that time reached nearly, or quite, \$2,000,000 annually. T. B. Bullene, as the head of this firm, so remained until the time of his death. He was active always, and was often styled the "Merchant Prince" of the Missouri Valley. He was at all times a participant in enterprises looking toward the advancement of Kansas City and the most wholesome municipal interests. Politically, he was a liberal Republican. All his life he was a tireless, active business man, and kept pace with timely events as an attentive student of history and a close reader of the good literature of the day. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Amarett Hickock, daughter of Harris Hickock, of Bridgeport, New York, the wedding taking place December 29, 1851, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bullene died in Kansas City, in 1883. The second wife was Mrs. Sallie McGraw Reid, to whom he was married in Kansas City. Four children survive Mr. Bullene: Lathrop B., president of the Riverside Iron Works, Kansas City; Fred S., of the "Kansas City Star"; Harry H. and Mrs. Walter C. Root, of Kansas City. Mr. Bullene was as prominent in public affairs as he was successful in business life, serving the people of Kansas City during a most prosperous mayoralty administration as president of the common council, and participating in every movement having as its end the improvement of the city and the prosperity of the people. He was notably a man of public spirit, a leader among men, and a citizen who abundantly deserved the deep regard in which he was held by all who knew him. The establishment of which he was so long the head has undergone pecu-

liar changes in nomenclature. Because of the fact that at different times there were two brothers of three names in the firm, it has been known as Bullenes, Moore & Emery; Bullene, Moores & Emery, and Bullene, Moore & Emerys. After 1880 Mr. Bullene took but little active part in the management of the great store, but continued to occupy a prominent place in the affairs of Kansas City and Missouri. In addition to his political successes, he represented Missouri at the World's Fair in Chicago. The first store building occupied by the founders of this great house was located at Main Street and Missouri Avenue, a modest building, in which eight or ten assistants were employed. Much of the Santa Fe trade was supplied with provisions and outfitting necessities at this store, and it was a common sight in the early days to see long lines of covered wagons drawn up in front of the store. January 4, 1870, the store was moved to the corner of Seventh and Main Streets, and became the center of the dry goods trade. This store was then considered a large establishment, but it was not a hint of the future in store for the firm or the palatial structure which it was in a few years to occupy. In 1881 Joseph T. Bird was admitted to the firm. He went to Kansas City September 25, 1868, from his native State, New Jersey, and entered upon his employment as a clerk in the store of Bullene Bros. & Co., at Missouri Avenue and Main Street. In 1875 Mr. Bird accepted an interest in the store, but was not actively known in the partnership at that time. He took a moneyed interest in 1881, and is now the resident head of the immense store with which he has been so long and faithfully connected. Mr. W. B. Thayer dates his connection with this house since September 1, 1871, when he entered the employ of Bullenes, Moore & Emery as a clerk. He became a member of the firm August 1, 1883, when the style of the firm was Bullene, Moores & Emery. The splendid building fronting Walnut and Eleventh Streets and Grand Avenue was occupied by this firm in September, 1890, and has since been the center of a vast trade, which reaches out into many States and Territories. The house has been denominated the greatest store in Missouri, and the store itself, with its magnificent appointments, tons of valuable contents and army

of employes, seems to bear out the statement with tangible accuracy. After the death of Mr. Bullene, the firm became Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co. A short time later, November 7, 1895, articles of incorporation were granted, and the style became Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company. The capital stock is \$1,200,000, and the members of the company and officers are as follows: W. E. Emery, of New York, president; Joseph T. Bird, of Kansas City, general manager and vice president; William B. Thayer, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer; John C. Fennell, who has been connected with the store since 1878, and became a member of the firm January 1, 1890, assistant secretary and treasurer, and L. T. Moore, of Kansas City. Mr. Emery removed to Kansas City in 1867, arriving there September 14, from New Jersey. In 1872 he removed to New York, where he represents the interests of the company of which he is now the head, attending to the imports, Eastern purchases, and the multitude of duties which naturally follow the operations of a concern of such large proportions.

**Bunceton.**—A town in Cooper County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, fifteen miles south of Boonville. It has three churches, a public school, two banks, two newspapers, the "Eagle," Democratic, and the "Tribune," Republican; a steam flouring mill, grain elevator, and several business houses. It was platted in 1868 by Harvey Bunch, of Boonville. In 1890 the population was 493.

**Bundschu, Anthony Joseph,** merchant, was born January 19, 1855, in Wyandotte County, Ohio. His father, Charles G. Bundschu, was a native of Germany, and came to this country in 1850, locating in Ohio. Until 1857 he engaged in agricultural pursuits in that State. In the year named he started on a journey up the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and landed at Lawrence, Kansas. He embarked in the merchandise business in the same year at Franklin, a small place four miles east of Lawrence. He then spent four years in business at Leocompton, and in 1861 engaged in the butchering trade in St. Joseph, Missouri. Shortly after that time he enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and served through



Price's campaign as a soldier on the Union side, being taken prisoner by Price's men at Glasgow, Missouri. He was exchanged and sent to Benton Barracks, and at the close of his experience at that place, went to Independence, Missouri, where he engaged in the butchering trade until 1885. He then retired from active work and passed the remainder of his days in quiet. He died in February, 1892. Mr. Bundschu was a Republican in politics, and was a devout Catholic. He was married to Susanna Fetter, also a native of Germany, who came to this country with her parents in 1846, and settled in Wyandotte County, Ohio. Mrs. Bundschu is still living, in the enjoyment of good health and quiet happiness, at the age of sixty-six years. A. J. Bundschu was educated in the private schools of St. Joseph and Independence, Missouri, and attended Professor Bryant's College at Independence. After leaving school he became associated with J. May & Sons, and was later with John S. Mott, his association with the two employers covering sixteen years. In 1885 he purchased the old Sullivan dry goods store, on the west side of the square, and continued in business there two years. In 1887 he bought the Wilson Opera House block, and to-day conducts the leading mercantile establishment of Independence, carrying on a regular department store business. In 1892 Mr. Bundschu was a candidate for the office of mayor of Independence. He has always been a Republican in politics, but has not taken an active part in public affairs. He adheres to the Catholic faith. He was married, November 18, 1885, to Miss Anna Ott, daughter of Christian Ott. Four children have come to this union: Henry Alfonso, Charles Christian, Louise Martha and Pauline Josephine. Mr. Bundschu is known as a progressive business man, one ever ready to advance the interests of the community and to take any step that will add to the glory of the State.

**Burch, William Rodes**, one of the most substantial citizens of Randolph County, Missouri, was born January 5, 1824, near Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, and was descended from old and influential families of that State. His grandfather, Joseph C. Burch, a native Virginian, and a soldier during the Revolutionary War, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and

after peace was declared, became one of the early settlers of Kentucky. One of his near relatives became the wife of John C. Breckinridge, a Democratic candidate for the presidency. Milton Burch, son of Joseph C. Burch, married Martha Viley, both natives of Scott County, Kentucky. Their son, William Rodes Burch, was educated at Georgetown (Kentucky) College, from which he was graduated in 1843, in a class which contributed many brilliant figures to civil and military life. For two years following he taught school in his native county, meanwhile pursuing medical studies. When the Mexican War was at its height he caught the martial spirit, and, joining a company commanded by Captain Stephen L. Gano, was elected to a lieutenancy. His command took the field, but was recalled before reaching the Mexican boundary. He was about to enter a medical college to complete his professional education, when the current of his life was changed by his coming to Missouri, where he met and married Miss Martha E. Viley, an accomplished young lady, oldest daughter of Judge John Viley, of Randolph County, in 1847. Returning to Kentucky with his bride, he engaged in farming, but two years later came back to Missouri, to make his home upon a five-hundred-acre farm near Roanoke, presented to him by his father-in-law. For seventeen years he managed this property, at the same time carrying on large trading operations and building up a fortune of fifty thousand dollars, including interests in Mississippi and Louisiana. Nearly all of his possessions disappeared in the destructive Civil War period. In 1866 he acquired from his father-in-law the old Viley homestead, in Randolph County, upon which he has since made his home. Determined to retrieve his shattered fortunes, he took up farming and trading with renewed energy, and his fine natural business abilities enabled him to achieve notable success, and his home property is unsurpassable for productiveness and beauty, while other possessions give him position as one of the most substantial men of that region of the State. Now seventy-seven years of age, he has retired from active concerns, and is soon to occupy a beautiful home which he has built in the village of Armstrong. During his long and busy life he has been foremost in developing and advancing the interests of his county and

neighborhood, and amid his greatest activities has constantly preserved a character marked by strict integrity, and kindly consideration for those needing aid, to whom he has ever been a helpful friend, wise in his counsels and generous in his benevolences, a typical Southern gentleman of the old time. To him is yet left the bride of his youth, who is widely known and cherished for her kindly ministrations to those in distress. Mr. Burch has always taken an active part in political affairs, but has never desired or held public position. Originally a Whig, he held Henry Clay in peculiar reverence. Since the disruption of the Whig party he has been a Democrat of the most pronounced type. He is connected with no church, but holds in high regard and contributes liberally to the Baptist denomination, to which belonged his parents, and in which he was reared. With deep respect for practical religion, he has ever adhered to the Golden Rule in his personal conduct, and gives his approval to all creeds that inculcate love of man unto his fellow, reverence of the creature for his Creator, and all else that tends to pure life on earth and anticipation of a higher life beyond.

**Burdette, Samuel C.**, lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Leicestershire, England, February 21, 1836, and, at the age of twelve years, came to this country with his parents. He received a good education at Oberlin College, Ohio, and after studying law, was admitted to the bar at De Witt, Iowa, in 1858. When the Civil War began he entered the Union Army, and served as a private until 1864. In that year he was chosen a presidential elector. Shortly afterward he came to Missouri, and in 1866 was appointed circuit attorney. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, and the same year was elected from the Fifth Missouri District to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, by a vote of 10,772 to 9,066 for Smith, Independent, and 2,090 for Dale, Democrat. In 1870 he was re-elected.

**Bureau of Geology and Mines.**—This bureau was established in 1889, to have charge of the work of making the geological survey of Missouri, locating the deposits of minerals, and performing other duties in con-

nection therewith. The members of the board, four in number, are appointed by the Governor for four years, the Governor being a member ex-officio. The bureau is located at Jefferson City, and the State geologist, together with four assistants, has charge of the work done under its auspices. The board makes a report to the General Assembly. The members receive their traveling expenses only.

**Bureau of Labor Statistics.**—A department of the State government, established in 1879 to "collect statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Missouri, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes," and to "secure inspection of mines, factories, and all places where persons are employed, and the observance of laws relating thereto." The head of the office is called labor commissioner, who has authority to enter and inspect mines, factories, and other places, administer oaths, examine witnesses, to call upon State, county and municipal officers for statistical information, and require manufacturers and employers to make annual reports setting forth the number of employes, male and female, wages paid yearly, value of raw material used, amount paid for rent, taxes and insurance, cost of machinery and repairs, cost of buildings and grounds, number of weeks in operation, and class and value of goods made. The labor commissioner is appointed by the Governor and makes a report every year to the executive, giving general information about the condition of manufacturing industries in the State, number of establishments, capital invested, value of plant, materials used and goods made, number of employes and aggregate wages paid out; and showing also grievances and hardships that the employes in any special industry may labor under, and suggest remedies. The labor commissioner has his office in St. Louis.

**Burgess, Gavan Drummond**, judge of the Supreme Court, was born November 5, 1835, in Mason County, Kentucky. His parents were Henry D. and Evaline (Dye) Burgess, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Kentucky. The father was an early settler at May's Lick, in his adopted State; he was a farmer by occupation, and

served two terms in the Legislature from Fleming County. The son, Gavan Drummond, passed his boyhood upon the parental farm and received no education beyond that afforded by the common schools. From early life he cherished an ambition to become a lawyer, and with this end in view seized upon every opportunity to add to his information and improve his mind. In 1851 he began reading law at Flemingsburg, in the office of William H. Cord, known to the legal profession as author of "Cord on Rights of Married Women," a standard authority upon the subject of which it treats. The instruction which the young student derived from this talented man was not only thorough and comprehensive, but was also a stimulus which contributed greatly to his after success. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar, in the same town, and at once engaged in practice, in which he continued until the fall of 1855. In that year he removed to Missouri, locating at Milan, Sullivan County, where he practiced until 1866, when he removed to Linneus, Linn County, Missouri. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the circuit bench of the old Eleventh Judicial District, and was successively re-elected until his official terms extended through the unusual period of eighteen years. During portions of this time his personal popularity and prestige as a capable and irreproachable jurist enabled him to succeed in the face of an adverse partisan majority. In 1893 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in which high position he has displayed the powers of a well trained analytical mind, and has taken position with the foremost jurists in the history of the State. He is known as a deep student, and his time is unsparingly devoted to the duties growing out of his office. He has written many opinions, among them several of great importance upon questions hitherto almost untouched. Perhaps the most notable, and attracting greatest general attention, was the case of the State, *ex informacione* Crow, Attorney General, vs. the Lincoln Trust Co., etc., of St. Louis, reported in 144 Mo., 562. This was a *quo warranto* proceeding brought to oust the defendant and similar trust companies of their franchises, because of the exercise of powers and privileges not conferred upon them by law, the acts complained of being the carrying on of such business as is conducted by incorporated banks, and the

opinion in this case is the first judicial avowal of the powers of trust companies. The court held: (1) That while it may receive money on deposit, by paying interest thereon, and such deposit may be paid out on check or order, a trust company can not receive money in exchange for its credit, as a bank does, thereby establishing the relation of debtor and creditor. (2) Corporations can exercise only such powers as are expressly conferred on them, by the statute in which are to be found their charter rights, and \* \* uncertainty or doubt as to the terms of the charter must be resolved in favor of the public. (3) Where the powers conferred upon a corporation are expressly enumerated in the statute, the fact implies exclusion of all other powers not so enumerated. (4) "Usual powers" can not be held to give such companies authority to receive money as a general deposit. (5) Where the words of a statute authorizing trust companies "generally to have and exercise such powers as are usually had and exercised by trust companies" are embraced in the same sentence, and immediately follow words giving express power to such companies to accept from and execute trusts for married women in respect to their separate property, it will be held that such general words mean the exercise of such powers as are usually exercised by trust companies in the management of the separate property of married women, and do not mean that they are to exercise such general powers as trust companies in other States or counties may exercise. (12) In this case, where defendant trust companies seem to have been acting in good faith, no judgment of ouster is entered from such franchises as are legally possessed by them, but judgment of ouster from the exercise of the franchises not granted to them. Judge Burgess wrote the opinion of the court in banc in *State ex rel. National Subway Co. et al. vs. St. Louis et al.* This affirmed among other things that where a city enters into a valid contract by an ordinance which allots to a private corporation particular subway spaces on its streets for laying its telephone and telegraph wires, it can not invalidate or impair that contract by a subsequent ordinance repudiating it and allotting the same space to another company; one such subway company may charge another rent for the use of any part of its way or facilities; the right to charge



such companies tolls, or to make an agreement with other companies for the use of its subway, are franchise rights, derived from the State alone, and with which the city has no concern; where a telephone company has a clear legal right to the relief sought at the hands of a city, and no special legal remedy therefor, a peremptory writ of mandamus will issue. He wrote the opinion in *Scharff vs. Meyer*, reported in 133 Mo., 428. This was an action by attachment, rights being between attaching creditors who seized a quantity of sugar by attachment while in transit, and an interpleader, who claimed the fund realized from the sale under assignment of the drafts, and transfer of bills of lading. The decision is an exhaustive establishment of what constitutes rights in property. Judge Burgess is a Democrat, but has taken little active interest in political matters. His fraternal society relationship is confined to Masonry. He was married March 5, 1855, to Miss Cordelia Trimble, of an old and prominent family in Fleming County, Kentucky. One child was born of this marriage, and died in infancy.

**Burgin, John**, lawyer, was born August 22, 1860, in Mercer County, Kentucky. His parents were Temple and Sophia (Oldham) Burgin, both of whom were natives of the same State. The earliest members of the family of whom there is definite knowledge were residents of Virginia. They are then traced to New Jersey, and at about the time of the close of the Revolutionary War it is recorded that Abraham Burgin went to Kentucky and took up residence there, thus being one of the very first pioneers of a State whose trackless forests were beaten down by a countless number of noble forerunners of civilization. After attending the common schools of his native State, John Burgin entered Center College at Danville, Kentucky, graduating from that institution in the literary department in 1883. He then attended the law department of the University of Virginia, graduating in 1887. Upon the completion of his legal course he went back to Kentucky and for a time engaged in farming at his old home. He was admitted to the bar of Kentucky, but did not practice in that State. In 1889 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and there engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been without part-

nership associates and has built up a good general civil practice. Mr. Burgin is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church, and comes from a family whose members have for generations been prominently identified with that church. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Burgin holds a position of strength and dignity at the Kansas City bar. His methods, his successes and abilities have won for him the respect of his associates as well as the confidence of the general public.

**Burkeholder, Abraham H.**, lawyer, was born June 27, 1835, in Dillsburg, York County, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph L. and Barbara (Halmon) Burkeholder. His father was a farmer and freighter in Pennsylvania in the early days, during which time freight of all kinds was transported by teams in that portion of Pennsylvania in which he lived. Later in life he removed with his family to Ohio, where he died. Abraham H. Burkeholder was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania and at the State Normal School in Perry County of that State. At the Normal School he fitted himself for school teaching and thereafter taught school in the winter and devoted himself to other employment during the remaining months of each year. After the family removed to Ohio, he taught school for a time in Pennsylvania and studied law in the meantime. At the end of two years' reading, he was admitted to the bar in 1862, but joined the Union Army before beginning practice. He enlisted in 1862 in the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was made sergeant of Company I of that regiment. Later he became first lieutenant and quartermaster of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out in June of 1865 at Nashville, Tennessee. When the war was over, he returned to Ohio, but shortly afterward came west, and after some persuasion on the part of a friend who was then living at Chillicothe, Missouri, he located at Trenton, the county seat of Grundy County. There he began the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been actively and successfully engaged, except while holding official position to which he was called by the peo-

ple. A sound and capable lawyer, he has devoted himself to general practice, but has given much attention to the records of real estate transfers, and has compiled a series of books containing abstracts of titles which are of much value. A genial gentleman, as well as a capable practitioner, he is popular with his professional brethren and the general public. In the fall of 1866 he was elected probate judge of Grundy County and filled that office during the four years following. From 1872 to 1874 he was prosecuting attorney of his county, and from 1876 to 1880 he represented the Fifth Senatorial District in the General Assembly of Missouri. At different times he has served the public as a member of the Board of Education of Trenton and for four years he was president of the board. He was also a member and president of the board of trustees of Grand River College, and has done much in various ways to promote the educational interests of the State. Ever since he has been a voter, Judge Burkeholder has warmly approved the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church, in which he is a faithful and earnest worker. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1863, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1858, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen since 1877. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the Grand Lodge of the last named order. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. December 25, 1862, he married Miss Rebecca A. Waltner. Their three living children are Poe, Norton and Bliss Burkeholder.

**Burkhead, Asbury**, lawyer and legislator, was born January 20, 1853, at Pucket Station, Georgia, son of Jesse and Rhoda (Wilson) Burkhead. His father, who is a native of North Carolina, and his mother, born in Georgia, are still living at the present time (1899), the father being eighty-seven and the mother sixty-seven years of age. The elder Burkhead—who is a brother of the renowned L. S. Burkhead, D. D., who died in Raleigh, North Carolina, a few years since—has been all his life a farmer and a representative of the best type of rural citizenship. His wife, the mother of Asbury Burkhead, is a daughter of Cuffie Wilson, a mathematician of local renown, who ultimately be-

came absorbed in this science to the point of distraction and died insane. Neuce Wilson, one of his sons and the brother of Mrs. Burkhead, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and rose to the rank of major. He lost his right arm in action, but refused to leave the service until the end of the war, when he returned home to find his family impoverished by the results of the great struggle. Exhibiting the same pluck and tenacity of purpose that he had shown as a soldier he began life anew and has since accumulated a competency.

In his youth Asbury Burkhead enjoyed so few educational advantages that, to use his own language, "they are hardly worth mentioning." At the age of seven years he was sent to a subscription school for about a fortnight and after that he did not attend school again until he was about eighteen years old. He then had about nine months' schooling, during the first three months of which period he walked daily a distance of five miles to and from school. During the remainder of this school year his daily task was somewhat lightened by having a mule to ride to and from his place of study. Good use was made, however, of the meager opportunities thus afforded him for acquiring an education, and when the year ended he opened a subscription school of his own at Delta, Alabama, and taught it himself, but with what success he does not say. Afterward he read law at Scottsboro, Alabama, with Robinson & Brown. Engaging thereafter in the practice of his profession, he came to Missouri and has followed it successfully in this State. The family to which he belongs was attached politically to the old Whig party and clung to its principles tenaciously, notwithstanding the crucial test of the Civil War. After that party passed out of existence Mr. Burkhead's father became a Republican and in his old age is as much attached to that party as he was to the Whig party in early life. The son also became a pronounced Republican and for many years has taken an active interest in political affairs. In 1896 he was elected to the State Senate of Missouri, in which body he soon became recognized as an honest, conservative and conscientious member, who could be depended upon to perform the duty of the hour, fearlessly and regardless of consequences personal to himself. He served on various important committees dur-

ing the sessions of 1897 and 1899, and gained special prominence as one of the minority members of a committee appointed to investigate the municipal government of St. Louis, which became known throughout the State as the "Lexow Committee," it being similar in character to the famous committee called by that name which, under the auspices of the New York Legislature, investigated the affairs of New York City some years since. As a legislator, Senator Burkhead became well known to the people of Missouri, and he was everywhere regarded as an honorable and useful public servant. For many years he has been a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and cherishes a warm regard for that beneficent society. He was married at Ava, Missouri, in 1897, to Miss Rosa Singleton, and his family is composed of Mrs. Burkhead, and Myrtle, Jesse and Lillian Burkhead, daughters born of a former marriage.

**Burlington Junction.**—A town in Nodaway Township, Nodaway County, which was first called Lewiston, from President Lewis of the Wabash Railroad, and this was afterward changed to Cleveland by the people of the "Ohio Settlement," but after the permanent town was located, half a mile east of the original site, it was given its present name. It is located at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Kansas City & Nodaway County Railroads, and their crossing of the main line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. The situation is admirable and a more prosperous and inviting region can hardly be found in the West than that which surrounds Burlington Junction. It has a population of about 1,000, a bank called the Northwest Bank of Missouri, with a capital and surplus of \$30,000 and deposits of \$50,000; twelve stores, a Methodist Episcopal and a Catholic Church; Burlington Lodge No. 442, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Nodaway Valley Lodge No. 478, Independent Order Good Templars; Burlington Junction Lodge No. 404, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Burlington Junction Lodge No. 215, Ancient Order of United Workmen. The "Burlington Junction Post," a paper established in 1880, is well supported.

**Burlington Volunteer Relief Association.**—A beneficiary association, lim-

ited in the scope of its operations to the "Burlington" Railway system. It was organized in Chicago, Illinois, in 1889, and subsequently extended its work over all the lines of the "Burlington" system, thus becoming represented in St. Louis. It pays sick, accident and death benefits to its members, all of whom are employes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Its total membership in 1898 was about 12,000, and there were five hundred members of the association in St. Louis.

**Burnes, Alonzo Daniel**, a prominent lawyer and jurist, was born near Hampton, in Platte County, October 28, 1864. On the paternal side, he is descended from Scotch ancestry which made a settlement in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War. James Burnes went to Ohio in early manhood, but soon removed to Indiana, where he became judge of a circuit court, and founded the town of Springfield. In 1838 he located permanently in Platte County, Missouri, and was known as one of its most useful and honored citizens. His children were Fielding, named below; Lewis, a member of the Indiana Legislature, and of the Senate of Missouri; James N., a member of Congress from the St. Joseph (Missouri) District; Calvin, a prominent banker of St. Joseph, and Susan, wife of Samuel Mason, a leading business man of the same city. Fielding Burnes, the third child, was for many years an active merchant at Weston, Platte City, Parkville and Hampton, and later was a freighter on the plains. He organized a battalion of volunteers for the Mexican War, but peace was declared before he could take the field. When the Civil War began his sympathies were with the South, but he recognized the futility of the struggle, and gave his effort to avert strife; at critical times he was instrumental in preventing local disorder and crime; he once served as receiver of the State land office at Savannah, Missouri, and afterward as United States revenue collector at Weston. Colonel Burnes married Miss Mary Arnold, who died, leaving a daughter, Susan, now wife of Daniel F. Tebbs, of Salt Lake City, Utah. He subsequently married Miss Elizabeth Summers, a cultured and beautiful lady, daughter of Major Jesse Summers, a Virginian, who served in the Kentucky Legislature, and was afterward a useful citizen of Missouri. Born



of the latter marriage were Alice, wife of Henry A. Koster, a successful business man and ripe scholar; Alonzo D., named below; Camilla S., wife of Dr. Spence Redman, a leading physician of Platte County, and Buena Vista, wife of R. Harry Hunter, a lawyer of St. Joseph.

Alonzo D. Burnes, the only son, began his literary education in the country schools near Camden Point, and in turn attended Professor Gaylord's academy at Platte City, and Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, graduating from the latter institution in 1881. He entered upon the study of law in the law department of the Missouri State University, and graduated in 1885. Entering at once upon practice at Platte City, his success was assured almost from the beginning, and he was soon recognized as among the most careful and diligent practitioners at the bar, and he was advanced to various important positions in the line of his profession. He was elected to the office of city attorney for four consecutive terms, and then to the office of prosecuting attorney of Platte County for two successive terms. In 1898 he was elected to his present position of circuit judge for the Fifth Judicial Circuit. In his two years' service upon the bench he has displayed marked ability, and his wealth of legal knowledge, studious habits, and calm dispassionate review of law and evidence are recognized throughout the circuit. He possesses one of the most valuable law libraries in western Missouri, and from it constantly derives fresh learning and inspiration for the duties of his office, and for advancement in the profession. He is a ready and forceful speaker, and has commanded close attention in all the political campaigns of the past fifteen years. A Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, he has been an active participant in all important State, congressional district and judicial district conventions during the same period. Intensely loyal to his city and county, he has constantly given his effort to the advancement of public interests; he has served as president of the Platte County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and he gave valuable aid to the building of the Leavenworth bridge; at the completion of the latter structure, January 2, 1894, he was one of the principal speakers. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church. He holds membership in various fraternal orders.

In Masonry he has attained to the Commandery, in which he has served as eminent commander, to the Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, and he is a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the orders of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of the World, and has held high official position in all. January 7, 1890, Judge Burnes married Miss Evelina Boone, daughter of B. F. Boone, of Howard County. She is a lady of high literary attainments and culture, and was formerly a teacher in the Camden Point Orphan School. Two children born of the marriage are deceased. A nephew of Judge Burnes, Fielding B. Hunter, is being cared for with parental devotion at the Burnes home.

**Burnes, Calvin Fletcher**, lawyer and financier, was born February 18, 1830, in Marion County, Indiana. His parents were James and Mary (Thompson) Burnes, whose family history is given in the biographical sketch of his elder brother, Daniel Dearborn Burnes, in this volume. He was the third of the three brothers, born of these parents, whose personal relations were so intimate and whose business enterprises were of so great importance in the development of the railway, banking and other large interests in that portion of the Missouri Valley region known as the Platte Purchase. Calvin Fletcher Burnes took the classical course in Harvard University, afterward entering the law school connected with that institution, from which he was graduated in due time. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Weston, Missouri, but in 1858, under the administration of President Buchanan, he was appointed United States district attorney, which necessitated his removal to St. Louis. He discharged the important duties committed to him with consummate skill and ability and established such a reputation as a master of his profession that upon the expiration of his term of office he entered upon law practice in St. Louis and remained so engaged until 1873. At that time the three brothers had undertaken important railway and other enterprises in the Missouri Valley region and in the scheme of co-operation it fell to the lot of Calvin to remove to St. Joseph, Missouri, and there organize the Bank of St. Joseph, of which he

became the first president. In 1883 this institution was reorganized as the National Bank of St. Joseph, in which he retained the position he had hitherto occupied in the original organization. As one of the results of the financial panic of 1876, in which so many fortunes were swept away, the State treasurer of Missouri was found to be insolvent in the sum of more than one million dollars, the State funds for which he was responsible being on deposit in the Bank of the State of Missouri. Mr. Burnes was one of the principal bondsmen of the embarrassed official, and, in order to protect his own interests he assumed the liabilities of the bank, assisted by his brothers, and personally undertook the work of liquidation, when the best financiers believed the bank to be hopelessly wrecked. In this intricate and unpleasant task he was so successful as to challenge the admiration of masters of finance throughout the country. Some two millions of dollars passed through his hands during this time, including large sums which he derived from assets scheduled by the bank officials as utterly worthless; and when his work was ended the State loss had been made good, and the bondsmen of the State treasurer stood honorably discharged of any pecuniary liability. In 1885 Mr. Burnes organized the First National Bank of Grant City, Missouri, besides carrying on numerous private ventures, in which he acquired large holdings of valuable city property in St. Louis. In 1894 he secured a controlling interest in the Granby, Missouri, Mining & Smelting Company, a large lead and zinc producing property, and became its president. In a political way he was ever an active Democrat, but not a self-seeker. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and a liberal contributor to its support and to its beneficences. In secret societies he held high rank, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he had attained to the degree of Knight Templar. Mr. Burnes was married to Miss Kate Hughes, daughter of James M. Hughes, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, September 27, 1859. To them was born a daughter, Mary. Mr. Burnes died July 29, 1896, at Ayr Lawn, the family residence, near St. Joseph, Missouri. He was the last of the old Burnes family, famous for the greatness of their undertakings as well as for the success attending them.

**Burnes, Daniel Dearborn**, lawyer and legislator, was born August 11, 1822, in Marion County, Indiana, sixteen miles south of Indianapolis. He was the oldest of three brothers remarkable for the magnitude and success of their undertakings, which contributed largely toward the development of St. Joseph and the region tributary thereto, as well as for their loyal personal devotion to each other. Their parents were James and Mary (Thompson) Burnes, descended from Scotch-Irish stock, who inherited all the best physical and mental traits of that vigorous, strong-minded race, and transmitted them unimpaired to their descendants now living. The family trace their ancestry to Campbell Burness, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1718. His son, Peter, was born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, in 1752, and emigrated to America in 1771, settling near Norfolk, Virginia. When the Revolutionary War began he became one of the "minute men" who constituted so large a part of the patriot army, responding to frequent and sudden calls to arms as necessity required. In 1777 he was married to Miss Charlotte Hayden, and in the record of their marriage the family name first appears as Burnes. It is here to be noted that in the early genealogies members of the same family followed no regularity in orthography, but gave the name as Burns, Burnes, or Burness. Peter Burnes and his wife soon removed to Spottsylvania County, Virginia, where were born their sons, James and Daniel; the former named February 14, 1779, and the latter named November 17, 1781, while the father was battling for a country which had not yet won a place among the nations of the earth. James Burnes grew to manhood and was married in Albemarle County, Virginia, December 29, 1805, to Miss Mary Thompson, who was born in Louisa County, Virginia, August 12, 1787. Their children were eight sons and three daughters: Nelson, Lewis, James, Fielding, Daniel D., Milton, James Nelson, Calvin F., Mary, Charlotte and Susan. The parents moved, first to Indiana, and in 1837 to the neighborhood of Weston, in Platte County, Missouri, where Mr. Burnes acquired a considerable tract of land and carried on a general store. He died there January 16, 1853, and his wife died November 28, 1862. Their son, Daniel Dearborn Burnes, was highly educated. He was graduated from Harvard

University, in the classical course, and took his degree from the Harvard Law School. Some five years later he and his brother, James Nelson, became law partners and during their practice conducted successfully a great number of intricate cases involving title to large tracts of land and immense sums of money. Meanwhile Daniel Dearborn Burnes engaged in various financial transactions which brought him large returns. Being a large slaveholder in Tennessee, early in the war days he disposed of his holdings and in 1862, at Memphis, invested the proceeds in cotton, bought at a low price. This he marketed in Liverpool, England, at a great advance, receiving in payment gold coin, which in this country commanded a high premium. In 1865 he organized a company and built a railroad from Weston, Missouri, to Atchison, Kansas, now a portion of the Burlington system. During this time he also acquired large land holdings in Atchison city and county. He was elected a State Senator in 1866, and while serving in that position he made a determined opposition to the proscriptive legislation enacted under the Drake Constitution, growing out of war antagonism. He was a Democrat at all times and under all circumstances, giving most active support to the party with personal efforts and means. In his religious life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, consistent in his personal conduct and liberal in his benefactions. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and occupied the high position of eminent commander of Weston Commandery of Knights Templar. Senator Burnes was married May 13, 1851, in Platte County, Missouri, to Miss Virginia Winn, daughter of a prominent and wealthy farmer of that neighborhood. She died in April, 1866, her husband surviving her but one year and dying before the expiration of his term as State Senator. They left two sons, James N. and Lewis C., and four daughters, Mary, Emma, Kate and Virginia, all of whom were adopted by James Nelson and Calvin Fletcher Burnes, brothers of their father. The life history of so useful and successful a man as Senator Burnes would be incomplete without further reference to the peculiar relationship subsisting between himself and his brothers, remindful of that of Jonathan and David, yet surpassing that in practical brotherly confidence and affection. He and two of his

brothers, James Nelson and Calvin Fletcher, were similarly educated, all being graduated from Harvard University in the classical course and from the Harvard Law School, but necessarily in different years. Two, Daniel and James, became law partners. Among all the three subsisted so close a tie of kinship and general affection that in early manhood it was agreed that such property as they might individually acquire should be held in common and in the event of the death of either, his children were to be adopted by the surviving brothers, to be cared for as religiously as though their own. Every detail in this agreement was strictly observed and faithfully carried out during the lives of all these devoted men. They being now dead, it is to be said that their works do follow them. The children of these brothers, clinging to the tender sentimentalism and regard for each other's weal which actuated the parents, have conveyed all their property interests to a corporation known as the Burnes Estate, in which all are stockholders. The example of the elders, adopted and perpetuated by the younger generation, in a tangible form which conduces to the prosperity of the community, is a prouder monument to a worthy family than any shaft reared by human hands.

**Burnes, Daniel Dee**, lawyer and member of Congress, was born January 4, 1851, at Ringgold, Platte County, Missouri, and died November 2, 1899, at Ayr Lawn, St. Joseph, Missouri. His parents were the Honorable James Nelson Burnes, representative of the Fourth Missouri Congressional District for several years, and Mary (Skinner) Burnes. Both his ancestral lines were of that strong and courageous class that has conquered a continent and built a great civilization. On the paternal side the house is of Scotch-Irish blood and the name could undoubtedly be traced back to a relationship with Scotland and the world's sweetest singer in rhythm and rhyme, Robert Burns. The great-grandfather of Daniel Dee Burnes settled in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, at an early day and was one of the Revolutionary heroes, taking a prominent part in that historic struggle. James Burnes, the grandfather, ruled by the adventurous and freedom-loving pioneer spirit, removed to Indiana in the opening years of the last century,



and in 1837 emigrated still farther west to the Platte Purchase, settling near the town of Weston, Missouri. James Nelson Burnes, the father of Daniel Dee Burnes, was ten years of age when the family found a home in the then undeveloped but none the less promising country. As is generally known, few men have left a deeper impress upon north-west Missouri or won the esteem of the people in a greater measure than James Nelson Burnes. He was lawyer, judge, banker, man of large affairs and congressman, rising to a place of national distinction and eminence. A more complete sketch of this distinguished man is made a part of this history under his own name. The Skinner family, of which the mother of Daniel Dee Burnes was a member, is of Kentucky origin and its members were of the best people in that State. Daniel Dee Burnes was given superior educational advantages, graduating from the St. Louis University of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1870, and receiving the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1874 the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him. While he was attending the university he formed the determination to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father by adopting the legal profession, and he therefore entered the Harvard Law School and began to thoroughly equip himself for the practice. He received the degree of bachelor of laws from that institution, and, returning to Missouri, was admitted to the Missouri bar by the Platte County Circuit Court in 1875. Mr. Burnes soon showed his capacity as a lawyer of ability and as a careful business man. The interests left by his father were of such proportions that wise management was required to administer upon the affairs of the large estate, and to this task the son showed himself abundantly equal. He made investments in divers lines of business and executed the work with marked ability. The confidence the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri had in him was demonstrated in 1893, when they elected him to the Fifty-third Congress by a flattering majority. He had the statesmanlike reputation of his father to emulate, and his record while he was in public life shows that the son possessed the same realization of the fact that he was there to serve the people that characterized the legislative acts of James N. Burnes. He was instrumental in carrying

out a number of important movements and secured the passage of bills that were of great interest to the people he represented. At the close of his two years in Congress Mr. Burnes' political aspirations looked no farther into the future, and he was not a candidate for renomination. Mr. Burnes was connected with a large number of orders and secret societies. He was a Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Sons of Hermann. Liberalism was synonymous with the name of Daniel Dee Burnes, and he bestowed his means upon many deserving institutions and every worthy cause that appealed to him as meriting his assistance. He was married May 17, 1877, to Miss Martha Swearingen Farrar, of St. Louis, Missouri. They have one living child, Kennett Farrar Burnes, who is preparing himself for a legal career.

**Burnes, James Nelson**, lawyer, capitalist and member of Congress, was born August 22, 1827, in Marion County, Indiana. His parents were James and Mary (Thompson) Burnes, whose family history is narrated in the biographical sketch of the older son, Daniel Dearborn Burnes, in this volume. James was the second son of the three brothers born of these parents, and in the vast business enterprises projected and successfully established by them he was not only their equal in interest and their associate in management, but he also entered public life, where he rendered the State excellent service, winning for himself high honor as a sagacious legislator and an eloquent advocate of such policies and measures as he favored, in the halls of Congress and before the people. James Nelson Burnes acquired an excellent education, completing the classical course in Harvard University, and then entering the law school connected with that institution, from which he was graduated about 1850, when he engaged in the practice of his profession in Weston, Missouri. He soon won a leading place at the bar, at the side of men of great legal ability. In a few years, however, he practically abandoned the law, save to care for the interests of himself and relatives, or in an advisory way with personal friends, in order to enter upon business enterprises which were to contribute largely to the making of fortune for him-

self and those associated with him. In 1870 and 1871 he financed and built the Chicago & Southwestern Railway from Eldon, Iowa, to Leavenworth and Atchison, Kansas, now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system. He also, during the same years, constructed the railway bridges across the Missouri River at Atchison and Leavenworth. In 1873 he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, a more central point from which to conduct his business enterprises, and this necessitated the removal from Weston to that city of the Platte County Savings Institution, of which he had been president from 1865. In his new location he organized the St. Joseph Water Company, of which he became the president. Amid the cares of these enterprises, in which he was associated with others, he gave close attention to individual concerns, and acquired large holdings of farm property in Leavenworth County, Kansas, in the counties of Buchanan, Andrew, Platte and Worth, Missouri, and of city property in St. Joseph. There were, besides, grave interests which demanded untiring vigilance and the utmost sagacity. The State Bank of Missouri closed its doors in the early days of the financial panic of 1876, causing a delinquency of more than one million dollars in the accounts of the State treasurer, who had deposited the State funds in that institution. Colonel Burnes and brothers were his principal bondsmen, and financially so circumstanced that their individual fortunes were liable to make good the delinquency. In this extremity the brothers assumed the indebtedness of the bank, Calvin Burnes taking immediate management of it, with Colonel Burnes acting as legal advisor, and transacting a large part of the business incidental to liquidation. In this stupendous undertaking his grasp of financial matters was so strong and his conduct of affairs so judicious, that all legal complications were averted, every dollar of the State indebtedness was paid and without detriment to the individual fortunes which had been put in jeopardy. During the Civil War, at Weston, Missouri, a militia regiment was organized, of which he was elected colonel. It was not called into the field, and Colonel Burnes made light of the service, but the military title which he derived from it remained with him throughout the remainder of his life. In 1870 he was elected judge of the court of

common pleas in Weston, and declined a re-election in order to engage more actively in the lines of business in which he was destined to become at once successful and conspicuous. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the St. Joseph district and in that position displayed such commanding ability that he was three times elected to succeed himself. His services upon the appropriation committee of the House of Representatives, in which he had charge of the consular and other important appropriations, were of especial value to his colleagues, to the service and to the country. In his fourth congressional term, January 24, 1889, while upon the floor of the House of Representatives engaged in the consideration of an important measure, he was stricken with paralysis, which resulted in his death shortly after midnight. The sad event occasioned deep sorrow in Congress, both houses holding memorial services, where fervent tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased. Committees to convey the remains to St. Joseph, Missouri, for interment, were appointed. Colonel Burnes was a Democrat from the earliest day of his ability to form an opinion upon political affairs, and throughout his life he was earnest and able in support of the principles of the party, and particularly vigorous as a public speaker. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, South, and a most liberal contributor to all its purposes, as well as to all other well-deserving objects. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he had risen to the high rank of eminent commander of St. Joseph Commandery of Knights Templar. He also held membership with the Knights of Pythias. Colonel Burnes was married July 15, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Skinner, daughter of one of the most wealthy citizens and largest landowners of Platte County, Missouri. She was a most lovely and estimable Christian woman, and although an invalid, she adopted the six fatherless children of Daniel Dearborn Burnes, brother of her husband, and reared them with as tender devotion and loving solicitude as she did her own. To Colonel and Mrs. Burnes were born two sons, Daniel Dee, who died November 2, 1899, and Calvin Carr, who died November 27, 1893, who inherited all the high traits of character which marked the parents, and who carried on the large business affairs committed to

them, with conspicuous ability, and with absolute fidelity toward those whom they represented. Daniel, born in 1851, was elected to represent the Fourth District of Missouri in Congress, in 1893, but two sessions later than that which witnessed the death of his father, then a member of that body. All the children are now inheritors in the Burnes Estate, a corporation whose means are employed in great enterprises upon which the prosperity of St. Joseph largely depends. In that city the memory of Colonel Burnes, allied with the memory of his brothers, is held in affectionate and admiring regard, as one of the really great and useful men whose lives are helpful to their fellows and their example an inspiration for those who follow them.

**Burnes, Lewis Calvin**, banker and capitalist, was born November 9, 1860, at Weston, Missouri, his parents being Daniel D. and Virginia (Winn) Burnes. The biographical history of the family is given in the life of the father of the subject of this sketch, Daniel D. Burnes. Lewis, inheriting the business ability that characterized the lives of the members of this prominent family whom he succeeded, has accepted the responsibilities devolving upon one who undertakes to handle the affairs of a large estate and has proved himself a man of great sagacity and high purposes. He has always been an unpretentious man, avoiding, rather than seeking, the attention of the public, and devoting his time almost exclusively to the management of the affairs that fell upon his shoulders when the death of his uncle, Calvin F. Burnes, made it necessary for him to step into the place so successfully filled by those who went before him. As the active head of several of the largest corporations in Missouri and as a leader in public enterprises of a wholesome character, Lewis Burnes has maintained the high standard set for him in the business world by his family predecessors. In 1873 he removed to St. Joseph from Weston, Missouri, where he was born, and took advantage of the opportunity to fit himself for life's duties by devoting himself to the course of study in the high school of St. Joseph. He was a member of the graduating class of 1879. The love of the old school days and the associations that were indeluctably formed during the time he was

preparing himself for the sterner realities of life never forsook Mr. Burnes, and he shows his unflinching devotion to the schools by holding the position of president of the St. Joseph Alumni Association and by taking an active interest in the affairs of the organization. A thorough education in the public schools was, therefore, the foundation for Mr. Burnes' successful career. From 1879 to 1882 he was a clerk in the Bank of St. Joseph, which was afterward reorganized as the National Bank of St. Joseph. In 1882 he was made secretary of the St. Joseph Water Company. In 1891 he was actively interested in the organization of the St. Joseph Light and Fuel Company, and he was the first vice president elected under the new corporation. In 1894 he was elected vice president of the National Bank of St. Joseph. Calvin Burnes, the president of this financial institution, died in the year 1896 and the subject of this sketch was elected to the position of president of the bank. Mr. Burnes is vice president also of the Granby Mining and Smelting Company. In 1887 he was the secretary of the St. Joseph Natatorium Association and was one of the prime movers in the work of organizing the company and establishing a place for indoor exercise and pleasure. He was president of the St. Joseph Sand Company in 1887. He was at the head of the movement, having several prominent capitalists associated with him, to lay out and improve Saxton Heights, a suburb that has proved to be a desirable one for residence purposes and has grown to be one of St. Joseph's best suburban divisions. In 1897 he was elected director in the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association. In 1898 he was elected president of the St. Joseph Clearing House Association and gave evidence of further interest in the growth and welfare of the city by serving as treasurer of the Commercial Club during the years 1894 and 1895. Mr. Burnes is now at the head of the affairs growing out of the immense Burnes Estate and is its vice president and general manager. His business affairs have consumed the entire time of a life that is still in its prime, and he has never entertained political ambitions of any kind. He is at his desk early in the morning and remains there faithfully until after business has closed for the day. There is little ostentation in his make-up, and when he is not directing business details Mr. Burnes is



almost invariably with his family, caring little for the fickleness of the world or the glamour and glitter of society. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. He came from a family that held fast to the principles of Democracy and from a section of the State where Democrats have always been far in the majority. Mr. Burnes is not bitterly partisan in politics but holds charitable views concerning the political faith of those who come in contact with him from day to day. In church work Mr. Burnes is not particularly active, but he is a firm believer in Christianity and is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has advanced far along the paths of Masonry and has experienced the work in the subordinate branches of this order, the Shrine and the Commandery. In 1894 he was the eminent commander of Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member also of the King Hill Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was married July 6, 1886, to Miss Carrie Ida Collins of St. Joseph, whose father was one of the most prominent merchants of his day. To Mr. and Mrs. Burnes three children have been born: Calvin Carr, aged six, Virginia Winn, aged nine, and Marguerite Lockwood, aged twelve.

**Burnett, Peter Hardeman**, one of the early citizens and lawyers of Platte County, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1807. He received a good education and at an early age came to Missouri. At first he located in Clay County and engaged in merchandising at Barry. He failed in business and then studied law and removed to Platte County in 1839. He was the first circuit attorney of the Platte Circuit. In 1843 he led the first overland emigration to Oregon and assisted in the work of organizing that Territory. In 1844 he was elected to the Oregon Legislature, and again in 1848, and was then made judge of the Oregon Supreme Court. Soon after the discovery of gold in California he went to that country and was elected the first Governor of California, although at the time it had not yet become a State, and did not become such for some time after. In 1851 he resigned the office and returned to the practice of his profession, and in 1857 was elected one of the judges of the California Supreme Court. He was the author of several books—"The Path

Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church" (1860); "The American Theory of Government Considered with Reference to the Present Crisis" (1861); "Recollections of an Old Pioneer" (1878); and "Reasons Why We Should Believe in God, Love God, and Obey God" (1884).

**Burnett, S. Grover**, an accomplished alienist and neurologist of Kansas City, was born June 3, 1862, in Terre Haute, Indiana. The Burnett family was founded in New York, and was closely related with that of ex-President Cleveland, whose christian name "Grover" is common to both. Stephen Grover Burnett, grandfather of our subject, was in military service during the War of 1812 and commanded the brigade which, on Governor's Island, fired the salute on the restoration of peace. His son, William Burnett, was a schoolmate of the distinguished Indiana statesmen, Oliver P. Morton and Daniel W. Voorhees. He was a merchant at Terre Haute, Indiana, a soldier in an Indiana regiment during the Civil War, and is now living on a stock farm near Council Grove, Kansas. He married Miss Mary E. Cunningham, also a native of Indiana. Their son, S. Grover Burnett, while a youth accompanied his father to the plains, where he lived for a time among Pottawottomie and Kaw Indians, and learned much of their habits and customs. He frequently accompanied plainsmen upon hunting expeditions, and while so engaged was four times accidentally wounded, sustaining a lasting arm injury. His education was mainly acquired through his own effort. He attended a public school and the high school in Toledo, Kansas, and during a portion of this period devoted his nights and mornings to work as bookkeeper and clerk in a store. After teaching a one-term school, he began reading medicine under the tutorship of Dr. D. H. Painter, of Council Grove, Kansas. He then entered the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1885. He completed his literary education in the University of the City of New York, and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1886. He was a pupil there of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis and Dr. John L. Draper, two of the most eminent medical men of the day. Dr. Burnett subsequently attended the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, and the



George Dunham.





New York Polyclinic Medical School, in 1889-90, and in 1897-8. From 1886 to 1890 he was assistant superintendent of the Long Island (New York) Home for Mental and Nervous Diseases and Inebriety. In 1890 he located in Kansas City, and entered upon the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, a department of medical science in which he is recognized as possessed of the highest qualifications, and in which his services are sought by patients or by practitioners in consultation from all the region tributary to Kansas City. He was professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Kansas City Medical College from 1890 to 1893, professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Columbian Medical College, and president of the same, in 1898-9. He is at present professor of physiological anatomy of the central nervous system and of clinical neurology in the University Medical College of Kansas City. He is an active member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, of the New York Post-Graduate Clinical Society, of the Jackson County Medical Society, and a fellow of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine. The latter of these bodies was founded upon his suggestion, and he has at various times addressed all upon the topics which engage his attention. In 1893 he was vice president from Missouri to the International Medico-Legal Congress held by the New York Medico-Legal Society in Chicago in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. He is a regular contributor to medico-legal literature, and the New York "Medico-Legal Journal" for March, 1893, presented his portrait as a frontispiece, accompanied by an appreciative tribute to his ability as an alienist, neurologist and author. Reared a Republican, he now inclines to Democratic policies. He is a member of the Independence Avenue Methodist Church, and is a Master Mason and a Modern Woodman. Dr. Burnett was married May 23, 1900, to Miss Florence Louise Barbier, daughter of Honorable Francois Barbier, of New York City, a lady of fine education and culture.

**Burney, James Travis**, lawyer and president of the Bank of Harrisonville, was born in Cass County, April 9, 1857, son of James A. and America D. (Moore) Burney. His father, a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, December

29, 1825, and is a son of James C. Burney, a native of Alabama, who removed to Cooper County, Missouri, in the pioneer days of this State. He was a son of Adam Burney, a native of Scotland, who came to America in Colonial days, settled in North Carolina, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1839 James C. Burney went to Cass County, purchasing land and developing a farm near Pleasant Hill. He married Jane Sloan, a daughter of Alexander Sloan, of Tennessee. The boyhood of James A. Burney was passed on his father's farm. Later in life he purchased nearly six hundred acres in West Peculiar Township, where he resided until his retirement from active business cares, at which time he went to Harrisonville to spend the twilight of his life at ease. Always a staunch Republican, of which party he was one of the organizers, he was one of three men in Cass County who voted for Abraham Lincoln. He was appointed justice of the peace in his township in 1866, serving in that capacity by reappointment for many years thereafter. He was married in Jackson County, Missouri, May 19, 1853, to America D. Moore, a native of Jackson County, and a daughter of Travis Moore, who was born in Virginia and came to Jackson County, Missouri in its pioneer days. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Charles F., an attorney of Harrisonville, who died April 18, 1880, at the age of twenty-five years; James T., the subject of this sketch; William Leonard, Ida L., Elizabeth M., Abraham Lincoln, Mary E., Margaret J., Carl S. and Edith Burney. James A. Burney and his wife were among the early members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Burney enlisted in a Kansas Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and saw service in Missouri and Arkansas. The education of the subject of this sketch was begun in the country schools of Cass County. In 1874 he began a year's course in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and the following year entered the Missouri State University. In 1877 and 1878 he was a student in the Kansas State University at Lawrence. The two succeeding years he devoted to teaching school and reading law in the office of Robert T. Railey, of Harrisonville. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar before Judge Noah M. Given, at Harrisonville, and imme-

diately opened an office for the practice of his profession in that place, where he has since remained. His professional career has been very successful. Captain Burney, like his father, has always been a devoted adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and though he has never held public office, he has been actively interested in the welfare of his party. In 1900 the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Missouri elected him a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia. In 1892 his party nominated him for the office of judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, his opponent being W. W. Wood, of Warrensburg, and though the normal Democratic plurality in the district was about fifteen hundred, he was defeated by only about four hundred votes. He undoubtedly was the strongest candidate for that office which his party ever put in the field in the Seventeenth District. In January, 1892, the directors of the Bank of Harrisonville elected him to the presidency of that institution, of which his father was one of the founders, and he has filled that office up to the present time. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Ararat Temple of Kansas City. In religion he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he organized a volunteer company for service, which was enlisted as Company E of the Fifth Missouri Volunteers. He left for the front as captain of the company, which proceeded as far toward the scene of action as Chickamauga, when peace was declared. At the close of the war the company and the regiment were disbanded and mustered out of the service. Captain Burney was married February 11, 1881, to Mary L. Bills, a native of Pleasant Hill, Cass County, and a daughter of P. W. Bills. They are the parents of two sons—James P., a bookkeeper in the Bank of Harrisonville, and W. T., a student in the graded schools. Captain Burney is one of the leaders of the bar of Cass County, and is regarded by his fellow practitioners as the possessor of a full knowledge of the principles of the law. He is a logical thinker, a forceful and convincing speaker before judge and jury, and never appeals a case which goes against his client unless convinced that the stand he has taken

is just. Personally he is broad-minded, of generous heart and public spirit, and invariably a friend of movements intended to promote the wellbeing of the community.

**Burnham, Charles E.**, lawyer and judge, was born July 27, 1867, in Randolph County, Missouri. His parents were William E. and Lucy A. (Flournoy) Burnham. The father was born in Howard County, Missouri. His grandmother, named Snell, lived to be one hundred and two years of age. The mother was a native of Scott County, Kentucky, and traces her name in an unbroken line back to the year 1562, to the province of Fournoy, France. The Burnham family traces its lineage to 1665, when two members of the family, brothers, came to America from England. The branch from which the subject of this sketch is descended found homes in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. The members of the Flournoy family were French Huguenots and at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew emigrated to Geneva. In 1719 an uncle and his nephew settled in Virginia, on the James River, and became large land and slave owners. A descendant, named Mathews Flournoy, started to Kentucky with his family, but was killed by Indians on the way. From him Charles E. Burnham is descended. The Virginia Historical Society has published the history of the Flournoy family since 1562. The court records of that State reveal several exceedingly interesting documents in this connection, showing the entry of land by the Flournoys, as well as suits, appointments to office, etc. One paper shows a judgment in favor of Laurient Flournoy vs. Orlando Jones for the recovery of six hundred and fifty pounds of sweet-scented tobacco. Another judgment allows Mathews Flournoy twenty-five pounds of tobacco as witness fees. Charles E. Burnham attended the Moberly public schools three years and at the age of sixteen graduated from the high school in that city. Previous to that time he had attended the country schools of Missouri, but, having been reared on a farm and taking his part in the work at home, he was not able to attend school more than four months each year. After completing the course in the Moberly schools he engaged in mercantile work for two years and then attended the Missouri State University during

the years of 1886-7 and 1887-8, taking the scientific and literary courses. December 31, 1888, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since resided there, attaining prominence in legal circles and politics. In the fall of 1888, previous to removing to Kansas City, he had taught a country school and thus gained additional helpful preparation for life's work. He was elected city attorney of Kansas City in April, 1894, receiving the largest vote cast for any candidate on the Republican ticket and being elected by a creditable majority. In 1896 he was nominated without opposition for the same office and was elected by an increased majority, running ahead of his ticket the second time. In 1898 the people of Kansas City elected him to the office of police judge, a most trying position and one in which his abilities to deal with all classes of men were satisfactorily tested. In 1900 he was a candidate for mayor of Kansas City, but was defeated in the Republican primaries, on the face of the returns, by a vote of eight hundred and twenty-eight. Judge Burnham has always been a Republican and one of the most active workers for the success of the party and in the interest of good government. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. He was married October 19, 1892, to Miss Julia H. Sebree, daughter of Senator J. W. Sebree, of Carrollton, Missouri, and one daughter has been born of this union. Judge Burnham's record before the people has been one in which just pride might be taken. As city attorney he appealed from decisions on city ordinances seven times and received favorable action in the appellate courts each time. Where the defense appealed from his successful positions he was sustained in all cases but two. On the bench he showed remarkable insight into human nature and administered the affairs of his office in a judicial and not a ministerial manner. It is believed by his many friends that Judge Burnham, thus far eminently successful in professional and political affairs, has an exceedingly bright future, and that he will attain a still higher place before the people who have been pleased to honor him.

**Burnham, Michael**, clergyman, was born at Essex, Massachusetts, June 28, 1839,

and is descended on his father's side from a race of seafaring men and shipbuilders—"vessel builders," as they were called in those early days. He entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, December, 1860, in the English department. The following spring he entered the third junior class of the classical department, studied one term, then, by studying hard all summer vacation, he jumped from the third junior into the second middle year, graduating in two years and two terms with an English oration. From his occupation on the farm and in the workshop, therefore, with no preparation but the country school, and that only summers until twelve or fourteen, and winters until sixteen, with the two years and two terms at Phillips Academy, he entered Amherst College without a condition. He took the first prize in oratory in his class in freshman year at college. He taught school while in college during the vacation and a part of the winter terms of freshman, sophomore and junior winters, losing eight weeks of a twelve weeks' term in the freshman year, and six weeks of a twelve weeks' term each in sophomore and junior winters. With all this loss from college curriculum and increased labor to cover the ground gone over by the class during his absence, he graduated from college again with an English oration; the subject of the oration was "The Head and the Heart." Mr. Burnham went immediately, in the autumn of 1867, to Andover Theological Seminary and began his theological studies. During academy and seminary life, both of which were passed in Andover, he entered into mission school work in Abbott village, a factory village, and was twice superintendent of the school, once as an academy student and once as a theological student, and greatly enjoyed the work and became greatly attached to the school. There were numbered among the teachers several from the families of the faculty of the seminary and a few from prominent families in Andover. Miss Phelps, afterward author of "Gates Ajar," now Mrs. Ward, and known everywhere by her writings, was a teacher in the school. Adelaide Hutchinson, M. D., now of Minneapolis, was a pupil.

Dr. Burnham was licensed to preach during the middle year of his seminary course, and at once took rank among the first in his class as a preacher. Different churches were



considering him as a candidate, or a possible candidate, but in May, some two months before his graduation, he received, and, in due time, accepted, a call from the Central Congregational Church in Fall River, Massachusetts, where, in October, 1870, the year of his graduation, he was ordained and installed. At his graduation from the theological seminary at Andover, in July, 1870, he represented the Hebrew department, and delivered, as a salutatory address, an oration on "The Authority for the Christian Sabbath." In 1882, after receiving various calls from other churches, Mr. Burnham, realizing the need of a change and hoping for benefit by it, asked to be dismissed from his field of arduous, but delightful, labor, to accept the pastorate of the Immanuel Church in Boston Highlands, which body he continued to serve until called to wider usefulness by the First Church of Springfield.

Dr. Burnham received the degree of A. B. in 1867, and A. M. a few years later from his alma mater, Amherst College.

During his pastorate at Fall River he received one call to the Central Church, Worcester, Massachusetts, and another to the Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the same time that he received the call to the Immanuel Church, Boston. In the earlier part of his ministry at Fall River several letters passed between him and Dr. Stearns, president of Amherst College, looking toward his accepting the professorship of English literature in the college, but Dr. Nathan Durfee, a prominent man and officer in the Central Church of Fall River, who gave the Durfee Plant House to the Agricultural College, Amherst, threw his influence on the side of retaining his pastor in Fall River, and Dr. Stearns yielded to his claim. Dr. Burnham was also offered other calls subsequently, as at Concord, New Hampshire, and, by a committee, the pastorate of the Union Church, in Worcester. During his Springfield pastorate, also, he was asked if he would consider a call from a Presbyterian Church of Rochester, New York; and, by a committee, also, the Second Church in Oberlin, Ohio, was offered him. Dr. Burnham, on his way from the meeting of the board in Cleveland, in October, 1888, had preached in the Second Church of Oberlin, and thus it was that subsequently he was tendered a call from that church.

This was an important position, owing to the fact that he would have preached to something like a thousand students every Sabbath, but Dr. Burnham set the matter before President Fairchild so plainly that he had so recently gone to Springfield, and was then bound by so many ties to the East, he ought not to leave the East, and especially the First Church. President Fairchild wrote that he could not urge the call after such a presentation of duty, and the matter was dropped.

Dr. Burnham's pastorate at Springfield, from February 27, 1885, the date of his installation, to May, 1894, was for nine happy years, and, says the "Advance," in its May 16, 1895, issue, "has been among the memorable ones in recent Congregational history." During that time, in October, 1885, he was elected a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In June, 1887, he was given the degree of D. D. by Beloit College. In 1888 he was elected to the board of trustees of Amherst College. He served several years on the board of trustees of Hartford Theological Seminary. During the early pastorate in Fall River he was elected to the board of trustees of Wheaton Seminary for girls.

Dr. Burnham was called to Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, to succeed Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., in February, 1894.

**Burrows, Joseph H.**, clergyman, farmer, and member of Congress, was born at Manchester, England, May 15, 1840. He came to this country while a youth, and was educated at Quincy, Illinois, and Keokuk, Iowa. He was a merchant, farmer, and Baptist minister. On removing to Missouri he took an active part in politics, and was elected to the Legislature, serving as a member of that body for several terms. In 1880 he was elected to Congress as a Greenback Republican, from the Tenth Missouri District, by a vote of 17,284 to 17,219 for Charles H. Mansur, Democrat, and served a full term.

**Burr's Expedition.**—After his retirement from the Vice Presidency, and the killing of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr seemed to be left alone and abandoned by all political parties. His ambitious, rest-

less and active spirit rendered this condition intolerable to him, and he conceived a scheme of conquest and personal aggrandizement, which conditions then existing in the West seemed to favor. Immediately following the cession of Louisiana to the United States, the belief prevailed to a large extent in the Eastern States that the French and Spanish inhabitants of the newly acquired territory would not submit quietly to the change of government. Burr was firm in this belief, and took advantage of the restlessness of many of the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley to set on foot military operations in that region, which he attempted to carry out as soon as he retired from office. Harper's *Cyclopedia of United States History* thus summarizes his operations:

With several nominal objects in view, Burr started for the Mississippi Valley, in company with General Wilkinson, who went to take possession of his office of Governor of Louisiana Territory, to which he had been appointed. At Pittsburg, Burr started in a vessel called an "ark," in which were fitted up conveniences for a long voyage. Wilkinson was not ready, and the impatient Burr proceeded without him. He stopped at Blennerhassett's Island, nearly opposite Marietta, then inhabited by a wealthy and accomplished Irish gentleman of that name, who had created there a paradise for himself. He had a pleasant mansion, enriched by books, adorned with paintings, enlivened by music, and presided over by a lovely and accomplished wife. Burr laid before Harman Blennerhassett a brilliant vision of wealth and power, in a scheme of conquest or revolution, which captivated him and fired the ambition that lay in the bosom of his wife. They engaged in Burr's scheme, whatever it may have been, with ardor, and were totally ruined thereby. The story of paradise and the fall was repeated. After remaining there some time, Burr pressed forward, and at Louisville overtook Matthew Lyon, with whom he had voyaged in company in the earlier part of the journey. He accompanied Lyon to his home, on the Cumberland River, whence he journeyed to Nashville, on horseback; had a public reception—May 28, 1805—in which Andrew Jackson participated; and, furnished with a boat by that gentleman, returned to Lyon's. Then he resumed his voyage in his own "ark," and

met Wilkinson at Fort Massac, nearly opposite the mouth of the Cumberland. Some soldiers were about to depart thence for New Orleans, and Wilkinson procured a barge from one of the officers for Burr's accommodation in a voyage to that city. There he found the inhabitants in a state of great excitement. The introduction of English forms of law proceedings, and the slight participation of the people in public affairs, had produced much discontent, especially among the Creoles and old settlers. Even the new American immigrants were divided by bitter political and private feuds. Burr remained only a short time, when he reascended the Mississippi to Natchez, whence he traveled through the wilderness, along an Indian trail or bridle-path, four hundred and fifty miles to Nashville, where he was entertained for a week by Jackson, early in August. After spending a few weeks there, Burr made his way through the Indian Territory to St. Louis, where he again met Wilkinson, that being the seat of government of Louisiana Territory. Then for the first time he threw out hints to Wilkinson of his splendid scheme of conquest in the Southwest, which he spoke of as being favored by the United States government. At the same time he complained of the government as imbecile, and the people of the West as ready for revolt. He made no explanation to Wilkinson of the nature of his scheme, and that officer, suspicious of Burr's designs, wrote to his friend, Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, advising the government to keep a watch upon his movements. Burr went from St. Louis to Vincennes, with a letter from Wilkinson to Governor Harrison, in which he urged the latter to use his influence to get Burr elected to Congress from that district. Thence Burr went eastward, stopping at Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Marietta, everywhere conversing with leading men, to whom he gave only attractive hints of a brilliant scheme in hand. He spent that winter and the following spring and summer in Philadelphia and Washington, engaged in his mysterious projects. There he more clearly developed his scheme, which seemed to have a two-fold character—the conquest of Mexico from the Spaniards and the establishment of an independent monarchy, and the revolutionizing of the Mississippi Valley, separating that region from the rest of the Union and forming an

independent republic, with its seat of government at New Orleans. If the first mentioned scheme should be carried out, Burr aspired to be king; if the latter, he was to be president of his new republic. Towards the end of summer—August, 1806—Burr departed on a second Western tour. For a year the vague suspicion prevailed throughout the country that Burr was engaged in a scheme for revolutionizing Mexico—an idea agreeable to the Western people, because of the existing difficulties with Spain. It was believed, too—for so Burr had continually hinted—that such a scheme was secretly favored by the government. Under this impression, Burr's project received the countenance of several leading men in the Western country. One of the first things which Burr did after his arrival in Kentucky was to purchase an interest in a claim to a large tract of land on the Washita River, under a Spanish grant to the Baron de Bastrop. The negotiation was carried on through Edward Livingston, at New Orleans. The avowal of an intention to settle on these lands might cover up a far different design. Blennerhassett now joined Burr actively in his enterprise. Together they built, with the money of the former, fifteen boats on the Muskingum River; and negotiations were set on foot with an Ohio Senator to furnish supplies for an army in the West, and the purchase of two gunboats he was building for the government. A mercantile house in Marietta, in which Blennerhassett had been a partner, was authorized to purchase provisions, and a kiln was erected on Blennerhassett's Island for drying corn to fit it for shipment. Young men enlisted in considerable numbers for an expedition down the Mississippi, about which only mysterious hints were given. Meanwhile Wilkinson had arrived at Natchitoches to repel, with 500 or 600 troops, a Spanish invasion of the Territory of Orleans from Texas. There a young man appeared in camp with a letter of introduction from Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, to Colonel Cushing, the senior officer next to Wilkinson. He also slipped, unobserved, a letter into Wilkinson's hand from Burr, which was a formal letter of introduction. It contained a letter from Burr, principally written in cipher. Circumstances seem to show that Wilkinson was at this time privy to, if not actually engaged in, Burr's scheme. The

cipher letter informed Wilkinson that he—Burr—had arranged for troops under different pretexts at different points, who would rendezvous on the Ohio by the first of November; that the protection of England had been secured; that Truxton had gone to Jamaica to arrange with the English admiral; that an English fleet would meet on the Mississippi; that the navy of the United States was ready to join; that final orders had been given to his friends and followers; that Wilkinson should be second to Burr only; that the people of the country to which they were going were ready to receive them; and that their agents with Burr had stated that, if protected in their religion, and not subjected to a foreign government, all would be settled in three weeks. The plan was to move detachments of volunteers rapidly from Louisville in November, meet Wilkinson at Natchez in December, and then to determine whether to seize Baton Rouge—then in possession of the Spaniards as a part of West Florida—or pass on. Enclosed in the same packet was a letter, also in cipher, from Jonathan Dayton, telling Wilkinson that he would surely be displaced at the next meeting of Congress, and added, "You are not a man to despair, or even despond, especially when such prospects offer in another quarter. Are you ready? Are your numerous associates ready? Wealth and glory! Louisiana and Mexico!—Dayton." The correspondence, in cipher and otherwise, between Wilkinson and Burr for several months previously, leads to the conclusion that the former was at that time engaged in Burr's scheme, and that the latter relied upon him. Intimations in the letters of a design to seize newly acquired Louisiana startled Wilkinson, and he resolved to make the best terms he could with the Spanish commander on the Sabine and hasten back to New Orleans to defend it against any scheme of conquest there which Burr might contemplate or attempt. This design he communicated to Cushing, and obtained from the bearer of the letters such information as excited his alarm to a high pitch. The young man, named Swartwout, stated that he and another, named Ogden, had been sent out by Burr from Philadelphia; that they had carried despatches from Burr to General Adair, of Kentucky, who was a party to the scheme; that they hastened toward St. Louis



in search of Wilkinson, but learned at Kaskaskia that he had descended the river; that they followed to the mouth of Red River, when Ogden went on to New Orleans with dispatches to Burr's friends there, and he, Swartwout, had hastened to Wilkinson's headquarters. He said Burr was supported by a numerous and powerful association, extending from New York to New Orleans; that several thousand men were prepared for an expedition against the Mexican provinces; that the Territory of Orleans would be revolutionized—for which the inhabitants were quite ready; that he supposed some "seizing" would be necessary at New Orleans, and a forced "transfer" of the bank; that an expedition was to land at Vera Cruz, and march thence to the Mexican capital; that naval protection would be furnished by Great Britain; and that Truxton, and other officers of the navy, disgusted with the conduct of the government, would join in the enterprise. After gathering all the information possible, Wilkinson sent, by express, two letters to President Jefferson, one official, the other confidential, in which, without mentioning any names, he gave a general outline of the proposed expedition; and then pushed forward to the Sabine. He sent orders to the commanding officer at New Orleans to put that place in the best possible condition for defense, and to secure, if possible, by contract, a train of artillery there, belonging to the French. Having made a satisfactory arrangement with the Spanish commander, Wilkinson hastened back to Natchitoches, where he received a letter from St. Louis, informing him that a plan to revolutionize the Western country was about to explode, and that Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Orleans Territory had combined to declare themselves independent on the 15th of November. Wilkinson, alarmed, ordered Cushing to hasten down with the troops, while he sped to Natchez, whence he sent a second special messenger to the President with duplicates of his former letters, and another declaring that a conspiracy really existed, and authorized the messenger to mention the names of Burr, Dayton, Truxton and others, as apparently, engaged in the enterprise. He informed Governor Claiborne, of the Orleans Territory, that his government was menaced by a secret plot, and took other measures for its defense. At New

Orleans, Wilkinson procured a meeting of merchants, to whom he and Governor Claiborne made an exposition of Burr's suspected projects. Bollman, an agent of Burr there, with Swartwout and Ogden, were arrested, and the militia of the Territory were placed at Wilkinson's disposal. Great excitement now prevailed on the lower Mississippi and on the Ohio and its tributaries. A series of articles, inspired, no doubt, if not written, by Burr, had appeared in an Ohio newspaper, signed, "Querist," arguing strongly in favor of the separation of the Western States from the Union. Similar articles had appeared in a Democratic paper in Pittsburg. In Kentucky were many uneasy aspirants for political power, and an old story of Spanish influence there—through pensioners upon the bounty of Spain—was revived. Burr's enterprise became associated in the public mind with the old Spanish plot; and Burr and his confederates, offended by what they deemed Wilkinson's treachery to their cause, associated him with the Spanish intriguers. These hints, reaching the lower Mississippi, embarrassed Wilkinson, for it was intimated that he was also connected with the schemes of Burr. General Jackson, who had favored Burr's schemes, so long as they looked only toward a seizure of Spanish provinces, alarmed by the evidences that he had wicked designs against the Union, wrote to Governor Claiborne—with the impression that Wilkinson was associated with Burr—warning him to beware of the designs of that officer and the ex-Vice President. "I hate the Dons," Jackson wrote, November 12, 1806; "I would delight to see Mexico reduced; but I would die in the last ditch before I would see the Union disunited." Daviess, United States district attorney for Kentucky, watched Burr, and finally applied to the court for process for his arrest. Burr was summoned before a grand jury November 25th, but, the attorney failing to get such witnesses as he desired, the jury not only failed to find a bill, but declared their belief that Burr intended nothing against the integrity of the Union. This triumph for Burr was celebrated by a ball at Frankfort. Meanwhile the President of the United States had commissioned Graham, Secretary of the Orleans Territory, to investigate the reports about Burr, and if well founded to take steps to cut short his career. On No-

venber 27th the President issued a proclamation that he had been informed of an unlawful scheme set on foot for invading the Spanish dominions, warning citizens of the United States not to engage in it, and directing all in authority to endeavor to suppress it. Before this Graham had drawn from Blennerhassett facts of great importance—for the latter took the Secretary to be one of Burr's confidants—and applied to the Governor of Ohio for the seizure of the boats on the Muskingum. The Legislature, then in session, granted the request. A few days afterward several boats in charge of Colonel Tyler, filled with men, descended the Ohio to Blennerhassett's Island. Blennerhassett, informed of the seizure of his boats on the Muskingum, and that a body of militia were coming to seize those at the island, hastily embarked, December 13th, with a few of his followers, and descended the river in Tyler's flotilla. The next day a mob of militia took possession of the island, desolated it, and even insulted Mrs. Blennerhassett, who succeeded in obtaining an open boat and following her husband down the river. The Legislature of Kentucky speedily passed a similar act for seizures to that of Ohio. Tyler, however, had already passed Louisville. They were joined by Burr, and the flotilla passed out into the Mississippi and stopped at Chickasaw Bluffs—now Memphis—where Burr attempted to seduce the garrison into his service. Burr now first heard of the action of the Legislature of the Orleans Territory, before which Wilkinson had laid his exposure of the schemes. Perceiving what he might expect at New Orleans, and fearful that the authorities of Mississippi might arrest him at once, Burr passed to the west side of the river, out of their jurisdiction, where he formed a camp, thirty miles above Natchez. Under the proclamation of the President, a militia force was raised to arrest Burr. He made an unconditional surrender to the civil authority, and agreed that his boats should be searched, and all arms taken. Before this was accomplished his cases of arms were cast into the river; and as no evidence of hostile intention was found, a belief prevailed that he was innocent of any of the designs alleged against him. Burr was brought before the Supreme Court of the Territory, and was not only not indicted by the grand jury, but they presented

charges against the Governor for calling out the militia to arrest him. Burr spoke bitterly of Wilkinson as a traitor, and, fearing to fall into his hands, he resolved to disband his men and fly. He told them to sell what provisions they had, and, if they chose, to settle on his Washita lands. They dispersed through the Mississippi Territory, and furnished an abundant supply of school-masters, singing-masters, dancing-masters and doctors. A reward was offered for the capture of Burr, and he was arrested, February 19, 1807, by the Register of the Land Office, assisted by Lieutenant—afterward Major General—Edmund P. Gaines, near Fort Stoddart, on the Tombigbee River, in eastern Mississippi. An indictment for high treason was found against Burr by a grand jury for the District of Virginia. He was charged with levying war, by the collection of armed men at Blennerhassett's Island, within the dominion of Virginia. He was also charged with concocting a scheme for the overthrow of the national authority in the Western States and Territories.

Brought to trial on these charges, he was acquitted, but appears to have persisted in his effort to detach Mexico from the Spanish government. In 1808 he sailed for Europe and there sought first to induce England and later France to fit out an expedition against Mexico. After spending four years wandering about Europe, he returned to the United States, and lived in New York, in comparative poverty and obscurity, until his death, which occurred in 1836.

**Burton, Charles German**, ex-judge of the circuit court and ex-representative in Congress, and who for many years has been recognized as one of the most distinguished members of the bar of the State of Missouri, was born April 4, 1846, at Cleveland, Ohio. He is a son of Leonard and Laura (Wilson) Burton, both natives of that State. His father was a son of David Burton, member of an old New England family, and came from Massachusetts (probably from Norwich) in the early days of the nineteenth century and settled in the northern part of Ohio, where he was among the earlier pioneers. While Charles G. was attending school in Trumbull County, Ohio, the Civil War broke out. Inspired with the patriotic zeal which manifested itself at that critical

time so markedly in Ohio, he abandoned his studies, and on September 7, 1861, enrolled his name as a private in Company C of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Until October 29, 1862, he served continuously in the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the Battle of Pittsburg Landing and the skirmishes before Corinth. On the latter date he was discharged by reason of disability acquired while in the service, and returned to his home, re-entering the public school. Eighteen months afterward he joined the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment of the Ohio National Guard for service, while the veterans joined Grant in his campaign, remaining on duty for 118 days, beginning in April, 1864. During the following winter he was engaged in teaching a district school in Mahoning County, but at the close of the term, having in the meantime determined to follow a professional career, he began reading law in the office of Hutchings & Forrest, at Warren, Ohio. In April, 1867, he was admitted to practice, but almost immediately accepted a position as deputy clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Trumbull County, of which Warren was the county seat. This office he filled until the spring of 1868, when he removed to Virgil City, Vernon County, Missouri, and opened an office in connection with Elbert E. Kimball. A year later he settled in Neosho County, Kansas, but after practicing there about two years, the completion of the railroad to Nevada, Missouri, induced him to locate permanently in the latter city. This was in May, 1871. Since that time he has been a resident of Nevada and continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, with the exception of the years during which he served on the bench and in Congress. His first professional work there was performed in partnership with Mr. Kimball. This association ended January 1, 1874, when he entered into a partnership with Meigs Jackson, which continued until the death of the latter, in March, 1876. From that time until his elevation to the bench he remained in practice alone. During the second year of his residence there the Twenty-fifth judicial circuit was created, and he was elected circuit attorney, serving in this office until January, 1873, when it was abolished and the office of prosecuting attorney created. In

1880 he was nominated by the Independents for judge of the Twenty-fifth District (now the Twenty-sixth District), the action being indorsed by the regular Republican Convention. The Democrats had two strong candidates in the field, but notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the opposition to defeat him, he was elected by a most complimentary majority. In this office he served from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1887, at the expiration of his term returning to practice in Nevada, as a partner of Honorable S. A. Wight. This relation he sustained until the fall of 1894, when Judge Burton was elected to Congress as the candidate of the Republican party. Upon the termination of his term in Congress he resumed the practice of the law, taking as a partner J. T. Harding, the firm of Burton & Harding still continuing. Judge Burton has always remained firm in his allegiance to the Republican party, though his political actions have never been regulated or controlled by that narrow spirit of partisanship too frequently dominant in the councils of the two great parties. He is broad-minded and liberal in his views, and his career on the bench is recognized among the members of the legal profession as having been ample evidence of his thorough knowledge of the principles of the law. His rulings on important causes which were taken before him for adjudication are widely quoted, and to-day stand as undisputed authority. Aside from his professional and public career, Judge Burton has taken the time to become interested in industrial and financial institutions. For many years he has been the attorney for and a director of the Thornton Banking Company of Nevada. In Masonry, he is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Nevada, and a member of Ararat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Kansas City. He has also been influential in Grand Army circles, is a member of General Joe Bailey Post, No. 26, and was commander of the Department of Missouri in 1893. At Clinton, Missouri, January 1, 1874, he was married to Alice A. Rogers, who was born and raised there, a daughter of Dr. John A. and Catherine Rogers. Judge and Mrs. Burton are the parents of a daughter, Pansy, now a student at Monticello Seminary.



**Busby, William Gilbert**, lawyer, was born April 3, 1873, on a farm south of Wakenda, Carroll County, Missouri, son of James M. and Marcelena (Atkinson) Busby. His paternal ancestors were among the pioneers who settled in Kentucky and laid the foundations of that Commonwealth. From there his grandfather, Tilford Busby, in 1833, removed to Missouri, and was numbered among the first settlers of Carroll County. William G. Busby attended the public schools of his native county in boyhood, and then entered the University of the State of Missouri, at Columbia, where he took the literary course. He read law under the preceptorship of James L. Minnis—then of Carrollton, now of St. Louis—and was admitted to the bar in July of 1894. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Carrollton, and soon established an enviable reputation and built up a good practice. In February of 1898, after one of the fiercest political contests in the history of the city, he was nominated for mayor of Carrollton, although he was at the time too young to hold the office, the required age being twenty-five years on the day of election under the Missouri law. He attained the age which made him eligible on the 3d of April, and two days later the election was held which resulted in his being chosen to the office, when twenty-five years and two days old. He was probably the youngest man who has held the office of mayor in any city of Missouri, or of the United States, of the size of Carrollton. Although the city has a Republican majority of about seventy-five, Mr. Busby, as the Democratic candidate for mayor, received one hundred and eighty-seven votes more than his competitor, and his majority was probably the largest that has ever been given to a Democratic candidate for that office in Carrollton. When a candidate he promised to give the city a progressive administration, and this promise was faithfully kept. During his term of office he succeeded in having the people indorse an issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the construction of sewers and street improvements. A thoroughly modern system of sewerage, consisting of seven miles within the corporate limits, has since been put in, and the work of macadamizing the streets is being energetically carried for-

ward. When completed this system of improvements will have given to the city beautifully graded and macadamized thoroughfares in place of the mud roads which were their predecessors. In recognition of his valuable public services, he was renominated by his party for the mayoralty in March, 1899 by acclamation, and at the ensuing election he was re-elected by a majority of one hundred and thirty-three. Since the expiration of his second term as mayor he has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law, as head of the firm of Busby & Kneisley, formed in the summer of 1898. Without neglecting his profession, he has taken a prominent part in every political campaign since 1896. Mr. Busby's religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, being at the present time chancellor commander of Crusade Lodge, No. 43, of that order. May 16, 1899, he married Miss Mayme Devlin, daughter of Joseph H. Devlin, of Carrollton, and they have one child, William G. Busby, Jr.

**Busch, Adolphus**, one of the most famous of American manufacturers, was born in 1842, near the famous old city of Mainz, capital of the Province of Rhine-Hesse, and one of the strongest fortresses in Germany. His father was a man of means, who engaged in extensive timber operations during a portion of his life, and was also a large land-owner. Born and reared under favorable auspices, Adolphus Busch enjoyed superior educational advantages, completing his scholastic course of study at one of the noted collegiate institutions of Belgium, which afforded him an exceptionally good opportunity for perfecting his knowledge of the French language. His first practical business experience was obtained soon after he left college in connection with the lumber trade, but at the end of a year devoted to this employment he went to Cologne, largest of the cities of the Rhine Province, and there became connected with a large mercantile house. Although he was at the time a mere youth, he demonstrated, while in the employ of this house, that he was a born merchant, and worked his way up to a leading position in the establishment in a comparatively short time. Intensely energetic,

and having withal a laudable ambition to make a name for himself in the commercial world, it was natural that his mind should have turned toward the United States, and that, inasmuch as relatives had preceded him to the land of boundless resources, he should have embraced an early opportunity to join them in this country. He arrived in St. Louis shortly before the beginning of the Civil War, and having decided to make that city his home, connected himself first with a wholesale commission house. When the war began he had been in the country long enough to have well defined views in regard to the merits of the great controversy between the Federal government and the Southern States, and in common with the great majority of the German-Americans of Missouri, warmly espoused the national cause, serving fourteen months as a Union soldier. When he attained his majority he received from his father's estate sufficient patrimony to enable him to establish in St. Louis a brewers' supply business of considerable magnitude, which he continued until 1866, in which year he formed a partnership with Eberhard Anheuser, and turned his attention to the business which has since made his name a familiar one throughout the entire commercial world. Mr. Anheuser, whose career was that of a thrifty man of affairs, had been a pioneer in establishing the brewing industry in St. Louis, and when Mr. Busch became associated with him he was owner of what was known as the Bavarian Brewery, which was noted for the excellence of its product, and had a well established trade, which, however, was mainly local and of modest proportions. The plant had been created, and was in a healthy condition. It only needed the stimulus of a robust genius to develop it to large proportions. The time was opportune for inaugurating the manufacture of beer on a larger scale than had ever before been attempted in America. Adolphus Busch was master of the situation, and at once the enterprise with which he had become connected felt the vivifying effect of his mental force, his commercial acumen, and his splendid executive ability. He had the genius of a general coupled with the instincts of the merchant, and he marshaled the forces which tend to promote commercial growth not only with consummate ability, but with apparent ease. Through various agencies

which he established, the trade of the brewery soon leaped far beyond its original bounds. To meet this increased demand, the plant itself began to expand in various directions, and this process of expansion has resulted in the evolution of the largest brewing establishment in the United States, and the largest but one in the world, which is to-day the property of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, in St. Louis. The buildings which shelter its numerous departments constitute almost a city in themselves, its equipment lacks nothing which modern science can suggest or wealth supply, and an army of men finds employment in connection with its manufacturing and sales departments. This great plant, whose manufactures are counted by train loads, and whose fame has extended into every land, is a monument to the masterful ability of Adolphus Busch. He has been the executive head of the corporation ever since it came into existence, and while he has drawn about him a host of able lieutenants, his has been the controlling mind, the guiding intellect of this vast business. Notwithstanding its magnitude, this is but one of many enterprises with which he is identified. In addition to being president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, he is president of the South Side Bank, the Manufacturers' Railroad Company, and the St. Louis Refrigerating Company. He is a director also in many banking institutions, in the Merchants' Bridge Company, and the Terminal Railroad Company. He founded the Adolphus Busch Glass Company, of St. Louis and Belleville, Illinois, and the Streator Bottle & Glass Company, of Streator, Illinois; and in each of these corporations he is the chief stockholder. He owns a controlling interest also in the Lone Star Brewing Company, of San Antonio, Texas; the American Brewing Association, of Houston, Texas; the Galveston Brewing Company, of Galveston, Texas, and the Texas Brewing Company, of Fort Worth, Texas; is part owner of William Garrel's Iron & Stave Company, which has 40,000 acres of timber land in Tennessee and Arkansas, and he has also hundreds of ice manufacturing plants in different parts of the United States. The magnitude of these interests is colossal, and yet, so thoroughly systematized are his affairs that he handles them with ease. He dis-

patches business with wonderful facility, and acts with remarkable precision. His perceptions are lightning-like in their quickness, and his grasp of affairs so comprehensive that transactions involving vast sums of money are settled by him in as little time as most men give to the smallest affairs of life. Having acquired a princely fortune, he has been princely in his generosity and benevolence under all circumstances, and no charitable or public enterprise ever fails to receive from him substantial encouragement and assistance. A great business man, he is no less a cultivated gentleman. He has spent much time traveling abroad and throughout the United States, and has gathered from all lands treasures of art and literature which adorn and enrich his home, noted for its splendid hospitality. He married, in 1861, Miss Lilly Anheuser, daughter of his early friend and business partner, whose name is still retained at the head of the great brewing enterprise, although he passed away nearly twenty years since.

**Bush, Isidor**, who was a prominent and influential citizen of St. Louis for nearly half a century, was born in the city of Prague, Austria, January 15, 1822, son of Jacob and Frederica (Von Hoenigsberg) Bush, and died in St. Louis, August 5, 1898. His father, who in early life, was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Prague, came to this country in 1853, and died in St. Louis in 1864. The son immigrated to the United States in 1848, landing in New York, where he remained until 1849. He then came to St. Louis, and soon after his arrival there, engaged in the grocery trade. He afterward became president of the People's Bank, and devoted himself thereafter to subserving the interests of that institution until the exigencies of the Civil War diverted his attention from business affairs. Resigning his bank presidency in 1861, he was commissioned a captain in the Federal military service and assigned to duty on the staff of General John C. Fremont. When General Fremont was superseded in command of the Department of Missouri by General Halleck, he resigned his commission in the army, and accepted a position in the United States Treasury at Washington, D. C. This position he held until he was made general freight agent of the Iron Mountain Railroad Com-

pany, in which corporation he was at that time a stockholder, and of which he was also a director. After the sale of the Iron Mountain Road to the late Thomas Allen, he engaged for a time in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Barlow, Valle & Bush, and in 1869 organized the Isidor Bush Wine & Liquor Company, which engaged in the wholesale trade. He served at different times as a member of the City Council, and the Public School Board; was a member of the Masonic order; chairman of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the largest Jewish benevolent fraternity in the world; and chairman also of the Widows' and Orphans' Endowment Fund of that order, in which capacity he acted as custodian of thousands of dollars without bond. He was founder of the Jewish Orphan Asylum, at Cleveland, Ohio.

**Bush, William Dennis**, judge of the Probate Court of Saline County, was born in Clark County, Missouri, January 16, 1836, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Bush. The elder Bush, who was a native of Virginia, died in 1897, in his ninety-fourth year. He was a Baptist minister, and came to Missouri in the pioneer days of Clark County, where he spent fifty years in the ministry, organizing more Baptist Churches in the State than any other man. He was a graduate of an Eastern college, and profoundly learned in the ancient Greek and Hebrew languages. His father, who was descended from the same stock as Chief Justice Bush, of Ireland, came to America before the Revolution, located in eastern Virginia and fought under the standard of Washington. Judge Bush still has the bullet molds made in 1774 and used by this ancestor. Members of the family also served in the War of 1812. Judge Bush's mother was born in Virginia, of Revolutionary stock. Her grandmother was a Carey, and her grandfather held a captain's commission during the Revolution. Judge Bush was educated in the public schools of Clark County, and elsewhere. At the age of seventeen years he began reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857, and practiced in Clark County until the beginning of the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the brigade of General Martin E. Green, of the Confederate Army. After the battle of Corinth





Yours Truly  
Wm D. Bush



his regiment was assigned to Parsons' Brigade, with which he remained until his discharge, in the fall of 1863. He immediately re-enlisted in the cavalry command of General John Q. Burbage, with whom he remained until the fall of 1864. He was mustered out as captain of Company D, in Colonel Priest's regiment. Just before the close of the war Judge Bush was captured near New Madrid and taken to St. Louis. There he met a Federal colonel with whom he was acquainted, was employed by the latter as attorney to conduct an important lawsuit, won his case in the court, and through the influence of his client was paroled to the city limits. He then returned to Clark County, but remained there only a short time, and in 1865 removed to Saline County, where he practiced law continuously until January 1, 1899, when he assumed the duties of the office of judge of the probate court, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1898. The only office he ever consented to fill prior to that time was that of prosecuting attorney for Clark County before the war. Judge Bush is an enthusiastic advocate of the principles of Democracy, has been a great campaigner for his party, and during the past thirty-five years has had to meet, in joint discussion, nearly every opponent of Democracy in Saline County. For over twenty years he has been a member of the Baptist Church. Fraternally, he is a Knight Templar in Masonry. Aside from his profession he has farming interests in Saline County. He has been twice married. In 1867 he was united to Annie Payne, who died in 1873, leaving no children. February 4, 1876, he married Ruth V. Thompson, a native of Saline County, and a daughter of Pike M. Thompson, who came to Saline County from Kentucky fifty years ago. He commanded a battalion in the Confederate Army. Judge and Mrs. Bush are the parents of eight living children. They are Pike C., a farmer of Saline County; George Vest, in the lumber business at Pleasant Green, Cooper County; Bettie, a clerk in her father's office; Laura Lee, William Voorhees, Mary, Jefferson and Frank Cockrell Bush.

#### **Business Men's League, St. Louis.**

This body was organized October 9, 1894, at a meeting held at the Planter's Hotel, to wind up the affairs of the Autumnal Festi-

ties Association. In the following year the St. Louis Traffic Commission, of which Mr. L. B. Tebbetts was chairman, was consolidated with the League, and on April 11, 1895, a charter was obtained incorporating the League, with the following officers: S. M. Kennard, president; E. O. Stanard, first vice president; W. G. Boyd, second vice president; J. J. Lawrence, third vice president; J. C. Wilkinson, fourth vice president; W. H. Thompson, fifth vice president. Freight Transportation Department: L. B. Tebbetts, chairman; and Joseph S. Leeds, traffic manager; Frank Gaiennie, general manager; Walker Hill, treasurer; and James Cox, secretary. The formal preamble of the organization reads as follows: "Established to unite the merchants, manufacturers, professional men and citizens generally for the following purposes: To promote the interests of the city of St. Louis in every avenue of trade and commerce; to oppose discrimination against such interests by any corporation, organization, or association; to guard against and oppose legislation and taxation inimical to the city and State; to co-operate with the railroad and river interests; to maintain and secure favorable rates through all our territorial connections; to entertain distinguished and other visitors, and to direct their attention to points of interest; to encourage the holding of conventions and similar gatherings in this city; to answer inquiries from corporations or individuals contemplating a change of location; to foster manufacturing and commercial enterprises of every character; to keep the city's greatness constantly before the people of this and other countries, and to secure by all legitimate means the greatest good for the greatest number of our people." The League is the successor of the St. Louis Autumnal Festivities Association, and inherited the high public spirit, enterprise and devotion to the name, fame and welfare of St. Louis, which distinguished that association. It was through the active and intelligent efforts of the League that the Republican National Convention of 1896, which nominated Mr. McKinley for President, was held in St. Louis, and it built the Auditorium for the accommodation of that convention. It is recognized as one of the most active and vigilant associations in the city, and it spares no effort or pains to hold up the claims and



honor of the city, assert its rights, demonstrate its advantages, and protect it from injurious discriminations.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Business Women's Club.**—An association of business women in St. Louis, for purposes of mutual improvement and help. It is the pioneer club of its kind in the world, being the first supported and carried on exclusively by business women. It was organized in 1894, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri as a "fraternal beneficial institution." Any business woman of good character is eligible to membership. At present—1898—there are two hundred and fifty members enrolled, including stenographers, bookkeepers, cashiers, clerks and saleswomen. There is also a sprinkling of professional women, including teachers, physicians, and one lawyer. The club occupies an attractive and well furnished suite of seven rooms in the Holland Building. Here it carries on a dining room, where, through the principle of co-operation, the best possible lunch is furnished at the least cost. The parlors serve also as meeting places for the evening classes, led by the most capable teachers, which have been well and heartily patronized, at only a nominal expense to members. At the present time there is a large class in English literature, three separate classes in French, two in Spanish and German, and one in vocal music; and the culture committee stands ready to secure teachers in any new line so soon as the demand arises. In 1896 cash prizes were offered by the club for the three best original short stories written by members; the stories were read aloud at a special meeting of the whole club, and many of them were of striking merit. Another feature which is growing daily in importance is the Employment Bureau, by means of which members are assisted to positions without cost to them or to their employers. The present officers of the club are: Laura M. Eagan, president; Mary Ferguson, vice president; Elizabeth Hudson, secretary; Mary Taylor, treasurer. Chairmen of the standing committees are as follows: House, Caroline Hall; culture, Gertrude Campbell; membership, Mary Walther; entertainment and decoration, Louise Cullen. The record of this club has been one of constant achievement, and the

earnest and ambitious women who compose its membership are steadily devoting their time and efforts to extend their work, and carry out such of their plans as are still unfulfilled. The Business Women's Club is a member of both the National and State Federations of Women's Clubs.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

**Butler.**—The county seat of Bates County, on the Lexington & Southern division of the Missouri Pacific Railway, seventy-three miles south of Kansas City, and seventy-five miles southwest of Sedalia. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural and stock-raising region, and is the seat of large coal-mining interests. It stands upon gently rolling prairie, with the heavy timber skirt-ing the Marais des Cygnes on the southwest, and that of Mound Creek on the southeast. The city is provided with exceptionally pure and clear water, drawn from the Miami River, four miles distant. The supply is distributed by the Butler Water, Light & Power Company, with \$100,000 capital; and the city pays, for public uses, \$4,495 per annum. The company does not yet furnish light or power. A large public square, set in blue grass and shaded with soft maple trees, contains the abandoned courthouse—in its day the most imposing public edifice in southwest Missouri—soon to be replaced with a modern structure. (See Bates County.) The county jail is of brick, two stories, and contains rooms for the residence of the jailer; it was built in 1894, at a cost of \$12,000. The city hall is a two-story brick edifice, providing accommodations for the City Council and for the fire department; a hose cart and hook and ladder equipment are maintained at an annual cost of \$500. The Walton Opera House, of brick, contains a spacious auditorium, with ample stage and all necessary accessories; the lower floor is used for business purposes. Among fraternal societies, there are a lodge, chapter and commandery of Masons; a lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, and lodges of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, United Workmen, the Royal Tribe of Joseph, and the Knights and Ladies of Security. The city is the headquarters of the First Brigade, National Guard of Missouri, and the residence of its commander, Brigadier General

Harvey Clark. General Clark was first captain of the Butler Rifles, organized in 1888, which became Company A of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, and, under command of Captain Verney L. Johnson, was in the military service of the United States, in camp at Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, Lexington, Kentucky, and Albany, Georgia, in 1898, during the war with Spain. The company lost two men by death while in service; it reorganized on being released from active duty. The local press comprises the "Weekly Record," Republican, the first paper published in the city after the Civil War; the daily and weekly "Democrat," Democratic, founded in 1869; the "Weekly Times," founded in 1878; the "Weekly Republican," Republican; and the "Free Press," Populist. There are three substantial banks. The Bates County Bank, the oldest financial institution in Butler County, was founded in 1870, became a national bank in 1871, and in 1894 again became a State bank. In January, 1900, its capital was \$75,000, its surplus was \$3,000, its deposits were \$150,000, and its loans were \$182,500. The Missouri State Bank was organized in 1880; in January, 1900, its capital was \$55,000, its deposits were \$150,000, and its loans were \$125,000. The Farmers' Bank of Bates County, incorporated in 1888, had, in January, 1900, a capital of \$50,000, deposits of \$130,000, and loans of \$140,000. The Bates County Investment Company was incorporated in 1894, with a capital of \$50,000; it is managed by the owners of the Bates County Bank. The Walton Trust Company, capital \$55,000, was incorporated in 1896. The industrial interests of the city include two steam flourmills, an elevator, a carriage factory, brick and pottery works, coal mines, and extensive stores, some of department store character. The public educational institutions comprise two school buildings for white children and one for colored children, in value amounting to \$25,000. In January, 1900, the school district issued \$10,500 in bonds, and provided for the erection of a new building and for an addition to one of the buildings then in use. A full high school course leads directly to the University of Missouri. In January, 1900, seventeen teachers were employed and 664 pupils were in attendance, of whom fifty-five were colored. The annual expense of the schools was

\$9,292.69. The churches are the Christian, the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist South, the Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian, two Baptist, the Protestant Episcopal, the Roman Catholic, the Holiness, and colored Baptist and Methodist Churches. The business portion of the city contains many buildings of modern design and best construction. The residence portions are tastily built up with handsome residences on well kept grounds, and the streets are well shaded. The first settler upon the site of Butler was John C. Kennett, who built a log store. In 1853 he was bought out by John W. Montgomery, who is accounted the first permanent resident. John E. Morgan came from Tennessee in 1854, and was elected to the Legislature the same year. Joseph C. Couch and William S. Smith, Kentuckians, built the first business house in 1856. Thomas H. Stearns was the first lawyer, and Joseph S. Hansbrough the first physician; the former died and the latter was killed during the Civil War. In 1856 John E. Morgan opened a log boarding-house, and his wife taught school in the first building erected for school and church purposes. In 1858 the "Bates County Standard" was established by a number of business men, and edited by W. L. Perry; it was succeeded by the "Western Times," edited by W. Pat Green, which was discontinued in 1861. The first building erected for exclusively religious purposes was the Christian Church, in 1860. This was destroyed by fire, with the courthouse and all the business houses upon the square, by soldiers from Kansas in 1861. Early in war times all the inhabitants moved away, and raiding parties ceased to visit. The prairie grass resumed its original rank development, and the dooryards grew up in weeds. These burned off from time to time, as great prairie fires came from miles away, and caused the destruction of nearly all habitations which had been spared by man. Resettlement began in 1865, when there were not a dozen houses in the town, these being old log huts, which could not be fired. The first to come was Alexander Lamb, who established a station on the Pleasant Hill and Fort Scott stage line. Benjamin White, a former resident, brought a small stock of goods late in 1865, and John Devinney erected the first building on the square. The first lawyers to locate were Charles C. Bas-

sett and Calvin F. Broxley; and Dr. McNeil was the first physician. In 1866 M. S. Powers built a small cornmill, the first in the neighborhood, to which he afterwards added a sawmill. The same year a temporary school building was erected, and a school was taught by Professor Cavandish. In 1867 the Presbyterian Church was organized, under the Rev. S. G. Clark; a house of worship, the first church edifice after the restoration of peace, was built the following year at a cost of \$4,000. In 1866 the Rev. Mr. Callo-way began the restoration of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in April a class was formed, and a parsonage was built in 1868, and a house of worship in 1870. The first Baptist Church was formed in 1866, with Elder John Smith as pastor. The Christian Church was in the ascendancy until its property was destroyed and its people dispersed during the war period; a reorganization was effected by Elder A. Cassidy in 1868. In 1870 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was reorganized by the Rev. R. J. Derrick. Butler was platted in 1854, and was named in honor of General William O. Butler, of Kentucky, an officer during the Mexican War, and the Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1848. In 1856 (see Bates County) it was designated as the county seat of Bates County. It was incorporated as a town June 19, 1872, became a city of the fourth class April 7, 1879, and is now a city of the third class. The population in 1900 was 3,153.

**Butler College.**—A collegiate institution for both sexes, located at Butler, Bates County. The building is a substantial brick edifice of two stories. The college was founded as Butler Academy, in 1874, by an association of residents of Butler. The first teacher was the Rev. E. V. Campbell, a Presbyterian minister, and rented rooms were occupied until 1877, when the college building was erected. The institution was placed under the care of the Presbyterian Church, with a restriction that it should be maintained free from sectarian influences. The first degrees were conferred in 1881, under the presidency of Professor James M. Naylor. In 1900 there were five teachers and eighty-five pupils, of whom eleven were boarders.

**Butler County.**—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on

the north by Wayne County, east by Stoddard and Dunklin, from which it is divided by St. Francis River, south by the State of Arkansas, and west by Ripley and Carter Counties; area, 639,600 acres. The surface of the county is hilly and broken in the northwestern part, and in the southeastern part it is comparatively level, the greater portion consisting of densely wooded bottom lands. The Big Black River, a beautiful crystal-like stream, runs in a southerly direction through the county east of the center, and for a few months in the year is navigable for small steamboats as far as Poplar Bluff. Other streams in the county are Little Black, Cane, Ten-Mile and Indian Creeks, and numerous small tributaries, all west of Big Black River. Along the eastern border winds the St. Francis River. While classed as swamp lands, the bottoms are comparatively dry and make the richest of farming lands when cleared of timber. In the center and northern sections there are broad valleys, having a rich, productive soil, and uplands and ridges of the greatest value as grass land and for grazing purposes. The high lands are covered plentifully with large oaks and yellow pine, while on the bottoms in the southern part are found oak, walnut, maple, poplar, ash, elm and large forests of cypress. Wild fruits of different kinds grow abundantly, and to a degree of perfection that renders their harvesting a matter of economy. The soil in the bottoms is a rich, dark loam. That in the valleys and uplands is excellent for fruit-growing. The cultivation of cotton is a growing industry, but so far the most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and the manufacture of lumber. In some sections of the uplands good crops of a superior quality of tobacco have been grown. Among the exports from the county in 1898 were 159,300 pounds of cotton, 48,000 pounds cotton seed products, 15,007,100 feet lumber, 420,000 feet piling, 24,480, cross ties, 1,523 cars of cooperage and 125 cars of wagon hubs and spokes. Little has been done in the way of prospecting for minerals in the county. An old tradition is that Indians found silver in the hills in the northern part, but the only minerals so far discovered are iron and lead, but not in paying quantities. Kaolin and granite exist in large deposits in the county. Prior to the advent of white men as settlers in what is now Butler County, it was one of



the great hunting grounds of the Indians, also of the early French hunters, and for many years after the white man began the cultivation of the soil there the Indians remained in camps along the Big Black River, but on the most amicable terms with the white settlers. There is no record or tradition of the slightest trouble between them. According to all available authorities, the first white man to become a permanent settler in the section now comprising Butler County was Solomon Kittrell, a Kentuckian, who located near Cane Creek and opened up a trading post. He was the first store-keeper in the county, and hauled his goods from Cape Girardeau by ox team. He did a good business with the Indians and hunters in fur trading. Later he opened a distillery and tannery and made money. He died in 1872. He was one of the first county judges. Daniel Epps was another pioneer. He settled on the "Military Road," along Ten-Mile Creek, where he built the first mill in the county. Thomas Scott and Malachi Hudspeth settled on Cane Creek, and Martin Sandlin was a pioneer on Little Black River. Other early settlers were Samuel Hillis, Samuel Polk, James Brannan, Frank and William Whittington and the families of Vandovers and Applebys. Settlement along the Black River and its tributaries was slow. Hunting and trapping was the principal occupation of the settlers for more than a quarter of a century. In 1850 the population of the county was only 1,616, and for years after Butler County was organized money was such a scarce thing that taxes were paid chiefly in furs and peltries. These were the circulating medium, the money of the settlers. Needed supplies were received in exchange for the products of the hunt and the catch of the traps. The pioneers were a sturdy, easy-going class, hospitable and good-natured. The county was organized from a part of Wayne by a legislative act approved February 27, 1849, and named in honor of William O. Butler. At that time nearly all the land belonged to the government. The majority of the settlers had no title to the tracts upon which they lived, other than that acquired by settlement. The act creating the county appointed John Stevens, of Cape Girardeau County; William Henley, of Stoddard, and Martin Sandlin, of Ripley County, commissioners to select a seat of justice. Sandlin

died before any action was taken, and his place was filled by John F. Martin, of Ripley County. The commissioners selected one hundred and forty acres of land on Black River, and this became part of the site of Poplar Bluff. At the time of its selection the land was part of the public domain, though William Hinkley had made some improvements upon it. September 15, 1849, the circuit court approved the report of the commissioners. March 18, 1850, the county court ordered that John Endaly employ a competent person to survey and lay out a county seat. It was also ordered that on May 17th of the same year a sale of the town lots of Poplar Bluff be held, no lot to be sold for less than \$5, and the purchasers to be allowed twelve months in which to pay for the same. The sale netted \$504.05. A second sale of lots was held on August 11, 1851. The first meeting of the county court was held at the house of Thomas Scott, on Cane Creek, June 18, 1849. The county judges were John Stevenson, Solomon Kittrell and Jonathan R. Sandlin, with Jacob C. Blount, clerk. A number of road petitions were considered, and a license granted to Gabriel Davis to run a ferry across Black River. Afterward sessions of the county court, by an order issued April 13, 1850, were held at Poplar Bluff. In 1851 a small weatherboarded plank courthouse was finished on the southeast corner of the public square. In 1859 a new courthouse was built. This was burned December 14, 1886, and in 1887 the present courthouse was built at a cost of \$15,000. The first jail was a small log building. In 1885 a new jail was built. The criminal court for the county was organized September 15, 1849, Judge Harrison Hough presiding. The session was held in the house of Thomas Scott. Not until the following September was a grand jury chosen, the members of which were W. R. Griffith, John L. Davis, James Cobb, Charles Appleby, Exum C. Scott, L. L. Burgen, Christian Wright, S. R. Rutherford, William Whittington, William Ellison, Jesse A. Gilley, L. M. Byers, Hamilton Scott, David Gowen, R. L. Brown and William Hill. A number of indictments for selling liquor without license were returned, and one High was indicted for assault with intent to kill. At that time Newton Wallace was sheriff. In 1853 he drew from the State treasury \$1,200 be-

longing to the road and canal fund. Saying that he was going to Tennessee for his niece, he left Poplar Bluff, taking with him the funds in his care and he never returned. There was little business before the courts the first ten years, the records occupying less than one hundred pages. The first person to be sent to the penitentiary from the county was James Wingo, who was given a two-year term for larceny. One of the most interesting cases in the early history of the courts was that of John L. Fitts and his son Richard, for the murder of Dr. Tillman Rich, at Yancy Hotel in Poplar Bluff, May 19, 1860. John L. Fitts was a prominent citizen and objected to attentions paid his daughter by Rich. He and his son meeting Rich in the hotel, a quarrel between them took place in which Rich was stabbed to death. The trial of the father and son, on change of venue, came before the court in Wayne County and both were convicted of murder in the first degree at the October (1860) term of court. An appeal was taken to the higher court and the verdict set aside. The war breaking out, Fitts and his son went to Tennessee. In 1877, on requisition, the elder Fitts was returned to Missouri, retried and acquitted. In 1866 James Reed quarreled with one Hardin, about a half mile south of Poplar Bluff, over matters pertaining to the war. Reed killed Hardin and escaped. In 1870 he was arrested, convicted and sentenced to be hanged November 11, 1870. He escaped from the sheriff while he was en route to the jail at Ironton, and little effort was made to recapture him. The only case wherein capital punishment was inflicted was that of William Harbin, for the killing of A. Smith, July 4, 1888. The evidence was purely circumstantial. He was hanged in the jail yard at Poplar Bluff, January 15, 1892. There was much skirmishing between the Confederates and Federals in the county during the Civil War. Many depredations were committed by lawless bands, who burned and plundered houses, stole stock, captured and, in a few instances, killed citizens. By both Northern and Southern forces some good men were court-martialed and shot on trivial charges, often based on flimsy foundations. Terror reigned within the county limits, and many residents left it. At the close of the war only four families resided in Poplar Bluff. For some years after peace was declared,

organized bands of robbers, who made their rendezvous in Clay County, Arkansas, made raids into the county, plundered citizens and ran off with stock. Persistent warfare against them resulted in their extermination about 1873. In educational matters, the county was lax for many years after its organization. There is no record of any school being started in its early history. Houses were far apart, no thickly populated settlements, and in the only village of the county (Poplar Bluff) as late as 1860 there were not more than sixty houses. In this can be seen the reason for laxity in educating the young whose principal training and instruction was received at the firesides of their homes. In 1869 a school was established at Poplar Bluff by the Butler County Educational Society. This school was called the Black River Seminary and was in charge of Professor H. McKennon. Upon the establishment of the public school system, a few years later, it was turned over to the school trustees. The number of schools in the county in 1899 was sixty-five, with seventy-seven teachers, a school population of 5,531 and a school fund amounting to \$48,354.70. The first paper published in the county was the "Black River News," started in 1869 by G. L. Poplin and G. T. Bartlett. The papers at present published in the county are the "Citizen" and "Republican," at Poplar Bluff. The county is divided into ten townships, named respectively, Ash Hill, Beaver Dam, Black River, Cane Creek, Epps, Gillis Bluff, Harviell, Neeley, Poplar Bluff and St. Francois. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway has fifty miles of track in the county. The main line runs through the central part from north to south, and the Cairo branch from Poplar Bluff, in the center, eastward, and the Doniphan branch from Neeleysville, in the southwest corner, westward. The assessed value of all taxable property in the county in 1899 was \$3,850,987, divided as follows: Real estate, \$2,276,771; personal, \$607,723; merchants and manufacturers, \$271,524, and railroad and telegraph, \$694,969. The full estimated value of the same is \$8,347,300. The population in 1900 was 16,769.

**Byram, Oscar Worth**, judge of the Probate Court of Cass County, is a descendant of one of the most distinguished families

in the United States. He was born in Bath County, Kentucky, October 20, 1849, and is a son of Albert and Emily F. (Robinson) Byram. His father, a native of Kentucky and a son of Valentine Byram, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he removed to Missouri, locating in Cass County, but later in life he established his residence in Henry County, where his death occurred in October, 1895. His father, Valentine Byram, spent most of his life in Kentucky, and was a native of either that State or Virginia. Valentine Byram married Ruth Fletcher, who was a sister of General Thomas Fletcher, a brigadier general on the staff of General William Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States, and a warm personal friend of the latter, with whom he served with distinction in the War of 1812. Governor Fletcher was a graduate of the University of Virginia and a man of great prominence in public life and military affairs. He served with distinction at the battle of Princeton and was the hero of Fort Meigs. Many of the most noted men of his day, including Lafayette, Henry Clay and numerous United States Senators and members of Congress, were his intimate friends and were frequent visitors at his home. Three of his earliest American ancestors—and consequently those of the subject of this sketch—served together in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War and fought at Bunker Hill. The first American ancestor of the family was Count Marie Joseph Fletcher, a member of the French nobility from Canton de Verd. He married a first cousin of Mademoiselle Noailles, who became the wife of the Marquis de Lafayette. General Fletcher's mother and the great-grandmother of Judge Byram was Nancy West, a sister of Benjamin West, the celebrated portrait painter and a kinsman of George III. To the Fletcher line belong President James Madison and Vice President John C. Calhoun. Judge Byram's mother was a daughter of John M. and Mildred (Ferrell) Robinson. She was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, while her mother was born in Woodford County, in that State. Judge Byram's great-grandfather Ferrell was one of the pioneers of the Bluegrass State, and met his death at the hands of the Indians there. The education of Oscar W. Byram was begun in the private schools of Bath County,

Kentucky, and his classical studies were concluded in the academy at Sharpsburgh, in that State. After leaving the last named institution he began the study of law. He studied one year at Louisville, Kentucky, and two years at Charleston, West Virginia. His parents moved to Missouri in 1868, and in October, 1871, he was admitted to the bar before Judge Townsend at Harrisonville. He at once opened an office in Harrisonville, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, except during the years which he has served in public office. Always firmly adhering to the principles of the great party of Thomas Jefferson, he has been called upon several times to serve in public life as the choice of that party. In 1872 he was nominated for city attorney of Harrisonville and was elected by a large majority, serving three terms with credit to himself and to the manifest satisfaction of the public which re-elected him to the office. In 1894 he was chosen to the responsible position of judge of the Probate Court of Cass County, and since that year has remained continuously in that official position. Upon his re-election in 1898 he had no Republican opposition, a fact which attests his popularity and the great confidence reposed in him by reason of his splendid administration of the affairs of the Probate Court during his first term of four years. He has always taken an active interest in the success of his party in both State and local campaigns and for twelve years or more has been congressional committeeman for the Sixth District. Fraternally Judge Byram is identified with the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery in Masonry, and with the Knights of Honor, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been trustee of that church at Harrisonville for over twenty years. He was married September 26, 1877, to Mary Thornton, a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, and a daughter of Charles T. Thornton. They have been the parents of five children. Of these Kate, the first born, is deceased. Those now living are Emma, Belle, Thornton and Price Talliaferro Byram. Judge Byram is a man of the strictest integrity, possessed of a broad mind, liberality of heart and public spirit. He ranks



as one of the leaders of the bar in Cass County, and is a useful citizen and valued friend.

**Byrne, John M.**, head of the John M. Byrne Lumber Company, one of the largest houses in its line in Kansas City, was born in 1843, in the west of Ireland. His parents were John A. and Maria E. Byrne, who immigrated to America in 1848, and made a home in Wisconsin. The father, who was a farmer, is yet living at Madison, in that State; the mother died in 1874. The son, John M. Byrne, was educated at Madison, Wisconsin, taking a partial course in the high school. In 1870 he entered the employ of M. T. Green, who was conducting a lumber business at La Cygne, Kansas. He afterward became a partner, the firm being incorporated under the laws of Illinois as the Chicago Lumber Company. In this connection, between 1870 and 1875, he personally established yards at Louisburg and Waterville, Kansas, and at Iowa City and Creston, Iowa. In July, 1880, the company entered upon business in Kansas City, Missouri, establishing large yards at Seventeenth and Wyoming streets. In 1891 Mr. Byrne purchased the interest of his partner in the Kansas City business, and placed it under the name of the John M. Byrne Lumber Company, associating with himself his brothers, P. J. and G. R. Byrne. January 1, 1900, the yards were removed to their present location at Twentieth and Wyandotte streets. A yard is maintained in Kansas City, Kansas, under the charge of George R. Byrne, and another in the East Bottoms, Kansas City, Missouri, under the management of Arthur W. Byrne, son of John M. Byrne. The firm takes first rank with those in the lumber trade, one of the most important business interests in Kansas City, than which none have contributed more to the material growth of the city and the development of the region tributary thereto. They are especially large dealers in white and yellow pine, and cypress, which they supply in great quantities to contractors and builders. Large supplies in these lines are constantly kept in their yards, and the firm is noted for exceptional promptness in filling orders. John M. Byrne was an organizing member of the E. G. Swartz Co., limited, lumber mill owners and operators, and he yet retains his interest in the busi-

ness; the mills were originally located at Chidester, Arkansas, but have been removed to Louisiana. Mr. Byrne married Miss Lucia Fox, daughter of Dr. William H. Fox, one of the most prominent physicians of Madison, Wisconsin. Six children have been born of this marriage, of whom one is deceased. The oldest living is Arthur, who is engaged in the lumber business as before mentioned. Mr. Byrne is methodical and far-seeing in the conduct of his business, and his name is a synonym for strict integrity in all his dealings. He has no taste for public life, and finds congenial occupation in attention to his business concerns and devotion to the pleasures of his home.

**Byrns, Samuel**, lawyer and Congressman, was born March 4, 1848, in Jefferson County, Missouri, and was reared on a farm. After receiving a thorough English education he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Hillsboro. Within a few years thereafter he had gained a place among the leading lawyers of eastern Missouri, and had also become prominent in politics, taking an active part in national, State and local campaigns as a member of the Democratic party. In 1876 he was chosen a presidential elector and had the distinguished honor of sitting in the Electoral College in which the vote of Missouri was cast for Tilden and Hendricks. Elected a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, he served in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly during the session of 1877 on the committee on judiciary and on other important committees, and took a prominent part in shaping the legislation of that session. In 1878 he was elected to the Missouri State Senate and served four years in that body, covering the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies, as chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence. From 1886 to 1888 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in the year last named was again chosen presidential elector. At the ensuing meeting of the electoral college, he and his colleagues cast the vote of the State for Cleveland and Thurman. In 1890 he was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, defeating his Republican opponent, William M. Kinsey, by a majority of nearly two thousand votes. He served with distinc-

tion during the ensuing term in the National Legislature, and then returned to the practice of his profession, in which he has since been engaged, occupying a prominent position

among the lawyers of the State. While in Congress he was a member of the committee on rivers and harbors and chairman of the subcommittee on claims.

## C

**Cabanne, John P.**, pioneer, was born in 1773, at Pau, in the south of France, and died in St. Louis in 1841. He was educated and trained to mercantile pursuits in France, and in 1803 came to the United States with considerable capital. He first established his home at Charleston, South Carolina, and engaged in the sugar trade, which he conducted profitably for a year or more. Meeting with a disaster, occasioned by the loss at sea of two of his trading vessels, he then went to New Orleans and embarked in trade in that city. In 1806 he came to St. Louis and engaged in the fur trade, which was then the principal business of that place. For many years he was interested in this trade with Bernard Pratt, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Antoine Chenie, Bartholomew Berthold, Manuel Lisa and others. For some years he was a member of the firm of Pratt, Chouteau & Co., and during this period spent much of his time in what was then called the Indian country. He amassed a large fortune and left his family a rich inheritance. He was one of the commissioners appointed to accept subscriptions of stock to the Bank of St. Louis, founded December 17, 1816. He was a member of the first Public School Board of St. Louis, was one of the incorporators of the city, and was foremost in all measures and enterprises designed to promote the advancement and progress of the town. So prominent was he as a business man and citizen that his death was universally regretted, and the utterances of the press and of the public of that period gave expression to the feeling that the place which he occupied in the community was one not easy to be filled. He married in St. Louis, in 1807, Miss Julia Gratiot, daughter of Charles Gratiot, in his day one of the leading citizens of Missouri. Five sons and three daughters were born to them, all of whom lived and died in St. Louis, and they have numerous descendants who still reside in that city.

**Cabaret Island** is located between the Merchants' Bridge and the Chain of Rocks, opposite the northern part of the city of St. Louis, and is now connected with the Illinois shore, but formerly the river ran on both sides of it. The island was named Cabaret, or Gabaret—both spellings are used—after an early French settler, and was known among the original settlers as the "Isle a Cabaret." From two to three miles in length, it had originally an average breadth of half a mile and contained about 1,400 acres. It was first surveyed by General Rector, in 1817, under the name of Caskaret Island. A story, almost romantic, is connected with its history. The northern half was entered by Surveyor General Rector, and was occupied by "squatters," who disputed his ownership. Rector then sold his part to a man named O'Hara, who was on the way to Hot Springs, and died there, leaving an infant daughter as his sole heir. Before the daughter attained her eighteenth year she married a naval officer, who died on the African Coast. She came back to this country and brought suit in the United States Court of Illinois to recover a piece of land near Hannibal, her husband never having asserted his claim. Under the statute of limitation it was barred in Illinois for over forty years. She recovered it finally and established, under the same ruling, her right to recover the north half of Cabaret Island. A man named George Kibber, of Boston, her son-in-law, then became the owner. Kibber brought suit against some of the "squatters" and obtained judgment. He then sold a portion to the "squatters" and later conveyed the unsold portion to Professor Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Illinois, in whom the title was vested in 1897.

**Cabell, Edward Carrington**, eminent at the bar and in public life, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 5, 1816, and died in St. Louis, February 28, 1896. He

received a classical education at Washington College—now Washington and Lee University—and at the University of Virginia, completing courses in both civil engineering and law. In 1837 he removed from Richmond, Virginia, to Florida—which was then a Territory—and almost immediately became conspicuous in public life. In 1838 he served as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of Florida. After the admission of that State to the Union, in 1845, David L. Yulee was chosen its first representative in Congress, but was soon afterward elected to the United States Senate. Colonel Cabell was thereupon elected as a Whig to succeed Yulee, but was unseated as the result of the contest instituted by his Democratic opponent. In 1846, however, he was elected to Congress, and served as a member of that body until 1853. In 1852 he delivered a speech in Congress on the fortification of Key West and the Tortugas, which is said to have secured the appropriation for the protection of that important point. In 1855 he built the first railroad in Florida, and was identified in many ways with the early development of that State. His marriage to a St. Louis lady, in 1850, caused him ultimately to remove his home to that city, and he became a member of the St. Louis bar in 1860. During the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and from 1862 to 1865 served at different times on the staffs of Generals Sterling Price and Kirby Smith. After the war he continued the practice of law in St. Louis until his death, only once accepting public office. That was in 1878, when he was elected to the Missouri Senate, in which body he served with distinction. In addition to being an able lawyer and a versatile and accomplished public man, he was an entertaining writer, and at one time wrote an elaborate account of Florida, which was published first in "The National Intelligencer," and afterward in "De Bow's Review." His political affiliations in early life were with the Whig party, but he became a Democrat later and was prominent in the councils of that party. He was reared an Episcopalian, and died in that faith. He married, in 1850, Anna Maria Wilcox, daughter of Dr. Daniel P. Wilcox, of Columbia, Missouri, who died while serving as a Senator in the Missouri Legislature.

**Cabet, Etienne**, French communist, was born in Dijon, France, January 1, 1788, and died in St. Louis, November 8, 1856. He was an advocate by profession; was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831; founded "Le Populaire" in 1833, and fled to England in 1834, in order to escape punishment on account of an article which he had published in that journal. He returned to France in consequence of the amnesty of 1839. He wrote "Histoire Populaire de la Revolution Francaise de 1789 a 1830," "Voyage en Icarie, Roman Philosophique et Social" (1840). He established a communistic settlement, called Icarie, in Texas, in 1848, which was removed to Nauvoo, in Illinois, in 1850. He also established, in 1855, an Icarian settlement at Cheltenham, in St. Louis County, which see.

**Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar Nunez**, supposed to have been the first European who traversed Texas and New Mexico, was born in Estremadura, Spain, in 1507, and died in 1559. He landed with Narvaez on the coast of Florida in 1527 and accompanied him in his march westward, and in the voyage along the coast, in boats constructed by the men attached to the expedition, with tools forged from their stirrups and spurs. These boats were wrecked by the swift current of the Mississippi River pouring into the Gulf, and of the three hundred persons belonging to the expedition, Cabeza de Vaca and three others were the only ones who escaped death by drowning or at the hands of the savages on shore. They were cast ashore at some point west of Matagorda Bay and captured by a band of Indians, among whom Cabeza remained a captive six years. At the end of that time he met by accident the three other survivors of the Narvaez expedition, and together they made their escape from the Indians. Traveling westward in the hope of falling in with some Spanish expedition on the Rio Panuco or the Pacific Coast, they traversed what is now Texas and New Mexico, and the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and on the 12th of May, 1536, reached the town of San Miguel, in Sinaloa. The account which they gave of nations dwelling in permanent houses in the region which they had traversed prompted Coronado and De Soto to set out on the expedi-



tions which resulted in very important discoveries. Cabeza de Vaca soon afterward returned to Spain, and in 1542 a narrative of his adventures was published. In 1537 he was appointed administrator of La Plata, and, sailing for that colony, was shipwrecked and cast ashore on the shore of Paraguay, becoming the first explorer of that country. He remained in Paraguay until 1544, in which year, on the accusation of one of his lieutenants, he was taken to Spain and condemned by the council of the Indies to banishment to Africa. Eight years later he was pardoned and recalled by the king, who made him judge of the Supreme Court of Seville, where he resided until his death.

**"Cabins of White Folks."**—See "Adair County."

**Cabool.**—An incorporated town in Texas County, twenty miles southwest of Houston, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. It was founded in 1878 upon the building of the railroad. It has two churches, a public school, a flouring mill, and about fifteen stores in the various branches of trade. It has two newspapers, the "Record" and the "News." Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

**Cadet.**—A village in Washington County, six miles northeast of Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. It is an important shipping point for tiff and other mineral products. It has four general stores, a church and a school. The population was about 150 in 1899.

**Cadillac, Antoine de la Mothe,** Governor of the Province of Louisiana, was born in Gascony, France, about the year 1660, and died some time after 1717. He became a captain in the French Army and was ordered to Canada in 1680. In 1694 Frontenac appointed him commander of Michilimackinac, next to Montreal and Quebec the largest place in Canada at that time. In 1701 he laid the foundations of the present city of Detroit. He visited the Illinois country some years later and reported the discovery of a silver mine, afterward called La Mothe mine. He was made Governor of Louisiana soon after Anthony Crozat obtained his grant of trade privileges in the Province from the French government, and while serving in that ca-

capacity established a French post among the Indians of Alabama, and also sent out the expedition that built Fort Rosalie, in the country of the Natchez tribe. His term of service as Governor ended in 1717, and he returned to France.

**Caffee, Amos H.,** physician and druggist, was born in 1834, in Newark, Ohio. His parents were M. M. and Elizabeth (Worden) Caffee, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. The son, Amos H., was educated in his native town, studied medicine under Dr. J. M. Wilson, of the same place, and attended lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio. He visited Jasper County, Missouri, where he permanently located in the spring of 1859, and engaged in the practice of his profession until the beginning of the Civil War. He then removed to Cassville, Missouri, where he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First (Loyal) Kansas Cavalry Regiment, and served until the spring of 1864, when he was transferred to the general hospital at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In December of the latter year he was commissioned surgeon of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry Regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Jasper County, and early in 1866, in association with J. W. Young, opened the first drug store in Jasper County after the resettlement began. He retired from practice in 1875, and in 1877 bought the interest of his partner, continuing the business until the present time. He has served two terms as mayor of Carthage, and one term as county treasurer, and has occupied other positions of honor and trust, besides assisting in various enterprises contributing to the growth and prosperity of the city and county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained to the Commandery degrees. Dr. Caffee was married, May 21, 1867, to Miss Lacie A. Burham, of Washington, Iowa. Born of this marriage were two daughters, Edna E. and Jessie M. Caffee.

**Caffee, William King,** was born June 30, 1856, at Newark, Ohio. His parents were Warden J. and Sarah Margaret (Gill) Caffee. His father, who was a native of Ohio, descended from a Pennsylvania family, whose members performed military service during the Revolutionary War, was a druggist by

occupation. During the Civil War he was assistant chief clerk in the office of the United States quartermaster at Philadelphia, one of the most important supply depots in the country during that period. He died in 1867. The mother was a native of New York, descended from New Hampshire ancestors, who served in the army during the Revolutionary War, and in the war with Great Britain in 1812. Her husband having died, she married Albert Monroe Drake, of Carthage, November 17, 1868, and is yet living. William King Caffee received his primary education in the common schools in Philadelphia. When he was eleven years of age, and after the death of his father, he came to Carthage, Missouri, with his mother. He afterward attended the Shattuck Military School, at Faribault, Minnesota, remaining there for four years. For a few years after leaving school he was engaged in a hardware store conducted by his stepfather, Albert M. Drake, at Carthage, and afterward became a partner with his uncle, Dr. Amos H. Caffee, in a retail drug business in the same city. At a later day he became an organizing member of the Caffee Drug Company, wholesale druggists, at Joplin, and is the present manager of that house, which controls an extensive trade in southwest Missouri, southeast Kansas, northwest Arkansas, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. He is also interested in the business of the Caffee jobbing and retail drug house at Carthage, and the Caffee retail drug house at Sarcoxie, Missouri. He is a stockholder in the Central National Bank at Carthage. Colonel Caffee, inheriting the martial characteristics of his ancestors, has had a marked fondness for military affairs. While a student at Faribault, Minnesota, he was a model member of the Cadet Corps, and was advanced to the position of adjutant. He was one of the original members of the Carthage Light Guard in 1876, in which he was early made sergeant. In 1878 he was promoted to second lieutenant, and the following year he was made captain, in which position he greatly advanced the efficiency of the company in manual of arms, manuevers and soldierly discipline. He held this rank until the organization of the Second Regiment, Missouri National Guard, in 1892, when he was commissioned colonel. With this rank he accompanied his regiment to the field at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War

in 1898. He assembled his command, of which his old company, the Carthage Light Guard, was a portion, at Jefferson Barracks, March 3d, and in a few weeks brought it to excellent condition, in point of discipline, and celerity and accuracy in battalion movements. May 12th the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and May 20th found it at Chickamauga, assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. In September it was removed to Lexington, Kentucky, and in November to Albany, Georgia. On restoration of peace it was mustered out of the service of the United States, March 3, 1899. The regiment, during its term of service, achieved high reputation for its morale and efficiency. Most creditable to it, and a high tribute to the ability of its commander, is the fact that its sick list was less than that of any regiment in the division. During three months of his active service Colonel Caffee was brigade commander, by virtue of seniority. After his regiment had been released from service he resigned his commission, after connection with the military establishment of the State for a period of twenty-four years, a longer period than is ascertainable in the case of any other soldier of his rank. As a citizen he has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs, and has rendered efficient service as a member of the Carthage Board of Education. In politics he is a Republican, but has taken no directing part in party affairs. During the presidential campaign of 1896 he inclined to the free silver element of the party. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He was married, September 7, 1878, to Miss Pattie Wilkins, daughter of James H. Wilkins, a leading attorney of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Her grandfather was the largest slave owner in that region, but was an ardent Unionist during the Civil War. Three children have been born of this marriage, of whom the first died in infancy. Those living are Arthur Gill, a student in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, who will graduate with the class of 1901; and Mahlon Wilkins, a student in the Carthage High School. A high tribute to the probity and business ability of Colonel Caffee is found in his appointment as executor, without bond, of the will of Dr. Robert F. Brooks, of Carthage, recently deceased. Dr. Brooks was a native of Indiana, and a surgeon in the

United States Navy during the last two years of the Civil War and for two years afterward. He was latterly a practicing physician in Carthage. A bachelor, and without dependent relatives, he left his property subject to annuities to be paid to his three sisters during their lifetime, at their decease the property to be converted into money for the establishment of a hospital in Carthage. The estate consists in greater part of Jasper County realty, having a present nominal value of \$10,000 to \$12,000, but the mineral wealth of that region justifies the conviction that it will amount to much more by the time that the legacy is available for its intended purpose.

**Cahoon, Benjamin Benson, Sr.,** lawyer, was born July 7, 1846, in Kent County, in the State of Delaware, son of William R. and Louisa (Benson) Cahoon. His paternal ancestors came to this country from Scotland, where they belonged to the Clan Colquhoun, referred to by Sir Walter Scott as having engaged at one time in an exterminating warfare with the Clan McGregor. In this warfare the Colquhouns were the greatest sufferers, and few of the blood were left when the feud ended. The American branch of the family settled in Delaware about the year 1700, and John Cahoon, the great-grandfather of Benjamin B. Cahoon, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving throughout the entire struggle under General Washington. The Bensons, Mr. Cahoon's ancestors in the maternal line, were of good English stock. His father was a carriagemaker by trade, and for many years was a local Methodist preacher. Intellectually he was a strong man, and, morally, one of the best of men. In his youth Mr. Cahoon attended, until he was fifteen years old, somewhat irregularly, the public schools at Smyrna, in his native county. It is in evidence that during these years he was much of the time a truant from school, and by no means what would be called a model boy, but he inherited from his parents on both sides a vigorous intellect, and a redeeming feature of his character at this time was the fact that he was very fond of reading good literature. He was less than fifteen years of age when the Civil War began, and three weeks after his fifteenth birthday he enlisted as a private soldier in the First Regiment of Delaware Vol-

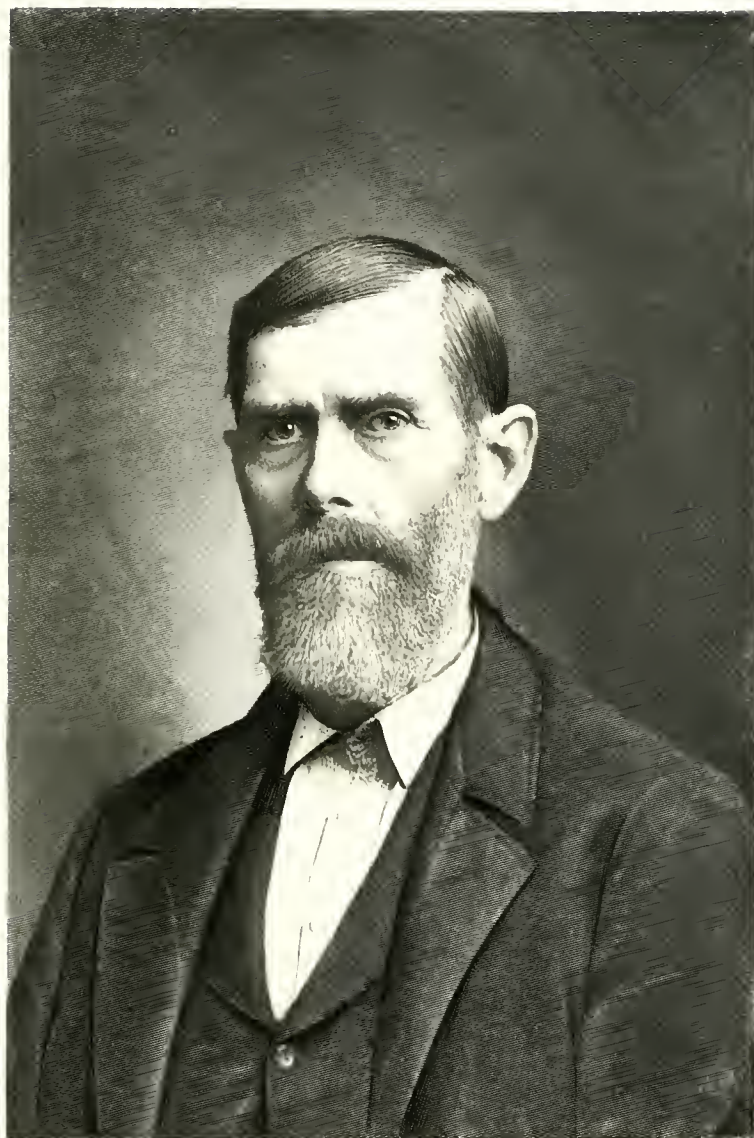
unteer Infantry, mustered at once into the United States service. He served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, and was wounded at Gettysburg. From the exposure and hardships which he endured during this period, he became and continues to be quite deaf. In spite of this hindrance, and notwithstanding the fact that he had little education to begin with, he has won a place in the first rank of Missouri lawyers and orators, and has been successful as a business man and farmer, his success being due to superior natural endowments and indomitable perseverance and tenacity of purpose. What would have discouraged ordinary men has incited him to greater effort, and such a thing as yielding to adverse circumstances has apparently never occurred to him. His first occupation after he ceased to be a soldier at the close of the war was that of a country school-teacher. While teaching school he read law at night under the preceptorship of Honorable N. B. Smithers, of Dover, Delaware. In June of 1868 he was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C., and on the 6th of August of that year he settled in Fredericktown, Madison County, Missouri, to begin the practice of his profession. When he opened his law office he had just \$6.25 in his pocket, and this was the cash capital with which he began life for himself. For more than thirty years he has lived the life of a busy lawyer and student in Fredericktown, and without any adventitious aids has compelled fortune to yield to him many of her choicest favors. A man of versatile mind, his mental processes are quick and his reasoning logical, and with this he couples the diligence and practical method of the trained student. Both in legal argument and on the rostrum he is forceful and frequently eloquent, and among his professional brethren he is recognized as one of the best informed members of the bar of the State, not only in matters pertaining to the law, but in a general way. As a man of affairs he has been as successful as in the practice of his profession, and has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He has aided materially in advancing the interests of Fredericktown, and has himself made many substantial improvements in the way of buildings erected in the town. He also contributed liberally to establish there Marvin Collegiate Institute, conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.



A broad-minded, generous and charitable man, his graces of character are rendered more attractive by a commanding presence and pleasing personality. He was county attorney of Madison County in 1870, and from 1870 to 1874 was circuit attorney of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Madison, Bollinger, Perry, Ste. Genevieve and St. Francois. With these exceptions he has held no offices, but has devoted himself untiringly to professional and business interests. He was a delegate in 1872, as well as in 1900, to the National Republican Conventions at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Aside from the law he has, perhaps, given the largest share of his attention to his farming interests, which have been to him a source of both pleasure and profit. A stalwart member of the Republican party, he has been prominent in its counsels for many years, and has declined a nomination to Congress, tendered to him by that party. In 1896 he was presented to the Springfield convention as a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and led all other candidates until a movement was set on foot which stampeded the convention and resulted in the nomination of R. E. Lewis. He has been a member of the Masonic order, the order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. February 3, 1869, Mr. Cahoon married Miss Isabelle Mary Le Compte, daughter of Elroy and Melanie Le Compte, of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. Mrs. Cahoon's mother is a sister of the late United States Senator Lewis V. Bogy. As is well known, both the Bogy and Le Compte families are of the old French Creole stock, and are closely related to the Chouteaus, Valles, Roziers, and numerous other fine old French families of Missouri. Mrs. Cahoon died at Fredericktown, January 15, 1889, at the age of forty-one years, leaving three children. Of these, Virginia B. is now the wife of George Earl Alt, of Cape Girardeau. Eugenia A. is the wife of R. H. Weatherly, of St. Louis. Benjamin Benson Cahoon, Jr., is a ranchman at Saco, in Madison County, Missouri.

**Cain, George W.**, a leading farmer of Adair County, was born in that county January 3, 1833. His father was John Cain, a noted Missouri pioneer, who had many inter-

esting experiences in helping to lay the foundations for development and the advancement of civilization in this State. John Cain was born in North Carolina in 1776, and at the age of twenty-two years was married to Ruth Blithe. Two years later he removed to Kentucky and established his home near Louisville. While residing there his first wife died, leaving two children, Winnie and Celia Cain. Twenty-six years later he married Miss Emily Hill, and ten children were born of this marriage, of whom George W. Cain was the eldest son. In 1805 he removed to Missouri, settling in what is now Howard County. In 1830 he removed to what is now Adair County, forming one of the first settlements in that county. John Cain settled a few miles northwest of Kirksville, and on his land was built a fort for protection against the Indians. This fort was called Fort Clark, being named after Colonel John B. Clark. Mr. Cain died in Adair County at the ripe age of eighty-three years, esteemed by all who knew him for his sterling integrity and his many good qualities of head and heart. George W. Cain was reared in that county and obtained his early education in one of the old-time schoolhouses of that region. This schoolhouse was built of round logs, had a huge fireplace and a stick chimney. The seats were made of split logs, supported by wooden pins. Desks also made of split logs were put up against the walls of the building, and at these desks the pupils stood up to write, with pens made by the teacher from goose quills. In this primitive educational institution Mr. Cain gained the rudiments of knowledge, and while working in the forests to clear up the farm, or following the plow in preparing it for cultivation, he revolved in his mind various problems which had to be met and solved. As he gained experience in practical affairs, his knowledge broadened, and he became a capable and sagacious business man. After the death of his father he continued to reside on the farm on which he was born, caring for his mother until her death. Some time afterward he married Miss Christina Novinger, who was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cain was a daughter of Isaac Novinger, who came with his family to Adair County at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Cain were united in marriage in 1859, and have lived happily together for more than forty years. Their children are Oliver, Philander,



*G. Main*





Ellen and William. The two eldest sons are associated together in the breeding of short-horn cattle in Adair County. The daughter, Ellen, is married to a well-to-do farmer of that county, and the youngest son, who is an osteopathic physician, is practicing his profession in Michigan. During the Civil War Mr. Cain served six months in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, which rendered valuable services to the Union cause. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and takes pride in the fact that his three sons have followed in his footsteps.

**Cainsville.**—A city of the fourth class, on the Grand River, in Harrison County, seventeen miles northeast of Bethany. It is the southern terminus of the Des Moines & Kansas City Railroad. It has Baptist, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a graded school, two hotels, two flouring mills, a sawmill, a bank, a newspaper, the "News," and about forty miscellaneous stores and business places. It has telephone connections with neighboring towns. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

**Cairns, Anna Sneed**, educator, is a daughter of Rev. Samuel K. Sneed, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Rachel Crosby, of Milford, New Hampshire. Her father was for fifty-four years a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and a pillar in the new-school branch, which his influence held firmly to abolition sentiment, as he had freed his own slaves long before the birth of this daughter. Born in 1841, she was an omnivorous reader at five, at an age when, fortunately for her, children's books were not. Curled up in her little crib, or perched in one of her favorite seats, way up in the trees, she read Goldsmith's *History of Rome*, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Milton's *Paradise Lost*, D'Aubigne's *History of the Reformation*, and Robinson Crusoe, until Martin Luther, and Brutus, Christian and Christiana, Adam and Eve, and the affable Archangel Raphael, and her beloved Robinson Crusoe were as dear to her as Santa Claus and Jack the Giant Killer are to others.

At seventeen she began her life work of teaching. In 1861, the first year of the war, she founded Kirkwood Seminary, without a dollar in money, without a foot of ground, without a stick of school furniture, and with

seven scholars. It grew for thirty years, until it was transferred, in 1891, to St. Louis, and was then reincorporated as Forest Park University for Women, a school which is the outgrowth of all her life and thought, and is the true exponent of herself.

After the Centennial of 1876 she resumed her long-neglected study of painting and drawing. She became deeply interested in the effort that Mrs. John B. Henderson made to establish a school of design in St. Louis, attended its sessions on Saturday, and studied so faithfully that she filled her sideboards and mantelpieces with beautiful dishes and plaques, the work of her own hands. Then she became interested in wood-carving, and carved the beautiful mantel in black walnut which is in her private parlor, and which has so many suggestive scenes from the life of her ancestors, and is so rich in precious memories of the past. This mantel has attracted so much attention that it has been many times written of in the papers. After giving her leisure time for several years to painting and drawing, the hand of Providence led her into total-abstinence and prohibition work. She united with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was instrumental, with Mrs. H. H. Waggoner, the first president of the St. Louis W. C. T. U., in reviving this work very greatly in the city.

In the winter of 1897 she introduced a constitutional amendment into the Legislature to strike out the word male from the Constitution, and made an impassioned appeal in the Senate Chamber at Jefferson City in its favor. She has also been interested in having women as school directors and superintendents throughout Missouri. She, with her sister, Mrs. Harriet Worthington, represented the Forest Park University Alumnae Association at the Biennial Conference of Women's Clubs in Denver, in June, 1898, where she spoke in one of the churches on the Sabbath, and more recently has been interested in temperance work among the soldiers of Jefferson Barracks. But all of this is but the play of a mind and heart whose life work is found in Forest Park University. As long as the building, and the university within its walls, remains the pride of St. Louis, it will be her monument, as it is her lifework.

**Cairo.**—An incorporated town on the Wabash Railroad, six miles north of Mob-

erly, in Randolph County. It was settled in 1858. The town has a good public school, one union church, two sawmills, one flour-mill, hardware, grocery, drug, and three general stores, besides shops, etc. Population, 1900 (estimated), 200.

**Caldwell County.**—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by Daviess County, on the east by Livingston and Carroll, south by Ray, and west by Clinton and DeKalb Counties; area, 275,480 acres. The surface of the county is sufficiently undulating to afford excellent drainage, and about half of it is upland prairie, the other half timber, which is so evenly distributed that few sections of its area are destitute of wood. Shoal Creek runs through the county, near the center, from west to east. Crooked River drains the extreme southwestern corner. These streams have numerous small tributaries. The soil is a dark, sandy loam of great fertility, and 98 per cent of the land of the county is arable, and about 85 per cent is under cultivation, the remainder being in timber, consisting chiefly of oak, white and black walnut, hackberry, elm and cottonwood. There are considerable deposits of bituminous coal in the county, which is mined for home use and export. Lead and zinc have also been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to justify serious attempts at the development of mines. All the hardy varieties of fruit grow abundantly, and the cultivation of orchards and vineyards is one of the profitable industries of the county. The chief pursuits are stock-raising and general farming. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1898, the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 15,414 head; hogs, 86,818 head; sheep, 8,406 head; horses and mules, 587 head; oats, 6,520 bushels; corn, 2,186 bushels; flaxseed, 429 bushels; hay, 78,800 pounds; flax, 861,048 pounds; shipstuff, 5,540 pounds; lumber, 24,272 feet; walnut logs, 24,000 feet; coal, 6,504 tons; brick, 82,000; stone, 69 cars; wool, 204,035 pounds; poultry, 738,899 pounds; eggs, 522,542 dozen; butter, 135,966 pounds; cheese, 42,011 pounds; game and fish, 3,977 pounds; tallow, 10,195 pounds; hides and pelts, 86,341 pounds; strawberries, 130 crates; raspberries, 103 crates; fresh fruit, 9,069 pounds; vegetables, 7,000 pounds; furs and feathers, 5,125 pounds. Other articles

exported were cordwood, lime, whisky, wine and vinegar. There were no permanent settlements made in the territory now Caldwell County until 1830. That year Jesse Mann, who is credited with being the first permanent settler, located on land near what is now the center of the county, in the vicinity of the site of Kingston. A few other settlers, among whom was Rufus Middleton, settled the same year on Shoal Creek. It is not known that any others took up their residence in the county until 1832, when Zephaniah Woolsey settled in what is now the eastern part of the county. In 1834 Robert White, Richard Beermer and a few others settled near where Woolsey had located. During the few years following there were numerous settlements made. In 1836 the first mill was built in the county. It was located on Shoal Creek, was run by water power, and was a combined saw and grist mill. The State Legislature organized Caldwell County, December 26, 1836, by detachment from Ray County. The author of the bill creating the county was General Alexander W. Doniphan, and he named the county after Colonel John Caldwell, of Kentucky. The Mormons, who had been driven out from Jackson and Clay Counties in 1836, moved into Caldwell County and laid out a town, which they called Far West. Leaders among the Mormons who settled in the county were Joseph and Hyrum Smith, John Carroll, Sidney Rigdon, W. W. Phelps, Edward Partridge, Philo Dibble, Elias Higbee, Oliver Cowdery and many others. Far West was the rallying point for all the "Saints," and Joseph Smith and his associates planned to make it one of the grandest cities of the world. This town was made the first county seat. The Mormons, in 1837, far outnumbered the Gentiles, and at the first election from their ranks elected nearly all the county officers. Emissaries of the "Saints" were sent to the Eastern States, and to different parts of Europe, and converts by the hundreds rushed to the new Mecca, the sanctified city of Far West. The fertile prairies of Caldwell County were converted into farms, and Mormon settlements extended into Daviess, Livingston and Clinton Counties, but Far West was the central point for all. By 1839 it contained nearly 3,000 inhabitants. For the city a magnificent temple was planned. It was intended to be the grandest in the western hemisphere. The

town had been laid out about a grand square, approached on its four sides by streets one hundred feet wide. In this square the building of the temple was commenced. In 1838 the laying of the corner stone was the occasion of great rejoicing, and this ceremony was performed with great pomp and demonstration. The fates did not decree that this wonderful temple should be built, and barely was its foundation completed when the "Saints" were driven from the county, and sought a place of refuge in Illinois, where they founded the town of Nauvoo. (See "Mormonism.") The exodus of the Mormons shattered the greatness of Far West, which became a deserted city, and in 1842 the county seat was moved to Kingston, about six miles southeast, a town laid out for county seat purposes, and named in honor of Governor Austin A. King. There a courthouse was built. It was destroyed by fire April 19, 1860, with all the records it contained, excepting those of the probate court. In 1859 the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was completed as far as Kingston. Caldwell County furnished a number of volunteers for the Mexican War, and soldiers to both the Northern and Southern sides during the Civil War. In July, 1864, Confederates under Major Thraikill entered the county and killed two and captured a number of Home Guards. A few days later Thraikill and his men entered Kingston, and, his forces greatly outnumbering the Home Guards stationed there, the latter, along with a number of citizens, left the place and went to Hamilton, in the northern part of the county. The Confederates having possession of the town broke open the courthouse vault, from which they took about \$8,000 belonging to the school fund. They destroyed all records and papers appertaining to the enrollment of the militia, but did not burn the county records. After robbing a number of stores of goods and money they passed on to Plattsburg, in Clinton County, stopping at Mirabile, where they looted the stores and houses. These were the chief events in the county during the conflict. Caldwell County is divided into twelve townships, named, respectively, Breckenridge, Davis, Fairview, Grant, Hamilton, Kidder, Kingston, Gomer, Lincoln, Mirabile, New York and Rockford. There are 56.88 miles of railroad in the county, the Hannibal & St. Joseph passing

east and west through the northern part; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul through the southeastern part, and the Hamilton & Kingston running from Hamilton, in the northern part of the county, to Kingston, the county seat. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 84; teachers employed, 146; pupils enumerated, 5,098. The population in 1900 was 16,656.

**Caledonia.**—An incorporated village in Washington County, twelve miles south of Potosi, founded in 1819. It is in the center of the noted Belleview Valley, surrounded by a rich farming country. There is a good public school, a college, two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian, a gristmill, sawmill, wagon factory, and three general stores. The population was about 250 in 1899. The Presbyterian Church in the town is one of the oldest west of the Mississippi River, having been built in 1825.

**Caledonian Society.**—This society was organized in St. Louis in 1852, by Ebenezer McNeil, who at the present time—1898—is living in retirement on Delmar Boulevard. He, with twelve others, instituted the society at Teetotal Hall, on Second Street. He was the first president of the society in St. Louis, and continued to serve as such five successive years, with Alexander Piper as vice president, and Robert Chain, secretary. The objects of the society were to keep alive memories of Scotland, the home of romance, poetry and song; to promote the study of its history and literature; to strengthen the bonds of friendship between those of like birth and antecedents; and to make provision for the relief of the indigent Scotch people of St. Louis. While it has been to some extent a benevolent society, it has been mainly a social and patriotic organization, and its St. Andrew's Day Banquets, enlivened by toasts, speeches and song, have been notable occasions in St. Louis. In 1898 the officers of the society were: Dugald Crawford, president; John W. Dick, vice president, and John McLaggan, secretary.

**Cale, George William,** railway manager, was born in St. Louis in 1844, son of William and Evelyn (Dutro) Cale. He grew up in St. Louis and was educated in the public schools and at Jones' Commercial College.



He entered the railway service as a messenger boy in the office of the Blue Line Fast Freight Company, leaving this office after a time to accept a position with the Star Union Line, managed in St. Louis at that time by the well known Nathan Stevens. He was promoted from one position to another until he became chief clerk of the Star Union Line office, and retained that connection for several years. He then became chief clerk of the general freight department of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, and held that position until this corporation leased its line to the Atlantic & Pacific Company. Withdrawing from the service of this new corporation, he then conducted an agency of pooled Eastern freight lines for several months and until the pool was dissolved. Immediately afterward he became head of the firm of Cale & Hudson, which conducted a general freight agency at the corner of Second and Olive Streets, and did a prosperous business for two or three years.

When the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway and the Missouri Pacific Railroad were consolidated by Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. Cale was made assistant general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, and held that position until he was offered the general freight agency of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. He accepted this position December 5, 1882, and later became freight traffic manager of this road, which position he retained until he was appointed by his company to represent its interests as member of the board of administration of the Southwestern Freight Association, with headquarters in the city of St. Louis. Later he was elected member of the conference committee of the Southwestern Bureau, which was successor to the last named association.

**Calhoon, William Walter**, prominently identified with the establishment of the interurban electric railway system connecting the principal cities in the Kansas-Missouri mineral belt, was born June 8, 1854, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Milton and Phoebe (Mackall) Calhoon, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The educational opportunities of the son, William Walter, were limited, being restricted to those afforded by the ordinary neighborhood schools, and the greater part of his boyhood life was occupied with farm tasks.

After leaving home his natural aptitude for business affairs led him to seek employment in offices where he acquired thoroughly practical knowledge, which availed him well in after life. He first entered the service of the Federal Street & Pleasant Valley Road, connecting Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pennsylvania, having charge of the office in Allegheny. For several years after relinquishing that position he had charge of a desk in the large establishment of William McCully & Co., glass manufacturers in Pittsburg. In 1878 he came to Missouri and visited Carthage, but soon removed to Kansas City, where for two and one-half years he was engaged with a large furniture firm. In 1881 he returned to Carthage, where he was established for twelve years as State agent of the German Fire Insurance Company of Freeport, Illinois. In 1895 he opened a furniture store on the south side of the public square, which was conducted by Calhoon & Banks. During 1897 he conducted the business alone, his partner having retired. In 1898 the business was consolidated with that of George C. Howenstein, under the firm name of Howenstein & Calhoon. This house is yet in existence, and in rooms and amount and quality of stock surpasses all others in Missouri, outside the metropolitan centers. Since 1893 Mr. Calhoon has also held an interest in the lumber business of Harrison & Calhoon. He was one of the pioneers in the interurban electric railway development, and was foremost among the promoters of the Jasper County line, between Carthage and Carterville, in September, 1895. He was president of the company until the road was consolidated with the Southwest Electric Railway Company. The officers of the latter company were retained for a little over a year after the consolidation, when Mr. Calhoon was elected to the presidency, and served in that capacity until the road passed into other hands. He is a director in the Carthage National Bank. In 1892-3 he served as mayor of Carthage, and his administration was altogether practical and businesslike. In politics he is a Republican, inclining to sympathy with the free silver element of the party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, and has served as chancellor commander and delegate to the Grand Encampment of Missouri. He is a charter member

of Lodge No. 529, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. October 1, 1874, he was married to Miss Maggie J. Robertson, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, who died December 29, 1884. He was again married, September 6, 1888, to Miss Annie M. Shaffer, of Sedalia, Missouri.

**Calhoun.**—A fourth-class city, in Henry County, eleven miles northeast of Clinton, the county seat. It has a public school, churches of the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations, an independent Democratic newspaper, the "Courier"; a bank, a feedmill, a sawmill, and extensive pottery works. In 1899 the population was 1,000. It was founded in 1835 by James Nash, who attempted to have it made the county seat. It was named for John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. It was incorporated February 10, 1870.

**California.**—The judicial seat of Moniteau County, situated in Walker Township, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, twenty-five miles west of Jefferson City and one hundred and fifty miles from St. Louis. It is delightfully situated upon a ridge that divides the waters of the Moniteau and the Moreau, at an elevation of 678 feet above the sea level. The town was founded in 1845, succeeding the old town of California, a short distance away, and was incorporated in 1857. About 1835 Walter Garner built a blacksmith shop on the site of the old town. A saloon and other buildings were soon afterward erected and the place called California. The first store was opened in 1836 by one McClintock. Upon the organization of the county, in 1845, the commissioners appointed to locate the permanent seat of justice accepted fifty acres of land near the old town, donated to the county by A. T. Byler and wife, and laid out a town, which they called Boonesborough. A year later the postoffice of the old town was removed to the new, and the name Boonesborough was discontinued, and that of California, the postoffice, adopted. The first house to be erected after the laying out of the new town was built by Lashley L. Wood. Other buildings soon followed, and about the public square, when the courthouse was completed in 1849, was considerable of a row of buildings. Little progress was made during the first ten years; in fact, up to the

close of the war there was no great growth. Fire visited the town April 2, 1863, and nearly destroyed the entire business part. March 9, 1864, the railroad depot and the goods it contained were burned, and since then numerous small fires have occurred. At present (1900) the town is in a most prosperous condition. It contains two schools, one of which, the Aurora, for white children, cost \$25,000; the other is for colored children and is known as the Humboldt. There are eleven churches, as follows: Baptist (white), Baptist (colored), Catholic, Evangelical, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, two Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South, and Methodist Episcopal (colored). The town has an opera-house, built at a cost of \$10,000, two banks, two hotels, a pottery, woolen mills, two flour-mills, two building and loan associations, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, United Workmen and other lodges. There are numerous well stocked general stores and stores in different branches of trade, and many small shops and factories. Four weekly papers are published in the town, the "California Dispatch," by W. C. Tillery; "Democrat," by J. B. Wolfe; the "Moniteau County Herald," by Ingersoll & Carter, and the "Missouri Push," by C. L. Phifer. The two former are Democratic, the "Herald" Republican, and the last named independent in principles. The town has well graded streets, and is provided with electric lights and a telephone exchange. The population in 1900 was 2,181.

**California Railroad.**—The discovery of gold in California and the overland migration to the Pacific Coast, which began immediately afterward, caused St. Louis to become, to a large extent, an "outfitting" point for the gold hunters. The wagon trains sent out suggested railroad trains, and a trans-continental railway project took form in the minds of St. Louis people. In response to invitations sent out from that city, a convention met there, October 15, 1849, which held its session in the courthouse and was presided over by Judge A. T. Ellis, of Indiana. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, soliciting co-operation in the matter of urging Congress to take action looking to the construction of the railway, but nothing of importance appears to have been done by the

committee. St. Louis is, however, entitled to the credit of having first suggested the building of a railroad to the Pacific Coast.

**Callao.**—An incorporated village in Macon County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph branch of the Burlington Railroad, nine miles west of Macon. It was laid out in September, 1857, by Enoch Humphrey and his associates. It has two churches—Christian and Methodist—a flouring mill, woolen mill, bank, two hotels, and two newspapers, the "Journal" and the "Herald." There are about thirty stores and shops in the town. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

**Callaway County.**—A county a little east of the center of the State, bounded on the north by Audrain, east by Montgomery, south by the Missouri River, which courses its border for about forty miles and divides it from Osage and Cole Counties, and on the west by Boone County; area, 517,726 acres. The surface is diversified, about one-third of its area being prairie. Not alone is this peculiar of its topography, presenting here and there tracts of rich prairie land, interspersed with densely wooded tracts, hills and valleys, but characteristic of the soil, which is so variable in its composition that adjoining farms present not alone different varieties of surface, but soils as well. Along the Missouri River are long stretches of bottom land, ranging from a half to two miles in width, the soil of which is alluvial, porous and sandy, of wonderful fertility, year after year bearing good crops. Originally these lands were covered with heavy growths of timber, mostly cottonwood, sycamore, walnut, elm, hickory and dogwood. These bottoms generally lie from ten to twenty feet above the level of the river, and have been overflowed only a few times in the last century. The limit of these bottom lands is marked by the bluffs of the Missouri, which are in some places rocky and precipitous, ranging to gradual hills, which are covered with a thin though productive soil, excellent for the cultivation of grapes, and the growing of certain kinds of cereals and tobacco. Northward from the bluffs the country is hilly and broken, with here and there rich tracts of table land or prairie. This belt is about fifteen miles in width, and is adapted to a wide range of products. North of this belt the country is more undulating,

with occasional tracts of prairie land of high fertility. The county is well watered by numerous streams, along which are narrow strips of bottom lands. Ninety-five per cent of all the land in the county is arable, and, while in places the soil is light, all is susceptible of high cultivation and productive of profitable crops. The county generally inclines toward the southeast, in which direction the larger streams have a general flow. Cedar Creek and its branches water and drain the western part, Aux Vasse and tributaries the center, and the Loutre the eastern part. There are numerous springs throughout the county. The minerals of the county are coal, limestone, fire clay, potters' clay, cement, marble, ochre and other mineral paint, and lead and iron ore have also been found, but not in paying quantities. Coal and fire clay are extensively mined. It is estimated that there are 200,000 acres in the county underlaid with veins of coal from twenty-four to forty inches in thickness. The chief cereals grown are corn, which yields an average of thirty-five bushels to the acre; wheat, sixteen bushels; and oats, twenty-five bushels. Potatoes and all the tuberous vegetables grow abundantly, potatoes averaging 150 bushels to the acre. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation, a small part of the remainder being in timber. The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics gives the following shipments of surplus products from the county in 1898: Cattle, 4,094 head; hogs, 35,960 head; sheep, 10,177 head; horses and mules, 1,055 head; wheat, 56,158 bushels; corn, 3,305 bushels; flour, 541,312 pounds; corn meal, 43,865 pounds; shipstuff, 137,655 pounds; clover seed, 21,500 pounds; timothy seed, 270 bushels; lumber, 571,540 feet; walnut logs, 45,280 feet; cross-ties, 16,955; cordwood, 937 cords; cooperage, 85 cars; coal, 240 tons; brick, 1,016,600; stone, 24 cars; lime, 231,133 barrels; wool, 17,162 pounds; tobacco, 2,237 pounds; poultry, 1,060,988 pounds; eggs, 295,770 dozen; butter, 4,369 pounds; game and fish, 20,600 pounds; tallow, 101,380 pounds; hides and pelts, 144,304 pounds; apples, 470 barrels; dried fruit, 5,407 pounds; vegetables, 3,465 pounds; furs, 1,951 pounds; feathers, 2,812 pounds. Other articles of export are ice, cheese, dressed meats, fresh fruit, onions, potatoes, honey, molasses, vinegar, nuts, canned goods and nursery stock. Many years before the arrival of white men



in the territory now embraced in Callaway County, Indians known as the Missouris made it their living place, and according to Indian tradition were driven out of the country by the Iowas, Foxes and Sacs. Soon after St. Louis was settled, in 1765, French hunters made expeditions into the country, and some years before the beginning of the nineteenth century established a trading post and built a village on the Missouri River bottom, which they called Cote Sans Dessein, from a large rock which occupied the bottom, extending for nearly a mile and rising to a height of sixty feet. The residents of Cote Sans Dessein were a jovial lot, living by the hunt and the catch of their traps, and bothering themselves little with the serious affairs of life. The women cultivated small gardens, but no further effort at agriculture was attempted. The date of the founding of the village is not known. In 1800 the Spanish government granted the land upon which the town was built to one Baptiste Douchouquette, as is shown by the American State papers, and the grant was confirmed to him in 1814, and two years later he transferred his title to Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis. The commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice for Missouri at one time looked favorably upon Cote Sans Dessein as a site for the capital, but owing to doubt as to the title of the land abandoned it in favor of Jefferson City. Missouri River floods about 1820-30 drove the inhabitants of Cote Sans Dessein to the south side of the river, where was established what was long known as the French Village. Nothing remains of the original town to-day but the name, which is perpetuated by a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, near the site of the old town. In 1808 Nathan Boone, acting as a guide for Captain Clemson, of the United States Army, led an expedition through Callaway County on its way to establish Fort Osage. The only pathways through the county at that time were Indian trails. In 1815 Nathan Boone, with a company of fifty men, marked out the Boone's Lick Road, which for many years was the only thoroughfare, excepting the Missouri River, from St. Louis to what is now Howard County. This road passed through the country now Callaway County, and soon after it was opened many settlers located upon land along it. The pioneers were from Kentucky and Virginia and neigh-

boring Southern States. In the fall of 1815 Jonathan Crow and John Ham settled upon land about ten miles southeast of the present site of Fulton, on Big Aux Vasse Creek, so named by Frenchmen, who, while crossing it with wagon trains, became mired. Crow and Ham were hunters, and for some time lived in camps; later they built rude cabins. In 1815 Patrick Ewing, a native of Lee County, Virginia, settled at Cote Sans Dessein, and the following year moved to near St. Aubert, where he built a house and resided for thirty-five years, when he took up his residence ten miles south of Fulton. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War and second sheriff of Callaway County. Captain Ewing had the distinction of building the first house outside of Cote Sans Dessein, in the county. In April, 1816, James Van Bibber, a Kentuckian, located on the Aux Vasse, at what became known as Van Bibber's Lick, nine miles east of the present site of Fulton. Van Bibber married Elizabeth Hays, the eldest daughter of Mrs. William Hays, the daughter of Daniel Boone, and the first white child born in Kentucky. Van Bibber assisted Colonel Nathan Boone in surveying part of what is now Callaway County. Some descendants of Van Bibber still reside in the county. In the spring of 1816 Aaron Watson settled on Boone's Lick Road, and in the summer of the following year Rev. William Coats, a regular Baptist minister, his brother, James Coats, John Logan, Joseph Callaway, Robert Read, Thomas Kitching, William Pratt and John Gibson settled in what is now the southeastern part of the county, on Coats' Prairie. Prior to 1817, according to the most reliable records available, besides those named in the foregoing, most of whom settled at or near Cote Sans Dessein, were Francois, Joseph, Lewis and Jean Baptiste Roi, Joseph Rivard, Joseph Tibeau, Francois Tyon, Louis Labras, Louis Vincennes, Nicholas Foy, Baptiste Groza, Baptiste and Louis Senoya and Louis Laptant, all of whom were French Catholics, and Asa Williams, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Ramsey, Jesse and George Adams, Felix Brown and John French. In 1816 and 1817 Nathan Boone surveyed the eastern part of the county, and Joseph Evans much of the western part. In the section surveyed by Evans were four Spanish land grants, embracing an area of 11,760 acres, and twenty-seven New Madrid claims. In December,

1818, at St. Louis, the lands in the eastern part of the county were offered for sale, and in February, 1819, nearly all the lands in the western part were sold. At this time immigration was heavy, and the lands along the streams were settled rapidly. "House-raising" were numerous, and it was common for "neighbors" to go fifteen or twenty miles to the home of another "neighbor" to assist in erecting a cabin. In 1818 the "horsemill" for grinding corn, operated within the limits of the county, and the first west of St. Charles, was built by J. T. Ferguson. Soon after another building was put up on May's Prairie, three and a half miles southeast of the present site of Fulton, by Henry May. The first settlers were hospitable, a happy, jovial people, who took great delight in assisting each other, and making the burdens as light as possible. Callaway County was organized by act of the Territorial Legislature, November 25, 1820, and named in honor of Captain James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, who was killed by Indians near Loutre River. Upon organization the county seat was located on Ham's Prairie, about six miles south of the present site of Fulton, and was called Elizabeth in honor of the wife of Henry Brite, one of the pioneers of the county, at whose house the first court met. The meeting of the first circuit court was held February 5, 1821, Honorable Rufus Pettibone presiding. The first county court met at the same place, February 12th of the same year, with Benjamin Young and Stephen Dorris as presiding justices. Irvine O. Hockaday was the first circuit and county clerk, and Wyncoop Warner, first sheriff. In 1825 George Nichols donated to the county fifty acres of land for county seat purposes, and by order of the county court this was laid off in town lots, and the town was called Volney, in honor of the noted French scientist and author. Later the name was changed to Fulton, in honor of Robert Fulton, the builder of the first successful steamboat. The town of Elizabeth was abandoned as the county seat in 1826. The town lots of the new county seat were sold at public auction, John Yates, the son-in-law of Nichols, buying the first lot sold, and he erected the first house in the town. He was the first merchant in Callaway County outside the old town of Cote Sans Dessein, having established a store at Elizabeth when the town was started. The first

courthouse was built by J. S. Ferguson, and was completed in the early part of 1827. It was of brick, two stories in height and thirty-six feet square, and cost about \$1,400. This was one of the finest courthouses west of the Mississippi River at that time. Much of the money used for building it was derived from a forfeited bond. Hiram Bryan stole a horse, and William Bryan furnished a large bond for his appearance in court. The accused horse thief ran away, and the money forfeited by his surety was appropriated for building the courthouse. The courthouse was used until 1856, when it was sold at public auction for \$400 to D. M. Tucker, who utilized the brick it contained in building a part of his residence at Fulton. The present courthouse was then built. Some repairs have since been made. The building is in excellent condition. The first railroad built in the State was constructed in Callaway County, from Cote Sans Dessein to a point five miles north, to reach the extensive beds of cannel coal located there. The enterprise was poorly managed, the shipment of coal to outside markets found unprofitable, and in a short time the Eastern capitalists who had fostered the venture abandoned it, and the rails and rolling stock were, during the Civil War, sold under execution. Rev. William Coats, a regular Baptist, was the first resident minister, and in 1817 preached the first sermon in the county. The same year Rev. John M. Peck and Rev. James E. Welch preached in the county. The first expositor of Presbyterianism was Rev. David Kirkpatrick, who was killed afterward by being thrown from his horse while traveling through the county to hold a meeting. Abraham Ellis, who lived in the western part of the county, was one of the first active Methodists, and near his home was the first camp meeting ground, where Rev. Andrew Monroe, the pioneer Methodist preacher, and a distinguished minister of the church, exhorted the people to become good Christians. For a number of years religious meetings were held in the houses of settlers. In 1826 the first church was built. It was a log building, twenty by thirty-six feet, and was located on the Big Aux Vasse, about twelve miles northeast of Fulton. It was built by the Presbyterians, and the church at that time had thirteen members. The congregation prospered, and in a few years the log church was replaced by a brick structure,

for which, later, was substituted a stylish frame building. The Catholics at an early day built a small church on Hancock Prairie. No record is obtainable of the first schools of the county. Among the first teachers was Theoderick Boulware, a native of Essex County, Virginia, who settled in Callaway County in 1827. Upon his arrival in the county he taught a school for young men and women about two and a half miles north of Fulton. For forty years he was pastor of the Old School Baptist Church at Fulton. The first paper in the county was published, in 1839, at Fulton, and was called the "Banner of Liberty." Later it was changed to the "Telegraph," and is still published. Callaway County, at the outbreak of the Civil War, was strongly in favor of the Southern cause. Nearly all the citizens of the county were disfranchised during the war, but nevertheless they persistently sent to the Legislature men who represented their political faith, but who were not admitted by that body. It was during this period that the name "Kingdom of Callaway" became attached to the county. Incursions of soldiers and guerrillas caused the county to suffer much, but recovery from depression and disturbances was rapid. Callaway County is divided into seventeen townships, named, respectively, Auxvasse, Bourbon, Caldwell, Calwood, Cedar, Cleveland, Cote Sans Dessein, Fulton, Guthrie, Jackson, Liberty, McCredie, Nine Mile, Round Prairie, Saint Aubert, Shamrock and Summit. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$4,065,330; estimated full value, \$12,195,990; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,848,905; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$211,520; estimated full value, \$423,040; assessed value of railroads and telegraph, \$868,311.40. There are 76.60 miles of railroad in the county, the Jefferson City branch of the Chicago & Alton entering the county at the center of the northern boundary and passing in a southwardly direction to the southwest corner, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas passing along the southern border, near the Missouri River. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 135; teachers employed, 150; pupils enumerated, 7,665; permanent school fund, county, township and special, \$66,419.60. The population in 1900 was 30,000.

**Callaway, James,** a pioneer and noted Indian fighter, of St. Charles County, was born September 13, 1783, in Lafayette, Kentucky. He was the son of Flanders and Jemima (Boone) Callaway. The mother was a daughter of Daniel Boone. When a girl, living at Boonesborough, Kentucky, she and two daughters of Richard Callaway, while gathering wild flowers, were captured by Indians. Boone and Callaway led a pursuit and recaptured the girls the following day. Callaway came to Missouri with his parents when he was a child, but soon returned to Kentucky to attend school, acquiring a liberal education for those days. In 1805 he again came to Missouri, married Nancy Howell, whose family settled Howell's Prairie, and established his home in what is now Dardenne Township, St. Charles County. Farming was not to his taste, and he gave time to business for neighbors and service as deputy under Sheriff Wherry. In 1813 he organized a company of rangers and operated against the Indians in the region of Rock Island, Illinois, but being outnumbered, was obliged to return, skirmishing constantly with the pursuing Indians, but without loss of life. In 1815 he organized another company, which performed active service in protecting the settlers and pursuing marauding bands. He was killed in the battle on Loutre River (which see), March 7, 1815, and was buried near where he fell. He is described as tall and erect, but very bowlegged, with high forehead, prominent cheek bones and keen eyes. He was of dauntless courage, but impetuous to the verge of recklessness. His widow married John H. Castlio, of the same neighborhood.

**Cambridge.**—A village on the Missouri River, in Saline County, twenty-two miles northeast of Marshall, the county seat. It has a public school, and a Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. Coal and limestone abound in the vicinity. In 1899 the population was 200. The town was formerly an important steamboat landing; it was settled in 1846, and was incorporated in 1847.

**Camden.**—A city of the fourth class in Ray County, located on the Wabash, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, seven miles south of Richmond, and thirty-



seven miles from Kansas City. The city is located on the north bank of the Missouri River. It is one of the oldest settled points in the county. It has two churches, a public school, two hotels, a sawmill, and is connected by telephone with Kansas City and immediate towns. Large coal mines are located near by, and the business of the town is represented by sixteen stores and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 650.

**Camden, Peter G.**, was born in Amherst County, Virginia, May 23, 1811. He was educated at Washington College, Virginia, and after studying law removed to Missouri, in 1827. After two years he removed to Kentucky, where he lived until 1837, when he returned to Missouri and settled in St. Louis, and engaged in merchandising. In 1846 he was chosen mayor of the city, and it was during his administration that the city issued bonds to the amount of \$25,000 for protective work on the Illinois shore to prevent a deflection of the current of the river to the injury of the harbor.

**Camden County.**—A county in the south-central part of the State, bounded on the north by Morgan; northeast by Miller; east by Pulaski; south by Laclede and Dallas; and west by Hickory and Benton Counties; area 437,000 acres. Camden is a county of hills and valleys, scarcely any prairie lying within its limits. It is well watered and drained by numerous streams. Traversing its entire northern portion is the Osage River, navigable as far as Linn Creek, and which marks two-thirds of the northern boundary line. From the southwest it receives the waters of Maries, Fork of Rainey, Pearson's Creek and a number of smaller streams. From the west flows the Little Niangua, which unites with the Osage in the northern-central part of the county. Mack's Creek flows from the southwest into the Little Niangua, and the Big Niangua receives from the west the waters of Ausburis Branch and a number of smaller streams, and from the east Woolsey's, Bank Branch and Spencer Creeks. In the southeast are Dry Auglaize, Miller's Creek, Wet Auglaize and smaller streams, that find their way to the Osage. These streams afford excellent water power. Along them are bluffs and hills

highly picturesque. A mammoth spring, called Lower Big Spring, and a "big cave," both in Township 37, Range 17, are places that will interest the seeker after natural curiosities. The land in the valleys is highly productive, the soil of a rich loam, while the clayey, gravelly hillsides and uplands constitute the choicest horticultural tracts. About forty per cent of the land is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder being well timbered with the different species of oak, black and white walnut, sugar maple, elm, ash, hickory, locust, basswood and less valuable woods. Stock-raising and fruit-growing are the most profitable industries. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year 1899; in 1898 the surplus products exported from the county were: cattle, 2,768 head; hogs, 7,705 head; sheep, 1,966 head; horses and mules, 120 head; wheat, 1,150 bushels; oats, 500 bushels; hay, 34,500 pounds; flour, 4,550 pounds; shipstuff, 7,250 pounds; lumber, 175,000 feet; walnut logs, 6,000 feet; cross-ties, 200,454; cord-wood, 804 cords; gravel, 20 car loads; lime, 110 barrels; wool, 3,550 pounds; tobacco, 450 pounds; potatoes, 150 bushels; poultry, 86,995 pounds; eggs, 99,710 dozen; butter, 530 pounds; dressed meats, 1,200 pounds; game and fish, 32,710 pounds; tallow, 640 pounds; hides and pelts, 940 pounds; fresh fruit, 13,650 pounds; dried fruit, 1,635 pounds; onions, 200 bushels; honey, 265 pounds; cider, 780 gallons; nursery stock, 3,978 pounds; furs, 1,390 pounds; feathers, 1,200 pounds. Coal, lead, iron and zinc have been found in the county. In 1873 an iron smelter was built near the Osage, about twelve miles above Linn Creek, but was never operated. Recently efforts have been made to develop lead and zinc mines. When white men first settled in the region now forming Camden County, about the year 1827, it was occupied by tribes of Osage Indians. While they did not heartily welcome the white settlers, they were peaceful, and it is not related in tradition that they lived on any but the most friendly terms. The first settlers were from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, and were a sturdy class, inured to the hardships of frontier life. Early in the forties the "Slicker War," which was confined to a section of the country now embracing Benton and Morgan Counties, extended to the Camden County territory, and

there was much trouble and some bloodshed. (See "Slicker War.") On the Dry Auglaize, the first settlement is said to have been made by Reuben Berry, and about the same time William Pogue settled on the Osage. In 1830, Keaton Murray settled on the Osage and died about two years later. Aaron Crain, a Virginian, who for a few years had resided in Boone County, Missouri, settled with his family and other adult relatives on the Osage opposite the mouth of the Big Niangua. These are now supposed to have been the earliest settlers. In the next ten years a large number made homes for themselves in the county. On January 29, 1841, Kinderhook County was organized by legislative act, and the county seat was located at Oregon. February 23, 1843, the name of the county was changed to Camden, after a county in North Carolina, and Oregon, the county seat, became known as Erie. Some years later the county seat was changed to Linn Creek. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice were Bartholomew W. Keown, of Benton County; Edwin Swink, of Pulaski; and John B. Fisher, of Morgan County, and they were directed to locate the county seat on the Osage. The commissioners met at the house of Thomas L. Pollard on the second Monday of April, 1841, and accepted from James G. Gunter and his wife, Mary Gunter, a tract of forty acres of land, and from Aaron Crain seven acres in Section 25, Township 39, Range 17 West, for county seat purposes. On September 6, 1841, the commissioners filed with the county court their report and a plat of the town of Oregon. A public sale of lots was held, and from this sale \$2,107.93 was realized for seventy-one lots. In 1843 the name of the county seat was changed to Erie. In 1846 a courthouse was built of brick at a cost of \$4,046. This was used until the county seat was removed to Linn Creek. At the April term of the county court, 1855, a petition was presented for the removal of the county seat to Linn Creek. This was acted upon favorably, the conditions being that land for county buildings be donated to the county and that money by subscription be raised for the building of a courthouse, the same to be presented free of all expenses to the county. For a year after the removal of the county seat, the courts met in the counting room of Vernon & Churchill, in

Linn Creek, and then purchased the building, which was continued in use until the present courthouse was built, in 1867. May 10th of that year an order was made appropriating \$6,500 for a courthouse, which was completed the following year. The first jail was built in 1841, of logs, at a cost of \$125. Upon the removal of the county seat to Linn Creek another jail was built, at a cost of \$400. This was burned during the war, and early in 1869 another jail was built, at a cost of \$1,150. In 1882 this jail was burned by a prisoner who tried to escape. About 1893 the present jail was built. The judges of the first county court were Laban Joy, David Fulbright and Miles Vernon, with James N. B. Dodson, clerk, and Martin Fulbright, sheriff. Their first meeting was at the house of Thomas M. Pollard the first Monday in March, 1841. For one year the court met at Pollard's, then began to hold sessions at the house of O. D. Moffeit in the town of Oregon, which was the place of meeting for about a year; then the meetings were held in the house of Laban Joy, which continued the regular meeting place until the completion of the first courthouse. The first meeting of the circuit court for Camden County was held at the house of Thomas M. Pollard, July 12, 1841, Honorable Foster P. Wright, presiding judge, Martin Fulbright, sheriff, and J. N. B. Dodson, clerk. The first indictment was against a number of persons for "riot." A trial by jury resulted in a verdict of "not guilty as alleged," and the parties were discharged, only to be arrested on assault and battery charges and "intent to kill." It is on record that these charges were not sustained and the accused were dismissed at the November term, 1842. Only trivial cases came before the court in its early period in Camden County. There have been a number of murders—one which created unusual interest being the shooting, in 1870, of United States Marshal Moses, by a moonshiner, named Felix Whiteworth, who was subsequently arrested and escaped from jail at Sedalia, and was never recaptured. In all, Camden County's criminal record is not a long one, and the citizens generally well behaved, peaceful and zealous in sustaining the good character of the county. The sentiments of the people of Camden County at the outbreak of the Civil War were very nearly evenly divided. During the struggle

the county furnished many troops to the Federal side and a few to the Confederacy. There were lively times in the county, there being much skirmishing and guerrilla warfare. On October 13, 1861, there was a lively fight on the Wet Auglaize, between Companies "A" and "C," of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry under Captain T. A. Switzler and a Confederate force under Major M. Johnson. It was a victory for the Federals, who surprised the Confederates. The first religious denomination to establish a church in Camden County was the Baptist, which started a church on the Little Niangua in 1846. At present the Baptists, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Christian, United Brethren and Presbyterian denominations have churches in the county. Little progress was made along educational lines in Camden County until the close of the war, soon after which the public school system was inaugurated. The first schools were few, and, according to tradition, not of a high standard, the children receiving the best training at the firesides of their homes. The first newspaper of the county was the "Weekly Stet" established about 1873, in Linn Creek, by L. S. Wright. About the same time a newspaper called the "Rustic" was established at Stoutland, and a year later moved to Linn Creek. Camden County is divided into seven townships, named respectively: Adair, Auglaize, Jackson, Jasper, Osage, Russell and Warren. The only municipal corporations in the county are Linn Creek and Stoutland, incorporated villages. In 1897 the assessed value of real estate in the county was \$1,153,952; estimated full value, \$2,550,000. Assessed value of personal property, \$109,877; estimated full value, \$185,000; assessed value of stocks, bonds, etc., \$82,131. Assessed value of railroads, \$11,100. There are only three and a half miles of railroad in the county, the St. Louis & San Francisco, which crosses the southeastern corner. In 1897 the number of public schools was 80; teachers employed, 80; pupils, 4,785; and the permanent school fund amounted to \$17,817.61. The population of the county in 1900 was 13,113.

**Camden County Caves.**—There are numerous caves in Camden County, some of which are of considerable size and beauty. One on the west side of the Auglaize River,

near the hamlet of Glaize City, in the eastern part of the county, was discovered more than half a century ago. It extends half a mile from the opening and contains some large chambers, festooned with beautiful formations of lime. At what is known as Gunter's Springs, eight miles south of Linn Creek, there are a number of caves in the rocky hills. In one of these caves Indian ornaments and flints have been found. Another cave near by is called Robbers' Cave, near which is a mammoth spring that gushes forth more than 5,000,000 cubic feet of water a day. Coming from the spring, the water forms a large creek, which after flowing a short distance forms a lake, crescent in form, about one-half mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide. A short distance from this lake is a natural bridge over a chasm of some 150 feet in depth. A wagon road has been built through the chasm and under the bridge. Near this chasm is what is called the "Red Link," a circular basin about 300 feet in diameter and 150 feet deep. In this neighborhood are numerous other interesting natural formations.

**Camden Point.**—A town of 300 inhabitants in Green Township, Platte County, seven miles northeast of Platte City, the county seat, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. It was laid off in 1848 by M. M. Logue. It was first called Camden, but when it became a postoffice the name was changed to Camden Point. It was the scene of a battle fought on July 13, 1864, between a force of four hundred Federals from Kansas, under Colonel Jennison and Colonel Ford, and a body of Confederates under Colonel Thornton, in which the Confederates were routed with a loss of six men killed and others wounded. A monument was erected to the Confederate dead. Camden Point has an orphan school, under the management of the Christian denomination, a military institute, a public library and a Baptist and a Christian Church. The Bank of Camden Point has a capital and surplus of \$5,270 and deposits of \$25,000.

**Cameron.**—A city of the third class, in the northeastern part of Clinton County, extending over the line into De Kalb County. It had a population in 1900 of 2,879, and is the largest town in Clinton County, and



being at the point of junction of the Kansas City Branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and the crossing of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, is the center of a large and profitable trade with the adjoining region, and is one of the best built towns in the State. It was laid out in 1855 by a company composed of the original owners, E. M. Samuels, S. McCorkle, B. H. Matthews, G. M. Smith and F. M. Tiernan, and took its name from Colonel Cameron, of Clay County, father of Mrs. McCorkle, wife of one of the founders. The first sale of lots was had in 1856, and the first building was erected by A. T. Baubie, who also opened the first store; the first physician was Dr. J. F. King; the first blacksmith and wagon shop was that of Abadie Smith; the first attorney was F. M. Tiernan; the first postmaster was A. T. Baubie; the first school was taught by Mrs. Duncan; and the first mill was erected by H. Lyon and R. C. Packard, in 1868. The town was incorporated in 1867 as a village, with A. T. Baubie as the first mayor. In October, 1871, it was visited by a destructive fire, which burned forty-five buildings, inflicting an aggregate loss of \$150,000; but great as the calamity was, the people triumphed over it and rebuilt the town in better style and substance than before. It now contains a public schoolhouse; several blocks of substantial buildings; ten churches—Baptist, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Southern Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian, German Methodist, Catholic, Protestant Episcopal and African Methodist; three banks—the First National, with capital and surplus of \$54,850 and deposits of \$85,000; the Park Bank, with capital and surplus of \$5,000, and deposits of \$35,000; and the Farmers' Bank with capital and surplus of \$50,000 and deposits of \$165,000—and lodges of the different fraternal orders. In 1900 there were three public schools in operation in Cameron, with 15 teachers and 793 pupils enrolled. There were 500 volumes in the school library, valued at \$500. The estimated value of school property was \$20,000; the receipts for school purposes were \$12,688, and the expenditures \$10,327. It is the seat of the Missouri Wesleyan College, a Methodist academical school for both sexes. In 1900 5 teachers were employed, 150 pupils were enrolled, and the property was valued at \$5,000. Newspapers are the "Sun," Demo-

cratic, the "Observer" and the "Republican," both Republican. The city contains a park, is lighted by electricity, and is substantially built. Business interests include flourmills, a foundry and machine shops, a cheese factory, and many well built business houses. The bonded indebtedness of the city in 1898 was \$12,000, consisting of twenty-four \$500 5-per-cent bonds, issued in 1898, and running fifteen years, the interest being promptly paid semi-annually.

**Campbell, Given,** lawyer, was born December 1, 1835, at Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, son of James and Mary (Given) Campbell, both of whom resided for many years at Paducah, Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was James Campbell, born in the Parish Breadalbane, in the western part of Perthshire, Scotland, and a member of the Ardkinglas branch of the Campbell family. This James Campbell, who was the only member of the family to come to the United States, settled at Petersburg, Virginia, where he was engaged in milling operations and in foreign commerce. He served his adopted country in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and was a citizen of high repute and much influence in the "Old Dominion." He married Marie Jeane Victoire De La Porte, a French lady (and the daughter of General De La Porte), who became a refugee from France during the "reign of terror." The mother of Given Campbell was a daughter of Dickson Given, who came from South Carolina to Kentucky at an early day, and her mother was Nancy Davis, who belonged to the old Kentucky family of that name. Reared in Kentucky, Mr. Campbell obtained his early education there, and finished his scholastic and law studies at the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. Soon after leaving the university he came to St. Louis to begin the practice of his profession, and for a short time was in the office of Charles D. Drake, later a United States Senator from Missouri. He was then examined by Judge James R. Lackland and admitted to the bar in 1858. After that he practiced in the St. Louis courts until the spring of 1861, when he temporarily abandoned civil for military life. When the State troops assembled at Camp Jackson in May, of 1861, he was in command of Company G

of Colonel Bowen's regiment, and was captured with the other troops under General D. M. Frost at the surrender of the camp to the Federal forces under General Lyon. Early in August following he was released and at once entered the Confederate Army, in which he served four years, passing through several gradations of rank. After the final surrender of the Confederate forces he was paroled, June 8, 1865, at Columbus, Mississippi, and at once returned to St. Louis. The rigid enforcement of the "test oath" provision of what was known as the "Drake Constitution," at that time, made it impossible for him to resume the practice of his profession in that city, and he went from there to New Orleans, where he practiced successfully until 1873. In that year he came back to St. Louis, and since then has occupied a commanding position at the bar of that city, achieving distinction alike for his erudition, his high-minded and honorable methods of conducting litigation, the judicial bent of his mind, and his ability as a trial lawyer. He has at different times taken a dignified and honorable part in political campaigns, as a member of the Democratic party, with which he has always affiliated, but has had no fondness for official preferment. He was elected a member of the first City Council organized under the "Scheme and Charter," in 1878, but resigned shortly afterward, and, so far as the writer of this sketch is informed, has held no other office. He has, however, been prominent in the councils of his party, and sat as a delegate in the National Democratic Conventions of 1872 and 1880. He is an exemplary churchman of the Presbyterian faith, and a Master Mason, affiliating with George Washington Lodge No. 9, of St. Louis. January 26, 1865, he married Miss Susan Elizabeth Woods, of St. Louis. Through her mother, whose maiden name was Susan Berry, Mrs. Campbell is descended from an old Massachusetts family, several representatives of which served as officers in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are Dr. Given Campbell, of St. Louis; Mrs. Susan C. Armoux, wife of Anthony Armoux, of New York City; and James C. Campbell.

**Campbell, John Alexander**, merchant, was born September 10, 1871, at

Steeleville, Randolph County, Illinois. His parents were James Polk and Sarah Alice (Stillwaugh) Campbell, both natives of that State. He acquired a common school education in the public schools of his native State, and completed a high school course at Columbus, Kansas, in 1890. For nearly two years he was deputy county treasurer of Cherokee County, Kansas, resigning that position to become assistant cashier of the Cherokee County Bank of Columbus, Kansas. After serving two years in that capacity he resigned in order to enter the service of the J. J. Graham Grocery Company of Joplin, as cashier and credit man. He resigned this position, after a six years' engagement, in order to begin business on his own account, and, in association with others, founded the Campbell-Redell Grocer Company of Joplin. April 10, 1899, he being the managing partner. His associates are Henry P. Campbell—not a relative—who was connected with the J. J. Graham Grocer Company from its establishment, and George H. Redell, prominent in many of the business enterprises of the city. The Campbell-Redell Grocer Company is capitalized at \$30,000. Its trade territory comprises the area bounded by Nevada and Monett, Missouri; Mena, Arkansas, and Cherryvale, Kansas, and includes a portion of the Indian Territory. Mr. Campbell's entire attention is directed to the interests of his house. He is an exceedingly active and well informed man, and holds the mastery of the wholesale grocery business in all of its various details. His ability finds ample acknowledgment in the highly responsible positions he has been called upon to fill, at an early period of his life, from none of which he was released but with deep regret upon the part of his employers. The house to which he has joined his fortunes has already established a large trade, and is soon destined to stand in the very front rank of the business enterprises of southwest Missouri. Mr. Campbell was one of the original owners of the celebrated John Jackson mine, which he and his associates sold to the Corbin syndicate.

**Campbell, Robert A.**, lawyer, legislator and Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, was born in Pike County, this State. He comes of a distinguished patriot family, and his ancestors' names have borne high and

honorable relations to the country and the State. His great-grandfather, James Campbell, was a native of North Carolina, and commanded a battalion at King's Mountain, that famous and glorious battle that did so much for the patriot cause in the Revolution. He was also in the battle of Guilford Court-house, and saw other active service under General Sumter. His grandfather, William Campbell, born in Virginia, came to Missouri in the year 1818, while it was yet a Territory, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Pike County. His father, Rev. James W. Campbell, who was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, was an active minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for sixty-five years, and was popularly credited with the honor of having united more couples in marriage than any other clergyman in the State. Lieutenant Governor Campbell's mother was Sophia (Henry) Campbell, whose father, a citizen of Lincoln County, was one of the forty-one members of the first State Convention of Missouri, in 1820, which formed the Constitution under which the State was admitted to the Union. Robert A. Campbell was educated at Spring River Academy, in Missouri, and Illinois College, at Jacksonville, graduating from the latter institution in 1851. In 1855 he was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature, and served till 1860. When the State Convention of 1861, called to consider the relations of the State of Missouri to the Union, assembled, he was chosen secretary. In 1868 he was elected to the Legislature from Pike County, and served a term of two years. Up to this time he had been a citizen of Pike County, but in 1874 he removed to St. Louis, and in 1876 was elected to the Legislature from that city, and re-elected in 1878. In 1880 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, along with Governor Crittenden, and served for a term of four years. In 1885 he was chosen comptroller of the city of St. Louis, and it was under his administration that arrangements were made for building the new City Hall, and an amendment adopted to the city charter for the better security of the city moneys deposited in bank. Before this amendment there were times when a single bank would hold \$3,000,000 of the city moneys, with a bond of \$500,000. After the adoption of it deposits in one bank were limited to \$500,000. Another measure of great

benefit to the city that distinguished Comptroller Campbell's administration was the present general system of street sprinkling in place of the former partial method, which proved so unsatisfactory. After the expiration of his term as comptroller he was appointed judge of the court of criminal correction, and at the end of his term resumed the practice of law, devoting a share of his attention to the management of his extensive and valuable farm near Bowling Green, in Pike County. He was an outspoken and resolute Union man during the Civil War, and enlisted as private in the Fifth Regiment, United States Reserve Corps, serving afterward as major in the Forty-ninth Missouri Militia, and adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, General John B. Henderson's brigade. When the Lindell Hotel was built, in 1874, he was secretary of the company, and controlled the erection and management of it for Mrs. Marmaduke, the owner. He was at one time president of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company, afterward leased to the Chicago & Alton, and also president of the company that built the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, afterward sold to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In all the positions of trust to which he has been called he has acquitted himself with honor, and shown himself a Missourian without reproach.

**Campbell, William C.**, one of the earliest settlers of Clay County, Missouri, and a man prominently identified with important interests in Kansas City, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1820, and died at his home in Kansas City in 1897. His father, William Campbell, came to Missouri in 1832, when the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age, and located in Clay County, across the Missouri River from, and near, Kansas City. The family located on a fine farm in Clay County, purchased by William Campbell during the days of his early prosperity in a new home, and it is owned at this day by William E. Campbell, his grandson, of Kansas City. W. C. Campbell, after the death of his father, continued to advance in material affairs, and was one of the best known men in his neighborhood. His farm in Clay County grew to a splendid place of nearly seven hundred acres, and he added to his possessions in the purchase of various



pieces of property in Kansas City. He erected a building on Main Street, near the levee, which was occupied by the first owners of the "Kansas City Journal," and a number of pioneer lawyers had their offices in the same structure. Other buildings were erected for him in Kansas City as the town grew in size and commercial importance, and Mr. Campbell became a man of large interests, both on his own side of the river, in Clay County, and in the thriving young metropolis on the south shore of the stream. W. C. Campbell was a soldier in the Mexican War, going out with General A. W. Doniphan for participation in the long series of memorable engagements that marked the military career of that great Missouri leader. The Doniphan expedition, as the student of Missouri history well knows, was of great importance in that struggle, and Mr. Campbell followed the uncertainties of war up to the time when fighters were no longer needed. He then returned to his Clay County farm and resumed his agricultural pursuits. In 1851 he was married to Amanda Evans, daughter of William and Amelia (McGee) Evans, both of whom were particularly well known in the early history of Kansas City and Jackson County. William Evans was a member of the town board that purchased the first lots upon which the buildings of older Kansas City now stand. He ran the first ferry from what was then Westport Landing—there being no Kansas City—across the Missouri River to the Clay County side. Amanda Evans was born at what is known as Dundee Place, now within the very heart of refined improvement in Kansas City, but then marking only a vast stretch of uncultivated property. She was born in 1832, and her mother was Amelia McGee, the oldest member of the well known McGee family, whose history appears in this work. Amanda was the oldest of the Evans family, and was probably the first white child born in that section of the country west of the Blue River, with the possible exception of the children of French trappers, who might have been located in territory farther west than the line of the picturesque Blue. William Evans removed from what is now Dundee Place and took up his residence on what became Main Street, in Kansas City, near the levee. There the family resided until about 1846, when they returned to the old home at

Dundee Place. There William Evans died in 1855.

In 1893, after having been identified with the best interests of Clay County for many years, W. C. Campbell gave up his residence there and removed to Kansas City, locating at 624 Brooklyn Avenue, which is still the family home. He died in 1897, mourned by hundreds who had known his true worth as a man of high purposes and patriotic impulses. His wife survives, at an advanced but well preserved age. To them three children were born, two daughters and one son. The latter is William E. Campbell, of Kansas City, who owns, in addition to the farm held by his grandfather, considerable real estate and valuable property in the city which the generations of this worthy family have seen develop marvelously. W. E. Campbell was born on the old home place in Clay County in October, 1859. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Webster, of Independence, Missouri, and removed the same year to Kansas City. They have one child, a son seven years of age.

**Campbell, William Lee**, dentist, was born August 19, 1858, in Washington County, Ohio. His parents were Charles Henry and Patience (Root) Campbell. The father was a native of New York, born of Scotch parents, and the mother came from a pioneer Ohio family, whose members performed deeds of daring and endured hardships that live in the history of that State. Her father, John Root, was a pioneer and Indian fighter, without the recital of whose brave achievements no early Ohio history is complete. He was one of the first settlers in Washington County. Charles Henry Campbell and his wife were, in the early part of the year 1900, still living, at ages of extreme advancement, on the old Ohio homestead. Their son, William Lee, received his common school education in Washington County, Ohio. Having mastered the rudimentary branches, he proceeded to carry out a determination, formed early in his young manhood, to become a representative of the profession of dentistry, and the first year of his training was at the University of Michigan. The following year he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of D. D. S. For one year he engaged in

the practice of dentistry with a preceptor at Joliet, Illinois. In the spring of the year 1885 he removed to Kansas City, where he has since continuously resided. Up to the year 1899 he had been connected with the Kansas City Dental College, as an instructor, for twelve years. In the year named he resigned, left the chair he had so ably filled, and is not now actively connected with an institution of this kind. During the years of his service in the college he was a lecturer on prosthetic dentistry, and gave evidence of particularly thorough mastery of that branch of the profession. He is a member of the Missouri State Dental Society. In political affairs Dr. Campbell is a Republican, but is not actively identified with the workings of the party. He is one of the prominent members and unfailing supporters of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Kansas City, has had an important part in the growth of that religious society, and is a member of its official board. His devotion to fraternal affairs is limited, being confined to a membership in the Imperial Mystic Legion. He was married, May 12, 1885, at Joliet, Illinois, to Miss Anna L. Cox. Mrs. Campbell's parents were numbered among the oldest and most highly respected families of Ohio, the family home being near Canton. Her father, Joshua H. Cox, was an early settler and a sturdy man of affairs. To Dr. and Mrs. Campbell one son has been born, an interesting lad of ten years. The attention and time of the father are divided between his household, his church and his profession. To each of the three he is devotedly attached, and there is an earnest reciprocation on the part of the members of his profession and his collaborators in the cause of Christianity.

**Campbell, William M.**, lawyer and publisher, was born in Lexington, Virginia, in 1804, and died in St. Louis, December 31, 1849. He received a collegiate education, studied law, and in 1827 came to Missouri to practice his profession. He settled in St. Charles, where he acquired distinction as a member of the bar. From 1830 to 1845 he was a member of the State Legislature, and few men of his day had as much to do with the conduct of State affairs as had he. In 1844 he removed to St. Louis, where he continued the practice of law until his death. For some years he was the publisher of the "New

Era" newspaper of St. Louis, and he was the founder of the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society, and president of that organization from the date of its incorporation until his death.

**Camp Jackson.**—April 22, 1861, Governor Claiborne F. Jackson issued an order directing the militia of the State of Missouri to assemble in the respective districts into which the State was divided on May 3d following, and to go into camp for six days thereafter, in accordance with the State law and military regulations. In obedience to this order the military companies of the first district—which embraced the city and county of St. Louis—assembled for their annual encampment and pitched their tents in Lindell Grove, a wooded valley near the intersection of Olive Street and Grand Avenue. The camp was named Camp Jackson, in honor of the Governor of the State, and continued in existence, under command of Brigadier General D. M. Frost, until May 10th, when it was captured by General Nathaniel Lyon, in command of a force of regular and volunteer United States troops, who regarded the encampment as hostile to the government in intent. The action of General Lyon broke up the encampment, and, although Camp Jackson has occupied an important place in history because of the momentous consequences which followed upon the heels of its establishment, it had an actual existence of only one week. See "War Between the States."

**Camp Lucas.**—The name given to the camping ground of the St. Louis Legion in 1846, and occupied for some time before the departure of the Legion on the steamer "Convoy" for New Orleans, on the way to Mexico. The name was given by the first three companies of the Legion that occupied the ground, the Native American Rangers, the Montgomery Guards, and the Montgomery Riflemen. Camp Lucas was near the intersection of Olive and Twelfth Streets, at that time a shady grove.

**Camp Rowdy.**—See "St. Mary's."

**Camp Union.**—A military camp established in 1861, about one-half mile east of Brumley, in Miller County, which, at the beginning of the Civil War, was the meeting

place of the Federal forces organized in the county.

**Cannefax, Chesley**, prominent among the early settlers of Greene County, was a native of Virginia, and came to Missouri with his father, Radford Cannefax, in 1831. He became sheriff in 1834, and served until 1838. The great extent of the county, and its unorganized condition, imposed upon him arduous duties. Among his acts was the capture of a number of lawless negroes living near the present site of Osceola, who had successfully resisted arrest by the authorities of Boonville and Jefferson City. The misdoers were each fined \$500 and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. He was lieutenant colonel of the militia regiment commanded by Colonel Yancey, and assisted in removing troublesome Indians to their own territory. In 1838 he was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature. He was a man of great physical strength and much determination. He married Mary Cornelia Townsend, of Kentucky, by whom he had several children. His death took place at his home near Springfield in 1877, at the age of sixty-nine years.

**Canton.**—A city in Lewis County, on the bank of the Mississippi River, and the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, 143 miles from St. Louis, and eighteen miles from Quincy, Illinois. It was settled in 1827, platted as a town in 1830 by Robert Sinclair and Edward White, and incorporated as a town in 1851. It has two good public schools, a university conducted under the auspices of the Christian Church, a commercial college, eleven churches, two operahouses, a planing mill, tile factory, sash, door and blind factory, large canning factory, creamery, two pickling plants, two elevators, two flouring mills, three banks, two good hotels, three newspapers, the "Press," the "News" and the "Common Sense." There are more than seventy miscellaneous business places, including well stocked stores, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. The city is nicely located, has fine, wide streets, twelve miles of which are macadamized. It has an electric lighting system, waterworks, a fire department, and is in all respects a progressive town. It is one of the most important shipping points in Missouri along the Mississippi River north of St. Louis. The population in 1900 was 3,365.

**Cantwell, Harry J.**, one of the men to whom southeastern Missouri is largely indebted for the development of its great lead-mining industry, was born February 3, 1859, at Sonman, Pennsylvania, son of Albert F. and Isabella (Donnelly) Cantwell, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania.

His paternal grandfather, who was born in Clonmel, in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, came to the United States about the year 1800. His grandmother in the paternal line was born in Holland. Both his grandparents in the maternal line were natives of County Armagh, Ireland, and came from there to the United States about the year 1790.

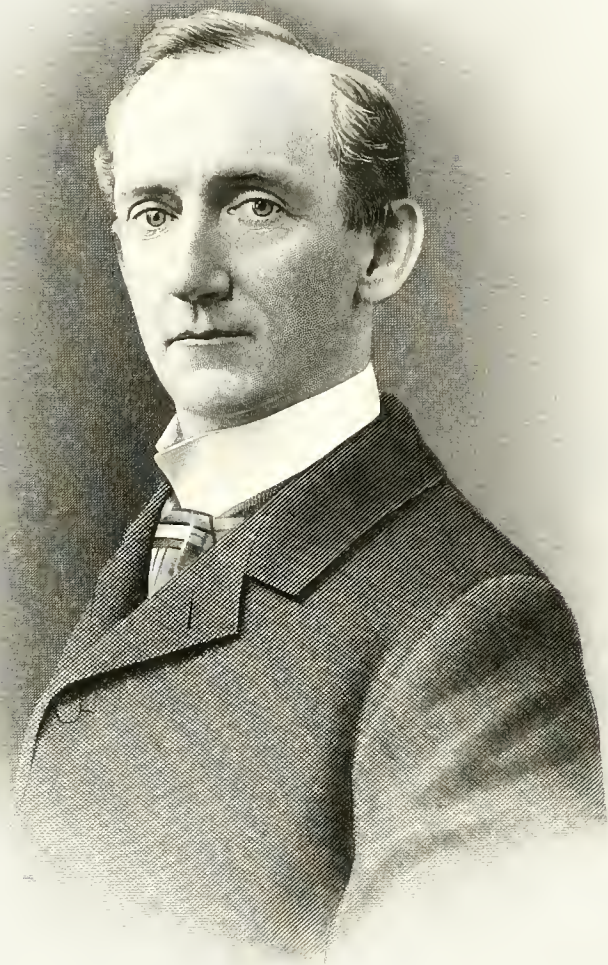
Mr. Cantwell only received a common school education. When thirteen years of age he went to work as a clerk in a railroad office. He continued in the operating and construction department of railroads until 1884, when he commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Mississippi County, Missouri, in 1885. After practicing law one year he entered the law department of Washington University of St. Louis, and was graduated from that institution in 1888, afterward taking a postgraduate course.

After his graduation he formed a partnership with Albert N. Edwards and engaged in successful practice until investments which he had made in lead-mining enterprises demanded his entire attention and caused him to abandon his professional labors.

His active efforts to develop the vast mineral wealth of St. Francois County began in 1888, and with his operation of a diamond drill on what was known as the "Crawley tract" in that county. From the Crawley tract Mr. Cantwell went to the tract of the Central Lead Company, on which, at that time, no development whatever had been made, and there he sunk shaft No. 1. In 1891 he was elected president of the Central Lead Company, and between that time and his resignation of the presidency, in October, 1896, the complete plant of this noted company was erected and equipped, although during this period the price of pig lead was lower than it had ever been before in the history of that metal, and many industries in Missouri were completely paralyzed.

In August, 1897, he called the attention of the National Lead Company (St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company) to the won-





*J. G. Hawthorne*



derful Flat River district, and as the agent for that company, negotiated the purchase of the Taylor tract. The advent of this company in the district marked the beginning of the remarkable activity there, and attracted the attention of the lead world to the possibilities of this wonderful region.

In the same year he organized the Columbia Lead Company, and is now the president and largest stockholder of that successful corporation. He is also president of the Catherine Lead Company, a corporation owning a valuable property near Fredericktown, Madison County, Missouri, on which a model concentrating plant has just been completed.

Mr. Cantwell is interested in a number of other mining enterprises in the district, all of which are promising, and in addition he owns individually some 45,000 acres of land in Washington and Crawford Counties. He is with energy developing the mineral resources of this land, is planting a commercial orchard there, and is also preparing to engage extensively in the raising of sheep and cattle.

He is a director of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association, and takes an active interest in its affairs.

Mr. Cantwell married Miss Catherine Cornelius, daughter of the late Thos. J. Cornelius, a well known lawyer of St. Louis. His living children are Arthur Blair and Harry J. Cantwell, Jr.

**Cape Girardeau.**—A city of the third class, the largest in southeastern Missouri, located in Cape Girardeau County, on the Mississippi River, one hundred and fifty-nine miles by river and one hundred and thirty-six miles by rail from St. Louis. It is a terminal point of the Southern Missouri & Arkansas Railway. The town derives its name from one De Girardot, who was an officer in the French Army at Kaskaskia, and later an Indian trader, who had a post at Big Bend, about three miles above the present town. The city was first settled in 1793 by Louis Lorimier, was laid out as a town in 1805, incorporated in 1808 and reincorporated in 1824 and 1843, and in 1872 was incorporated as a city by act of the State Legislature, and incorporated as a city of the third class in 1892. The location is beautiful, being elevated above the Mississippi River and overlooking the same, and the opposite shore in

Illinois, for many miles. The original survey and plat of the town were made by Bartholomew Cousins under the direction of Lorimier. Its limits were placed at North Street, north; Williams Street, south, and Middle Street, west. The cross streets were the same in width and number as at present. Lots were sold at private sale at the uniform price of \$100 each. Among the first purchasers were John Risher, John Randol, Solomon Ellis, William Ogle, Ezekiel Able, John C. Harbison, William White and Charles G. Ellis. Besides these at this time there were residing in the town Daniel F. Steinbach, Robert Blair, Dr. Erasmus Ellis, Anthony Haden, James Evans, Frederick Gibler, Levi Wolverton, Robert Worthington, Frederick Reinecke, Joseph McFerron and George Henderson. The first store was conducted by Lorimier, and the second one was opened by D. F. Steinbach, a son-in-law of Lorimier, and Frederick Reinecke. This was on the corner now occupied by the Sturdivant Bank, and was also the residence of Steinbach. In 1806 Garah Davis and William Ogle opened a store. Ogle was also collector of internal revenue. He was killed in a duel by Joseph McFerron, an account of which is given elsewhere. An account book of Davis & Ogle gives the prices of commodities prevailing at that time. Among other things the price of calico was \$1.00 per yard; linen, 75 cents per yard; pins, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per paper, and sugar 25 cents per pound. The house where Louis Lorimier lived was on the lot now occupied by St. Vincent's Academy. It was a low, long frame building, and after his death was called the "Red House," and by many of the superstitious was supposed to be haunted. Charles G. Ellis built a two-story log house on the lot now the site of Turner Hall, which was the leading hostelry, and which he ran in connection with a store until his death in 1831. Ellis was an active man and in 1826 was one of the promoters of the Cape Girardeau Mill Company, which built a mill in the upper end of the town. The power employed to run this mill was a screw, similar to the ones on large steamers now, which was placed in the river and turned by the current. Some years earlier Bartholomew Cousins supplied power to the first mill in Cape Girardeau by a like method. Among the other enterprises of which the town could



boast, were two tanneries, one started in 1810 by William Scripps and his son, John, the other started in 1819 by Moses McLean, and a stillhouse, operated by Levi L. Lightner. The legal fraternity was represented by Robert Blair, who was judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions; John Evans, John C. Harbison, Anthony Haden and George Henderson. In 1811 the first brick house in the town was built by Ezekiel Able. He was a contractor and was awarded the building of the courthouse and jail. The latter he completed, but became insolvent and could not build the courthouse. Afterward he was successful in business and died a wealthy man. He had four sons, William, John, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, and two daughters, Mary, who became the wife of General W. H. Ashley, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of W. J. Stephenson. The first commissioners of the town, when it was incorporated, in 1808, were Joseph McFerron, Anthony Haden, Robert Blair, Daniel F. Steinbach and Isaac M. Bledsoe. The failure of Able to build the courthouse and the subsequent removal of the seat of justice to Jackson, in 1813, gave Cape Girardeau a setback, and for some twenty years there was little improvement. In 1818 a writer described the town as having two stores and fifty houses. That year the sale of the Lorimier estate caused an extension of the town. The advent of steamboats on the Mississippi gave the town renewed vigor, and it became one of the most important shipping points along the river, and retained its prestige for many years. The building of the Iron Mountain Railroad cut off much of its territory and decreased its trade and shipping. In 1867 there were in the town twenty-seven dry goods stores, three hardware stores, twelve grocery, five drug and five furniture stores, twelve shoeshops, seven tailor shops, eleven blacksmith shops, three flourmills, five breweries, a distillery, two tanneries and two cotton gins, besides a bank, the Sturdivant, which was formerly the third branch of the State Bank, moved from Jackson in 1853, and purchased by Mr. Robert Sturdivant in 1866. The inroads into the trade of the town by the building of the Iron Mountain caused the projection of the Cape Girardeau & State Line Railroad. Toward this line \$150,000 was subscribed by the city and as much more by the township. The

failure of the road resulted disastrously for the city, which made little progress until the building of the Cape Girardeau & Southwestern Railway in 1880, when the growth of the city was given fresh impetus. The first school in the town was in a small log house that stood upon the site of the St. Charles Hotel. The early schools were of an elementary character and many of the children attended the school at Mount Tabor, some ten miles west. The first schoolhouse of any pretensions was built in 1830, on a lot purchased for the purpose on the corner of Fountain and Meriwether Streets. It was of brick. The Cape Girardeau Academy was incorporated in 1843, and six years later the Washington Female Seminary was chartered. Both schools, in 1867, were superseded by public schools and the State Normal. In 1843 St. Vincent's College was founded, formed out of the Catholic Academy established years before at Perryville.

The first newspaper published in the town was the "Patriot," established in 1836 by Edwin H. White. It was a Whig paper and was succeeded in 1843 by another of the same politics, "The South Missourian," edited by John W. Morris. Other papers that were published in the town and the years of the first issue are: "Western Eagle," "Marble City News," 1866; "Democracy," 1870, by Wallace Gruelle; "Censor," in the forties, by James Lindsey; "Argus," 1869; "Westliche Post" (German), 1871; "Courier," 1878; "Expositor," 1852; "Mississippi Valley Globe," 1872; "Cape Talk," 1886, and the "Baptist Headlight," monthly, 1896. The press of the town at present is represented by the "Democrat," published both daily and weekly. The weekly was established in 1876 and the daily edition in 1888. Benjamin H. Adams is its publisher and editor. The "Southeast Gazette," weekly, was established in 1890 by Joseph Flynn, and now edited by Mr. Genung. Cape Girardeau at the present time is a growing and beautiful city. Its commercial interests are represented by more than two hundred business concerns, including two banks, four hotels, operahouse, four flouring mills, paint, cement and chalk works, foundry, several marble yards, stave and heading factory, two packing houses, one brewery, large lime works, ice factory and well stocked stores in every branch of trade. The city has a street railway, electric lights,

waterworks, well paved streets, a sewerage system and all improvements generally found in a progressive city. There are nine churches for white, and four for colored people. The population in 1900 was 4,815.

**Cape Girardeau County.**—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Perry County, on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by Scott and Stoddard Counties, and on the west by Bollinger County. Its area is 368,450 acres; about 50 per cent is under cultivation, the remainder being timber land bearing valuable growths of oak, walnut, poplar, cypress and gum. The surface of the county in the southern part is level, with some swamp lands; other portions are undulating, affording good drainage, with hilly lands in the northeastern and northern parts. In the hilly sections the soil is gravelly and sandy, and in the valleys and bottom lands an exceedingly fertile black loam. Numerous small streams wind their way through the county. In the north are Apple Creek—which forms the northern boundary line—Little Apple, Hugh, Buckeye and Shawnee Creeks; in the east, Flora, Indian Cane, Cape and Cape La Croix Creeks, and in the central and western parts, Whitewater River and tributaries, Hubble, Caney, Byrd, Hahn and Crooked Creeks. Some of these streams afford good water power. The principal agricultural products are wheat, corn and other cereals, hay, potatoes, onions and other vegetables that can be grown in a mild climate. Fruit-growing has become an important industry. Apples, pears, peaches and grapes are cultivated extensively. In the year 1898 there were exported from the county 28,442 pounds of evaporated fruit and a large amount of small fruits. During the year there was also shipped from the county 128,990 bushels of wheat, 26,162,948 pounds of flour, 7,757,850 pounds of feed and 29,037 pounds of grass seed. Flour made from Cape Girardeau County wheat received the highest medal of award at Vienna, 1873, and Philadelphia, 1876. Owing to the abundant growths of native grasses, stock-raising in the county is a profitable pursuit. In 1898 the shipments from the county included 1,094 head of cattle, 5,458 head of hogs, 2,527 head of sheep, 16,022 pounds of wool, 109,886 pounds of dressed meats, 22,114 pounds of

tallow and 137,125 pounds of hides. Poultry-growing has been successfully carried on for many years, and in 1898 there were marketed 230,054 pounds of poultry, 81,240 dozens of eggs, and 4,168 pounds of feathers. The minerals existing in the county are iron ores in the eastern part, lead—but not in such quantities that it can be profitably mined—and ochre and kaolin in vast deposits. Great strata of marble underlie sections of the county in the eastern part. This is found varying from pure white to purple, red, yellow and black, all highly useful in the arts and for ornamental purposes, being susceptible of a fine polish. Of this marble was constructed the Louisiana State Capitol, and much of it has been used in the large buildings of St. Louis and other cities. The city of Cape Girardeau is over a formation of marble. A superior quality of brown sandstone is abundant in the eastern part of the county and has been extensively quarried for building purposes. The manufacture of lime and cement, principally at the city of Cape Girardeau, is an increasing business. During 1897, from Cape Girardeau, there were shipped 4,350 barrels of this product. The large tracts of timber of late years have given employment to thousands of laborers in the lumber trade, which adds much to the commerce of the county. In 1898 the exports of lumber were 4,688,780 feet and 4,032,000 feet of logs. There are 58.05 miles of railroad in the county, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern passing through the southwestern part, with a branch to Jackson, the county seat, and the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Fort Smith (now known as the South Missouri & Arkansas), and the St. Louis Southwestern, passing through the southeastern section. Cape Girardeau was one of the original districts of which the Territory of Louisiana was composed. Under Spanish dominion it was bounded on the north by Apple Creek, south by Tywappity Bottoms, east by the Mississippi River, fronting the same for thirty miles, and with its western limits not defined. The territory then was the hunting ground and camp of tribes of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, who had a number of villages, one of which, as late as 1811, consisted of eighty huts. As early as 1730 French miners and hunters had explored the country. There is evidence to substantiate the claim that Cape Girardeau

derived its name from one Ensign Sieur Girardot, who, from 1704 to 1720, was stationed with the royal troops of France at Kaskaskia, and who, upon leaving the army, became a fur-trader. His principal rendezvous was at Big Bend, about three miles above the present city, to which place the name Cape Girardeau was first applied. However, he did not make a permanent settlement in the territory, nor was there any made until 1793, when Don Louis Lorimier fixed his place of residence at the present site of the city of Cape Girardeau. Lorimier was born in Canada, of French parents. For some time he lived in Ohio, later was a trader at Vincennes, then Fort St. Vincent, and in 1788 removed to the Ste. Genevieve district and took up his residence at Saline, about four miles west of the site of the present town of St. Mary's. He had cultivated the friendship of the Shawnees and the Delawares, and when he settled west of the river many of the Indians from the Illinois side followed him. In Canada he had married a half-breed woman, Charlotte Bougainville. This seemed to have endeared him to the Indians, with whom he had much influence. He was an uneducated man, could neither read nor write, but spoke the French, Indian and English languages, and accounts of his life show him to have been the possessor of a keen sense of justice, a man of business sagacity and great executive ability. When he made his place of residence at Cape Girardeau many of his Indian friends followed and built villages near where he settled. In recognition of his valuable services to the Spanish Government, in 1794 he was made commandant of the post of Cape Girardeau by Baron de Carondelet, the Governor General of Louisiana, who also made him two grants of land, one of 8,000 arpens and another of 4,000, respectively, on October 26, 1795, and January 26, 1797. This land constitutes the site of the present city of Cape Girardeau. The grants to Lorimier were affirmed to his heirs by act of Congress July 4, 1836. In January, 1800, the Spanish made to Lorimier an additional grant of 30,000 arpens. Lorimier, as commandant of the post, manifested admirable efficiency. Transgressors of the law were dealt with without the accompaniment of display and red tape. One Robert Pulliam, charged with larceny, by Don Lorimier was sentenced to thirty

lashes, to pay the expense of his trial, return the articles stolen and leave the district, and notified that if he returned he would receive five hundred lashes. Residents of the district were also notified to not give him shelter. Josiah Lee, "for leaving his wife and taking the wife of another man," was ordered to leave the district and the people cautioned not to harbor him. Lee was penitent and petitioned the commandant to allow him to remain to care for his wife and children, promising to do nothing in the future to offend the community. History does not record what action was taken upon this petition, but Lee's name appears upon the tax list of Cape Girardeau five years later. A valuable assistant of Lorimier was Bartholmy Consins, a native of France, a linguist of note, who had traveled much in the West Indies. He was secretary of the post and was given valuable grants of land by the Spanish government. He was a surveyor and was an intimate friend of Antoine Soulard. Don Lorimier's first wife bore him seven children, four sons and three daughters. She died March 23, 1808, and was buried in the cemetery at Cape Girardeau. After her death Lorimier married Mary Bethune, a half-blood French Delaware. Don Lorimier died June 26, 1812, and was buried beside his first wife in the town cemetery. His widow became the wife of Dr. John Logan, a resident of Illinois and grandfather of General John A. Logan.

First among the pioneers of the district was Andrew Ramsey, who, with his family and a number of slaves, moved from near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and settled near Cape Girardeau. Among other first settlers were Nicholas Seavers, Jeremiah Simpson, Alexander Giboney, Dr. Blevens Hayden, Samuel Tipton, Abraham Byrd, Matthew Hubble and a number of families of Bollingers and Williams. Samuel Randol and family moved from Pennsylvania in 1797 and took up their residence on Randol's Creek. Abraham Byrd, a native of North Carolina, who had lived in Virginia and Tennessee, with his four sons, and their wives, located in 1799 on the creek which bears his name. John Byrd, one of his sons, built the first stillhouse, cotton gin and blacksmith shop in the district, and managed them until his death, in 1816. His brothers, Abraham, Jr., and Stephen, became prominent in both



State and national politics. Stephen was a member of the first Territorial Assembly and a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and Abraham was a member of the State Legislature several terms, and in 1836, one of the presidential electors. William Russell, a native of Scotland, came with the Byrds from Tennessee and taught the first school in the Byrd settlement. Andrew Ramsey, mentioned herein, was a man of wealth and the owner of numerous slaves. He exercised much influence in the district, and through his efforts the first English school west of the Mississippi River was opened at Mt. Tabor, one mile from his plantation. Alexander Giboney was another prominent settler, and his descendants are numerous in southeast Missouri. Colonel George Frederick Bollinger was one of the first settlers at White Water River, near the line of the county named in his honor. The thrift and prosperity of the settlers of Cape Girardeau County is shown by the record of the productions of this district in 1802. These were: Wheat, 2,950 bushels; corn, 58,990 bushels; tobacco, 3,100 pounds; flax and hemp, 6,200 pounds; cotton, 39,000 pounds; maple sugar, 19,000 pounds. In 1803 in the district were 2,380 head of horned cattle and 674 head of horses. That year the exports were: Three hundred and seventy-one barrels salt pork, 14 barrels lard, 8,975 pounds of beef, 1,800 pounds of cotton and 7,000 pounds of bacon. The population of the district in 1799 was 416 whites and 105 slaves; in 1803 the population had increased to 1,206, and in 1810 to 3,888. The pioneers were nearly all Americans, mostly from North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. In 1796 there were not a half dozen French in the district. The first German settlement in Cape Girardeau County dates from 1834, when Otto Buehrman, a native of Brunswick, William Cramer and Rev. Frederick Picker, natives of Hanover, located on a farm in the Big Bend. A year later William Bierworth, Daniel Bertling, Henry Friesse and Chris Schotte arrived. The same year a number of emigrants from Switzerland settled in the county and founded Dutchtown. Three years later a German Evangelical Church was organized there.

The first political division of Cape Girardeau County was made in 1806 for the purpose of taxation. Lines were defined, "com-

mencing at the upper corner of the northern boundary line of Louis Lorimier's large tract of land on which he resides; thence by said boundary line one mile; thence in a straight line to the old road to Andrew Ramsey's; thence in a straight line adjoining, and above the plantation of John Patterson; thence to the mouth of Byrd's Creek; thence due west to the western boundary line of the district." The first assessors were, of the northern district, Chas. G. Ellis and Abraham Byrd, and of the southern, John Abernathy and Frederick Bollinger. In 1807 the district was divided into five subdistricts: Tywappity, German, Byrd, Cape Girardeau and St. Francois. Tywappity included nearly all of what is now Scott County; German about all of Bollinger and a part of Madison, Cape Girardeau and St. Francois all of the settlements now in Wayne County. By act of the Territorial Legislature, October 1, 1812, Cape Girardeau District was organized into Cape Girardeau County. The present limits of the county date from March 1, 1851, when part of it was cut off for the organization of Bollinger County.

On the 10th day of March, 1805, the General Court of Quarter Sessions for Cape Girardeau District was organized, and the judges commissioned were Louis Lorimier, Thomas Ballew, Christopher Hays, Robert Green, John Geuthing, Frederick Limbaugh and John Byrd. Joseph McFerron was appointed clerk of the court and John Hays sheriff. Members of the first grand jury were Henry Sheridan, Ithamar Hubble, Matthew Hubble, Elijah Whittaker, Martin Rodeney, Samuel Pew, James Earls, Joseph Waller, John Taylor, Daniel Harkelrode, Louis Lathem, John Petterson, James Boyd, William Boner, John Abernathy, Samuel Randol, James Currin, Robert Crump, Frank Bollinger and Samuel Bradley. The first indictments were against William Harper for assault "upon Raceoon, an Indian of the Delaware tribe," and against Baptiste Menie for robbing the store of Waters & Hall. At the June term of the court a license was granted Edenston Ross to keep a house of entertainment at Hubble's Mill and permits given to Louis Lorimier and Thomas W. Waters to run ferries across the Mississippi River. A proclamation by Governor William H. Harrison directed that the first courts for the district be held at Cape Girar-

deau and that proposals be received for the location of a permanent seat of justice. Louis Lorimier made a proposal to give in fee-simple to the district four acres situated north of his dwelling, furnish timber for the building, and give \$200, and thirty days' labor of a man for the erection of the courthouse. He also agreed to reserve certain tracts of timber for the use of the inhabitants of the town of Cape Girardeau, which he then proposed to have laid out. His proposal was accepted and the Governor named Cape Girardeau as the fixed seat of justice. The court of quarter sessions, January 13, 1806, appointed a commission to lay off the town and locate the sites for public buildings, and another commission to let a contract for the building of a courthouse and jail. Members of the first named were: Anthony Haden, Christopher Hays, Edmund Hogan, Robert Hall and Benjamin Tennille, and of the latter, John C. Harbison, John Geuthing and Pierre Godair. At the next term of court the plan of the town was approved, and it was ordered that three acres of the public square be divided into lots and sold. The jail, built of oak logs, one foot square, and its dimensions twelve by twenty-five feet, and nine feet in height, was completed in December, 1806. The contractor became insolvent and the courthouse was never built, and the jail was a failure, in 1812 the grand jury making it a subject for report, as it was so poorly constructed that prisoners easily escaped from it. In 1812 Cape Girardeau District was succeeded by Cape Girardeau County, and the seat of justice was changed. From March, 1814, to the following year sessions of the court were held in a meetinghouse, on Thomas Bull's plantation, about one mile and a half south of the present town of Jackson. Circuit courts were established in 1815 and the court of common pleas abandoned. The first session of this court in Cape Girardeau County was held in May of the above year, in a building located upon the William H. Ashley plantation on Hubble's Creek. Fifty acres of this land, in 1814, had been purchased by commissioners appointed to secure sites for county buildings. The house upon it was used as a court room until 1818, when, at a cost of \$2,450, a large barn-like building was erected. Two years previous a jail had been built, costing \$1,400. This, in 1819, was

burned, and another one built, at a cost of \$1,994. The structure was used until 1849, when a two-story building was erected, which was torn down ten years later and was replaced by a more suitable building. The prosperity of the county demanded that a new courthouse be built, and in August, 1837, the county court appointed as commissioners to superintend its erection, Edward Criddle, Nathan Van Horn, Ralph Guild and Ebenezer Flinn. The building was constructed of brick and stone, was forty-five feet square and two stories in height, with cupola. It was occupied until 1870, when it was burned. The same year the present building was erected, at a cost of about \$33,000. Two executions are recorded in the annals of the county. The first punishment for a capital offense was in 1828, and was the execution of Pressly Morris for the killing of Zach Wyley in Scott County, the case being tried in Cape Girardeau County on a change of venue. Morris was hanged in Jackson, just east of the cemetery. Owing to circumstances bearing upon the murder, public sentiment was not in sympathy with the decision of the court. At the December term of court, 1832, Isaac Whitson was indicted for the murder of John M. Daniel. Whitson and Daniel had been drinking in a saloon at Jackson, and left the place together. Next morning Daniel was found by the roadside, bullet wounds showing the cause of his death. It was known that, while at Jackson, Whitson was armed, and the evidence before the court was mainly circumstantial. Whitson was convicted and his execution by hanging took place January 30, 1833. Rev. Thomas P. Green, one of the early Baptist ministers, preaching a sermon at the gallows. Like other settlements in southeast Missouri, the pioneers of Cape Girardeau were principally Catholics. Father Rosati was a missionary priest who held services in the early days. His fervent preaching and charitable ways gained him many friends, and brought back into the fold recreant professors of the faith. The first Catholic parish was not organized until 1836 and Father Odin was installed as pastor. In 1808 a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church was appointed to attend the Cape Girardeau District. Two years prior to this the first Methodist society west of the Mississippi was formed about three miles west of Jackson,

by William Williams, John Randol, Thomas Blair, Simon and Isaiah Poe, Charnel Glasscock and the Seeley family. About 1808 they built a church of poplar logs and had a camp ground near by. The first sermon preached in Cape Girardeau was in 1809 in the house of William Scripps, by Samuel Parker, Methodist, and presiding elder of the Indiana District. Of the Protestant denominations the Baptists were the first to locate in the district. In 1796 Thomas Bull, his wife, and Mrs. Lee, his mother-in-law, settled a mile and a half south of Jackson, all fervent Baptists. In 1798 Rev. Thomas Johnson visited the Bull family, and while there performed the first Protestant baptism west of the Mississippi, the person baptized being a Mrs. Ballew. In 1805 Rev. David Green, of Virginia, settled two miles south of Jackson, and July 10, 1806, organized the Bethel Baptist Church, and in October a meetinghouse, built of roughly hewn logs, was erected on the Bull farm. In 1812 this was replaced by a larger building. The first church to be built in the district by the Presbyterians was the "First Church of Apple Creek," organized by Rev. Salmon Giddings, May 21, 1821. It had forty-one members at that time. The Rev. Thomas Horrell, from Maryland, was the first Episcopal minister to settle in Cape Girardeau District. He located in the town of Cape Girardeau in 1818 and held services in the houses of members of the church. No church was built until 1870, when Rev. George Moore, of New York, organized a congregation.

Private schools were established at Jackson and Cape Girardeau prior to 1819. At Jackson the earliest teachers were Dr. Barr, Edward Criddle, Mrs. John Scripps and Mrs. Rhoda Ranney. The history of the establishment of these schools is given in the sketches of Cape Girardeau and Jackson. The number of public schools in the county now is ninety, with one hundred and eight teachers in charge of them, and the school population is 8,000. The permanent school fund is \$38,054.66. The population of the county in 1900 was 24,315. The estimated wealth of the county is \$10,500,000. The townships in the county are Apple Creek, Byrd, Cape Girardeau, Hubble, Kinder, Liberty, Randol, Shawnee, Welch and White Water. The principal cities and towns are Cape Girardeau, Jackson, Oak Ridge, Apple-

ton, Allenville, Gordonville, Burtordville, Shawneetown, Millersville, Pocahtontas and Stroderville.

**Cape Girardeau Expedition.** In the spring of 1863 General John S. Marmaduke, with 4,000 Confederates, marched from Batesville, Arkansas, into southeast Missouri on what is known in Confederate history as the "Cape Girardeau Expedition." Taking possession of Patterson, whose small garrison, under Colonel Smart, evacuated the place on their approach, the Confederates appeared before Cape Girardeau on Sunday morning, April 26th, and sent to General McNeil, the Union officer in command, a demand for surrender. This was promptly refused and the attack was begun by the Confederates under General J. O. Shelby, Colonel John Q. Burbridge and Colonel G. W. Thompson, of Missouri, and Colonel Carter, of Texas, with eight pieces of artillery. The Federals made a gallant defense, meeting the attack outside and in front of their works. The guns of the garrison were efficiently served and their fire told severely upon the ranks of the assailants, and the Confederates, seeing the hopelessness of the attack, withdrew under a heavy fire, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

**Capen, George D.,** was born in Brooklyn, Massachusetts, July 18, 1838, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—to which city he had gone for medical treatment—May 1, 1893.

Inheriting from ancestors of sterling worth and high character many of those qualities which have made the representatives of New England potent factors in the development of Western civilization, George D. Capen may be said to have begun life under favorable auspices, although he was not a child of fortune in the sense of being born to the enjoyment of wealth. He was educated at Eliot High School, of Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, quitting the school at the age of fourteen to enter upon a course of training for commercial pursuits as a clerk in a wholesale hat store in Boston. At twenty years of age he was well equipped for a business career, energetic and ambitious, knew something of the world and looked to the West as a country of boundless resources and great opportunities for young men. The



assurance that he could advance himself there more rapidly than in the East brought him to St. Louis in 1858, and, being without sufficient capital to establish himself in business, he first found employment in that city as a clerk in a hide and leather store. In 1863 he established a fire and marine insurance and brokerage business in St. Louis, and rapidly advanced thereafter to a leading place among the financiers and capitalists of the city. In 1866 he was the organizer of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, a corporation which placed on the river a line of towboats and barges for the purpose of carrying grain in bulk to New Orleans, and thence exporting it to Europe by steamers. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the Missouri Safe Deposit Company, and became president of that corporation. In 1888 he purchased a large body of land in West St. Louis, known as the "Griswold tract," and organized a syndicate which entered upon the improvement of this property on a scale which had hardly been dreamed of in St. Louis prior to that time. The purchase price of this property was something more than a million dollars, and in its improvement the corporation, of which Mr. Capen became president and manager, expended within a few years one million seven hundred thousand dollars. The result was Forest Park Terrace, Westmoreland Place and Portland Place, a residence district hardly equaled in any other American city in beauty and attractiveness. He married, in 1862, Miss Frances Isabella Pond, daughter of Charles H. Pond, a native of Massachusetts, who was for some years well known as an architect and builder in St. Louis. Mrs. Capen's mother belonged to the noted Wentworth family, of New England, and was a descendant of Benning Wentworth, first Governor of the Province of New Hampshire.

#### **Capital Removal Convention.—**

Ever since it became apparent that the "course of empire" was taking its way westward with great rapidity—if one may be allowed the liberty of changing somewhat Bishop Berkeley's famous line of verse—there have been persons, not inconsiderable in number, who believed that the capital of the United States must in time also take its way westward to a location more central to the empire. Inhabitants of the Mississippi Val-

ley have especially found it pleasing to cherish this illusion, and at times there has been active agitation of the question of capital removal. The climax of activity in this direction was reached in 1869, when, in response to invitations sent out by some of the warmest advocates of the project a convention assembled in St. Louis to inaugurate a capital removal crusade. It was called to order in the hall of the Mercantile Library, October 20, 1869, and a roll call of states showed that Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Utah were represented. Missouri was represented by a delegation of prominent citizens, headed by Governor J. W. McClurg, and the distinguished jurist, John D. Caton, of the Illinois Supreme Court, and Joseph Medill, of the "Chicago Tribune," were among the delegates from Illinois. Mr. Medill was the author of the resolution adopted by the convention, which set forth: That the present site of the national capital was selected when the people of this republic were only a few millions in number and inhabited only a narrow strip of country along the Atlantic Coast; that the population of the republic had since increased thirteenfold and spread over a vast continent, of which the States in existence when the seat of government was located formed only the eastern edge; that the present location of the capital is notoriously inconvenient in times of peace, and in times of war so dangerously exposed as to require vast armaments and untold millions of money for its especial defense, and that all the reasons which caused the location of the seat of government where it now is have become utterly obsolete. By reason of these changed conditions, the resolutions following averred that it was absurd to say that the handful of inhabitants of 1789 possessed the authority or desired to exercise the power of fixing the site of the capital forever on the banks of the Potomac; that the people had endured the present illy located capital for three-quarters of a century, and that the time had come for the selection of a permanent place of residence for the government; that the center of the continent was the proper place for the national capital; that the Mississippi Valley must, for all time, be the seat of em-

pire for this continent; that the natural, convenient and inevitable place for the capital of the republic was in the heart of the valley, to which the center of population, wealth and power is irresistibly gravitating; that, while advocating the removal of the seat of government to the Mississippi Valley, it was not the intention of the convention to serve the interests of any particular locality, but to urge Congress to appoint a commission to select a site for the capital; and that, the removal of the national capital being only a question of time, the convention was emphatically opposed to all expenditures of money for the enlargement of old government buildings, or the erection of new ones at the present seat of government. The convention further declared that its representatives were in earnest in seeking to bring about a removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley, and that they would not cease their efforts until that end was accomplished. A standing committee, composed of one member from each of the States and Territories represented in the convention, was appointed to continue the agitation in favor of capital removal and to urge the necessary legislation upon Congress, and the convention then adjourned, many of those present being firmly convinced that at no very distant date the proposed change would be made, and the St. Louis delegates fondly cherished the hope that, when such change should be made, St. Louis, by reason of its central location, would become the national capital. It was a pleasant dream, but one which subsequent events have made it reasonably certain will never be realized.

**Carbon Center.**—An important coal mining camp, in Vernon County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, eighteen miles north of Nevada. In 1900 the estimated population was 600.

**Cardwell.**—A village in Dunklin County, twenty-five miles south of Kennett, on the Paragould & Southeastern Railway. It has a public school, church, two staving and heading factories, an egg case factory, a hotel, and about half a dozen other business houses. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Carkener, Stuart,** lawyer, was born December 13, 1837, in Tecumseh, Lenawee

County, Michigan, son of George Y. and Sarah E. (Hall) Carkener, both of whom were pioneers of southeastern Michigan. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of his home town and entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1856. Four years later he was graduated from that institution. After leaving college he removed to Missouri, and was an educator in the Montgomery City College, at Montgomery City. In the meantime he had been reading law, and was faithfully preparing himself for the profession upon which he had settled for his life work. He was admitted to practice in the spring of 1862, and immediately after he opened an office at Danville, Montgomery County, Missouri. A call for more soldiers to fight for the Union cause appealed to him strongly, however, and he responded. He served throughout the war, and in the fall of 1865 he resumed the practice of law at Danville. There he remained until 1877, when he removed to Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri, where he continued in the practice until 1887, when he removed to his present location, Kansas City. During the last twelve years he has been engaged in the practice in Kansas City. His military experience was marked by distinction and constant promotion. He enrolled a large part of the company which went out from the town where he was residing during the early heat of hostilities, and was made first lieutenant of Company K of the Thirty-third Infantry, Missouri Volunteers. This body of soldiers was known as the Merchants' Regiment, having been raised largely through the efforts of Colonel, afterward General, Clinton B. Fisk, who was at that time the secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. In June, 1863, Lieutenant Carkener became the Captain of Company G, a part of the same regiment. In the spring of 1864 he was made judge advocate, on the staff of Major General Joseph A. Mower, also serving as division picket officer of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, on the staff of General Mower, and later on the staff of Major General John McArthur. At the close of the war he was appointed provost marshal of the city of Selma, Alabama. He was twice wounded at the battle of Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, being shot through the left arm and through the body. From the effects of the latter wound he is still a sufferer. Dur-

ing the war Captain Carkener participated in most of the important campaigns in the West, and after a most brilliant career was mustered out of the service at St. Louis, Missouri, in August, 1865. From 1858 to 1869 he was circuit attorney of the Third Judicial Circuit of Missouri, composed of Montgomery, Warren, Lincoln and Pike Counties. He has always been a prominent Republican, and in 1880 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, held at Chicago, where he was one of General Grant's supporters and a true and unflinching member of the historic "306." In 1882 he was nominated for Congress by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventh District of Missouri, but on account of ill health he did not accept the nomination. Captain Carkener is a member and ruling elder of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Kansas City. He is identified with the Masonic order, is a member of McPherson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Kansas City, and a member of the Loyal Legion, and past junior vice commander of the Commandery of Missouri. He was married, November 14, 1866, to Miss Mary Ellen Drury, of Danville, Missouri, daughter of Charles J. Drury, one of the pioneers of that part of the State, and a native of New Hampshire. To them five children, four daughters and one son, have been born. With a personal history in which pride is pardonable, Captain Carkener is nevertheless of a retiring disposition, altogether unassuming, and the popular esteem in which he is held by those with whom he associates in social, church and professional circles is genuine and heartfelt.

**Carleton College.**—A private academy, located at Farmington, St. Francois County. It was founded in 1854, by Miss E. A. Carleton, and incorporated by the State Legislature in 1859. The institution was located eight miles north of Farmington. In 1878 a four-story brick building was built at Farmington, with attractive grounds (sixteen acres), and the institute established in it. In 1884 an addition of four stories was added, known as the "Henry Annex," named in honor of Henry Carleton. The school is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has a library of 1,900 volumes.

**Carlisle, James L.,** lawyer and ex-postmaster of St. Louis, was born in that

city, January 13, 1851. He was educated in the public schools, at Washington University and at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. He then spent two years at the St. Louis Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1873, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar. For three years he was in the law office of Glover & Shepley, and after leaving this firm formed a partnership with Robert E. Collins, with whom he was associated for two years thereafter. Later he became head of the firm of Carlisle & Ottofy, which was dissolved after his appointment to the postmastership. From May, 1883, to January, 1891, he held, by appointment of the circuit court, the responsible position of jury commissioner. Mr. Carlisle very early developed a predilection and aptitude for politics. He was reared in the Democratic faith. For four years he was chairman of the city Democratic committee, and was the first man ever elected to that post by a convention of the party. While holding the position of chairman of this committee Governor Francis tendered him the office of recorder of voters for St. Louis, and he accepted the appointment. As recorder of voters, at the time of the introduction of the Australian ballot system, he was brought in contact with all classes of politicians, and his rulings did not always suit the most zealous partisans, but he was unswerving in his interpretations of the law, and administered the office to the general satisfaction of the public. In 1894 he was, by President Cleveland, appointed postmaster of St. Louis, serving from April 1st of that year to August 15, 1898. As postmaster he perfected the system of street car transportation of the local mails to and from outlying stations on several of the city railroad lines; established a considerable number of new substations, personally superintending the rearrangement of the carrier routes, with the view of utilizing to the farthest extent an inadequate force of men, in point of numbers, in a service that had largely outgrown the provisions made for it. His demeanor in office, both to the public and to employes, was marked by courtesy, and in the case of the latter, by a considerate kindness, for which he is held in the highest esteem.

December 30, 1880, Mr. Carlisle was married, at her home, on Dardenne Prairie, St. Charles, Missouri, to Katherine Otey John-



son, daughter of George Steptoe Johnson and Eliza Johnson.

**Carlisle Training School.**—A private school, at Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, established about 1889. Its buildings are valued at \$10,000, and it has a library of about 3,000 volumes.

**Carl Junction.**—An incorporated city of the fourth class, in Jasper County, at the intersection of the Kansas City division and the Girard branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, fifteen miles west of Carthage. It was given the German form of the Christian name of Charles Skinner, who platted it in 1877. It was formerly known as Twin Groves. It has a public school, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal North, and Holiness Churches, a bank, the "Standard," an independent newspaper; the repair shops of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, a planing mill, a flourmill, and several stores. In 1890 the population was 699. The extensive Lehigh lead and zinc mines are just outside the town.

**Carondelet.**—The first settlement at Carondelet was made in 1767, when Clement de Treget Delor, a native of France, who came of good family, and had served as an officer in the French Army, built a stone house at the foot of the rock bluff about five and a half miles south of the site of the St. Louis courthouse. Gradually other settlers gathered around him, and, in 1804, the village, which thus came into existence, had a population of 250 souls. Its inhabitants were much more inclined to agriculture than the inhabitants of the neighboring village of St. Louis—who were mostly traders—and at that time their occupation was by no means a remunerative one. The fact that they were less prosperous than their neighbors gave rise to the appellation, "Vide Poche"—"Empty Pocket"—by which name the place was frequently called by the early settlers of St. Louis. It was first named Prairie a Catalan, after one Louis Catalan. Later the name was changed to Louisbourg, and, in 1794, to Carondelet, the latter name being given it in honor of Baron de Carondelet, at that time Governor General of Louisiana. The village of Carondelet was incorporated by the County Court of St. Louis County in 1832,

and the first plat of the town was made by Laurentius M. Eiler soon afterward. It was incorporated as a city by legislative enactment, March 1, 1851, and divided into three wards. James B. Walsh was first mayor of the city. It was annexed to and became a part of St. Louis in 1870.

**Carondelet Land Claim.**—The property now known as Jefferson Barracks, embracing 1,702 acres of land, was conveyed to the United States by the city of Carondelet on the 25th of October, 1854. In 1859 the city of Carondelet instituted a suit in the Court of Claims at Washington for the recovery of this property, and Carondelet having, by an act of the Legislature, become merged into the city of St. Louis, the latter city was afterward substituted as plaintiff. In this suit the deed of Carondelet to the United States was claimed to be invalid on the ground that it was without consideration and that it was improperly coerced from the authorities of Carondelet by the officers of the government who had charge of the department of public lands, by an unjust and illegal exercise of authority in refusing to confirm and threatening to set aside the survey of the Carondelet Commons. The history of events leading up to the filing of this suit may be summarized as follows: The origin of the claim of Carondelet was a concession of six thousand arpens of land by Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, made in 1796. The first attempt to give location to this possession was made by Soulard, in 1797, but the first actual survey was made in 1818, by Elias Rector, who was deputy surveyor under William Rector, the surveyor of public lands in the Territories of Illinois and Missouri. This survey was never approved by the surveyor general. In 1834 Elias T. Langham, the surveyor general, caused J. C. Brown to retrace and re-establish Rector's survey, and he duly approved it. The survey contains 9,904 acres of land, according to the metes and bounds as described in the field notes, and the Court of Claims found that after the deduction of the 1,700 acres included in the Jefferson Barracks tract, there still remained nearly 1,000 acres more than the 6,000 arpens. This was not brought to the attention of the Land Department at Washington until 1839. An investigation was then made of the whole

matter, the result of which was an order, made in 1841 by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Surveyor General Millburn, directing a new survey of the Commons, reserving 1,702 acres for military purposes—the barracks having been previously located at their present site in 1826—upon the ground that it was public land—allowing 6,000 arpens to Carondelet for her commons, and restoring the remainder not covered by private claims to sale as public lands. But this order was never carried out. Finally, the authorities of Carondelet, perceiving that if the title of the United States to the reservation was made good the main difficulty in the way of this settlement would be removed, made the deed of October, 1854, and on the 8th of October, 1855, another survey, on the basis of Brown's, but marking the barracks property as reserved, was made and confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office as the true survey of the Carondelet Commons. Dissatisfied with this adjudication of the matter, the Carondelet authorities afterward brought suit, as already stated. This suit was carried to the court of last resort, and it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the deed to the barracks property was valid, as based upon an equitable compromise of a long pending and doubtful question of title. (See *City of St. Louis vs. United States*, 92 U. S., p. 462.)

JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

**Carpenter, George Oliver**, was born February 17, 1852, in Wakefield, formerly known as South Reading, a town ten miles from Boston, Massachusetts. When he was ten years old the elder Carpenter removed his family to Boston, and the son grew to manhood and completed his education in that city. He attended the Park Latin School and English High School, and had the distinction of being what is known as a "Franklin Medal Scholar" at the last named institution. After graduating from the high school he took a special course in chemistry at the Massachusetts School of Technology, and then came West to enter upon a business career in St. Louis. He arrived there in September of 1870, and was first employed as an entry clerk in the office of the St. Louis Lead & Oil Company. He filled successively all the office positions in connection with that establishment, and finally became secretary

of the company. In 1877 he was made vice president of the corporation, and in 1890 succeeded to the presidency. In 1891 this company, together with the Southern and Collier Lead & Oil Companies, of St. Louis, amalgamated their interests with those of the National Lead Company, and Mr. Carpenter was then placed in charge of all the interests of this great corporation in St. Louis. A man of broad business capacity and superior executive ability, his activities during the later years of his life have covered a wide field of enterprise, and besides giving attention to the affairs of the National Lead Company, he is at the present time interested in and officially identified with the National Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis; the Tudor Iron Works, the St. Louis Safe Deposit & Savings Bank, the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company, the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, and the Madison Coal Company, corporations representing, in the aggregate, large commercial, industrial and financial interests.. April 7, 1880, he married Miss Caroline G. Greeley, daughter of A. G. Greeley, of Boston, and has two sons, George Oliver Carpenter, Jr., and Kenneth Greeley Carpenter. Mrs. Carpenter is well known as an active participant in the work of the leading literary and benevolent organizations of women in St. Louis.

**Carpenter, James M.**, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, October 15, 1832. He was reared in that State and educated at old Centre College, of Danville. Coming to St. Louis, a youth of seventeen years of age, in 1850, he began his business career as collector for the Phoenix Insurance Company, at a salary of ten dollars a month. That his work was satisfactory to his employers is attested by the fact that within a year he was recommended by them for a much more lucrative and responsible position, and became book-keeper and cashier for the executors of the estate of Judge Bryan Mullanphy. This position he filled until the Mullanphy Relief Board was organized, when he was elected its first secretary. While filling this position he studied law for a time, but, becoming interested in real estate operations and finding this business to his liking, he turned his attention in this direction and has devoted his time and talents, for many years, to the development of the real estate interests of

the city. He is president of the Rex Realty Company, and vice president of the Rex Mining Company, with mines at Joplin, Missouri, and operating one of the most important mining enterprises in that portion of the State. He is also vice president and next to the largest shareholder in the Lindell Real Estate Company; has been president of the Jefferson Bank, and is now a member of the board of directors of that bank, and is president of the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company. For many years he has been a prominent layman of the Presbyterian Church, and is president of the board of trustees and deacons of Compton Avenue Church of that denomination. January 11, 1859, Mr. Carpenter married Miss Caroline Clarkson, daughter of Dr. H. M. Clarkson, a native of Virginia, but for many years a resident of Columbia, Missouri.

**Carr, Alfred W.**, was born in Kentucky, in 1804, and educated at Transylvania University, at Lexington, in that State. In 1821 he came to Missouri and entered on the practice of law in the St. Charles Circuit. He gave great promise of usefulness and eminence, for he was the descendant of a family that had achieved high positions at the bar and in the field in Kentucky, but he died at an early age. His descendants are still living in St. Louis.

**Carr, Edward Dwight**, dentist, Kansas City, was born May 10, 1852, in Truxton, Cortland County, New York, son of Delevan W. and Lovenia D. (Buck) Carr. Both the father and mother were natives of that portion of the State of New York in which Edward Dwight Carr spent his early days, and the lineage is of the forceful Scotch-Irish union, furnishing a family record in which pride is amply justified. The son, Edward Dwight, was educated in the Normal School of Cortland, New York, where the preparatory foundation was laid, and later he attended the Homer Academy, an institution of learning in that vicinity. The study of the profession of dentistry was begun in the dental department of Harvard College, and the prescribed course was completed so that graduation honors were realized February 11, 1874, the degree of D. M. D. being conferred. Dr. Carr's first location for the practice of dentistry was at DeRuyter, New

York, where he remained two years. He then followed an inclination to remove to the West and the objective point was Kansas City, Missouri, where he has continuously resided since that time. In the fall of 1877 he established the first dental depot in Kansas City, it being the supply house for the dentists of a vast stretch of territory. In this business he continued until 1881, when he sold the stock and, at the close of another year, resumed the active practice of his profession. This early experience in the work of supplying the dentists of the West with materials and instruments for their professional needs won for him a wide acquaintance, and the name of this representative of dentistry was known throughout all the fertile country tributary to Kansas City. It was then a pioneer industry that flourished as it grew and it builded for its owner a reputation that has been fruitful throughout the succeeding years. Since 1882 Dr. Carr has been prominently identified in his profession and he has also been a factor in the social affairs of the circle in which he moves. Although not a political worker, he is a believer in the principles of Democracy and is an earnest advocate of that party's fundamental principles. He is connected with the Church of This World and holds a sitting in Dr. Roberts' church in Kansas City. In the world of secrets he holds memberships in the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Heptasophs, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Court of Honor. He was married October 7, 1882, to Miss A. F. Gorton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Gorton, of New Cambria, Missouri. The father of Mrs. Carr was prominently connected with the early history of eastern Missouri and was actively identified with the growth of Macon County during its development period. To Dr. and Mrs. Carr two children have been born, and with their parents they enjoy the ideal, modest home life. The head of the family, although unassuming in manner, holds the confidence of his friends and acquaintances, and his career stands out as an important part of the history of dentistry in western Missouri.

**Carr, Robert E.**, manufacturer, banker and railroad president, was born August 8, 1827, in Lexington, Kentucky, and received a common school education. In 1847 he



came to St. Louis and began life there as clerk in an iron foundry, at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. His genius for the conduct of affairs gained for him rapid promotion, and in the course of a few years he became a partner in the business, which was conducted with great success under the firm name of Dowdell, Carr & Co., until 1856. He retired from this business in that year, on account of ill health, but later became cashier of the Exchange Bank, and still later president of that institution. In 1868 he made a tour of Europe with his family, and soon after his return took a contract for building the Denver Pacific Railroad, which he completed in 1870. He was elected president of the Kansas City Railroad Company in 1871, and later he was also president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. A man of the highest administrative ability and fine social qualities, he was one of the most popular as well as one of the most widely known business men of St. Louis during the years of his active life.

**Carr, William C.**, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, April 15, 1783, and after studying law came to St. Louis in 1804. After remaining there a short time, he went to Ste. Genevieve, which seemed to be a more promising place, and there located; but, after practicing his profession for a year, he returned to St. Louis, and made it his permanent home. His abilities and learning soon brought him into prominence, and in 1826 he was appointed by Governor Miller judge of the circuit court, a position which he held for eight years, retiring to private life in 1834. His circuit embraced five counties and extended to the Arkansas line, and was a favorite field of practice for young St. Louis lawyers—among them Hamilton R. Gamble, afterward governor of the State; John F. Darby, afterward member of Congress and mayor of the city; Edward Bates, afterward Attorney General in President Lincoln's first cabinet, and Henry S. Geyer, afterward United States Senator. In 1832 charges of neglect of duty, incapacity and favoritism were brought against him, and articles of impeachment were adopted by the Legislature, but on the protracted trial that followed he was acquitted. On his death there was a meeting of the bar, at which resolutions of respect were adopted. In 1834 he resigned

his judgeship and retired to private life, and died in 1851, at the age of sixty-eight years.

**Carrington, William Thomas**, educator, editor and public official, was born January 23, 1854, in Callaway County, Missouri. His father, William Carrington, who was a native of Kentucky, was born June 2, 1815, in Montgomery County, and emigrated to Missouri with his father in 1826, settling in Callaway County. Mr. Carrington's grandfather, Randolph Carrington, was a native of Virginia and after emigrating to Missouri was a prominent citizen of Callaway County until his death in 1840. He was buried in the family burying ground, now the public cemetery of the town of Carrington, named after William T. Carrington's father. The Carrington family of Virginia, from which the subject of this sketch descends, is very large and traces its ancestry back to General Paul Carrington, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Carrington's mother's maiden name was Susan Fisher, and she also was a native of Callaway County. Her father was Thomas Fisher, and her mother's maiden name was Humphreys. Mr. Carrington was educated in Sugar Grove Academy and Westminster College at Fulton, and later took a course at Kirksville State Normal School. He commenced teaching in 1872 in the rural schools of Callaway County. He taught three winter schools, spending the remainder of the four years, from 1872 to 1876, in pursuing his studies at college. In 1876 he located at Piedmont, Wayne County, Missouri, where he remained two years teaching, and then spent one year at Arrow Rock, Missouri. He was next principal of the high school at Oak Ridge, Missouri, for two years, and was engaged for two years as superintendent of the public school of Cape Girardeau. Abandoning teaching for a season, he removed to Jefferson City, where he accepted the position of chief clerk to the state superintendent of public schools. He remained there four years in this capacity, and then went to Springfield, Missouri, where he served as principal of the high school for five years. At the expiration of this engagement he was selected as superintendent of the public schools of Mexico, Missouri. After remaining at Mexico two years, he was induced to return to Springfield and take the principal-

ship of the high school. This position he retained until December, 1898, when, having been elected State superintendent of public schools, he resigned. While chief clerk in the office of the State superintendent of public schools he founded the "Missouri School Journal," which rapidly attained an influential standing in educational circles. In 1888 he was elected president of the State Teachers' Association, of which he has not missed an annual meeting since 1874. When a boy, Superintendent Carrington had an experience of some years of roughing it in the woods, being engaged with his father in supplying railroad timbers and ties. This experience he regards as one of the most valuable of his life, as it gave him an insight into the character and worth of laboring men that has been invaluable to him. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but never sought or held public office until elected State superintendent of public schools, with the exception of holding the office of school commissioner of Cape Girardeau County from 1881 to 1883. He is a member of the Christian Church—although raised a Cumberland Presbyterian—and is an active church worker and has held the position of deacon in his congregation. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and also of the Order of Modern Woodmen. He was married in 1879 to Miss Mary Dillard Holloway, of Saline County, Missouri, daughter of John T. and Nannie (Batterton) Holloway. Her ancestors emigrated from Kentucky, and settled in Boone County, but her parents removed to Saline County, where her father was a prosperous farmer. Her grandfather on her mother's side was Lemuel Batterton, the founder of a large family in Boone County. Superintendent Carrington's father was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Callaway County. He held the office of judge of the county court almost continuously for thirty years, from 1854 to 1884, and took a prominent part in bringing about a compromise in the celebrated bond case between the county and its bondholders. Superintendent Carrington, as an educator, has begun an educational campaign in favor of getting away from abstractions, formalities and authority, to more concrete presentations and to literature. He places culture studies above formal studies, and it is believed that his administration will have a most

wholesome effect, more especially on the rural and village schools of the State.

**Carroll, Charles Cecilus**, lawyer, was born October 10, 1810, in Somerset County, Maryland, son of Colonel Henry James Carroll and Elizabeth Barnes (King) Carroll. The house in which he was born was the ancestral home of the King family, built by Sir Thomas King, baronet, of Ireland, in the year 1683. This Irish nobleman came to America to escape religious persecution, and was one of the founders of Presbyterianism in the colony of Maryland. Rev. John Henry and Rev. John Hampton, both descendants of the King family, were among the founders of the first Presbytery in Philadelphia, in 1716. From Sir Thomas King sprang several of the most distinguished families of Virginia and Maryland. Colonel Thomas King, of Revolutionary fame, was one of these, and his daughter, who became the wife of Colonel Henry James Carroll, was sole heiress to his estate. Colonel Carroll, the father of Charles Cecilus Carroll, belonged to the family of Carrolls, of Carrollton, and Charles Carroll, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was his cousin. After his marriage, Colonel Henry James Carroll continued to reside at Kingston Hall, the name which had been given to the King homestead, and there his children were born and reared. Charles Collins Carroll lived there until his marriage, after which he settled in Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland. Having been educated for the law, he practiced his profession there until 1834, when he removed to Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. During his residence there he served two terms in the State Legislature and gained prominence, both as a public man and as a lawyer. His brother, Thomas King Carroll, was for many years a distinguished citizen of Maryland, and was at one time governor of that State. In 1837 Charles C. Carroll removed to St. Louis and engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. He was long a prominent member of the bar, and was an honored resident of the city until his death, which occurred June 16, 1882. He was twice married, first, in 1829, to Ann Olivia Smith, and after her death, to Sarah Elizabeth Belt, who became his wife in 1848.

**Carroll, Christopher J.**, was born December 24, 1866, in East Hartford, Connecticut. His parents, Edward J. and Mary (Ruth) Carroll, were both born in Ireland, but came to this country with their parents in infancy, the families locating in Hartford, Connecticut. The grandparents of the subject of this sketch died in Hartford County at very advanced ages. Edward J. Carroll is still living at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife is sixty-three years old. They have eight living children. C. J. Carroll received his early education in the public schools of East Hartford, Connecticut, and entered the high school in Hartford. He then took a course in a Hartford business college and, leaving that institution during his seventeenth year, entered the employ of the Hartford Rubber Works as bookkeeper. He was also employed in this capacity by John W. Gray & Co., and gave early evidence of business tact and ability. In 1887 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and was employed by the Kaw Valley Iron Works as bookkeeper. Later he entered the American National Bank in Kansas City, doing clerical work. In 1892 Mr. Carroll went to New York and took a course in the United States College of Embalming, having decided to give his attention to the undertaking business. He returned to Kansas City two years later and opened an undertaking establishment. He opened his present large undertaking parlors at 1222 McGee Street, Kansas City, in 1895, and has built up a large business, under the name of the Carroll-Davidson Undertaking Company, occupying a place among the most progressive and successful of Kansas City's business men. Mr. Carroll also has a large livery establishment, at 1408-10 Walnut Street, which is known as the Carroll-Marshall Livery Company. He was appointed by Governor Stephens, in 1900, a member of the State Board of Embalming. He has been an active Democrat ever since his first vote was cast, but has never been an aspirant for elective honors. For six years Mr. Carroll has been a prominent member of the Order of Elks. He is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, and has passed through all of the official chairs in that society. He also holds membership in the Order of Knights of Pythias and a number of insurance organizations. In social affairs Mr. Carroll is

active and maintains a popularity in keeping with his personality and happy traits of character. As a business man he has a substantial standing and is always ready to lend a hand to wholesome movements projected in the interest of the general good.

**Carroll County.**—A county in the northwest central part of the State, bounded on the north by Livingston County; east by Grand River, which separates it from Chariton County; south by the Missouri River, which separates it from Saline and Lafayette Counties, and on the west by Ray and Caldwell Counties; area, 443,000 acres. The surface of the county is generally undulating, nearly two-thirds of it prairie, and about one-fourth level bottom land, the remainder ranging from low hills to bluffs, with belts of timber following the courses of the streams. The soil of the bottom lands is an almost black alluvial loam of inexhaustible fertility. The soil of the uplands and prairies is also loam, containing considerable sand, and of great productiveness. Originally about one-fourth of the area of the county was in timber, some of which still remains, consisting of the different varieties of oak, hickory, hackberry, walnut, sycamore, maple, locust and lind, cottonwood, etc. The Grand River, which winds along the eastern border, with its numerous small tributaries, waters and drains the eastern part of the county. The Wakenda—"God's River"—flows from the western border eastwardly, and empties into the Missouri about fifteen miles above the mouth of Grand River. Turkey Creek flows from the northwestern part of the county southwardly into the Wakenda. Other streams are Big Creek, Hurricane, Shootman, Little Wakenda and Modd Creeks. Within an area of about fifty square miles north of the center of the county, are a number of mounds, some of them as much as a hundred feet in height. At De Witt, on the Missouri River, are evidences of earthworks erected by some prehistoric race. The mounds are laid out regularly, and one large mound on an elevation commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, four different counties coming into view. The chief mineral is coal, which crops out in different parts of the county. Some years ago small quantities of iron and lead ores were found, but never in any quantity to



justify attempts to open mines. There is abundance of fire clay and building stone of excellent quality. Of the land 90 per cent is under cultivation. The yield to the acre, on an average, is: Corn, 40 bushels; wheat, 18 bushels, and oats, 35 bushels. Potatoes average 150 to 200 bushels to the acre; tobacco, 1,000 pounds; clover seed, 2 bushels; timothy seed,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; timothy hay,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons. The most profitable occupations of the residents of the county are agriculture, stock-raising and fruit-growing. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1898, there were shipped from the county: Cattle, 25,388 head; hogs, 81,322 head; sheep, 2,210 head; horses and mules, 2,089 head; wheat, 160,155 bushels; oats, 11,256 bushels; corn, 58,168 bushels; flour, 1,422,975 pounds; corn meal, 28,000 pounds; shipstuff, 82,000 pounds; clover seed, 41,815 pounds; timothy seed, 27,000 pounds; lumber, 144,100 feet; logs, 12,000 feet; walnut logs, 12,000 feet; cooperage, 11 cars; brick, 10,250; tile and sewer pipe, 14 cars; stone, 223 cars; wood, 84,035 pounds; tobacco, 65,000 pounds; potatoes, 7,200 bushels; poultry, 1,139,234 pounds; eggs, 543,877 dozen; butter, 106,339 pounds; dressed meats, 8,305 pounds; lard, 4,010 pounds; tallow, 14,485 pounds; hides and pelts, 90,336 pounds; peaches, 373 baskets; strawberries, 172 crates; fresh fruit, 315,110 pounds; dried fruits, 1,575 pounds; vegetables, 13,873 pounds; onions, 1,639 bushels. Other articles exported were cordwood, sand, cheese, honey, molasses, cider, canned goods, nursery stock, furs and feathers. The many mounds and earthworks in different parts of Carroll County bear evidence that in ages long past, the race known as the mound-builders occupied that section. When the French traders visited the country, and as late as 1820, tribes of Sac and Fox Indians occupied the territory immediately west of the Grand River as their hunting ground. They had two or three villages. One, on the banks of the Missouri, was occupied for some years after the first permanent white settlers located in the country. Chief among the first to establish trading camps were Jean Pierre Chouteau and Joseph Robidoux, the founder of St. Joseph. As early as 1800 these venturesome men visited the country. Chouteau, with one Blandeau, had a trading post near the Indian village at the bend of the Missouri,

near the present site of Brunswick, and Robidoux had established a post about six miles from the mouth of Grand River. When the Indians began to leave the country and move westward, Robidoux followed and established a post at Black Snake Hills, now the site of St. Joseph. The first cabin in the Carroll County territory was built in the fall of 1817 by a trapper, Martin Palmer, who ventured into the country about a dozen miles from the Grand River, where he remained during the winter. In the spring the Indians demonstrated their displeasure toward him and he returned to the settlement on the Chariton River. The first permanent settlement within the limits of Carroll County, according to the most trustworthy tradition, was made in 1810 by John Standley and William Turner, who came from North Carolina with their families, and settled on land near the present site of Carrollton. The territory then was a part of Howard County. Soon after the Standley and Turner families were settled in their new homes, the Hardwick, Riffe, Wooley and Carey families and a few others settled in the neighborhood. Some few settlers located on land along the Wakenda, called so by the Indians and meaning "God's River," on account of the abundance of game along its banks and the fish it contained. Owing to the rank growths along its banks and the resultant decaying vegetation, the settlers became affected with malaria, and soon abandoned their location, and sought homes in more healthful localities. During the next few years there was a continuous immigration into the country. Ray County was organized November 16, 1820, and prior to 1833 and subsequent to 1820 the territory now Carroll County was a part of Ray County. The county was divided into two townships called Missouriitan and Grand River. Afterward Missouriitan was called Wyaconda or Wakenda. The first representative in the State Legislature from this county, when it was part of Ray, was Martin Palmer, a hunter and trapper, an odd character, of the frontier genus and Davy Crockett species. He called himself the "Ring-tailed Panther," or, as he pronounced it, "Painter," and rejoiced in the cognomen. He was uneducated, unpolished, profane and pugilistic. At the first session of the Legislature he attended he raised a row, got into a rough and tumble fight, and when Governor

McNair ran out into the crowd and commanded the peace, Palmer gave him a knock-out blow, landing him some distance away. About 1830 Palmer removed to Texas, took part in her war for independence, and at its close was chosen a member of the council of the republic, on account, it is to be presumed, of his experience in statecraft in Missouri. January 2, 1833, the Legislature passed an act organizing the County of Carroll. John Morse, Felix Redding and Elias Guthrie were appointed a committee to select the county seat. The first circuit court was held at the residence of Nathaniel Carey, about ten miles east of Carrollton, the Honorable John F. Ryland presiding. Joseph Dickson, then county clerk, was appointed by the judge, clerk of the circuit court. John Curl was sheriff. Only two attorneys, John Wilson and Amos Rees, were entitled and permitted to practice. The various terms of the court continued to be held at Cary's house until the July term of 1834, which was held at the residence of John Standley, as were the two successive terms. The first term held in the courthouse of the county was on June 25, 1835, the courthouse having just been completed. Among the various judges and attorneys who, in the early days, presided at these sittings or practiced in the courts, and who afterward became more or less famous, may be mentioned, Alexander W. Doniphan, Thomas E. Burch, James A. Clark, George W. Dunn, Robert C. Ewing, Robert D. Ray, Anstin A. King and Peter H. Burnett, the last named afterward first governor of California. On the 4th of February, 1833, at the house of Nathaniel Carey, the county court was organized; the justices were Thomas Hardwick, William Curl and William Crockett. Joseph Dickson was appointed county clerk, and John Curl was sworn in as sheriff and Rial Bryant as coroner. The court ordered the clerk to issue six blank licenses for ferries, six for venders of merchandise, six for retailers of spirituous liquors and three for peddlers of clocks and other wares. Thus was inaugurated and put in motion the legal machinery of Carroll County. The present courthouse was built in 1868. It was built as a wing of a contemplated structure much larger and grander than the house now standing, but the plan of the larger structure has never been carried out and the old building still serves

its purpose as the temple of justice. The original bill for the organization of the county provided that it be named Wakenda, but before action upon it was taken the death of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, (who died November 14, 1832), was announced and in his honor the name was changed to Carroll County. The settlement founded by John Standley was made the seat of justice and the place was called Carrollton, after the home of Charles Carroll, the noted signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1836 the county seat was described as a "small place, eight miles from Caton's Landing." At that time it did not contain a courthouse and the only store in the county was at the mouth of the Wakenda. Wetmore, in his "Gazetteer," published in 1837, stated that at the mouth of the Wakenda was "a good place for a pork house." Carrollton was not platted as a town until 1837. It was incorporated in 1847, and reincorporated in 1865. During the Civil War, Carroll County furnished for the Federal service, Company M, Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia—captain, Oscar B. Quenn, who enlisted as a private, was promoted through the various ranks, and was mustered out as captain in the spring of 1865, with Company K, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers. All the officers and men of the last named company, except the captain, were from Carroll County. There were also a large number of enlisted men from Carroll County who served in other regiments. To the Confederate Army the county furnished Company C of Slack's Fourth Division, Missouri State Guard, H. B. Breuster, captain; the Carrollton Light Infantry, Company B of the First Infantry, Missouri State Guard; Company E of Slack's Division; Company H, Third Regiment, Polk's Corps, and a large list who served in other commands. Carroll County is divided into twenty-two townships, named, respectively, Carrollton, Cherry Valley, De Witt, Combs, Egypt, Eugene, Fairfield, Hill, Hurricane, Leslie, Miami, Moss Creek, Prairie, Ridge, Rockford, Smith, Stokes Mound, Sugar Tree, Trotter, Van Horn, Wakenda and Washington. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$5,597,971; estimated full value, \$16,793,913; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$2,290,442; estimated full value, \$5,726,105;

assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$239,650; estimated full value, \$479,300; assessed value of railroads and telegraph, \$1,335,008.49. There are 91.44 miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, running from Carrollton in a northeastwardly direction, leaving the county at the northeast corner; the Wabash, entering the county near the junction of the Grand and Missouri Rivers on the eastern border, and passing westwardly through Carrollton and leaving the county a little north of the southwest corner, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe entering the county a little north of the southwest corner, passing through Carrollton, and running in a northeastwardly direction, leaving the county a little north of the center of the eastern line. The number of schools in the county in 1898 was one hundred and twenty-eight; the number of teachers employed one hundred and sixty-eight; the number of pupils enrolled, 8,400; amount of permanent school fund, both township and county, \$98,155.06. The population of the county in 1900 was 26,455.

**Carrollton.**—The judicial seat of Carroll County, a city operating under special charter, situated near the center of the county, on the Wabash, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Kansas City branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, sixty-six miles from Kansas City, one hundred and twenty-four miles from Jefferson City, and two hundred and eleven miles from St. Louis. The city is located on the Missouri River bluffs, at a considerable elevation, affording an extended view of the river bottoms for many miles. John Standley was the first settler, and made the first improvements on the site of the present city and donated the site for the courthouse. George W. Folger, who located there in 1832, was the first physician in the town, and the first school was conducted by Mrs. Nancy Folger. Joseph Dickson was appointed the first postmaster in 1834. The town was laid out in 1833, incorporated in 1847, and the charter under which it now operates bears date of March 20, 1871. It has been the seat of justice since the organization of the county. It has well graded and shaded streets, and is compactly built. It has two fine school buildings, costing \$50,000, and a school for

colored children. There are ten churches in the city—Catholic, Baptist, Christian, German Lutheran, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and two churches supported by the colored residents. The various leading fraternal orders have lodges in the town, the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias having fine halls. There is an opera house, three banks, two flouring mills, a woolen mill, foundry and machine shop, steam laundry, brick and tile works, brick works, a wagon factory, harness factory, two cigar factories, three hotels, two newspapers, the "Republican Record" and the "Democrat," and about one hundred other business places, including stores, lumber and coal yards, and shops. The city has electric lights, waterworks, a well equipped fire department, a telephone system, and all the improvements generally found in a progressive city. The population in 1900 was 3,854.

**Carson, Norman B.,** surgeon, was born November 9, 1844, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, son of James O. and Barbara (Bruce) Carson. His paternal grandfather, James Carson, was the leading member of the bar of Philadelphia, and the Carson family is one of the old families of the "City of Brotherly Love." Dr. Carson received his academic education in private schools and in Washington University, of St. Louis. He then studied medicine and was graduated from St. Louis Medical College in 1868. Immediately afterward, he began the practice of his profession in that city, giving his attention, like most young physicians, to general practice during the earlier years of his professional life. He had, however, a natural fondness for surgery, and gradually drifted into this branch of professional work, to which he now devotes his entire time and attention. He was complimented by his "*alma mater*" in being appointed to the chair of clinical surgery in that institution only a few years after he had gone out of it with his doctor's degree. As a surgeon he has attained an enviable reputation, and his modest bearing under all circumstances has served to further commend him, both to his professional brethren and to the general public. For many years he took an active interest in military affairs and he has served as surgeon of the First Regiment of the



National Guard of Missouri, with the rank of major. He married, in 1888, Miss Susie R. Glasgow, daughter of William Glasgow, Jr., of St. Louis.

**Cartabona, Don Silvio de**, who was acting Lieutenant Governor at St. Louis for a period of three months in the latter part of the year 1780, was born in Spain, entered the Spanish military service and had attained the rank of lieutenant in the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana." He was stationed at Ste. Genevieve when summoned to St. Louis by Governor Leyba, then on his death-bed. He witnessed Leyba's will, received from him instructions relative to the conduct of public affairs, and was vested with authority to act as Lieutenant Governor until the office should be regularly filled by appointment. He resigned his authority to Lieutenant Governor Cruzat, when the latter returned to St. Louis commissioned to enter upon a second term of service.

**Carter, Charles J.**, president of the C. J. Carter Lumber Company, of Kansas City, was born June 9, 1862, at Keokuk, Iowa. His parents were Sylvester and Eliza Jeanette (Wilcox) Carter, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. The father removed, in 1854, to Keokuk, where he was engaged in the lumber business until 1899, when he retired; he is yet living, at the age of eighty-one years, with his mental faculties unimpaired, in companionship with the wife of his youth. The son, Charles J. Carter, was educated in the common schools of his native town. When of suitable age, he made his beginning in the business which has been his life work, as an employe of the lumber firm of S. C. & S. Carter, at Keokuk; his father was the junior member of the firm, and his uncle was the senior member. In 1886 he relinquished this employment, and removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he established a lumber business under his own individual name. In 1896, on the admission of partners, the firm incorporated under the name of the C. J. Carter Lumber Company, and Mr. Carter was elected to the presidency, a position which he occupies at the present time. He is also president of the Doniphan Lumber Company, at Doniphan, Missouri, and the Saline River Lumber Company, at Draughton,

Arkansas. These corporations are both affiliated with the C. J. Carter Lumber Company, through which their products are marketed. The Carter Lumber Company are heavy operators in white and yellow pine and cypress lumber, and their transactions reach almost every section of the country, much of the trade being supplied direct from the sawmills, the aggregate annual capacity of which is about 30,000,000 feet. To those characteristics which mark the enterprising and successful man of affairs, Mr. Carter unites those personal traits which command the confidence and esteem of those with whom he is associated. He is a Republican in politics, but seeks no personal preferment. Mr. Carter was married June 8, 1885, to Miss Cora Belknap Bridges, who was educated in private seminaries in Keokuk, Iowa, and Tarrytown, New York. Her father, Samuel Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, was post trader at Fort Lyon, Colorado, under the administration of President Grant; under the first legislation providing headstones for soldiers' graves at the expense of the national government, he became contractor, and his work is found in all national cemeteries which were in existence at that time. Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Carter, is a pupil in Miss Barstow's private school in Kansas City, Missouri.

**Carter, Charles Leonidas**, retired physician, surgeon and author, was born in Dayton, Ray County, Tennessee, (then Smith's Cross Roads), March 1, 1832, son of William and Ruth Baker (McFarland) Carter. His father, a native of Virginia, was descended from an early family of the Old Dominion, which traced its ancestry back to Landon Carter. The family was represented in the Revolution. William Carter, who spent much of his life trading in horses and mules, was sheriff of Bradley County, Tennessee, at the time of his death. The education of Dr. C. L. Carter, begun in the common schools of Tennessee and Pleasant Hill, Missouri, was supplemented by a long and thorough course of study at home. He located at Pleasant Hill in 1851, engaging in teaching and the study of medicine. Subsequently he passed the examination in chemistry and the other natural sciences at Washington University, and in 1858 was awarded a certificate by the St. Louis Medical Col-

lege. Four years later he was graduated in the regular course prescribed by that institution. After a year's practice at Pleasant Hill, he removed to Holden, Missouri, March 1, 1859, where he was continuously engaged in professional work for thirty years. Since the expiration of that period he has lived in retirement in Warrensburg, Missouri, with the exception of three years spent at Eldorado Springs, Missouri. In April, 1863, he entered the Federal Army as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, having passed an examination twenty-four degrees above the requirements prescribed by law. He was assigned to the surgeoncy of the Twenty-first Regiment, Missouri Infantry, but declined, preferring to be associated with the men whom he knew and who desired him with them. He remained in the army until after the fall of Atlanta, with the exception of three months spent at home on account of illness, and after his recovery served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. Part of this time he was in charge of a ward in Clay General Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and the remainder of the period he had charge of the sick and wounded officers of the Seventeenth Corps at Marietta, Georgia. Dr. Carter has kept fully abreast of the advance of the science of medicine. He has taken nine courses of special study in the St. Louis Medical College, and one winter in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. He has been a voluminous contributor to medical literature, and has also written numerous monthly scientific serials. For four years he was a regular contributor to the "American Phrenological Journal" and the "Missouri Valley Monthly," and for over a year was editor of the St. Louis "Clinical Record." In 1868 he published "Carter's General Pathology and Its Relation to Practical Medicine," now in its second edition, which was made a text-book in the St. Louis Medical College and is now used in various medical colleges. Though he has had a large general practice in medicine and surgery, he established many years ago a high reputation as a gynecologist. As a medical contributor he has for years held a high position. He is identified with the Missouri State Medical Society, and under President Harrison's administration was for two years a member of the board of

pension examiners at Eldorado Springs. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar in Masonry and an Odd Fellow. He has extensive farming interests and has bought and sold a vast quantity of real estate during his life time. Dr. Carter was originally a Democrat. After the war he became a Republican and affiliated with that party until 1900, when his anti-imperialism sentiments induced him to ally himself with the Democracy. In 1882 he was the Republican nominee for Representative in the Legislature, and, though defeated, ran ahead of the balance of his ticket. He was married February 24, 1875, to Virginia Haynes, a native of Johnson County, Missouri, and a daughter of James Haynes, a native of Tennessee and an early settler of that county. They are the parents of two children, Charles Landon, the well known comedian, and Cora Lee Carter.

**Carter, Francis Marion**, lawyer, was born near Van Buren, now in Carter County, Missouri, November 28, 1839, son of Zimri Allen and Clementine (Chilton) Carter. Benjamin Carter, father of Zimri A., and grandfather of Francis M. Carter, was born in Virginia and was a descendant of King Carter, and a member of the family of Carters related to the family of Robert E. Lee, and to the Harrison and Randolph families. He was one of the first settlers in the Current River country, where he took up land for the purpose of stock-raising. Previous to his settlement in Missouri, his son, Zimri Allen Carter, was born in Laurens District, South Carolina, in 1794. Colonel Thomas Chilton, the maternal grandfather of Frances Marion Carter, was a descendant of one of the eleven Chilton brothers who came to America and helped in the colonization of Maryland with Lord Baltimore. The wife of Colonel Chilton was a daughter of Shadrach Inman, some of whose ancestors became prominent and wealthy in east Tennessee by fostering numerous manufacturing enterprises, and well known as the founders of the Inman line of ocean steamships. Colonel Thomas Chilton was one of the pioneers in the Current River country, and his daughter Clementine became the wife of Zimri A. Carter, who became prominent in Missouri, and after whom Carter County was named upon its organization, in 1859. Francis M. Carter,

son of Zimri A. Carter, attended Arcadia College, where he took a preparatory course, after which he commenced studies at the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and subsequently graduated with distinction from the collegiate department of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1862, having completed the course in mathematics, Greek, Latin and the modern languages. Always of a studious nature, Mr. Carter steadily advanced along the path of knowledge by extensive reading, giving close attention to political and economic sciences, logic and metaphysics, and has long been recognized as one of the most finished classical scholars and learned thinkers in southeastern Missouri. After leaving college, he commenced the study of law under Judge William Carter and Honorable John F. Bush, of Farmington, Missouri, two of the most learned lawyers of the State, the latter recognized not alone as a man of great legal knowledge, but accomplished in the classics and in modern literature in general. After completing his law studies at Farmington, Francis M. Carter, in 1869, was licensed to practice in the courts and at once entered into active work and soon became recognized as a lawyer of ability and one who, by excellent judgment, integrity and unquestioned honesty, gained and retained the confidence of his brother members of the bar, his clients, and the respect of those who were opposed to him. Frequently, by members of the bar, he has been elected special judge to try cases when the regular judge has been disqualified or unable to sit on the bench. He has always been prominent in affairs of St. Francois County. From 1870 to 1872 he was superintendent of public schools; was prosecuting attorney from January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1881, four successive terms. While prosecuting attorney, by way of fines in misdemeanor cases and suits for back taxes due from the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, he recovered more than thirty thousand dollars for the county. He prosecuted and convicted Charles H. Hardin for murder in the first degree in 1880. Hardin was executed at Farmington, in February, 1880, and was the only man ever legally hanged in St. Francois County. The press of Missouri, particularly the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," highly complimented Judge Carter for his skillful prosecution of this case,

and his general ability as a prosecuting officer. In 1882 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second General Assembly and took an active part in the doings of that body. The farmers of the House organized for the purpose of securing desired legislation and preventing the enactment of vicious laws, and Judge Carter was the counselor in all matters and generally their speaker in the assembly. He was one of the leading participants in the arguments over the passage of the bill creating a commission to assist the Supreme Court in clearing its crowded docket, and his argument was considered the ablest that was made on that occasion, and decided the contest in the House, he organizing the farmers in support of the bill. Ever since he became a voter he has affiliated with the Democratic party, though he has ever been controlled in political matters by principle, not by prejudice. He believes that where patriotism and partyism conflict, the voter should be controlled by patriotism. His general course has never been to vote for or support a candidate for office whom he has reason to believe is corrupt. He was once presented as a candidate for circuit judge and came near being nominated. He was defeated, although the public were with him, by the politicians. He was brought out as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress by the producing classes of his district and was defeated by the course of the Democratic committees in calling meetings in every county so as to aid his opponent, although a large majority of his party favored his nomination. Again, when a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress, he was defeated by the committee of his own county in setting aside the result when he first carried the county by a handsome majority in May, 1892, and by compelling him to carry it again in August, 1892, and by putting off the meetings to choose delegates to the Piedmont Convention in September, 1892. The committee of his own county, with but few exceptions, were under the control of politicians of the Thirteenth Congressional District, who influenced them to resort to unfair methods to prevent Judge Carter from carrying his county. In his own county he was held in a contest which lasted three months, before he could have the opportunity to demonstrate his ability to carry the county.



In the meantime statements were being sent throughout the district that he would not be able to carry his county in the mass meetings. He had carried Carter County, and when the time for the township meetings came, he gave his opponent a Waterloo defeat in his county. In 1896 Judge Carter was again called upon to be a Democratic candidate for the nomination to Congress. His nomination depended upon his ability to carry a certain county in his district, but certain Democratic committeemen of that county, whose duty it was to see that Mr. Carter received impartial treatment, espoused the cause of a certain other candidate and defeated the nomination of Judge Carter. During the Civil War, Judge Carter, on account of trouble produced by overstudy and sedentary habits, was exempted from service. However, he was at the seat of war during the entire rebellion and was in equally as much danger as if he were in the field as a soldier. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having joined that denomination when he was a student at Arcadia College in October, 1856, and since 1864 has been a prominent member of the church at Farmington, having a number of times been a delegate to the district and annual conferences of the church and having held the positions of trustee and superintendent of the Sunday-school. In fraternal orders he is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has held important offices in these lodges. June 20, 1877, Judge Carter was married to Miss Maria A. P. McAnally, the accomplished daughter of Rev. Dr. D. R. McAnally, who was for thirty years editor of the St. Louis "Christian Advocate," and was for many years one of the most influential and respected members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and highly active in its councils. Mrs. Carter's mother was a niece of Mrs. Governor Frances Preston, of Virginia. Governor Preston was her guardian after the death of her mother, who was a daughter of Mrs. General Russell, who was a sister of Patrick Henry. Mrs. Carter's mother was a first cousin of General Albert Sidney Johnston and Joseph E. Johnston. When Dr. McAnally was president of the Methodist Female College, at Knoxville, Tennessee, Albert Sidney Johnston was a captain in the Regular Army of the United States and for

a while was a guest at Dr. McAnally's home. While there he fell in love with a handsome young lady, the daughter of a wealthy Tennessean. Captain Johnston was poor and his attentions to the young lady were ill received by her father. This occasioned the writing of several letters to his cousin, Mrs. McAnally, concerning his affection for the young lady, and the opposition to his suit by her father. These letters, which are now in the possession of the family of Judge Francis M. Carter at Farmington, Missouri, are couched in faultless English and are manly in tone. The same vein of manly resolution and philosophic reasoning runs through these letters as through the famous letter he wrote President Davis immediately before the battle of Shiloh. Mrs. Carter died in July, 1898, leaving five children, named, respectively, Amy Marion, Russell McAnally, William Preston, Francis Floyd and Helen Wilson Carter.

**Carter, Frank,** was born July 25, 1838, in St. Louis, and died in that city April 28, 1890. The father of Frank Carter went from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Kentucky, in 1817, and he was a resident of Kentucky until 1830, when he came to St. Louis. He was engaged in business for many years thereafter in that city, being identified with both the steamboating and merchandising interests. The son obtained his early education in the private schools of St. Louis, later attended St. Paul's College, of Palmyra, Missouri, and was a student at the University of Virginia when the Civil War began. He left college before he had completed his academic course to enlist in a regiment of Virginia State troops mustered into the Confederate States Army. Some time after his enlistment he was assigned to duty on the staff of General John S. Bowen, and followed the fortunes of that brilliant and distinguished officer until his death, which occurred at Raymond, Mississippi, in 1863. He was among the Confederate troops who surrendered to General Grant at Vicksburg, but was soon afterward returned to the Confederate service through an exchange of prisoners. He was then ordered to Virginia, where he served under General Robert E. Lee until the close of the war. When the cause for which he had fought with conspicuous gallantry was lost, and peace had been restored, he returned to

St. Louis, and, in 1865, entered the employ of the firm of Carter & Conn, merchants and steamboat agents, of which his father was senior member. Not finding this business entirely suited to his tastes, he severed his connection with it after a few years, and, forming a copartnership with C. M. Seaman, under the firm name of Carter & Seaman, he established a real estate agency, which was conducted with flattering success for some years thereafter. After the death of Colonel John O'Fallon, Mr. Carter took charge of and managed his large estate until 1884, when he was elected president of the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of St. Louis. To this enterprise Mr. Carter devoted his attention up to the time of his death, and the growth and progress of the company's business is the highest testimonial to his executive ability, the integrity of his management of its affairs, and his sagacity as a business man.

**Carter, William,** lawyer and jurist, was born in Wayne County (now Carter), Missouri, December 11, 1830, son of Zimri A. and Clementine (Chilton) Carter. His ancestors were English, and long before the Revolution settled in the Virginias, where his grandfather was born. Zimri A. Carter was a native of Abbeville District, in South Carolina, and was born in 1794. In 1808, with his parents, he immigrated to Missouri and located in what is now Warren County. Soon after his arrival there he joined a trading party and started out on a flatboat, making a trip on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and was from home for about seven years. In the meantime his father traded a horse and cow for a large tract of land about eight miles southeast of Van Buren in Wayne (now Carter) County. Upon his return his parents were living upon this land, and he joined his father in farming. In 1822 he married Clementine Chilton, born in 1804, in Jefferson County, Tennessee, and a daughter of a prominent early settler of Wayne County, who had descended from an old English family who came to America with Lord Baltimore. Zimri Carter became one of the most respected and influential citizens of southeastern Missouri and was for years identified with public affairs, and served as county judge of Carter County, which was named in his honor when it was organized, in

1859. He died in 1870, and two years later his widow was called to eternal repose. They were the parents of fifteen children, and William Carter was their fifth child. He was born on the homestead, where his youthful days were passed. He attended the common subscription schools of his native county, where he acquired the rudiments of education, and later entered Arcadia College (now the Ursuline Academy) in Iron County, where he took a four years' course, graduating with the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1853 he entered the Louisville Law School, of Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1855, and immediately commenced practice of his profession at Potosi, Missouri, where he remained until June, 1862, when he settled upon a farm in St. Francois County, and about two years later located in Farmington, where he soon acquired a large legal clientage and gained recognition as one of the leading members of the southeast Missouri bar. In April, 1864, he was elected judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, composed of Washington, Iron, St. Francois, Madison, Perry and Ste. Genevieve Counties. In 1868 he was re-elected and served until 1874, when he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, where he served one term. He was chairman of the committee on judiciary, and in that capacity was the leader in some important measures which were passed at that session. He was also a member of the ways and means committee. He has always been a Democrat, and cast his first vote in 1852 for Franklin Pierce for president. Since 1880 he has devoted nearly his whole attention to his large legal practice. In 1886 he was the chief promoter and organizer of the Bank of Farmington, and had as his associates in the enterprise Dr. A. Parkhurst and K. W. Webber. In all propositions that tended toward the development of the latent resources of St. Francois County and the advancement of Farmington he has been foremost. He is a Mason, having joined the order when he was twenty-one years old. March 27, 1862, he married Miss Marie McIlvaine, her father being a prominent citizen of Washington County. Judge and Mrs. Carter have living five sons and two daughters. They are Jesse McIlvaine, first lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, United States Army; William F., a prominent attorney of

St. Louis; Clementine C., wife of Dr. M. A. Bliss, of St. Louis; Thomas B., a successful electrical engineer and a graduate of Washington University; Charles H., a well known attorney at Farmington; Edwin F., a student at Washington University, St. Louis, and Grace A., who resides at home.

**Carter County.**—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Shannon, Reynolds and Wayne; east by Wayne and Butler; south by Ripley and Oregon, and west by Oregon and Shannon Counties; area 321,000 acres. The surface of the county is broken, hilly along the streams, and in places precipitous, with here and there cliffs of white limestone. There is considerable bottom land, which is a black, sandy loam, and forms the best agricultural lands of the county. The hills are stony and with soil of poor quality, though bearing heavy growths of timber. The Current River flows in a southerly direction through the central part of the county. Its chief feeders are Davis and Rogers Creeks, which empty into it from the west. The northeastern part is drained by Brushy Creek and its numerous small branches, and in the southeastern part Little Black River and Cane Creek have their sources. The Current River is a clear, sparkling stream, and is the paradise of the piscatorial enthusiast, abounding in the gamest of fish, trout, perch, bass, buffalo, cat and other kinds of fish. It affords splendid water power, which is utilized in different parts in running mills. Plenty of game is found in the forests along the streams. The chief timber is pine and the different species of oak; there is also abundance of hickory, ash, walnut, locust, maple, cottonwood, papaw, dogwood, etc. The lumber industry is the most important of any in the county and gives employment to nearly half of the population. At Grandin, on Black River, are located the largest sawmills in the State, giving employment to several hundred hands. Of agricultural products, corn and wheat are chiefly grown. Oats, rye, some cotton, tobacco and all the kinds of vegetables adapted to the climate are grown. The hills and uplands are excellent for fruit-growing, and the industry is receiving increased attention. The cultivation of grapes promises to become one of the profitable pursuits of many residents of the county. Only

about 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation. There are indications of iron, lead and copper in different sections of the county, but no attempt at developing mines has been made. Immense ledges of lime and building stone are along the streams and numerous quarries have been opened. There are also extensive beds of chalk and deposits of manganese. The first settlement in what now comprises Carter County was made about 1812, while it was in the "State of Wayne." In 1812 Zimri A. Carter settled a few miles south of where Van Buren is now located, and soon after was joined by the Chilton, Kennard, Snyder and Kelly families, all of whom settled near the site of Van Buren. Carter County was created by legislative act, approved March 10, 1850, out of the northern part of Ripley and the eastern portion of Shannon County, and named in honor of Zimri A. Carter. Adam Lane, of Ripley; John Buford, of Reynolds, and D. C. Reed, of Shannon, were appointed commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice. They met at the house of James Brown, near Van Buren, on the first Monday in April, 1850, and located the seat of justice at Van Buren, the old county seat of Ripley County, and the old log courthouse, erected in 1833, was utilized as a meeting place for the courts until 1867, when a new one was built. The county was attached to the county of Ripley for the purpose of representation in the General Assembly. The first member sent to the General Assembly from the county was William Lawson, in 1864, and he served until 1870, when he was succeeded by F. M. Coleman. The frame courthouse built in the sixties is still in use, though the citizens of the county at the present time (1899) are strongly in favor of building a more pretentious building. During the war times, as in other sections of southern Missouri, there were turbulent times there, but the county did not suffer severely in destruction of property. Up to about 1874 there were only private schools, and only a few of them, in the county. In 1874 the school population was only 487, and, as no school districts had been organized, educational interests were sadly neglected. In his report that year, the county superintendent said: "Among other difficulties may be mentioned an indifference to the subject of popular edu-



cation on the part of many citizens, and a reluctance to be taxed for school purposes. Our schoolhouses are of a very inferior class, supplied with the rudest benches for seats, and destitute of blackboards or apparatus of any kind. Many of the houses in which schools are taught are unoccupied cabins, which have been erected and used for temporary dwellings, until the owner could furnish more comfortable apartments for his family." In 1897 the school population of the county was 1,691, with twenty-eight schools and thirty-two teachers. The county is divided into five townships, named, respectively, Carter, Jackson, Johnson, Kelly and Pike. The chief towns are Van Buren, Grandin and Ellsinore. There are forty-nine miles of railroad in the county. The Southern Missouri & Arkansas runs from the east to Hunter village in the center, and the Current River branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis runs through the central part from the west to Hunter, and the south terminating at Grandin. The Missouri Southern crosses the northern border and terminates at Carter Station. The assessed value of all taxable property in the county in 1897 was \$1,186,816; estimated full value, \$3,080,000. The population in 1900 was 6,706.

**Carterville.**—A city of the fourth class, in Jasper County, on the Missouri Pacific, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railways, nine miles southwest of Carthage. The Southwest Missouri Electric Railway connects it with Joplin and Carthage, and Galena, Kansas. It immediately adjoins Webb City. It was platted in 1875 by W. A. Daugherty, William McMillan and James G. L. Carter, for the latter of whom it was named. The South Carterville Mining and Smelting Company subsequently laid out various additions. It was incorporated in 1877, but late that year the organization appears to have been abandoned, until 1882, when it was reincorporated as a city of the fourth class. It has a public high school and two grammar schools; churches of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Episcopal South, denominations, and a union church building. The fraternal societies are a Masonic Lodge and a Chapter of the Eastern Star, a lodge of Odd Fellows and a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah,

lodges of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, Modern Knights, Red Men, and a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Local publications are the "Journal," daily and weekly, Democratic, and the "Missouri and Kansas Miner," monthly. The city is supplied with water by the Webb City and Carterville waterworks. The First National Bank has a capital of \$50,000, surplus \$8,241.53, circulation \$11,250, deposits \$355,218.58, and loans \$160,004.80. A foundry and machine shops, engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery, employ fifty men, and there is a large boiler factory. The city has an opera house, hotels, and numerous business houses. In 1900 the population was 4,445. The mines in the vicinity are second in importance in the mining district. In 1899 the output was 57,289,600 pounds of zinc, and 10,385,880 pounds of lead, amounting to \$1,414,165 in value. (See also "Zinc and Lead Mining in Southwest Missouri.")

**Carthage.**—The county seat of Jasper County, in the southwestern part of the State, on the Missouri Pacific, and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railways, 313 miles southwest of St. Louis and 150 miles south of Kansas City. The South West Missouri Railway connects it with all the principal mining points, including Orinogo, Webb City, Carterville, Joplin and Galena, the latter named point, in Kansas, being the terminal of the system. It occupies the high ground overlooking Spring River, at an altitude of 1,200 feet above sea level, and is built upon solid limestone, in near proximity to rich lead, zinc and coal fields, and is the gateway of a region prolific in grains and fruits. It derives an abundant supply of pure water from Spring River, the stream and its affluents being fed by innumerable springs. Distribution is made through excellent waterworks on the Holly system, completed in 1882 by a local company. Protection against fire is afforded by a paid fire department, Carthage having been one of the first after the two great metropolitan cities of the State to dispense with volunteer companies. The water pressure makes engines unnecessary. The hose equipment is of the most approved pattern; five men are employed, and the cost of maintenance is \$3,200 per annum, of which amount one-fourth is derived from street sprinkling, paid by business firms. An elec-

tric light system was established by the city in 1899. 5-per-cent bonds, issued for its construction, being sold at a premium of \$1,900. The present service comprises 200 public lights, and 1,200 lights in business houses and residences. A commercial light plant, a gas plant, and a complete local and long distance telephone system are also in operation. A police force, consisting of a chief, three policemen and a night watchman, is maintained, at an annual expense of \$2,200. The city is handsomely and substantially built, in both business and residence sections. The principal architectural ornament, not to be surpassed in the country for quiet dignity, imposing proportions, and beauty of material, is the county courthouse, completed in 1895, and costing under \$100,000. It is constructed of Carthage limestone, and its only ornamentation is found in the columns of the same material, symmetrical shafts, with artistically carved capitals, entirely worked out upon the ground. Its modest cost is a praiseworthy affirmation of the integrity of the builders, and it has been pronounced by capable architects the best building in the United States for its cost. It contains the court rooms, offices for county officials, and provides ample accommodations for the municipal departments, the city of Carthage having defrayed \$50,000 of the cost of the building by arrangement with the county. In the west wall of the building is a polished slab of Carthage limestone bearing an inscription setting forth that it was taken from the foundation of the former courthouse, built in 1854 and destroyed in 1863. (See "Jasper County.") Of the funding bonds issued by the city, \$32,000, bearing 4 per cent interest, were outstanding June 30, 1900. The city is also obligated for a bonded indebtedness of \$14,000, due in 1901.

"The people of Carthage," says Professor S. M. Dickey, long connected with the public schools of that city, "have always sought to educate their children. In 1846, four years after the town was laid out, the first building exclusively for school purposes was erected. As the town grew in population, rooms were rented in different localities to accommodate the pupils. The schools were supported entirely by subscription, or by prorating the expense among the patrons. Of these schools we know but little, except that then, as now,

schools were popular with the people. So great was the success of a girls' school, established in 1851, that four years later the Carthage Female Seminary was incorporated by act of the Legislature. A brick building was erected on the ground now occupied by the Central School. Reports say that during its short life this school was very successful. The building was entirely destroyed during the war. Only one relic yet remains. The same old bell that summoned the few girls of over forty years ago to school from the same locality still calls the school. It now speaks to an army of over 2,500—boys as well as girls—some of them the grandchildren of the older girls of 1855-60. In 1870 the Carthage board of education bought the seminary grounds, where the High School and the Central now stand. One of the first schools in Carthage after the war was taught in one of the few buildings not destroyed by the contending armies. The school soon outgrew the accommodations, and in 1870 what is now the Central School building was erected. Early in 1871 the two lower stories were finished and five of the eight rooms furnished. On opening day it was discovered that more room was needed, and arrangements were made to furnish the remaining three rooms. These were quickly filled with pupils. At the beginning of the second term it was found necessary to use rooms in the third story, which had been intended for other than school purposes. A satisfactory arrangement of classes in the lower grades was quickly made, and work went nicely on. With the higher grades it was different. The citizens were all newcomers. A residence of three years made one an old settler; a residence of five years made him a venerable citizen. Their children had been taught in schools of every degree of excellence. The graded schools of the cities in the East and the North were represented; so also were the ungraded country schools of the same sections. Some came for the purpose of getting the greatest possible benefit from a few months in school. Others came hoping to fit themselves for a higher education than this school proposed to give. So great was this diversity of object and of attainment that an attempt to follow a regular high-school course would have resulted in much superficial work with some of the class, great waste of time to others, and loss

of interest and dissatisfaction to all. To avoid this an elective course was adopted for the older students, and classes formed based upon one or two studies that for the time seemed best. Many of these students took some of the studies in the high grades. They were thus enabled to review their arithmetic, grammar, reading, etc., without too much waste of time with some classes. Many of these students came from outside of the district and could remain but a few months at a time, some spending the winter months in school, working on the farm in summer, others teaching in summer and attending school in the fall and winter. The work continued on this line for over three years. At the close of the school year 1874 a class of about thirty had finished work in the grades and were prepared for the high school. The list of graduates in 1878 shows that but three of the class graduated at that time—most of them having left school entirely, while others dropped out for a time, returning and graduating in later years. The class of 1878 numbered only seven, that of 1879 only five. This was the smallest class ever graduated in the school. The class of 1899 numbered fifty-six, showing a very healthy growth. There have been 446 graduates in the last twenty years. In 1892 there was no graduating class (due to change of course from three to four years). The citizens of Carthage can justly claim for their schools a high degree of excellence. The course of study conforms to the best and most progressive standards. In addition to its literary excellence, it provides for special teachers in vocal music, drawing and manual training, in joinery and in needle work. At the close of the third year the instructor in music says that most of the pupils can sing passably well a number of good melodies, and can read music at sight. He visits all the schools, and the value of his services is very great. Since the department of drawing was established four years ago, it has had a very satisfactory growth. Samples of the work done have been exhibited at the Omaha Exposition, at the Missouri State Teachers' Association, and at the Western Drawing Teachers' Association. At the home exhibit, held the first week in May, work was shown from all the grades in designing, in nature study and in object work. At all these exhibitions the work received high praise.

The teacher says that although the primary object sought is to cultivate the eye and to train the hand to express the thought of the mind, and not to make artists of the pupils, it shows who have a talent in this direction. She, as we think justly, claims that the study of drawing is an aid, not a hindrance, in the pursuit of other studies. It improves the language, and the teachers in manual training and in the sciences find that pupils who have had instruction in drawing do much better work than those who have not had this advantage. The child with proper instruction in this art begins to see the things that come into his everyday life, and to appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in nature and art. A good beginning has been made in manual training. So far the training for boys has been limited to joinery and knife work. The last named consists in cutting conventional designs and mathematical figures, and wood-carving of designs by the pupils. A large room in the Central School is equipped with benches and joiners' tools, after the style of those used in the State University. Sixty-five boys are now receiving instruction at the work bench, and nearly the same number at the knife work. Although recently established, this department is a success in the boys' division. The girls' division seems to be quite as popular as that of the boys. Over 135 girls are taking the course in sewing, with even a greater interest than the boys take in joinery. The course requires ninety minutes' work on alternate days for one year. It includes sixteen divisions—several more than most men know anything about, but which all men should be glad to know that the girls are learning. This suggests a more intimate relation between the school and the home, not through the medium of plants and lawn decorations alone, but in cooking and general housekeeping. The school buildings consist of the High School, the Central School, five ward schools, and a colored school. The enrollment in 1899 was: Males, 982, and females, 1,164; total, 2,146. It is now (January, 1900) nearly 2,300, of whom 91 are colored. The number of school rooms occupied is 45. In the High School there are 12 teachers, including the special teachers; in the Central, 7; in the ward schools, 25, and in the colored school, 2; total, 46. Salaries of teachers for the year ending July 1, 1899: Male, \$5,020;



female, \$14,514.17; total, \$19,534.17. The Carthage School Library had a very modest beginning. In the winter of 1872-3 a number of the pupils in the public schools gave two or three public entertainments to raise money to buy books needed in their school work and their general reading. The proceeds, invested in books, with contributions from various sources, enabled them to purchase about 150 valuable books. Donations of books were received, one particularly valuable donation coming from the United States Commissioner of Education—a set of the Reports of the Smithsonian Institute, complete to date with the exception of one volume then out of print. From time to time additions were made to the library, until, about 1887 or 1888, the managers of the Carthage Library Association transferred to the board of education their entire library and furniture upon condition that it should remain accessible to the public, under conditions favorable to both parties. The arrangement has proven very satisfactory to all. The number of books has steadily increased, until now it numbers 5,216; number of pamphlets, 860; periodicals, paid for and donated, and received regularly, 9. That there is a steadily growing appreciation of the library is shown by comparison of the circulation of books for the past three years. In 1896-7 there were issued 5,702 volumes; 1897-8 were issued 16,115 volumes; 1898-9 were issued 23,655 volumes. To the energetic working of the numerous literary clubs in the city, the librarian attributes much of the increase in circulation. In the schools the science of physics is taught, experimentally illustrated by an apparatus costing \$600, supplemented by materials and implements from the shops, the kitchen and the grocery. About fifty representative experiments in this subject are made by each student, under the supervision of the teacher. The chemical laboratory is equipped with apparatus worth \$400. In this study the work is largely experimental. Five recitations and three hours laboratory work per week are required of the students. From eighty to one hundred experiments are made by each pupil, of which a complete record is written at the time by each member of the class. On account of its recent systematic introduction into the schools of this class, we quote from the report of the Carthage Public Schools a por-

tion of what is said therein concerning the study of biology:

"This is a study of living things, their origin, development, structure, habits, relations to their environments and their wellbeing. It is the aim in this course to make the work as valuable to the pupil whose school days end with the high school, as to the one who intends to pursue some special scientific investigation in a higher institution. The study is disciplinary in that it trains to accurate and discriminating observation, accompanied with the ability to make comparisons of the things observed. The pupil learns to make original investigations from which he gains a self-reliance in forming judgments. The ability to generalize and classify the knowledge thus gained follows. That pupils may gain these powers through the study of subjects in which they have been interested from childhood is greatly to their advantage. They cultivate their love of nature, quicken their perception of the beauties and harmonies surrounding them, and thus render their lives better and happier.

"The equipment consists of a well lighted northeast room, fitted up with sinks, gas fixtures, cabinets and tables. The working apparatus includes six compound microscopes, dissecting microscopes, dissecting tools and trays, glassware and various reagents and preserving materials. Five periods per week, of forty-five minutes each, are given to this subject during the first two years of the high-school course, the first year being devoted to animals and the second to plants.

"Three or four of these periods are given to dissection and examination of fresh or preserved specimens. One or two periods are given to recitation and reviews. A note book is kept by each pupil, in which he records his observations and makes drawings of the objects studied. Instruction is given in the care of the microscope, and pupils, by much practice, become skilled in its use. Frequent excursions to fields, woods, bluffs and streams are an important part of the study."

"The high school is the first of the three high schools in Jasper County approved by the State University. Its graduates enter the freshman class of that institution without examination or condition. This school, with its five courses of study, namely, College Pre-

paratory, Scientific, English, Commercial, with Manual Training, and Elective, owes its high character largely to the excellent work done in the lower grades. While according to the teachers in the high school and to the superintendent the highest praise for the faithful discharge of their most agreeable duties, we can not close this sketch without paying an equal tribute to those foundation-builders whose faithful work, amid less pleasing surroundings, have made possible the success of the high school."

There are in Carthage sixteen religious societies, representing the Adventist, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Congregational, Episcopalian, Holiness, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South; Presbyterian, North; Presbyterian, South, and Cumberland Presbyterian denominations, and including colored Baptists and colored Methodists. All the buildings are spacious and substantial, and some are of beautiful architecture and handsomely furnished. In but few instances is the history of these bodies traceable to *ante-bellum* days, the majority being of more recent organization. Prior to 1868 there was no church edifice in Carthage, worshiping congregations meeting in the courthouse or other rooms. A Baptist society existed on the ground in 1845. For many years it was without a resident minister, and met in cabins, and afterward in the courthouse. The war dispersed its people, and its records were destroyed. Mrs. Amanda McElhannan was the only member remaining when the church was re-established in 1867, with the Rev. Caleb Blood as pastor. In 1872 the church sold its building to the county, and built upon a lot donated by the Carthage Land Company. Methodist circuit riders held services prior to 1851, when J. K. Akerman was preacher in charge. In 1866 a Sunday school was formed, and met in the brick jail. In 1868 the station was created, with D. H. Budlong as pastor, and that year was built the first church edifice in the place, the brick building yet standing at Fourth and Howard Streets. In 1866 the Christian Church was organized, meeting in the old jail, with John Hubbard as the first elder. In 1882 its permanency was assured, under the pastorate of Elder N. M. Ragland, and the next year a beautiful church edifice was erected.

The Methodist Church, South, had a

circuit organization until 1861, when it disappeared. In 1871 the church was re-established, with Rev. W. Harris as pastor. In 1881, under the pastorate of the Rev. B. Margeson, a fine building was erected, and dedicated by the Rev. John Vincil, D. D., of St. Louis.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized August 4, 1867, and the Rev. John W. Pinkerton became pastor. In 1870 a spacious building was erected. Several revivals have marked the history of the church. Out of it grew the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in 1888.

Grace Episcopal Church had its beginning in 1869, when Bishop Robertson instituted a Ladies' Church Aid Society. A parish was organized in 1870, the Rev. Jennings, missionary-in-charge, and the same year a chapel was built. In 1890 a beautiful stone structure was erected, at a cost of \$6,000.

In 1870 the Congregational Church was organized, with twelve members. The first pastor was the Rev. H. B. Fry, who donated a year's salary to the building fund, and labored with his own hands on the edifice. A chapel was occupied in 1872, and completed two years later. In 1881 it was destroyed by fire, with no insurance. A new building was erected, at a cost of \$7,575, and dedicated April 4, 1883.

The Young Men's Christian Association provides library, reading room and bath room accommodations. An operahouse, with a seating capacity of 800, is used for general amusement purposes.

The Commercial Club is composed of the leading professional and business men of the city, and has for years been a potent factor in advancing commercial interests and in aiding public enterprises.

Various fraternal bodies are liberally sustained by large and influential memberships. These include a lodge, chapter, commandery, and chapter of the Eastern Star, in Masonry; a lodge, encampment, and lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, in Odd Fellowship; the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the United Workmen, the Degree of Honor, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of Pyramids, the Royal Neighbors of America, the Select Knights, the Grand Army of the Republic,

and the Woman's Relief Corps connected with the latter body. There are numerous women's clubs, distinguished for the ability of their membership and the wide scope of their purposes. These are the Janthe Chautauqua, the Vincent Chautauqua, the Leon H. Vincent Chautauqua, the Local Chautauqua, the Tuesday Evening Reading, the Century, the E. H. Century, the Shakespeare, the Junior Shakespeare, the Stratford Shakespeare, the Alpha, the Wednesday, the Bachelor Girls, the Monday Reading, the Longfellow, the Fin de Siecle, the Egyptian, the Woman's Press, the Friday Afternoon, the Up-to-Date, the Clio, the N. N., and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The local press is characterized by excellent ability, and advocates the interests of the city and county with intelligence and vigor. The oldest journal is the "Press," evening and weekly, founded in 1872, by Joshua A. Bodenhamer; in 1876 it was the only paper in Missouri to support Peter Cooper for the presidency, and Jasper gave him a larger vote (520) than any other county in Missouri; it is now in other hands, and Republican in politics. Other papers are the "Democrat," daily and weekly, Democratic; the "Labor Tribune," weekly, Populist; the "Silver Review," daily and weekly, free silver; and the "Graphic," Sunday, literary and society. The transactions of the postoffice attest the high intelligence of the people, and the business development of the city. The postal revenues for 1899 were \$17,712.33, an increase of \$2,379.11 over 1898, and the money order transactions amounted in round figures to \$150,000. Seven people are employed in the office, and six persons are engaged in city delivery. One carrier is engaged in rural delivery, the service having been established August 15, 1899. In December of that year the route covered twenty-seven miles; five hundred and fifty people were supplied, and 4,365 pieces of mail were handled. Two additional routes will be established as soon as the next annual appropriation is available. An appropriation of \$100,000 for a post-office building has been asked from Congress, and Congressman Benton has assurance that the work will be provided for, in the bill of 1900. The financial institutions are founded upon ample capital, and carry large lines of deposits and loans. The Bank of Carthage was organized in 1868, with a capital stock of

\$20,000. The statement for 1899 shows a capital of \$100,000; surplus, \$4,700; deposits, \$342,471.56, and loans, \$246,408.63. The First National Bank of Carthage grew out of a bank of the same name, organized in 1872, which in 1878 surrendered its charter, and became the Traders' Bank, and was succeeded by the present First National Bank. December 2, 1899, the capital was \$100,000; circulation, \$31,500; deposits, \$287,897.30; loans, \$190,352.89. The Carthage National Bank is successor to the business of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, which was organized in 1875. At the close of 1899 the capital was \$100,000; surplus, \$13,500; circulation, \$22,000; deposits, \$218,540; loans, \$158,507.85. The Central National Bank, organized in 1890, had, at the close of 1899, \$100,000 capital; surplus, \$16,000; circulation, \$67,500; deposits, \$900,000; loans, \$410,000. Two building and loan associations carry large lists of investors and borrowers. The manufacturing interests include important products derived from material taken out of the ground in the immediate vicinity. The Carthage limestone, also called Carthage marble, is known throughout the country as unapproachable in quality. It is beautifully white, without a trace of discoloration, takes a very high polish, and is susceptible of delicate carving. It is used for solid building purposes, as in the beautiful courthouses at Carthage and Jefferson City, and the public library at Kansas City; for columns, lathe turned, with hand carved capitals; and for counters and wainscoting, being sawn in slabs twelve feet long by four feet six inches wide, and but a quarter-inch in thickness. All these mechanical operations are performed in the local quarries and shops. The product is shipped to every State in the central and upper Mississippi Valley, to Texas, and to Nebraska. Five firms are engaged in this industry, operating with an aggregate capital of \$175,000, and employing 125 to 150 operatives, exclusive of teamsters and ordinary laborers. Two companies are engaged in lime manufacture; their product is the purest known, being ninety-eight per cent carbonate of lime. Two firms are large manufacturers of water filters, made from tripoli shipped in from Newton County. There are several productive zinc and lead mines in the immediate vicinity. About one mile east of the city a three-foot vein of first-class



merchantable soft coal has been recently opened. A steam-power brick yard and a pottery works supply a large range of territory with their products. Other manufacturing are, two foundries and machine works, a stove foundry, a galvanized iron works, a combined planing mill, sash and door factory, three carriage and wagon factories, a woolen mill, the most extensive west of the Mississippi River; a furniture factory, a bed spring factory, employing fifty men; a potato chip factory, a canning factory, two cigar factories, and an ice factory. There are two wholesale fruit and produce houses with branches in outlying towns, two wholesale grocery houses, a wholesale clothing house, and a wholesale hardware house. There are two public parks within the city limits. City Park, southwest of the square, is a tract of ground 420 by 580 feet, artistically laid out by a landscape gardener; in the center is a handsome fountain. Carter's Park, on the east side, comprises about seven acres; it bears a fine growth of forest and planted trees, and through it flows a small stream, fed by Carter's spring; the property was presented to the city by Dr. John A. Carter. Thacker's Park of ten acres, a private tract adjoining the city on the southwest, is utilized for large public gatherings. A pleasant place of resort is Lakeside Park, forty acres in extent, owned by the South West Missouri Electric Railway Company, and reached by its cars at a distance of seven miles. There are two cemeteries adjacent to the city; Park cemetery on the west includes a burying plot for soldiers, presented to the Grand Army Post by Timothy Regan; upon its foundation has been laid for a soldiers' monument, to be erected at an early day. Rose Hill cemetery lies to the east of the city. A market fair association occupies leased grounds in the suburbs; annual exhibits occur, with large displays of farm products, and the speed ring attracts the attention of fine horse breeders and fanciers from great distances.

Carthage was platted in 1842 by Abel Landers and George Barker, commissioners appointed by the county court, and the plat was recorded June 30th of that year. The land was not then subject to entry, and it was not conveyed to the county until December 23, 1846, through George Hornback as its agent. Discrepancies in the survey resulted in irregular lines at the intersection

of Grand and Howard Avenues, and on Fourth Street. The county court named the site Carthage, after the famous metropolis of pre-Christian days. The tract comprised three hundred and twenty acres, out of which were set apart the present public square, streets, and numerous lots, the latter of which were sold from time to time, those on the square at \$10.55 to \$44 each, on one-year credit. At the time of platting, the site was covered with trees, underbrush and prairie grass. The only building was the cabin of Henry Piercy. Dr. Gabe Johnson built the first residence after the county seat was established, and George Hornback the first business house; the latter named became the first postmaster, in 1843. About the same time, two brothers named Pennington engaged in business. They were succeeded by E. Fisher & Son, and they by Lewis H. Scruggs, who afterward owned the land known as North Carthage. Immediately before the war, the population of the town was about 500. The courthouse was in the center of the square, with Shirley's tavern on the north side, and Norris C. Hood's residence and two or three stores on the west side. James and John B. Dale had a store on the east side. William M. Chenault's home and Jesse L. Craven's store were on the block cornering with the southeast corner of the square. The first newspaper was printed in 1857, by James Kelly, and was called the "Carthage Pioneer." It passed into the hands of C. C. Dawson, who changed its name to the "Southwest Star." In 1861 the material was taken into McDonald County, where it was used in printing "shin-plaster" money. It was afterward captured by the Unionists. The battle of Carthage (which see) was the beginning of a reign of terror. In October, 1863, the courthouse was burned, alleged to have been the act of Anderson's Confederate Company. At various times other buildings were destroyed, until the town was a complete ruin and the population was dispersed, few of the former residents returning when peace was restored. Those who came back were Norris C. Hood, the widow of A. McCoy, M. M. James, George E. James, William G. Bulgin and Mrs. Amanda Glass, with their families. John Onstott, one of the early settlers, remained in the place or vicinity during the greater part of the war, and suffered great

loss of property and personal indignities at the hands of both Federals and Confederates. He is honored throughout the county for his sterling integrity. To knowledge imparted by him is due the recovery of the county records, which had been taken away with the retreat of General Price's army. At the outbreak of the war, Archibald McCoy, a leading lawyer and an outspoken Union man, was county treasurer. In fear for his life, he went to Barton County, where he was assassinated. He had previously confided the county moneys to John Onstott for safe-keeping, \$1,050 in gold and \$200 in paper. Onstott gave the paper money to his wife, who carried it upon her person until she was robbed of it by Colonel Ritchey's Indians. Onstott buried the gold, and upon the reorganization of the county, exhumed it, and restored it to the treasury. He related to the county court the loss of the \$200 in paper money, and was held as liable for the amount, whereupon he sold his only team of horses and made payment. With the return of the few former residents came Dr. A. H. Caffee, a former physician in the county, who had served as surgeon in the Union Army, and who began a drug business in association with Captain J. W. Young. The first new settler was George Rader, who came in August, 1865, before the return of any of the former residents. He brought a wagonload of goods, which he opened in one of the half-dozen inferior buildings then remaining. He was appointed first postmaster after the war, and served from April, 1866, until March, 1879, and was afterward elected mayor. In March, 1866, the population of the town did not exceed fifty. In December of that year, the publication of the "Carthage Weekly Banner," a Republican newspaper, was begun by Thomas M. Garland; it afterward passed into the hands of A. F. Lewis, the veteran editor, who published it successfully for many years. The "Patriot," Democratic, was founded in 1870. In 1867-8 earnest effort in religion and education began. March 12, 1868, the town was incorporated by the county court, with David S. Thomas, Thomas E. Gray, Norris C. Hood, David H. Budlong and Robert A. Cameron as trustees. This was the first municipal organization of which trace is found. The population was about 800. Now began the real work of development. Substantial

bridges were built across the streams in all directions, and trade was drawn from long distances. In 1871 a large mill was built, and a \$30,000 school building was erected. In the same year, L. P. Cunningham and E. H. Brown, both residents of Carthage, organized the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad Company, and secured the issue of construction bonds from the townships interested, with the result of obtaining a road from Pierce City to Carthage, and beyond to Brownsville, Kansas, which was opened in 1872. This is now a part of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway main line. Mr. Brown was also instrumental in building the Lexington & Southern branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway from Pleasant Hill to Carthage. In 1868 was opened the first bank, the Bank of Carthage, of which G. A. Cassil was president, and E. W. Harper was cashier. In 1870 the woolen mills were built. The gasworks were completed in 1878, and the waterworks in 1882, the latter being a strictly local enterprise. The same year was opened the Harrington House, the first modern hotel. In 1873 the population had increased to 5,000, and March 15th of that year Carthage was created a city by a special incorporative act of the General Assembly. The first officers were Peter Hill, mayor; D. S. Thomas, J. W. Young, H. C. Henny and T. B. Tuttle, councilmen; M. M. James, clerk, and W. W. Thornburg, marshal. D. A. Harrison was afterward appointed first city attorney. March 6, 1890, the special charter was surrendered, and organization was effected as a city of the third class under the general law. In that year its population was 7,981. The population in 1900 was 9,416.

**Carthage, Battle of.**—To the time of its occurrence, this was the most important battle in the West. In June, 1861, under the plans of General Lyon, Colonel Franz Sigel marched from Neosho to intercept hostile forces making their way into Arkansas, where General Ben McCullough was assembling a large Confederate force. Colonel Sigel's force comprised nine companies of his own regiment, the Third Missouri Infantry, seven companies of Colonel Salomon's Fifth Missouri Infantry, and two four-gun batteries, in all about 1,100 men. He reached Carthage about 5 o'clock in the evening of

July 4th, and bivouacked east of the city, near the spring. At this moment, Generals Rains and Parsons, with not less than 5,000 men and seven pieces of artillery, and accompanied by Governor Jackson, were on Coon Creek, twelve miles north. That night, Samuel B. LaForce, a resident, and a devoted Unionist, held a conference with Colonel Sigel, and was his guide during the subsequent events. He broke camp early next morning, and passing through the city, marched north until 9 o'clock, when his advance met the approaching enemy, and a slight skirmish occurred near the house of Vincent Gray, five miles northwest of Carthage. Pushing forward, Sigel formed his line of battle on the high ground beyond Dry Fork, posting his artillery near the Pugh house, with the enemy in his immediate front. By 10 o'clock the artillery and musketry fire was vigorous on both sides. Sigel's flanks were jeopardized by the enemy's cavalry, an arm in which he was wholly deficient, and he withdrew to the south of Dry Fork, where he repulsed a determined attack. At Buck Branch he again made a stand, with similar result, and continued an orderly retreat. As his rear guard passed through Carthage, the enemy, who had entered the town from three directions, made another effort, and several men were killed and wounded in the streets. Colonel Sigel retired from the city along the mill road east, closely pursued, and about dusk was finally engaged for thirty minutes three miles southeast of the town, near the Thornton place. Colonel Sigel marched via Sarcovie to Springfield, and Generals Rains and Parsons continued their way southward. The Union loss was thirteen killed and thirty-one wounded. The enemy's loss was seven killed and sixty-three wounded, with an additional unreported loss of ten killed and wounded in the Third Division.

**Carthage Collegiate Institute.**—A co-educational classical school at Carthage, fitting students for entrance to the best colleges and universities, and for active duty in ordinary business pursuits. It is nominally under Presbyterian control, but while christian principles are inculcated, it is entirely free from sectarian influences. It occupies a spacious and handsome brick building, completed in 1888, at an expense of \$30,000. January 8, 1900, its roll

of students numbered one hundred and fifty. In 1885 Ozark Presbytery determined to found a college within its boundaries, and Carthage was selected as the location, largely through the influence of the Rev. W. S. Knight, D. D., who was acting president at the opening, in September, 1886, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church. The following year the college building was occupied, though not completed. Dr. Knight withdrew, desiring to devote his entire effort to ministerial work, and was succeeded by J. G. Reaser, D. D. Succeeding presidents have been Dwight S. Hanna, Professor Salem G. Pattison, the Rev. H. S. Halleck and Professor L. E. Robinson. Professor Robinson resigned January 1, 1900, to accept a position in Monmouth (Illinois) College, and was succeeded by the first president, Dr. Knight.

**Carthage Female Seminary.**—See "Carthage."

**Carthage Light Guard.**—See "Jasper County Military Companies."

**Caruth.**—A village in Clay Township, Dunklin County, eight miles south of Kennett. It has a Baptist Church, a cotton gin and two stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Caruthers, Samuel,** lawyer and congressman, was born in Madison County, Missouri, October 13, 1820, and died at Cape Girardeau, July 20, 1860. He was educated at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he also studied law under the direction of his uncle, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, afterward judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He began the practice of his profession in Fredericktown, but soon entered public life and was elected to Congress in 1852, and re-elected twice in succession, serving in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses.

**Caruthersville.**—A city of the fourth class in Little Prairie Township, Pemiscot County, six miles southeast of Gayoso. It occupies a site near the old town of Little Prairie, of which it was the successor, and for many years was called Lost Village. In 1857 a town site was laid out by Colonel John H. Walker and George W. Bushey, and



called Caruthersville, in honor of Honorable Samuel Caruthers. Its growth was slow until the building of the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern Railway, of which it is the eastern terminal. It has Baptist, Catholic and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a graded school, two banks, four sawmills, stave factory and woodwork factory, two newspapers, the "Democrat" and the "Press," and an electric lighting plant. The population in 1900 was 2,315.

**Cascade.**—A beautiful falls in Iron County, ten miles west of Ironton. The water falls down the perpendicular side of Cascade Mountains two hundred feet, to the bottom of a narrow gorge. Opposite, and a short distance off, rises another mountain three hundred feet high and nearly perpendicular. The falls have worn large reservoirs, or cisterns, which are always full of water.

**Case, James B.**, manufacturer and financier, was born March 6, 1843, in the town of Sodus, Wayne County, New York, and died September 11, 1900. Mr. Case was reared on his father's farm in the town of his birth, and obtained his early education in the public schools and in the academies of Sodus and Red Creek, and assisted in the expense of his education by teaching country schools. His eighteenth year found him a student in Genesee College, at Lima, New York, which institution he left in the midst of his collegiate course in 1861 to enlist in the Civil War as a private soldier in the ranks of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, popularly known as the Ellsworth Zouaves. This regiment was attached to the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Aside from many minor engagements he participated in the notable battles of Hanover Junction, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, and Second Bull Run; in the latter of which battles, on August 31, 1862, he was severely wounded in the right arm, and as a result of his wounds was discharged from the service on November 25, 1862. For a short time after his discharge from the service he again engaged in school-teaching. From the autumn of 1863 to the spring of 1865 he was engaged in cotton-planting on the Sea Islands, near the city of Beaufort, in South Carolina. In the spring of 1865 he removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and was there engaged in the oil

and mercantile business until 1868, when he removed to the city of St. Louis. His first employment in the city of St. Louis was in the office of city comptroller, where he was soon advanced to the position of deputy comptroller; for a period thereafter he was employed in the building of the city waterworks, at Bissell's Point. Soon after the completion of the waterworks he became associated in the interests which led to the formation of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, and as an officer and director of that corporation was prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of the city of St. Louis for many years. He withdrew from this company to organize The Lincoln Trust Company, now one of the most important financial institutions of St. Louis, of which he was president.

On Christmas day, 1865, in the city of St. Louis, he married Miss Emma L. Kroeger. Their only child is now Mrs. Kent Jarvis. Mr. Case's wife, Emma Kroeger Case, was born January 23, 1840, in Denmark, daughter of Rev. Jacob and Julia (Meyer) Kroeger; her father being a Lutheran clergyman and a graduate of Berlin University.

**Case, Theodore Spencer**, who, as a physician, journalist, soldier and man of affairs, lived a life of peculiar usefulness in Kansas City, was born January 26, 1832, in Butts County, Georgia. His parents were Ermine and Mary A. (Cowles) Case, both natives of Connecticut, who resided for some years in Georgia, thence removing to Columbus, Ohio. Their son, Theodore S., was graduated from Marietta (Ohio) College in 1851; some years afterward he received from his alma mater the degree of master of arts. For several years he was a teacher in an academy at Dublin, Ohio, and afterward professor of mathematics in the Esther Institute at Columbus, Ohio. Meantime, he was a student in the Starling Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1853. The same year he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and was a successful practitioner of medicine until the outbreak of the Civil War, when necessity called him to other pursuits, to the practical abandonment of his profession. In 1861 he became a private in Company C of Van Horn's Battalion; he was promoted to second lieutenant, and assigned to duty as acting quartermaster and commissary at Kansas

City. In June, 1862, President Lincoln commissioned him captain and assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers. In 1863 he served as chief quartermaster of the military district of the border, and in 1864, in the same capacity in the District of Central Missouri. His services during the entire war were important, and his duties were always faithfully discharged. At the close of the war he resigned from the volunteer service, having received the warmest commendation of the various commanders under whom he had served, including Brigadier Generals Ewing, Brown and Fisk, and Major Generals Pleasanton, Blunt and Rosecrans. He was immediately appointed by Governor Fletcher to the position of quartermaster general of Missouri, and served as such until July, 1866, when he resigned, the affairs of his department having been practically settled. From this time his best effort was given to advancing the interests of Kansas City, in every line of commercial, financial and educational enterprise. Between 1867 and 1872 he erected more than a score of buildings there, and in 1869, with his brother Oliver, he established a plow and implement factory which was successfully operated for several years. In 1870 he assisted in organizing the Commercial Bank, and was made its president. He was an organizer of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau in 1886, and as its secretary performed much valuable service. He was an early member of the Board of Trade, and was the first president of the Real Estate and Stock Exchange. He was among the founders of the Provident Association, of the Art Association, and of the Young Men's Christian Association; in brief, there was not a laudable cause with which he was not usefully identified. His literary and scientific attainments were of marked excellence. In 1860 he was an able contributor to the "Post" (German), and to the "Free State Republican," the only Republican journals in western Missouri. In 1861 his pen was an influential agent in securing the election of Colonel Van Horn to the mayoralty, and in uniting the Union elements, giving Kansas City a firm status as a loyal community. During the war he warmly advocated the most strenuous effort by the government, but denounced all excesses. In 1860, with Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, he established the Kansas City "Medical and Surgical

Review," the first medical journal in the Missouri Valley, which was successfully conducted for a year. From 1877 to 1885 he edited the Kansas City "Review of Science and Industry," a rarely able publication of his own creation. While in the military service, he wrote and published a "Quartermaster's Guide," a manual for the use of officers in the quartermaster's and commissary departments, which received the commendation of the highest authorities. From his coming to Kansas City, almost to the moment of his death, he contributed to various scientific and other publications. His last work of local interest was a chronological sketch of Kansas City, written for the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri." In 1883 the University of Kansas City, in recognition of his scholarly abilities, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of philosophy. In 1885 he was called to the chair of chemistry in the Kansas City Medical College, which he assisted in founding, and he occupied the position until about a year before his death.

A Republican in politics, he was ever conspicuous as an exponent of the principles of his party, which he held as the embodiment of all patriotism and good citizenship. Rather in recognition of his ability and usefulness than in reward of political services, he was repeatedly called to important public positions. In 1866 he was appointed a railroad commissioner by Governor Fletcher, and in 1867 he was made a member of the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University, and occupied the position for two years. In 1885 he was appointed by Governor Crittenden as commissioner to the World's Centennial Exposition at New Orleans. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Kansas City by President Grant, and his term of service was extended to thirteen years under successive reappointments by President Hayes and President Arthur. This long period was a most important one in the growth and development of the city, and his innovations in postal affairs were highly advantageous to its business interests. During the busiest years of his life, immediately following the war period, he rendered capable service at Jefferson City and elsewhere in securing legislation for the furtherance of railway and other interests. In 1891 he was chosen to the position of city treasurer, to fill a vacancy, and he was elected to succeed himself the

year following. He served as justice of the peace from 1894 to 1898. He then devoted his attention to real estate matters and literary work during the remainder of his active days. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and commander of one of the first posts in the State; a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and vice commander of the Missouri Commandery; and a member of the Baptist Church. In 1858 he married Miss Julia McCoy Lykins, daughter of Dr. Johnston Lykins. She died in 1872, leaving three children. Lilah is the wife of George Coles, a civil engineer; Johnston L. is a civil engineer connected with the Stilwell railway lines, and Ermine C. is teacher of geology and chemistry in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1874 Colonel Case married Miss Fidelia O. Wright, who is yet living. He died February 16, 1900, deeply regretted by all classes. He was, without doubt, one of the most useful men who ever served the community. With varied accomplishments, and a master of many pursuits, he was equally fertile and energetic as a scientist, a litterateur, and a man of affairs. In all, he was supremely unselfish, holding his talents at the service of the public, yet without vain self-assertion or assumption of superiority. Unlike most men of varied capabilities, his was a remarkably evenly-balanced character. He was a model gentleman, almost feminine in his gentleness and consideration for others, yet tenacious of a once-formed opinion, almost to the point of stubbornness. One of his most intimate friends, Colonel Van Horn, completes the enumeration of his virtues with the assertion that he never saw him in ill temper, or knew him to be guilty of a single act inconsistent with the strictest rule of morality.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

**Case, Zophar**, physician and surgeon, and regarded by his professional contemporaries as one of the most learned and successful practitioners in central Missouri, was born in Carlyle, Illinois, January 22, 1847, son of Zophar and Mary Ellen (Halstead) Case. His father, who was a native of Warren, Ohio, began his career as a civil engineer under his brother, Leonard Case, of Cleveland, Ohio. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar and practiced many years at Vandalia and Carlyle, Illinois, ultimately en-

gaging in mercantile pursuits in Carlyle. In 1880 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1884. The Halstead family, of which Dr. Case's mother is a descendant, were prominently identified with the early settlement of Long Island, New York, and were represented in the Revolutionary Army. She was also descended from the Sprongs, of English and Dutch ancestry. The Case family has been for many years one of the most prominent and influential in Cleveland. Leonard Case, Jr., established and endowed the Case School of Applied Sciences in that city, of which Eckstein Case, brother of Dr. Case, is now one of the incorporators and secretary and treasurer. The early education of Dr. Case was obtained in the public schools of Illinois. After reading medicine in Carlyle, he took his doctor's degree from the St. Louis Medical College in 1875. He has since taken postgraduate courses in New York City in 1890 and 1897. Immediately after graduation he located in Johnson County, but a few years later removed to St. Louis. Since 1890 he has been engaged in general practice in Warrensburg, and has been very successful. He is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, and affiliates with fraternal organizations as a member of the Legion of Honor, of St. Louis. He is a Methodist Episcopal churchman and is a member of the official board of that church. He was married in June, 1884, to Laura E. Gallaher, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Her death occurred in 1885. In May, 1894, he married Anna B. Beegle, a native of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and a daughter of D. F. Beegle. Dr. Case has always been deeply devoted to his profession, is a close student, keeping fully abreast of the best thought and research in the science of medicine, and is a frequent contributor to current medical literature. He is highly regarded, not only by members of the profession, but by the laity, for his uprightness and integrity and his public spirit.

**Casey, Thomas Marion**, lawyer and banker, was born in Henry County, Missouri, April 25, 1858, son of George M. and Lucy Ann (Croswhite) Casey. George M. Casey was born in Kentucky in April, 1836, and at the age of six years accompanied his father, John S. Casey, to Missouri, the latter locating on a farm in Henry County, in 1842.



He served with distinction in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and at its close returned to his old home in Missouri. He has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising and now conducts his business from Kansas City. Thomas M. Casey was reared on his father's farm, which was located about ten miles north of Clinton. Until his twentieth year he attended the public schools. In 1878 he entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and he was graduated from the literary and law departments of that institution in 1882, with the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws. The year following the completion of his college course, he was admitted to the bar by Judge James B. Gantt—at the present time (1900) chief justice of Missouri—and immediately thereafter entered into a partnership with Honorable Banton G. Boone, of Clinton, one of the most distinguished members of the Missouri bar. This relation was sustained until the election of General Boone to the office of attorney general of Missouri. During the succeeding three years Mr. Casey devoted himself to the active practice of his profession, as the partner of Judge Gantt at Clinton. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Walter E. Owen, which continued until Mr. Casey abandoned the practice of law, to turn his attention to the management of the banking interests of Salmon & Salmon, of Clinton, a business which has occupied his time since 1896. Mr. Casey has always shown a deep interest in the welfare of the Democratic party, and since 1894 has been chairman of the Henry County Democratic Committee. He has never been ambitious for public office, though he has always been a zealous worker and liberal contributor of his means to advance political principles in which he believes. In the Cumberland Presbyterian Church he holds the office of deacon. He was married May 30, 1883, to Miss Kate M. Salmon, daughter of Dr. G. Y. Salmon, of Clinton. Their only child is a son, Robert Prince Casey.

**Cass, Amos Armstrong**, building contractor and mine operator, was born November 29, 1841, in Walker County, Georgia. His parents were James M. and Martha J. (Ryan) Cass, both natives of Tennessee. The family removed to east Tennessee, where the son, Amos Armstrong,

attended the common schools, and during one winter an academy. He then assisted his father, who was a farmer and stock-dealer, until the war conditions practically suspended all civil pursuits. He was a staunch Unionist, and succeeded in evading service in the Confederate Army. When the United States forces secured east Tennessee, after Sherman had captured Missionary Ridge and relieved General Burnside at Knoxville, Mr. Cass accompanied the troops to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville. He soon went to Lebanon, Missouri, returning from there to Nashville, where he engaged in the government service. Upon his discharge from the latter employment he returned to east Tennessee, narrowly escaping capture by guerrillas. He had been taken prisoner some months before, but had been held only a few hours. At another time he was arrested by United States troops, but was personally released by Andrew Johnson, then military Governor of Tennessee, who was familiarly acquainted with the Unionists of east Tennessee, and held them in sincere regard for their intense loyalty and sympathized with them on account of the cruelties imposed upon them. Prior to this he had been arrested by the Confederate forces, and was held for a day and night, when he was released through the intervention of his old-time friend and neighbor, W. A. Daugherty, now of Cartersville. Years later, Mr. Cass found a quiet and harmless revenge. For three years he was engaged as deputy sheriff during the reconstruction period, and in the discharge of his duty he had occasion to arrest the Confederate captain who had once held him in custody. After the close of the war Mr. Cass engaged as contractor and builder, in which he continued until 1886, when he came to Missouri, locating at Cartersville. Here he followed the same business, meanwhile carefully investigating mines and mining interests, until these concerns claimed his attention to such a degree that he invested in properties at Oronogo, Cartersville and Webb City. Among his present holdings are interests in the Belle C., the Ella, M. B., the Myrtle D., and the Cass, Moore & Co. mines; the Gray Goose mine, on ten acres of the Perry land; and the Mayflower and Argo mines at Cartersville. He has recently sold four productive mines, the Klondike, at Oronogo; the Beulah C., on the



A. A. Cass





Missouri zinc fields, and the Cass, Moore & Co., and the Alpha, on the Richland property. His sons, Walter and Carl Cass, are associated with him in the Belle C. and the Cass, Moore & Co. mines, on the Cornfield tract; and his daughters, Belle, Beulah and Lillie, are stockholders in the Gray Goose mines. Recently Mr. Cass has given more attention to mining operations than to building, and finds capable assistance in his sons. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Southern Methodist. In his personal life he has always been remarkably exemplary. He is ignorant of the taste of liquors, and has never indulged in the use of tobacco, or made use of profane language. For eight consecutive years he was secretary of the Cartersville Board of Education, and during this term assisted in the erection of two commodious brick school buildings, and an addition to the Central School building. In these undertakings his professional knowledge as a builder, and conscientious interest in the ends sought, have been greatly to the advantage of the public, who have been afforded the best of school accommodations at a minimum cost. Mr. Cass is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has attained to the Chapter degrees. He was married September 26, 1867, to Miss Sarah A. Hunt, daughter of Louis and Emily Hunt, of Monroe County, east Tennessee. Six children were born of this marriage. The oldest, Ollie E., became the wife of M. V. James, a merchant and mining proprietor. She died in 1897. Walter W., an expert miner, is associated in business with his father; Belle Beatrice was educated in the Cartersville school; Lillian A. is the wife of O. H. Schoenherr, a mining proprietor; Carl Clayton, who finished his education in 1900, is a capable miner, and will engage in business with his father; Beulah, the youngest, was attending Webb City College in 1900. Mr. Cass is a man of broad information, derived from close reading and careful investigation. In his business affairs he is prudent and conservative. His knowledge of mining affairs is thorough and practical, and there are few whose judgment upon such matters is more to be depended upon.

**Cass County.**—A county in the western part of the State, twenty-five miles south of Kansas City, bounded on the north by Jackson County, on the east by Johnson and

Henry Counties, on the south by Bates County, and on the west by Kansas. Its area is six hundred and eighty-eight square miles, of which about three-fourths is under cultivation. The surface is mainly undulating high prairie, bearing a rich, black loam. North, south and west of Harrisonville, viewed from that point, the country appears almost unbroken, but it contains several narrow deep streams. Numerous natural elevations are known as "the Knobs;" one, Brookhart's Hill, is one mile south of Harrisonville; another is Brushy Knob, eight miles east of Pleasant Hill; others are Belle Plains, and the mounds southwest of Harrisonville. All command views of a beautiful expanse of highly productive and well improved country. The county is abundantly watered. Grand River heads in the central west and flows southwardly, forming the eastern half of the southern boundary, and drains three-fourths of its territory. Among its many affluents, the most important are Lick Branch, the South, Middle and East Forks, in the eastern part; in the central north, Camp Branch, Big Creek and Crawford's Fork; in the west, Big Creek and Alexander Branch, and in the south, Pony Creek and other feeders of Grand River. In the extreme northeast, and the central south, are several small lakes. About one-sixth of the county, fringing the streams, is set with hard woods, principally hickory, oak, walnut and elm. Coal has been found in small quantities. Railways traversing the county are the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, and the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern. The principal towns are Harrisonville, the county seat; Archie, Freeman, West Line, East Lynne, Gunn City, Strasburg, Pleasant Hill, Belton and Raymore. In 1898 the principal surplus products were: Wheat, 62,091 bushels; oats, 30,952 bushels; corn, 10,733 bushels; flax, 122,733 bushels; hay, 9,476,700 pounds; flour, 977,950 pounds; corn meal, 42,105 pounds; shipstuff, 273,400 pounds; grass seed, 459,600 pounds; lumber, logs and ties, 216,254 feet; wool, 28,727 pounds; poultry, 5,617,853 pounds; eggs, 442,745 dozen; butter and cheese, 157,949 pounds; hides, 64,570 pounds; apples, 3,792 barrels; fresh and dried fruit, 14,617 pounds; vegetables, 33,309 pounds; linseed oil, 5,846 gallons; oil meal, 67,335

pounds; cattle, 34,647 head; hogs, 108,054 head; sheep, 10,727 head; horses and mules, 1,674 head. In 1900 the population of the county was 23,636.

The early settlers located in the timber on the streams, principally on Grand River and its branches, Big Creek, north of the present Pleasant Hill, receiving the first. All authorities agree that David G. Butterfield came to that region in 1827, but most locate him across the line, in Jackson County (although he was elected assessor in 1836), and recognize as the first resident David Creek, an Indianian, in 1828. John Walker, a squatter, is also claimed by some as the first. In 1828 came Joel Walker, Charles Myers, William Johnson, the Farmer, Hooper, Lynch and Hanshaw families, and others. This settlement grew so rapidly that in 1830 a log schoolhouse was built, and William Crawford, a well educated man, shortly before that discharged from the United States Army, was engaged as teacher. The next year two Baptist ministers, James Savage and Joab Powell, held services at the house of Thomas Hamlin, and in 1832 Pleasant Garden Church was formed, with the first named as pastor. The same year, William Savage set up a horse mill on Big Creek, two miles west of Pleasant Hill, and William Burney built a sawmill about the same time. In 1830-1 a considerable settlement was made in the extreme northeast; among the settlers were William Worden and two sons, William Butler and three sons, and Thomas Riddle and two sons. About the same time John Parsons located in the extreme southwest. The following year Walker McLellan and John Jackson made homes a few miles northwest of Harrisonville. Beginning in 1834, settlements were made on the various branches of Grand River, in the central part of the county. Among those who came were Mastin Burris, Fleming Harris, John Cook, Hugh Horton and the Davis brothers. James Blythe was living on the present site of Harrisonville, and it is said that his infant son, James, was the first white child born southeast of Harrisonville, but the date is not stated. The first marriage given is that of John Busley and Sallie Dunnevan. Between 1834 and 1836 a large immigration set in, principally from Kentucky and Tennessee; the most prominent of the settlers are named in connection with the various towns or as

officials connected with the work of organization. One of the most interesting of these comers was Martin Rice, who came in 1836, and removed to Jackson County in 1856. He was the first surveyor, was skilled in tree culture, and many of the best orchards in Cass and adjoining counties were grafted by him. He was a ready writer, and his contributions to the early press, in prose and verse, were marked by cheerful good humor, homely philosophy and quaint conceits. The educational history began with the school on Big Creek, before mentioned. In 1833 there was a school three miles west of Pleasant Hill, taught by James Williams, who was afterward elected to the Legislature, and aided in drafting the first free school law in Missouri; and one in the extreme northeast, taught by a Mormon preacher, named Peterson, who was succeeded by Martin Rice, teacher of the first public school in the county. In 1839 a school at Harrisonville was taught by Frank Love. In 1843 Miss Mollie Sears taught five miles northwest of Harrisonville, and in 1844-5, Archibald Campbell taught on Camp Branch, and Allen Matthews on Sugar Creek. In 1849 a small academy at Harrisonville was taught by Richard Massey. In 1853 B. C. Hawkins became county school commissioner, and considerable effort was made to establish schools. The war practically closed all in existence, and the work of restoration began in 1866, when William J. Terrell was elected county school commissioner. In 1867-8 a spacious building was erected at Pleasant Hill. In 1869 a board of education was elected in Harrisonville, and shortly afterward \$20,000 was appropriated for building purposes. In 1898 there were in the county one hundred and thirty-three schools; two hundred and twelve teachers; 7,827 pupils, and the permanent school fund was \$81,-230.63.

The first religious effort is noted in connection with the first settlers. In 1830 John Jackson, a Baptist, and William Johnson, a Methodist, preached in the McLellan neighborhood. A Missionary Baptist Church was organized between 1834 and 1840, nearly two miles southwest of Harrisonville; from this has grown the church in that town. Elder John Jackson was its earliest pastor. At the old time camp meetings, several hundred Shawnee and Delaware Indians attended with

the whites. Between 1834 and 1836 two Methodist itinerants, William Ferrel and one McKinney, preached throughout the county, and the same year, N. E. Harrelson, also a Methodist, preached at Mount Pleasant. Between 1837 and 1838 the Union Missionary Baptist Church, near the Kansas line, was organized; among its ministers were Jeremiah Farmer, who came in 1838, and his father, John Farmer, who came the following year. Joshua Page, a Christian preacher, held services in 1840 on Knob Creek, in the southeast part of the county.

From the first, various disturbances impeded the material progress of the people. In 1833 Governor Boggs called for volunteers for the so-called "Mormon War," and a company was organized at the house of Hezekiah Wardine, three miles east of the present Pleasant Hill. Fifty men were enrolled, with James Savage as captain, William English as lieutenant and Andrew Wilson as ensign. Savage was a minister; he had been a soldier in the War of 1812, and served in the Indian troubles under Colonel Cooper. The company marched to Independence, but there was no necessity for their services, and they returned. In 1838 Captain William Farmer organized a mounted company, which took part in the new campaign against the Mormons, and conveyed to jail at Independence, Rigdon, Smith, and other leaders of that people. Later the same year, the company, under orders from the Governor, assisted in the removal of the Osage Indians from Bates County. About the same time the settlers were annoyed by the depredations of an organized band of horse thieves, whose place of concealment for their stolen animals was on a branch of Grand River, which took the name of Pony Creek for this reason. Among the thieves were settlers, and the members of the band were so numerous and well disciplined that, in 1840, they lacked only fourteen votes of electing one of their number as sheriff. John M. Clark, who was elected, entered upon such a determined effort against them that the band was broken up. During the Civil War a majority of the men capable of bearing arms entered the Confederate service, and under the operations of General Ewing's order of expulsion, the county was practically depopulated. Upon the restoration of peace, many of the former residents failed to return, and the county

was occupied by almost a new people. In the effort to restore fortune, encouragement was given to railroad building, and this afforded opportunity for the accomplishment of a gigantic swindle costing the people about \$200,000, and leading to death, at the hands of a mob, of three of the conspirators, among them one of the county judges, and to the suicide of another. The misappropriated railroad building aid paper was known as the "Bloody Bonds." After this indebtedness was put in the course of settlement, economy and retrenchment were practiced, the county was placed upon a substantial financial basis, and its magnificent natural resources were brought to high development.

Cass County was originally Van Buren County, created May 3, 1835, by detachment from Jackson County. It was named for President Van Buren, who afterward gained the ill will of the Democrats of Missouri by his alliance with the Free-Soil Party, and the General Assembly, February 10, 1846, changed the name of the county to Cass, in honor of General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Democratic candidate for President in the previous year. Its territory under the organic act was that of the present county of Cass and the three northern tiers of townships in the present county of Bates. The townships described were detached from Cass County, and became a part of Bates County, February 2, 1855. The first county judges were James W. McLellan and William Savage. William Lyon was first county and circuit clerk. John Jackson was appointed sheriff, but being a minister, declined to serve, and the duties of the office were performed by the coroner, William Butler. The first meeting of the county court was held at the house of Judge McLellan, four miles northwest of Harrisonville, September 14, 1835. At the election in 1836, one hundred and fifty votes were cast in the county. James W. McLellan, Jamison D. Dickey and Henry Burris were elected county judges; John McCarty, sheriff; David G. Butterfield, assessor, and Martin Rice, surveyor. Thomas B. Arnett was elected county and circuit clerk at a special election. In April, 1837, Francis Prine, Welcome Scott and Enoch Rice, commissioners, located the permanent seat of justice on the present site of Harrisonville. The first circuit court was held December 7, 1835, at the house of James W.



McLellan, by Judge John F. Ryland, afterward one of the Supreme Court judges. No business was transacted beyond admitting Richard R. Rees and Russell Hicks to practice. At the next term a grand jury was impaneled, but no indictments were returned. The first conviction for felony was that of Rebecca Hawkins, indicted for poisoning her husband. The case came to Cass County on change of venue from Jackson County. The accused was found guilty, and her punishment was five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. In 1839 Thomas B. Arnett, county clerk, was presented for neglect of duty and incompetency, but resigned before trial. He was the first man elected to office, foreman of the first grand jury, the first man to be indicted, and the first to be tried by a jury; he was acquitted. He was known to administer the oath thus: "You do solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and ability." Record made by him, March 17, 1840, contains entry of a petition for a writ of "*ad god damnum*." Several important criminal trials appear upon the court records. In 1848 Judge Ryland called a special term of court for the trial of a negro man, "Bill," charged with the murder of Dr. John Hubble, but there was not evidence to justify an indictment. In 1851 Joel Elliott and James E. Gillespie were indicted for the murder of William Smith; the case was tried in Lafayette County on change of venue, when both were convicted; Elliott was executed at Lexington, and Gillespie was sent to the penitentiary. In 1875 James E. Sprague was brought to trial on change of venue from Johnson County, charged with the murder of James Dwyre. He was convicted, and Judge Foster P. Wright passed the sentence of death, but the criminal escaped from jail the night previous to the day appointed for his execution. He was the first person sentenced to death in the county. The first person executed was Richard T. Isaacs, convicted of the murder of Henderson B. Clark, August 26, 1878. When brought to trial, he appeared without counsel, and insisted upon pleading guilty. Judge N. M. Givan refused to entertain the plea, and appointed H. C. Daniel as counsel for the prisoner. He was executed on the gallows, at Harrisonville, October 25th, following, in the presence of about five thousand

people. The most prominent lawyers in the early days were Charles Sims and R. L. Y. Peyton. Sims was accomplished in his profession; he served in both branches of the General Assembly, and in 1856 was nominated on the anti-Benton Democratic ticket for Lieutenant Governor, but declined. He afterward engaged in Wall Street speculation and amassed a large fortune. He eventually died by his own hand. Peyton was a Virginian, and highly educated; he became distinguished in his profession throughout western Missouri. He served one term in the State Senate, became colonel of a regiment of State Guards in 1861, and died in Alabama in 1863. Andrew Wilson was the first Representative, elected in 1836, and was elected afterward at intervals to the same position.

**Cass County Bond Tragedy.**—In August, 1860, Cass County subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company to aid in constructing the road into the county. The bonds were to be issued as work progressed, and but \$1,500 had been so issued when work was suspended on account of the war. The unissued bonds were taken from the county agent having them in possession, by a Federal officer, were sent to Washington, and turned over to the Missouri Pacific Railway officials. In 1869 the Cass County Court made an order validating the bonds held by that company, providing they should be expended in the construction of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railway, such validation to be effected by taking up the \$98,500 Missouri Pacific bonds outstanding and issuing in their stead bonds to the amount of \$229,000, this including the accumulated interest. Subsequently the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railway Company assigned all its construction bonds to the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company, of New York, which agreed to build such roads as were so aided, and did so. In September, 1870, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company proposed to surrender the bonds to the county, provided it was released from issuing stock; the proposal was accepted, and the bonds were returned to an agent for the county, and were by him turned over to the Land Grant & Trust Company. The county court refused to fund the bonds, and in July, 1871, the Land Grant & Trust Company procured a writ of mandamus. A

large portion of the people of Cass County were opposed to the bond issue, and entertained a suspicion that the county court was not sincere in its refusal to fund, and only awaited a favorable opportunity to make the issue. All known court processes were brought into use by the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company, and by the people of Cass County opposed to the bond issue. In August the county court ordered J. D. Hines, county attorney, to make return to the writ of mandamus, and to contest the case. In October return was made, and the case was to be disposed of at the April term, 1872. In February, 1872, N. E. Harrelson, et al., procured from Judge Townsley a writ of injunction restraining the issue of bonds. Hines was aware of this writ, and before it could be served, as county attorney he procured another writ restraining the court from obeying the mandamus. Hines procured the clerk's certificate showing that his own injunction had been filed first in the office of the clerk, and upon this obtained from Judge Townsley an order dismissing the Harrelson injunction. Late in the evening of March 1, J. R. Cline, law partner of Hines, filed in the circuit clerk's office Judge Townsley's order of dismissal, and about the same time A. D. LaDue, claiming to be attorney for the Land Grant & Trust Company, filed an order dismissing the mandamus case. A deputy in the clerk's office issued certificates showing dismissal in both cases. LaDue was not the attorney of record in the case, the lawyer in charge being absent. Cline took the orders of dismissal, presented them to the county court, which ordered the bond issue, the order being in Cline's handwriting. The members of the court present were Judges Stephenson and Forsythe. Another member of the court, Judge Givan, and Mr. Dore, the clerk, were absent. As soon as the deed was consummated court adjourned, when Cline, Stephenson and R. B. Higgins left the city by train, and Forsythe went to his farm. Next day it became known that the bonds had been signed, and March 2d an indignation meeting was held, at which a committee of seventy was organized to bring the offenders to justice. A day or two later, at a further meeting, O. P. Yelton, the deputy clerk, appeared before the committee, and divulged the fact that the bonds had been issued prior to the order made by the court,

and that he had signed them as deputy clerk, in the absence of his chief, and had affixed the county seal thereto. He claimed that he acted under duress; that Higgins threatened to kill him if he exposed the matter, and that the entire bond-signing transaction took place in the back office of Hines & Cline, with door locked. Meantime Cline was jailed at Parsons, was released under *habeas corpus* proceedings, was rearrested, gave bail and disappeared. Judge Stephenson, J. R. Cline and T. E. Dutroe were on an eastbound train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, when a body of fifty armed men stopped the train at Gunn City. Seeing the crowd, Cline drew a revolver and fired, wounding two men, then jumped from the car, and attempted to escape, but fell pierced by three bullets, one entering his skull. Stephenson took refuge in the baggage car, where he met his death, a shot severing the jugular vein, and a blow from some sharp instrument penetrating his skull. Dutroe was shot in the back of the head, and died four hours afterward. It is not believed that Dutroe was one of the conspirators, but was killed because of his intimate association with them, after the crime was divulged. Later, Higgins came to death by his own hand. Forty-four men, including some of the most prominent, were indicted for the killing; twenty-nine were brought to trial; a *nolle prosequi* was entered in several cases, and all others were acquitted. Several of the indicted men were sued for damages by the families of those killed, but the suits were finally dismissed. At a later day suits were brought by the county, the bonds were recovered, and most of them were destroyed by order of court. One is in existence, at Gunn City, where it is framed, with an explanatory note, under the caption, "The Bloody Bonds." In the suits brought in St. Louis for the recovery of the bonds, the conspiracy was made plain, although it did not appear how the booty was to be divided. It was shown, however, that R. S. Stevens received \$35,000 in bonds, J. R. Cline \$50,000 or \$55,000 in bonds, Judge Stephenson or his son \$12,000, and that Higgins' share was about \$3,000.

**Cassville.**—A city of the fourth class, the county seat of Barry County, three hundred and four miles southwest of St. Louis, and

the terminal point of the Cassville & Western Railway, which connects it with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, four miles westward. It has two banks, a roller flour-mill and numerous business houses. The public school system was adopted in 1869, when a building was erected. In 1880 a high school was instituted. In 1886 a modern edifice was built, at a cost of \$5,625. The school building was used for religious purposes until 1877, when a house of worship was erected, and was used by Methodist and Baptist congregations. There are lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, and a Grand Army Post. Two newspapers are published, the "Democrat" and "Republican," the names of which indicate their political status. Colonel Littleberry Mason, who was a member of the Legislature when Barry County was created, was one of the earliest settlers, living in a cabin near the present site of Cassville, with C. J. Corder and John Lock farther up Flat Creek. Samuel Vanghn, one of the first county judges, lived in the vicinity. In June, 1845, under a vote of the people, the county court ordered the removal of the seat of justice from the old town of McDonald to the house of William Kerr, and the platting there of a town to be called Cassville, in honor of Lewis Cass, then Secretary of the Navy. (See Barry County.) June 30, 1845, the town was finally platted, and was incorporated March 3, 1847; in 1854 a two-story courthouse building was erected, at a cost of \$5,500. The Confederate members of the Missouri General Assembly, who had fled from Jefferson City at the approach of the Union troops, held a session here, with eleven Senators and forty-four Representatives, from October 31 to November 7, 1861. The principal business was signing the acts of secession from the United States and of annexation to the Confederate States, which the same body had passed at Neosho shortly before. The city was held by each of the hostile armies at various times, and was almost entirely destroyed after the battle of Pea Ridge. The courthouse was used as a fort, and in 1866 the United States paid \$1,882.69 for repairs on the building, made necessary by damage during military occupation. The building was afterward enlarged and improved. Civil government was restored in 1866, but for some years there were frequent feuds grow-

ing out of the war, which are now happily terminated, and a cultured and enterprising people are intent only upon advancing business and other interests. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

**Castleman, George A.**, lawyer and jurist, was born October 4, 1847, in Lexington, Kentucky, and died at Leon Ranch, near San Antonio, Texas, October 12, 1896. He was of honorable lineage, and closely related to families whose representatives have been famous at the bar, in the field and in legislative councils, in Virginia and Kentucky. Judge Castleman was reared and educated in Kentucky and fitted for the law. At the beginning of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the South, and, enlisting in the army of the Confederate States, he served valiantly until the close of that momentous struggle. In 1866 he became a member of the bar of St. Louis. He soon gained an established position at the bar, his attainments commanding the respect and admiration of both his professional associates and the public. He was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1885, and served in that body until 1887, exhibiting unusual capacity for dealing with public questions and live issues. In 1887 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, but resigned the Senatorship in 1889. In the fall of 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth Missouri District, but failed of election. In 1891 Governor David R. Francis appointed him judge of the criminal court of St. Louis to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Normile, who had died in office. He filled this position until 1893, and came to be recognized as an able jurist, with a thorough appreciation of the duties and responsibilities attaching to his office, and firm convictions as to right and wrong. He married, in 1878, Miss Lucy Cable, daughter of P. L. Cable, Esq., of Rock Island, Illinois. Mrs. Castleman survives her husband, and is still a resident of St. Louis.

**Castor River.**—A branch of Little River, rises in St. Francois County and flows south through Madison, Wayne, Bollinger, Stoddard and New Madrid Counties, a distance of one hundred miles, to Little River, in New Madrid County.



**Castor River Bottoms.**—Fertile bottom lands along the Castor River in Stoddard County. Timber in this section grows to enormous size. Sassafras, ordinarily a mere shrub, in the Castor bottoms reaches a remarkable size, some trees being found that measure three feet in diameter. Tulip trees also grow to great size, one of which, measured by Honorable D. S. Crumb, was twenty-five feet in circumference, six feet above the ground.

**Cathcart, Charles Philadelphus**, physician and surgeon, Kansas City, was born October 8, 1840, in Dallas County, Texas. His parents were Henry Nassau and Nancy Linsey (Eaton) Cathcart. The Cathcart family takes its name from the Barony of Cathcart, County of Renfrow, Scotland, where is now the town of Cathcart. Colonel Gabriel Cathcart went over to Ireland, and married a daughter of the Bishop of Cashel; he and six of his sons were slain in the battle of Anghrim, in 1691. Another son, Malcolm, lived to the age of one hundred and sixteen years. James, son of the latter, was a captain in the British Army, and was killed in battle under the Duke of Cumberland, in 1745. Malcolm Hamilton, son of James, was father of James Leander. The last named was born in Ireland, and came to America at an early age; he followed the sea for some years with his uncle, Captain John Cathcart, who procured him appointment as midshipman on the United States frigate "Confederacy." Captain Seth Harding. This vessel was captured by the British during the Revolutionary War and her crew taken to New York. James Leander made his escape, and entered the merchant service on the "Maria," of Boston. This was the first vessel captured by Algerian pirates, in 1785, off Cape St. Vincent. Young Cathcart became clerk to the Dey of Algiers, and was of great service to Christians when that despot was unapproachable by even ambassadors. After being a captive eleven years, he was permitted to visit the United States at his own expense, with dispatches, and to select articles to secure peace. Later he was United States consul at Algiers, where he had been held prisoner, and at Tunis, Tripoli, Leghorn, Madeira and Cadiz. About 1820 he returned to America, and was for some time United States agent in Louisiana, and from 1823 to

1843 engaged in the second comptroller's office in Washington. He died in the latter year, and his wife died four months later. Of their twelve children, only three were born in the United States. A daughter, Mrs. Jane Banker Newkirk, has compiled the volume, "The Captives," containing the narrative of her father's life from the memoirs of James Leander Cathcart. One of the sons, Henry Nassau, was born in Cadiz, Spain, but reared in Washington City; in youth he accompanied his brothers to Indiana, then a new country, and engaged in farming; he lived for a time in Texas, then returned to Indiana, where he died. His wife, Nancy Eaton, was born in Virginia, of Irish parents in excellent position; her father served in the War of 1812, and her grandfather in the Revolutionary War. Charles Philadelphus, son of Henry and Nancy, was brought up on the home farm near Westville, Indiana, and was educated in the common school and the high school in that place; sickness compelled his withdrawal from the latter a fortnight before he would have graduated. He acquired his medical education under Dr. George M. Dakin, of Laporte, Indiana; in the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, of which the eminent Dr. Scudder was chief, from which he graduated in 1872; at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he took private courses in physical diagnosis from Professor Janeway, and in surgery from Professor Bryant, receiving diplomas from both those accomplished scientists; and in the University Medical College, Kansas City, from which he graduated in 1884. Of all his professional training, he esteems as pre-eminently valuable the instruction received in the Eclectic College, and from his tutors in New York. Meanwhile, he practiced for a year in Piqua, Ohio, and for seven years in Westville, Indiana. In 1881 he engaged in general practice in Kansas City, which he continues to conduct with marked success, obstetrics forming a large share of his work. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association; but four Kansas City practitioners antedate him in membership in the latter body, which he entered in 1884. In politics he is a Republican; in 1897 he was the party candidate for coroner in Kansas City, but was defeated.

He is a charter member of South Gate Lodge No. 547, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a fourteenth degree member of the Scottish Rite Masons. For fourteen years past, although not now a member, he has been medical examiner for the Knights of Honor. In 1879 he was married to Miss Alicia Morrison, of Westville, Indiana, descended from a family which saw Revolutionary War service. He is a member of the Knife and Fork Club, of Kansas City. An active and useful professional life has worked no impairment of his social qualities, and he is popular in all his relations with his fellows.

### **Catholic Charities of Kansas City.**

It is a proclaimed purpose of the Roman Catholic Church to aid mankind physically and mentally, as well as spiritually. In Kansas City its charities were early begun, and have become numerous and broad in their scope. The principal of these are the Kansas City Boys' Orphan Home, the Home for the Aged, and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, which are noted in this work under their respective heads. The House of the Good Shepherd was founded by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in 1888. The community first occupied rented premises; subsequently, the trustees of Mount St. Mary's Cemetery conveyed to the sisters a portion of their grounds, upon which substantial buildings were erected out of the donations of the people of Kansas City. The primal purpose is the reformation of outcast females, but the majority of the inmates are virtuous girls, taken from surroundings not conducive to right living. The fallen women, known as Penitents, number fifty; these are employed in the laundry and at needlework, and their labor assists in the support of the house. If necessary, they are taught reading and writing; a considerable percentage reform and find pleasant homes. The Preservation Class, numbering ninety, are girls of all ages, who are afforded a practical education. Eighteen sisters are in charge; they make monthly collections in the city, and hold an annual bazaar to make up any deficit. St. Anthony's Home, under the charge of Sisters of Charity, cares for infant children deprived of home and parents. It is of recent establishment, and its means for prosecuting its purpose are limited.

St. Vincent de Paul's Society, connected

with the Cathedral Parish, is an efficient aid in the work of charity. Its purpose is to assist the poor, and inspectors are employed to discover the deserving and expose impostors. A council of the same society is maintained in St. Patrick's Parish. The membership is restricted to the laity, from whose contributions are derived the charity fund, amounting annually to about \$1,000 in each body. The society was organized about 1881 by Bishop Hogan.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society has for twelve years rendered liberal assistance to various charities, including the relief of widows and orphans, of infirm men and sick women, of poor children, of newsboys and of bootblacks.

**Catholic Church.**—In the history of the Louisianas, as, indeed, in the history of this entire continent, we find the Catholic missionary not only keeping pace with the commissioned explorer and military adventurer, but often in advance of them. The first Christian missionary who is known to have visited our shores was a Spanish priest named Cabrera de Vaca, who accompanied the expedition to Florida in 1523. In the expedition of De Soto, in 1539, several Indians were found in possession of crucifixes and other religious objects. Just a century before the Laclede colony had migrated to Upper Louisiana, Father Jacques Marquette, S. J., with his companions, sailed down the Mississippi, which he had discovered, in their birch-bark canoe, passing the site of St. Louis until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas River. The names given to rivers, valleys and towns indicate at once the faith and piety of the first settlers. The present Indian-named Mississippi was known to the early French as the "Immaculate Conception," or "St. Louis River," and to the Spanish as "Rio del Espiritu Sancto." The neighboring town of Cahokia was known as "Notre Dame des Kahokias." The town of Ste. Genevieve was named after the saintly patroness of Paris, and St. Louis in honor of that great saint and hero, King Louis IX, of France. The city owes its name and origin to French adventure and patriotism. While under French domination, Louisiana was under the spiritual jurisdiction of the see of Quebec. When Laclede and his companions settled there, forming the "new village of St. Louis."

there were but two priests in the vast district, the Recollect Father, Luke Collet, and the Jesuit Father, Sebastian Louis Meurin. In September of 1765 Father Collet died, leaving Father Meurin the only solitary priest to minister to the faithful of Ste. Genevieve, Kaskaskia, Fort Chartres, Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and St. Louis. Writing to the bishop of Quebec, in 1766, this grand old Jesuit missionary says: "Ste. Genevieve is my residence. Thence I go every spring and visit the other villages. I return again in the autumn, and whenever I am summoned on sick calls. I am only sixty-one years old, but I am exhausted, broken by twenty-five years of mission work in this country, and of these, nearly twenty years of malady and disease show me the gates of death. I am incapable, therefore, of long application or bodily fatigue. I can not, accordingly, supply the spiritual necessities of the country, where even the stoutest man could not endure. It would need four priests. If you can give me only one, he should be appointed to Cahokia, and with the powers of vicar general." Accordingly, in 1768, he was joined by Rev. Pierre Gibault, vicar general of the diocese of Quebec, who was assigned to Kaskaskia. Father Gibault was not only a zealous missionary, but a true patriot. Darcy McGee, speaking of Catholics and the Revolution, says: "We find Father Gibault, vicar general of the bishop of Quebec, blessing the arms of French volunteers in the American cause, administering the oath of allegiance to Congress in his own church, and enlisting the Christian Indians upon the same side." Great were the labors and trials of this untiring missionary, and we learn from a letter to his bishop: "To all the pains and hardships that I have undergone in my different journeys to most distant points, winter and summer; attending villages in Illinois, distant from each other, in all weather, night and day, snow or rain, windstorm or fog on the Mississippi, so that I never sleep four nights in a year in my own bed, never hesitating to start at a moment's notice, whether sick or well, and always ill fed." With the transfer of authority to the Spanish Governor in 1770 came a change in ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The bishop of Havana now held jurisdiction over the new Province. Father Meurin was forced to change his residence to Cahokia, and to cease his administrations

in Spanish dominions. Father Gibault, however, continued his visits to St. Louis and other missions on this side of the river. The infant village was not yet able to boast of a church edifice. The earliest record in the old Catholic register is dated 1760, and states that a tent was used for a church. Father Gibault, therefore, set to work to erect a modest structure of upright logs, which he dedicated on the 24th of June, 1770. In 1772 the Capuchins came from New Orleans to the country of the Illinois to labor in the missions of Upper Louisiana. Father Valentine, a Capuchin, became the first resident priest of the village of St. Louis, where he remained until 1775. The last of the Capuchin fathers who administered the parish of St. Louis was Fra. Bernard, who was formally installed as "Cure of the parochial church of St. Louis, post of Paine Court," under the Governorship of Don Francisco Cruzat. His ministry of thirteen years was most fruitful. From this center he organized the parishes of St. Charles, St. Ferdinand, and other neighboring points. The annalists agree in the statement that Fra. Bernard was a man of great zeal and apostolic courage, which he displayed during the stormy period of the Revolution. We find a Rev. Mr. F. Ledru in charge of the parish of St. Louis from 1789 to 1793. The next incumbent was Dom. Pierre Joseph Didier, a monk of the Order of St. Benedict, who remained in charge until toward the close of 1799. After him came Father Pierre Janin, who held the pastorship from 1800 to 1804. At the time of the cession of this territory to the United States there were but twenty-six priests in the Province: of these, twenty-two followed the standard of Spain. The consequence to the church was most deplorable. The Diocese of New Orleans, which had been organized in 1793, at this time included the whole of Louisiana. The bishop of New Orleans, therefore, appointed Rev. James Maxwell vicar general of the Province of Louisiana over the English and American settlers, as resident pastor there. He is represented as a man of much persuasive eloquence. Fathers Maxwell, of St. Louis, and Olivier, of Prairie du Rocher, were the only priests on the mission within this vast province. Father Olivier is described by Archbishop Spalding as "among the most pious, zealous and efficacious priests who labored in the Missis-



issippi Valley." He was for many years vicar general of the bishop of Baltimore for all the missions extending over the present States of Indiana and Illinois. He died in 1841 at the Seminary of the Barrens, in Missouri, at the advanced age of ninety-five. Rev. Thomas Flynn appears the next parish priest of St. Louis. He remained there about two years, from 1806 to 1808, when he retired to Ste. Genevieve. There was no permanent priest in St. Louis until the advent of Father Savigne, in 1811, who continued to reside there up to 1817. This good priest endeared himself very much to the inhabitants of the town. His patriotism must have been as ardent as his religious zeal, as we read that at the close of the War of 1812, when General Jackson obtained the victory over the English at New Orleans, the town of St. Louis was illuminated and a solemn mass and Te Deum were chanted in the Catholic Church, and a patriotic discourse was delivered by Father Savigne.

In the meantime, mighty changes were accomplished in the political world. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, in 1800, the Louisiana Province was ceded to the French Republic. But scarcely had this decree been carried into effect when Napoleon Bonaparte entered into negotiations with President Jefferson for its cession to the United States. This was accomplished in 1803. The colony being almost entirely French, the people were much attached to the political traditions of the old country, and hence was this announcement received at first with disfavor. It was the dawn of a new era to the inhabitants of the Territory. The United States flag had replaced those of France and Spain, which they had so long held in veneration. Many of the old families were of the best patrician stock, "aristocratic scions of noble houses, who had come to better their fortune in Louisiana." Ford, in his "History of Illinois," has this to say of the old French settlers: "They were the descendants of those French people who had first settled the country who formed all that remained of the once proud empire which Louis XIV had intended to plant here. Notwithstanding this people had been so long separated by an immense wilderness from civilized society, they still retained all the suavity and politeness of their race." All historians speak of their beautiful and primitive simplicity of manners, a

warm and princely hospitality, punctuality and honesty in all dealings, politeness and courtesy, friendship and cordiality, gentle kindness and affection in the domestic relations, reverence and respect to elders; a religious adherence to truth and justice to all, are the characteristics recorded of them by impartial American observers. Captain Stoddard pays an eloquent tribute to their religious character and urbanity of manners. The Frenchman treated the Indian justly and kindly, hence the most amicable relations were preserved among them. The speech of the Shawnee Chief to General Harrison corroborates this: "You call us your children; why do you not make us happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were in common between us. They planted where they pleased, and cut wood where they pleased. So did we. But now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own." Lambing, in his "Historical Researches in Pennsylvania," holds that "of all the nations entering the New World, the French treated the aborigines in the truest Christian spirit." The government, both under French and Spanish rule, was most paternal. The priest and the commandant were looked upon as spiritual and temporal fathers, and, though Catholic in every respect, no favoritism was shown Catholics as against Protestants, and the King gave orders that the people were not to be disturbed in the exercise of their religion. (See Rader's "History of Missouri," p. 20.) Sometimes there were personal wrongs which demanded redress, but this never savored of aught that was sordid or covetous. The early days of St. Louis abound with instances presenting a social picture the simple beauty of which it is difficult to improve. In our days of social refinement, when the wounds inflicted upon reputation are soothed and healed through the intervention of legal tribunals and by the liberal application of a golden salve, the case which is here cited will prove refreshing to the right-minded. On the 3d of December, 1778, Mrs. Therese Charon, wife of John B. Petit, presented her petition to the Lieutenant Governor, in which she stated that one Baptiste Menard had grossly de-

famed her character, in presence of Miss Delor and Mrs. Ladouceur. She asked that he be required to prove his assertions, and in default thereof that he be imprisoned until he made public reparation at the church door on a Sunday for her honor which he had tarnished. On that same day the Lieutenant Governor issued an order requiring Menard to prove what he had said against the complainant, or to make retraction, under such penalties as may be adjudged. On the following day Menard presented his answer, in which he said, inasmuch as the Lieutenant Governor gave him choice of punishment, he accepted that of public reparation, and he declared also that what he said of Mrs. Petit was said maliciously and wrongfully, while under the influence of drink; that she was a woman whose character was above reproach, and that he asked pardon of God, of the King, and of Mrs. Petit, beseeching her to forgive him, promising to respect her on all occasions, and praying the Lieutenant Governor to receive the declaration which he offered to make to the lady where it may be deemed proper. On the same day the Lieutenant Governor adjudged that his declaration was not sufficient unless made publicly. He ordered, moreover, that the defendant be led, on the Sunday following, to the church door of the parish, and after the termination of high mass, then that he should make the reparation offered in his answer and in the same terms. It was ordered, also, that he should be imprisoned fifteen days, likewise, by way of example, and should pay the cost of the proceeding against him. Furthermore, Jean Baptiste Lachapelle, a police officer, certified that on the 5th of December, 1778, the above sentence was published, having been executed in his presence, and before the public of St. Louis.\*

About the year 1800 Abbot Urban, of the Trappists, obtained from Bishop Carroll the pastoral care of the Catholics of upper Mississippi. On their arrival at Florissant, John Mullanphy generously granted them his own residence, but after one year they selected for the site of their conventional establishment the great mound near Cahokia, since known as Monk's Mound. After three years

they retired to France, in 1813. Fra Marie Joseph Denaud, the prior of this wandering community, remained upon the missionary field, laboring with extraordinary zeal and ministering to the wants of the faithful in Missouri and Illinois. Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, Kentucky, was the one recommended as the first bishop of St. Louis. In a letter written in 1815 to Mr. Gratiot, of St. Louis, Bishop Flaget expressed his pleasure over the contemplated transfer to that city. He was the first bishop to visit that place. He administered confirmation throughout the district in 1814, and did much to preserve religion in the neglected portion of the church. On the occasion of this visit the ladies of St. Louis presented him with a fine cross and mitre. He was invited by Governor Clark to his house, and requested to baptize three of his children, for whom the bishop stood godfather and Mrs. Hunt godmother.

The Catholic Church in St. Louis, hitherto of slow growth, is now about to be singularly favored. After the formal transfer of Louisiana to the United States, this country came under the spiritual jurisdiction of Archbishop Carroll, of the primatial see of Baltimore. The see of New Orleans was vacant since 1802. Much disorganization prevailed in consequence. The Rev. Louis Dubourg was named the third bishop of New Orleans, in 1812, but through the imprisonment of Pius VII, the Bulls were delayed. Having been previously appointed administrator of the diocese, he was urged to go at once to New Orleans and assume the duties of that office. He remained in that capacity for two years and a half, when he repaired to Rome, to lay before the Holy Father the sad condition of the church in Louisiana. He recommended to the Holy See a division of the diocese, Upper Louisiana to be a new see, with St. Louis as its center. The plan did not mature. Bishop Dubourg was consecrated in Rome, September 28, 1815, but remained two years in Europe, engaged in raising funds and to procure missionaries for his diocese. Though consecrated bishop of New Orleans, Bishop Dubourg resolved to fix his residence in St. Louis. He accordingly wrote to his friend, Bishop Flaget, to prepare the way before him. Bishop Flaget paid a second visit to St. Louis in October, 1817, to make the necessary preparations for

\* Witnesses were sworn with uplifted hand, making the sign of the cross and promising in God's name and in that of the King to speak the truth. A superior officer was not required to swear. He simply placed his hand upon the hilt of his sword and declared the truth upon his honor. "Reminiscences of a Missionary Priest," p. 41.

the reception of Bishop Dubourg. It was not a fruitless mission. Bishop Flaget was waited on by its most influential citizens, among others by Colonel Benton, the afterward famous Senator from Missouri. Mr. Jeremiah Connor started a subscription list, giving the princely sum of one thousand dollars, which had a most beneficial effect on those who followed. Bishop Dubourg arrived from Europe on the 4th of September, 1817, landing at Annapolis. He was accompanied from Europe by five priests and twenty-six Levites, some of whom on their arrival were royally entertained by the immortal Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The party set out on their journey by stage, arriving at St. Louis on the 5th of January, 1818. While in Europe, Bishop Dubourg appealed to the superior general of the Vincentians, or Lazarist Fathers, for missionaries to labor in this portion of the diocese. Fathers Andreis and Rosati, and others, arrived there in October, 1817. Bishop Dubourg took up his residence in St. Louis in 1818, and with this noble band of apostolic priests, he set to work to bring up the church in that place to a spirit of progress. He appointed the Very Rev. Felix de Andreis, C. M., pastor of the mission and vicar general of the diocese. Father Andreis having died after a brief period of two years, one of his saintly companions, the Rev. Joseph Rosati, succeeded him in the pastoral charge. Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubourg commenced at once the erection of a fine Cathedral on the spot where stood the old log church. It was a brick edifice, forty feet by one hundred and thirty-five in depth. It was provided with several large bells, cast in France. He also erected the St. Louis College, a two-story brick building. The lot on which the church, college and other buildings were erected embraced a complete square, a part of which was used as a burial ground. Speaking of this first Cathedral building, Mr. Paxton, the editor of the first directory (1821) says: "It is a truly delightful sight to an American of taste to find in one of the remotest towns in the Union a church decorated with original paintings of Rubens, Raphael, Guido, Paul Veronese, and a number of others by the first modern masters of the Italian, French and Flemish schools. The ancient and precious gold embroideries which the St. Louis Cathedral possesses would certainly

decorate any museum in the world. The bishop possesses, besides, a very elegant and valuable library, containing about 8,000 volumes, and which is without doubt the most complete scientific and literary repertory of the Western country, if not of the Western world." Under the direction of this energetic bishop, the Vincentian Fathers opened an ecclesiastical seminary at the Barrens, in Perry County, in 1818, where divinity, philosophy and the oriental languages were taught. The Catholic Church owes to him the origin of the Sisters of Charity and the Ladies of the Sacred Heart in America, and the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Bishop Dubourg\* is described as a man "at once endowed with the elegance and politeness of the courtier, the piety and zeal of the apostle, and the learning of a father of the church." The biographer of the saintly Father Andreis thus speaks of Bishop Dubourg: "It is just that we should acknowledge the source whence, after God, so much good was derived in behalf of the United States; or, rather, that we should gratefully recognize the principal instrument of which God vouchsafed to make use to renew the face of this land, so sterile at the beginning of the present century. The first instrument of the mercy of God was Rev. William Dubourg." "I must render glory to God," writes Father Andreis, "and bear witness to the truth. . . . I must confess that after God, the merit of all that has been, or will be done, is due to the rare talents, industry, experience, activity, ability, prudence, vigilance, patience, zeal—in a word, to the indefatigable perseverance of this extraordinary man, Bishop Dubourg. . . . He preaches continually in both languages, English and French. The numerous conversions that take place should be attributed to him. He is not only at the helm, but at the sails and oars; he is everywhere; he preaches, hears confessions, baptizes, marries, assists the sick, is general, captain, sergeant, and foot-soldier."

In 1823 Father Rosati was appointed co-adjutor to Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans, and he was consecrated bishop of Tenagre in 1824. Two years later Bishop Dubourg resigned the bishopric of Louisiana and returned to Europe, on account of his

\*Rt. Rev. Louis William V. Dubourg was born in San Domingo and was consecrated third bishop of New Orleans September 24, 1815.



health. He was made archbishop of Besancon in 1833. St. Louis was established as a distinct see, and Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosati was appointed as its first bishop, by Pope Leo XII, in 1827. Bishop Rosati was born at Sora, in the Kingdom of Naples, on January 30, 1789. To great learning and piety he joined a rare sweetness of character. St. Louis was then an incorporated town of over 4,000 inhabitants, and making rapid strides in material progress. Bishop Rosati was a man of great zeal and judgment. His first thought was to promote the cause of Christian education in his diocese. With this view, he founded an academy there in 1827, under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. It was situated in what was called Frenchtown, on a tract of land donated for that purpose by Judge Mullanphy. These noble daughters of France are thus the pioneers of Catholic education in the West. Great were their hardships and privations in their humble home in St. Charles—living martyrs in a divine cause. The names of these Christian heroines shall go down in the history of the church in America to inspire future generations with the same missionary zeal. By invitation of Bishop Rosati, four Sisters of Charity left Emmetsburg, Maryland, for St. Louis in 1828. Mr. John Mullanphy—a name linked with everything Catholic in the history of that city—donated ground for a hospital. He also gave houses and other property yielding a large yearly revenue. He even defrayed the traveling expenses of the Sisters and gave them sufficient money to furnish the hospital. This building, which was on Fourth and Spruce Streets, passed away in 1874, and the noble structure on Grand Avenue takes its place. It was the first Catholic institution of the kind in the United States. The Sisters of Charity were also placed in charge of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, in a building near the Cathedral. In later years they opened the St. Vincent's Insane Asylum, the St. Philomena's Industrial School, the St. Vincent's Seminary for Young Ladies, and the St. Anne's Widows' Home. In 1830 Bishop Rosati commenced the erection of the present Cathedral, on Walnut, between Second and Third Streets, in St. Louis. It was then considered a structure of rare architectural beauty. Its dimensions were one hundred and thirty-six by eighty-four feet, fronted

with four Doric columns. The spire rests upon a stone tower, which rises from the foundation to a height of forty feet above the pediment. It was consecrated on the 26th of October, 1834, four bishops—among whom were Bishops Flaget, Purcell and Brute, who went to St. Louis by stage from Cincinnati to be present on the occasion—taking part in the ceremony, and the militia from the government barracks assisting in full uniform. There was an occurrence in 1833 which is worthy of record. In that year Bishop Rosati sent Father St. Cyr to Chicago to found a parish there in the humble village consisting of about one hundred Catholic families.

At the invitation of Bishop Rosati, a colony of six Sisters of St. Joseph came from Lyons, France, to St. Louis, arriving there March 24, 1830. They at once opened a school in Carondelet, and one in Cahokia, Illinois. The institution in Carondelet consisted of an humble log cabin, occupying the site of the present St. Joseph's Academy and Mother House. In August of the next year the village established a free school, and placed it under the management of the Sisters, who continued in charge until the introduction of the public school system. The Sisters were given charge of the Male Orphan Asylum in 1845. The Deaf and Dumb Institute owes its origin to the zeal of these good Sisters. The Sisters of St. Joseph are among the most highly esteemed of our religious communities. They have grown to be the most numerous sisterhood in the diocese, being chiefly employed as teachers of very many of our parochial schools in the city. Bishop Rosati had for his auxiliaries a body of able and zealous missionaries, some of whom became distinguished dignitaries of the church in America. Among the priests especially distinguished during this missionary period were the Rev. Fathers Neckere, Dakmen, Pratte, Saulnier, Niel, Deutveligue, Odin, Timon, Parodi, St. Cyr—remembered in the history of the church as the first resident priest in Chicago; Bouillier, Tucker and Donnelly.

In 1842 Very Rev. John Timon, superior general of the Vincentians in the United States, and son of one of the earliest Irish settlers in the United States, purchased a site for a seminary near the Soulard Mansion, and on the spot where

the St. Vincent Insane Asylum stood. Mons. Sonlard was one of the early benefactors of the church in St. Louis. He generously presented a large square of ground to the Vincentian community for the erection of a new Catholic Church, and sold to them on reasonable terms his brick mansion, to be used for a seminary. Bishop Rosati, while in Rome, in 1841, earnestly requested Pope Gregory XVI to appoint the Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick as his coadjutor, with right of succession. Having obtained his wish, he left for America at once, accompanied by the young bishop-elect. They came to Philadelphia, where the Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick received his consecration in the pro-cathedral of that city, on November 30, 1844, Bishop Rosati acting as consecrating prelate, and Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick and Rt. Rev. Peter Paul Lefevre being the assistants. The eloquent Bishop England, of Charleston, South Carolina, preached the consecration sermon. After the consecration of his coadjutor, Bishop Rosati was called to Hayti on a diplomatic mission. From Hayti he proceeded to Rome, to report to the Holy See. He was commissioned to return to Hayti, but his health having failed, he departed this life on the 25th of September, 1843. When Bishop Rosati arrived here in 1818 he found in Upper Louisiana but seven small wooden churches, four priests, and only seven or eight thousand Catholics. There were neither religious houses, colleges, Catholic schools, nor seminaries, and the city of St. Louis had not over three thousand inhabitants. In a memoir, written by Bishop Rosati and published in 1840, we find the following cheerful description of the condition of the church at that period: "The diocese of St. Louis, in the United States, was erected in 1826, being detached from that of New Orleans. This diocese, properly speaking, comprises Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Dakota, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, Washington, the Indian Territory and two-thirds of Illinois. The total population is about half a million, seventy thousand of which are Catholics. It is peopled by a vast number of savage tribes, some of whom have embraced the Catholic religion, and are attended by missionaries from the diocese of St. Louis, and especially by the Jesuit Fathers, who, through the mercy of God,

continue to gain many souls to the faith. At the present time there are seventy-seven priests, twenty-five of whom belong to the congregation of the mission, twenty-three are Jesuits, and the rest secular clergymen of different nations, French, Italians, Germans, Belgians and Irish. There are likewise twenty-one clerical students, two of the mission and nineteen Jesuits. The priests of the mission have a college for the education of secular students, a seminary for the diocese, a novitiate, and five houses or missions. The Jesuits have a college, a novitiate, five residences or missions, and three missions among the Indians. Besides this, there are in the diocese of St. Louis twelve houses for religious females, in which reside about one hundred and twenty nuns. Of these twelve houses, three belong to the Order of the Sacred Heart, two to the Sisters of Charity, two to the nuns of Loretto, two to the nuns of St. Joseph, and one is a Convent of the Visitation. All these are devoted to the education of girls, and, in their houses there are two hundred and forty-one boarders, seventy orphans, three hundred and seventy-nine day scholars—in all six hundred and ninety girls. In the colleges and schools for boys there are two hundred and forty-five students, sixty-nine orphans and two hundred and twenty-six day scholars, making a total of five hundred and forty—the whole number of boys and girls receiving education being one thousand two hundred and thirty. We have also an orphan asylum and a hospital, kept by the Sisters of Charity; nearly twelve hundred patients are received there annually. There is also a school for deaf and dumb female children. In the course of the year 1839 two hundred and eighty-nine Protestants embraced the Catholic religion at St. Louis, and during the following years the number must have been still more considerable. There are now in the diocese of St. Louis fifty-five churches and twenty in course of construction, and twenty more would be commenced if the requisite funds were at hand."

On the death of Bishop Rosati, Rt. Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick became bishop of St. Louis. Peter Richard Kenrick was born of pious parents, in Dublin, Ireland, on the 18th day of August, 1806. He made his theological studies in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and was ordained on March 6, 1832,

by Archbishop Murray, of Dublin. After exercising the ministry for one year in his native city, he accepted the invitation of his right reverend brother to come to Philadelphia, arriving there in October, 1833. He was appointed president of the diocesan seminary, rector of the Cathedral, and vicar general of the diocese. During a visit to Rome, in 1840, he met Bishop Rosati, who was much impressed by the young Irish clergyman, for Father Kenrick had even then a reputation for learning and piety. Bishop Rosati having before endeavored to procure a coadjutor, again asked the Holy See, naming Father Kenrick as his choice. He was a man of great strength of character, a deep student of the sciences, sacred and profane, a polemical writer of note, and a most convincing and persuasive preacher. He was especially a paleistic scholar, probably the greatest in the American church. He was a linguist of no ordinary ability. Besides possessing a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin, he could write and converse not only in the copious English, but in the French, German and Italian. When he entered upon his duties as Bishop of St. Louis the population of the city was about twenty-five thousand, chiefly French and Irish. Though Catholic in the main, there then arose a spirit of Protestant propaganda which tended to awaken a strong anti-Catholic feeling. The young bishop was alive to the religious needs of the hour. He began the publication of the "Catholic Cabinet," a monthly magazine of great promise, and preached often on the fundamental doctrines of the church. The establishment of the Visitation Nuns in this city, in 1844, was a memorable event. After a residence in Kaskaskia for a term of fourteen years, a flood arose in that locality which threatened their destruction. Bishop Kenrick and Very Rev. J. Timon risked their lives in going to the rescue. A steamboat was chartered to bring the Sisters and their effects to St. Louis, where a house was prepared for their reception. Their convent in St. Louis was near St. Vincent's Church, but, in 1856, they removed to their more commodious building, on Cass Avenue. In 1893 they entered their grand convent in Cabanne Place—one of the finest educational establishments in the country. A very notable event in the history of St. Louis was the laying of the cor-

ner stone of St. Vincent's Church, on the 17th of March, 1844. The Irish Montgomery Guards, the Hibernian Benevolent Society, with the children of the various Catholic schools, in grand array, with bands of music, banners and badges displayed, marched to the site, accompanied by a vast concourse of people.

In 1847 St. Louis was erected into an archdiocese, and Bishop Kenrick thus became its first archbishop. To meet the wants of the poor in a methodical way, and to cultivate among the people the spirit of practical charity, Archbishop Kenrick established the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He received much aid in this great work from Judge Mullanphy, then mayor of St. Louis, who was rarely absent from its meetings. This lay apostle of charity, with other respectable citizens of St. Louis, founded the Irish Emigrant Society, to aid and direct the sick and poor among the emigrants from famine-stricken Ireland. True to this ruling character of his life, Mr. Mullanphy bequeathed a vast fortune to be exclusively employed in the continuance of this noble work of charity. However, when Irish emigration ceased this fund has been expended in aid of all poor emigrants indiscriminately, the broad-minded testator not wishing to exclude any nation or people from receiving benefits of a fund based upon Christian charity.

In 1848 the seminary was transferred to Carondelet, and given to other professors. The archbishop invited the Rev. Anthony O'Regan—his fellow student in Maynooth—to accept the presidency of the seminary, and he accordingly arrived there in 1849, and filled the position until his consecration as bishop of Chicago in the St. Louis Cathedral, 1854. The Jesuits were then established on Ninth and Washington Avenue, near their little chapel of St. Aloysius. Father Van de Velde, who was president of the St. Louis University, was appointed to the bishopric of Chicago, and was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick in the old College Church, in February, 1849. The Brothers of the Christian Schools were introduced into the diocese in 1849. It is unnecessary to speak of the events of that noble community of Christian

\* St. Patrick's Day had been regarded for many years as one of special devotion and ceremonial in St. Louis. Each return of the feast was attended with public rejoicing and demonstrations. As early as 1820 there was a public procession on this day, in which the Erin Benevolent Society was the most prominent figure.



teachers. Their fame as educators is world-wide. In the year 1850 Archbishop Kenrick held his first Diocesan Synod. Of the fifty-four priests who were present at the Synod only one survives—Rev. F. X. Weis, the venerable pastor of Ste. Genevieve. About a month after the close of the Synod, St. Louis received a distinguished visitor in the person of Father Mathew—the Irish apostle of temperance. He remained the guest of the archbishop. During his stay he received visits from the most distinguished members of society. The man who was honored at the nation's capital was no ordinary personage. The most lasting result of Father Mathew's visit was the establishment of a Catholic Total Abstinence Society, which later developed into the present grand organization known as the Knights of Father Mathew.

From the beginning of his administration Archbishop Kenrick displayed a rare business ability. Foreseeing the greatness of the city, he invested largely in real estate. Hundreds of depositors trusted him with their money, rather than risk it in wild-cat banks. Besides, he received many large bequests, the greatest being that of Mr. Thornton. He was aided also by many munificent offerings or charitable donations from Mesdames Hunt, Biddle, Patterson and Hudson. One of his most judicious investments was his purchase of the Clay farm, in 1853, which was converted into one of the finest cemeteries in the country—the well known Calvary Cemetery.

The first Provincial Council held in St. Louis was in 1855, and a second in 1858. In the meantime, the archbishop made application for a coadjutor. His vicar general, Very Rev. James Duggan, being chosen for that dignity, was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick, in the St. Louis Cathedral, on the 3d of May, 1857. After a year Bishop Duggan assumed the administratorship of the diocese of Chicago. This he held until 1859, when he was promoted to that see. He retired through ill health in 1869. The archbishop resumed the full duties of his office, and continued to perform the most arduous tasks throughout the diocese until the weight of years began to tell upon him. And when the question of selecting another coadjutor was raised, all eyes turned toward the eminent priest and pulpit orator, Very Rev.

P. J. Ryan. Rome respected the archbishop's choice, and appointed him coadjutor bishop to the archbishop of St. Louis, with the right of succession. Bishop Ryan is a man of charming manners and cultivated mind. A vacancy occurring in the archiepiscopal see of Philadelphia, Bishop Ryan was appointed to that important see, in 1884. Archbishop Kenrick was again required to bear the burden of the day, and the heat of episcopal duties. His agility and endurance were remarkable in one bordering then upon his eightieth year. Finally, the archbishops, bishops of the country and clergy of the diocese turned their attention to the pressing need of a coadjutor to the aged archbishop. Their choice fell upon the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, bishop of Wheeling, West Virginia, who was appointed coadjutor archbishop of St. Louis in 1893. Two years later he was created archbishop of St. Louis.

The following is a list of the churches erected in the city of St. Louis, with the date of their erection:

St. Louis' Church, a log edifice, 1770; St. Louis Cathedral, a brick structure, 1818; St. Mary and Joseph's, then named Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, 1824; St. Louis Cathedral, present structure, 1834; St. Francis Xavier's, abandoned in 1888, 1839; St. Mary of Victories, German, 1843; St. Vincent's, 1844; St. Patrick's, 1845; St. Joseph's, German, 1845; St. John, the Apostle and Evangelist, 1847; Sts. Peter and Paul, German, 1848; Holy Trinity, German, 1849; St. Michael's, 1849; St. Bridget's, 1853; The Immaculate Conception, abandoned in 1874, 1853; St. John Nepomuk, Bohemian, 1854; St. Lawrence O'Toole, 1855; St. Liborius, German, 1855; St. Malachy, 1858; The Annunciation, 1859; St. Boniface, German, 1860; St. James', 1860; The Assumption, 186—; Holy Cross, German, 1863; St. Anthony, German, 1863; St. Teresa's, 1865; St. Nicholas', German, 1866; The Holy Angels, 1866; St. Francis de Sales, German, 1867; The Sacred Heart, 1871; St. Agatha's, German, 1871; St. Bonaventure's, abandoned in 1883, 1871; St. Columbkille's, 1872; Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, 1872; St. Elizabeth's, colored, 1873; Our Lady of Perpetual Succor, German, 1873; The Immaculate Conception, 1874; St. Augustine's, German, 1874; St. Bernard's, German, 1874; St. Kevin's, 1876; The Holy

Name, 1876; St. Cronan's, 1879; The Holy Ghost, German, 1879; The Visitation, 1881; St. Stanislaus', Polish, 1882; St. Thomas of Aquinas, 1882; St. Rose's, 1882; St. Francis Xavier, commenced, 1884; St. Henry's, German, 1885; St. Leo's, 1888; St. Casimir's, Polish, 1889; St. Engelbert's, German, 1891; Holy Rosary, 1891; St. Agnes, 1891; St. Paul, the Apostle, abandoned in 1897. 1897; St. Aloysius', German, 1892; St. Matthews', 1893; St. Mark's, 1893; St. Edward's, 1893; St. Barbara's, German, 1893; The Holy Innocents', 1893; Our Lady of Good Counsel, 1894; St. Wenceslaus', Bohemian, 1894; New Cathedral Chapel, 1896; St. Anne's, 1897; The Holy Family, 1898; St. Margaret's, Parish founded, 1898.

The following institutions are in charge of religious orders of men:

The Kenrick Seminary, founded in 1818, and transferred from Cape Girardeau in 1893, and opened for studies September 14th of that year.

St. Louis University, founded in 1829.

Franciscan Monastery, introduced into the diocese in 1862.

St. Alphonsus Convent of Redemptionist Fathers, introduced into the diocese in 1866.

The Christian Brothers' College, established in 1849.

The Alexian Brothers' Monastery, introduced into the diocese in 1869.

The Passionist Monastery, introduced into the diocese in 1884.

The following institutions are in charge of religious orders of women:

Academy of the Sacred Heart, Maryville, introduced into the diocese in 1818.

Academy of the Sacred Heart and Mullanphy Orphan Asylum.

St. Joseph's Academy, Mother House and Novitiate of the Sisters of St. Joseph, introduced into the diocese in 1836.

Convent and Academy of the Visitation, Cabanne Place, established in St. Louis in 1844.

St. De Chantal Academy of the Visitation.

St. Vincent's Seminary.

Loretto Academy, introduced into the diocese in 1847.

Ursuline Convent and Academy, established in St. Louis in 1849.

Convent of the Good Shepherd, established in St. Louis in 1848.

Carmelite Convent.

Convent of the Franciscan Sisters, Mother House and Novitiate, established in St. Louis in 1872.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for the Aged, established in St. Louis in 1869.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, Sisters of Charity, introduced into the diocese in 1828.

St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, Sisters of Charity.

St. Philomena's Industrial School, Sisters of Charity.

St. Anne's Widows' Home, Sisters of Charity.

St. Vincent's German Male and Female Orphan Asylum.

Sancta Maria in Ripa, Mother House of the St. Louis Province of the School, Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters introduced in St. Louis in 1858.

House of the Guardian Angel, Sisters of Charity.

Oblate Sisters of Providence, established in St. Louis in 1880.

St. Vincent's Institute for the Insane, Sisters of Charity.

Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital, Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word.

St. Antony's Hospital, Franciscan Sisters.

St. Elizabeth's Institute, Sisters of the Precious Blood, established in St. Louis in 1882.

St. Mary's Infirmary, Mother House of the Sisters of St. Mary, established in St. Louis in 1872.

St. John's Hospital, Sisters of Mercy, established in 1856.

The following recapitulation will serve to show the present status of the church in the diocese:

Archbishop, 1; Diocesan Priests, 234; Priests of Religious Orders, 145; Churches and Chapels in Diocese, 280; Stations without Churches, 30; Seminary for Diocesan Clergy, 1; Seminaries for Religious Orders, 5; Students, 262; Colleges and Academies for Boys, 4; Students, 927; Academies for Young Ladies, 13; Other Institutions of

Higher Education for Females, 5; Females Educated in Higher Branches, 1,800; Parochial Schools, 138; Pupils, 24,464; Orphan Asylums, 6; Orphans, 674; House of Good Shepherd, 1; Preservation Class, 196; Deaf Mute Asylums, 2; Pupils, 60; Industrial Schools, 3; Pupils, 150; Asylums, 4; Hospitals and Infirmaries, 13; Patients during the year, 6,000, and Catholic population of Diocese, 300,000.

DAVID S. PHELAN.

The first religious service on the ground where the city of St. Joseph now stands was held by a traveling Jesuit priest in the year 1838. There was a trading post on the spot, and it was called Blacksnake Hills. A few persons lived near by, the most prominent among them being Joseph Robidoux, now known as the founder of St. Joseph. Robidoux was a Catholic, and the service was held in his dwelling, a simple log house, a number of Indians forming part of the congregation, and looking with wonder at a ceremonial worship of the Great Spirit such as they had never witnessed before. In 1840 another priest, Father Vogel, visited the place. The Catholic population rapidly increased, and in 1847 a brick church was built on a lot given by Joseph Robidoux, and dedicated by Bishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, whose diocese then included St. Joseph. The Catholic population of the parish now consisted of about twenty-five families, chiefly Canadian French, with a few Irish. When the church was dedicated Rev. Thomas Scanlan was made the first pastor, and in a little while there were three hundred communicants. In 1868 the diocese of St. Joseph was erected, with Rt. Rev. John Hogan for the first bishop, and under his wise administration the new diocese greatly prospered. In 1868 the Cathedral, a large and imposing edifice, was built, at a cost of \$70,000, followed shortly after by the Church of the Immaculate Conception, costing \$10,000; St. Patrick's Church, costing \$20,000, and the German Church of the Immaculate Conception. In 1871 the church of St. John the Baptist was erected, at a cost of \$50,000, by the widow of John Corby as a memorial to her husband, who had been one of the wealthiest and most enterprising citizens of St. Joseph. In the State, the Catholic Church has been from the first a conspicuous power for good, subduing the rude and lawless ele-

ment of the pioneer population into sobriety and respect for law, promoting morality, reverence and education, founding colleges, maintaining schools and inculcating devotion to liberty and free institutions; and whenever occasion called, its priests, teachers and Sisters of Charity have not spared their comfort, nor even their lives, in gathering orphans, assisting the poor, ministering to the afflicted and giving consolation to the dying in times of epidemic and distress. The first settlers in Missouri were Catholics, and the first worship of God was performed by Catholic priests. The first church in the State was the Catholic Church built at Ste. Genevieve, shortly after the settlement of the place in 1735, and the second was the Catholic Church built at St. Louis in 1770. In 1890 there were 442 organizations and 402 church edifices, with church property valued at \$4,070,370, and 162,864 communicants.

### **Catholic Church in Kansas City.—**

The Catholic hunter was the first white man to reach the site of Kansas City. The Catholic priest was the first clergyman to come here. The pioneer spirit was as active in the soul of the French priest as in the French adventurer who first navigated the water and blazed the forests of the unknown West. The dauntless courage of the Catholic discoverer and voyager was kept alive by the knowledge that his priest would accompany him and share his hardships or soon follow in his wake to administer to him the strengthening solaces of holy religion. The training of the French priests at home was of a kind that made heroes of them. They courted the difficulties and privations of missionary life. They even emulated the apostolic lives, and ambitioned the martyr's death of the sainted missionaries who fell victim to the knife and arrow and bludgeon of the savage tribes in New York and Florida and the country along the Atlantic shores. French priests said mass at St. Louis in tents before the first log huts were erected. With the authority and at the command of the bishop of Quebec, French priests did duty at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and among the Indians first visited by Marquette. When Robidoux first dipped his oar in the Mississippi and steered his canoe northward, and then went up the Missouri, in all probability he exacted a promise from



the abbes then in St. Louis and the Florissant Valley to follow him. The American Fur Company, in whose employ he went forth, knew that the permanency and ultimate success of their agency in the Platte country depended to a great extent on the presence and ministrations of the priest. The company invited the priest to each of its agencies. Religion not only stimulated courage and fortitude in the brave employes, but made them more honest and zealous in the company's interest. As keen, observing men of the world, the officers of the American Fur Company reasoned that if religion was necessary in the environments of civilization, why not necessary, too, where there were no restraints of government, and when society's exactions had no force. If the gospel and the sacraments of the church elevated and kept in condition the moral tone of its members, while at the same time it advanced the business of the Fur Company, in its old agencies, it would work the same result in its newest and most western headquarters. While these and other equally logical reasons satisfy the belief that the Catholic priest established missions in western Missouri at the very beginning of this century, there are no data to confirm such belief. Yet there is nothing strange in the absence of confirming proofs. The last quarter of the eighteenth century witnessed the Catholic Church deprived of one of its strongest agencies for the preaching of its divine teachings in new countries. The Jesuits, as a society, were under the ban of the church's disapproval—they were disbanded. The best drilled, the best disciplined, the most efficient corps in the army of the church was mustered out of service. The Society of Jesus was successfully working among the Indian tribes in the Eastern States, when Pope Clement XIV issued the order to disband. This left the conversion of the Western tribes to a few diocesan priests engaged in Upper Louisiana and Illinois. This was a new field for the diocesan priest. To enter upon it and to administer to the white men scattered along the Missouri River forced the pastors of Kaskaskia, St. Louis and Florissant to neglect for a time their flocks. The priests who entered temporarily upon this new charge worked as effectually as the Jesuits would have done. But their labors were spasmodic and without

plan. They were making church history, but did not record it. Whatever reports they made of their visits to the Indian and the frontiersman are not to be found to day in the archives of the diocese which commissioned them. The parish records of baptisms and marriages, started by the diocesan priests during their visits at the mouth of the Kaw, were lost in the high waters of 1844.

The first priest known to have come to the Indians in middle and western Missouri and Indian Territory (now the State of Kansas) was Father La Croix, a chaplain to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart at Florissant. He came west in 1821. He spent some time with the Frenchmen along the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, among them those located where Kansas City now stands, and then went to the fur agency at St. Joseph. He then returned to Florissant.

The next priest who did missionary work among the Western Indians and the Western white men was the Rev. Joseph Lutz. The time of his first visit was 1825. He was a young German priest, and at that time one of the clergymen assisting Bishop Rosati, at the St. Louis Cathedral. He knew there were Catholic Indians in the Territory, and he opened a correspondence with them through the Indian agents. An Indian chief, named Kansas, who was the head of the tribe of that name, went to St. Louis to have a personal interview with Father Lutz. The result was that Father Lutz started on his first missionary tour among the Indians of the Territory. He visited the Kansans and the Kickapoo tribe. Even after the Jesuits became permanent missionaries among those Indians, Father Lutz's interest in them did not lag, and he frequently accompanied the Fathers on their trips west. Father Lutz spent several months with the French in the bottom lands, now the business districts of Kansas City. Here he regularly said mass, and performed all the duties of a pastor of souls. His visits extended during the thirties and into the forties, as far as 1844. His residence during all this time was the Cathedral at St. Louis. He was secretary to Bishop Rosati from 1836 until 1844, when the bishop died. He retained his position under Bishop Kenrick until he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, St. Louis, a position he held

only a short time. The writer heard Father Lutz's name spoken in the most affectionate way by the Chouteaus, Turgeons and Ferriers.

Father Roux alternated with the Rev. J. Lutz in missionary work in Kansas City. Father Roux was a native of France. As pastor of Kaskaskia, he volunteered occasional service at the mouth of the Kaw. Father Roux first came here in 1833. The Catholics were no longer confined to the West Bottoms; they were in the East Bottoms, too, and lived also on the surrounding hills. Father Roux said mass in a house near what is now Cherry and Second Streets. This point soon became the most central for his people. Father Roux was a practical business man. He had acquired property and built churches in Kaskaskia and Cahokia. It was he who gave a tone of permanency to the missions here. In his time, and for many years before and after, the site of Kansas City was known by two names—Kansas or Kanzas, and Westport Landing. The latter title was given it because it was the shipping point or steamboat landing for the little town of Westport, a few miles south.

Father Roux purchased a site for a church.

**First Church  
Property.**

This was not only the first piece of Catholic Church property ever purchased in Kansas City, but it was one of the very first real estate transactions, for a consideration, ever made here. The land he purchased April 5, 1834, had only been patented by the government to Peter La Liberte on March 8, 1834, less than one month previous. The extent of the purchase was forty acres. This tract ran along the present west line of Broadway, from Ninth Street to Twelfth Street, and then due west to a point one hundred feet west of Jefferson Street. The consideration was the munificent sum of six dollars. Father Roux remained here after this purchase until December, and left in time for the holidays, for Kaskaskia was too important a parish to be without its pastor at Christmas. He returned after Easter of the following year, 1835, and remained until August. This was his last appearance here as missionary pastor. Many duties in his growing parish at Kaskaskia demanded his undivided attention. July 29, 1838, he laid the cornerstone of a new church in Kaskas-

kia. After Christmas of 1838 he left Kaskaskia to see Westport Landing once more. His journey was only partly by river, on account of the heavy ice floats and because of the thick sheet of ice that covered the river from Jefferson City several miles west. The remainder of the way he made on horseback and by wagon. He remained long enough to have ten acres parceled off the forty-acre purchase. These ten acres he deeded to Bishop Rosati, January 31, 1839. The ten acres are bounded by Eleventh Street on the north, Twelfth Street on the south, Broadway on the east, and the west line of the original forty acres on the west. The price value of the property to Father Benedict Roux in 1839 had advanced but little from what it cost him in 1835, just fifty cents. The consideration for the ten acres deeded to Bishop Rosati was two dollars. No real estate speculator in the days of the "boom," when Kansas City was phenomenal in its wonderful deals, judiciously made and quickly turned over, for a moment figured on such premium on an investment as that made by the church in its purchase from Father Roux. The two acres used for a graveyard up to 1880 supplied the means by which Father Donnelly purchased St. Mary Cemetery, and the ten acres which he deeded to the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1879. The sale of the half block on Washington Street, from Eleventh to Twelfth Streets, erected the orphan asylum on the ten acres given the Sisters. The block bounded by Twelfth and Eleventh Streets, and by Pennsylvania and Washington Streets, was deeded by Archbishop Kenrick in 1866 to the Sisters of St. Joseph, at the request of Father Donnelly, and much of the expense of the main buildings erected by these Sisters for academy purposes was defrayed by the sale of brick and lime made by the same Reverend Father on this tract. Father Donnelly sold stone from a quarry which he called Rocky Point, on Twelfth Street, between Pennsylvania and Jefferson Streets, for riprapping the banks of the Missouri River, and for other purposes. The proceeds of all sales he gave to the Sisters in the time of their need and for helping to purchase and aid St. Joseph's Hospital. But the Sisters were not the only beneficiaries of Father Donnelly's business management of the ten acres. The Church of SS. Peter and Paul was liberally aided

from this revenue, and although the figures are not now at hand, and possibly there is now no record extant of the amount he gave it, it is not overstating the amount to say he contributed to this second church started in Kansas City the amount of \$2,500. To St. Patrick's Parish Church, for the first three years of its existence, he contributed \$3,000 from the sale of brick from the brickyard which stood on the site of the episcopal residence. This donation he frequently made known from the pulpit and in private conversation, as well as through the columns of the Kansas City "Journal" and of the "Times." To Annunciation Parish he gave \$300, all he could spare, for when this parish was erected, his parochial territory was restricted, and there was no lime or brick kiln to furnish him the means to be more generous.

The Westport Parish was always a concern of Father Donnelly's heart. He gave in property and material to that parish \$2,500. The Redemptorist Fathers received a worthy gift from him. He was proud of the honor of inviting them here. The sale of the balance of the ten acres made the building of the cathedral and Christian Brothers' school a matter of not much effort. The importance of Father Roux's work here will justify the further notice that he spent the year 1840 in Europe, and that from 1841 to 1846 he was attached to the St. Louis Cathedral.

April 11, 1823, the Rev. Charles Van Quickenborne and the Rev. **Jesuit Missionaries and Pastors.** Peter J. Timmerman, two Jesuit Fathers, with seven aspirants to the priesthood and three lay brothers, left White Marsh, Maryland, for Missouri. They reached St. Louis at 1 o'clock p. m., Saturday, May 31, 1823. It was on that same day, May 31, 1673, just one hundred and fifty years before, that Father Marquette passed the site of St. Louis. In 1827 Father Van Quickenborne went on his first missionary excursion to the Osage Indians in the Territory. He stopped for a few days with the fur traders at the mouth of the Kaw. He said mass, preached and administered the sacraments to them. The special purpose of the Jesuits in coming to Missouri was to spend their lives in civilizing and Christianizing the Indian tribes dwelling in the Territory. Father Van Quickenborne's first visit to the Indians con-

vinced him that "no great or permanent results could ever be accomplished among the indolent, wandering and indocile aborigines of the woods and prairies, which would at all compensate for sacrificing all their energies and resources in exclusive attention to the savages." (Father Hill's "History of St. Louis University.") He returned to St. Louis to work among the white population, and to re-establish the St. Louis College, which for some years up to 1826 had been conducted by diocesan priests. He paid two other visits to the Kaw settlement and to the Osage Indians, one in 1829, and the other in 1830. We next hear of the Jesuits in the Indian Territory in 1836. Fathers Van Quickenborne and P. Van Hoecken, with three lay brothers, established a mission at Kickapoo Village in the spring of 1836. In 1837 the Rev. Christian Van Hoecken, S. J., brother of Father Peter Van Hoecken, S. J., and the Rev. Anthony Eisvogels, S. J., visited the Catholics at Independence, Liberty, Westport Landing, Fort Leavenworth, and other places north along the Missouri. In 1837, at the command of the Rev. Van Quickenborne, the superior of the society in the West, the Jesuits built a log church on the forty-acre tract belonging to the Rev. Benedict Roux. Father Roux was in his parish at Kaskaskia, and gladly granted the necessary permission.

This church was called for a Jesuit saint, St. Francis Regis. It was built on what is now the south line of Eleventh Street, and would be in the middle of Pennsylvania Street. West of the church they erected, in 1840, a two-room log house. This log house stood on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Pennsylvania Streets, and remained standing until the property was purchased by the late Thomas Bullene. Pictures of the hut are plentiful to-day, and are sold as the likeness of the first Catholic Church ever erected in Kansas City. The church was torn down in 1858, and as far back as 1872 there was not a vestige of it left. The excavation of Pennsylvania Street forced the removal of the very foundations. During 1840-1 Westport Landing was attended from Kickapoo Village.

In 1842 the Rev. Anthony Eisvogels was removed from Kickapoo Village to Westport



Landing. He was the first resident pastor of what is now Kansas City. His missions were Independence, Weston, Irish Grove and Fort Leavenworth. In this year the Jesuits left Kickapoo Village for Pottawottomie Village, now known as St. Mary's. Father Verhoegen succeeded Father Eisvogels, and was pastor during 1844-5-6. Father Saunier, diocesan priest, took charge of Westport Landing in 1847. During Father Saunier's sojourn in the east, in 1848, Father Donnelly, then stationed at Independence, replaced him. Father Saunier was pastor up to 1849. From 1845, when Father Donnelly came to Independence, he efficiently aided Father Saunier in his ministrations among the English-speaking Catholics. This friendly aid rendered by Father Donnelly perhaps gave rise to the belief that he was pastor here from 1845.

With Father Bernard Donnelly begins the modern history of the church in Kansas City. It is humbly prayed that his spirit will look down forgivingly for thus placing him. His ambition in life was to be classed among the ancients. He spoke of the early missionaries with an air of intimate acquaintance, and closely connected their deeds with his own. Father Donnelly succeeded the Rev. A. Saunier in the charge of the mission at Kansas late in 1849, or very early in 1850. The name Westport Landing had given way to that of Kansas. In the spelling now, the letter "z" is dropped and "s" is substituted. This innovation in the spelling was never recognized by Father Donnelly. To the end, he clung to the letter z. Small towns were not as ambitious then as now, and the affix "City" had not been made to Kansas as late as 1850. Father Donnelly's parish continued to be Independence. He resided there, and from there attended Kansas. Besides Independence and Kansas, he also attended Sibley in Jackson County and Lexington in Lafayette County. He visited Catholics south and west almost to the Arkansas line, and east within twenty miles of Jefferson City. He never lived in the old two-room log hut at Eleventh and Pennsylvania Streets. While doing duty in this locality he made the hut his resting place, and frequently stayed in it over Saturday and Sunday evening. It was the Jesuit Fathers and Father Saunier who made it their residence. In 1857 Father Donnelly built a brick church facing Broad-

way, about midway between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. He also erected a one-room brick house with a basement. This house was enlarged at various times until it became a four-room house and two stories high. After completing this work, he wrote Archbishop Kenrick, suggesting that a pastor be appointed to live in Kansas City. Rev. D. Kennedy was commissioned to take the position. He came here, and learned that there was a debt of \$3,000 on church and residence. He waited on Father Donnelly in his home at Independence, and stated that he was going to return to St. Louis, and that he saw no prospect of paying a debt of that size in such a small town. Father Donnelly failed to persuade him to return to Kansas City. He then proposed to Father Kennedy that he himself would immediately write the archbishop, asking him to permit Father Kennedy to become pastor at Independence, where there was no debt, and to appoint himself to Kansas City. The archbishop consented, and Father Donnelly became resident pastor here in 1857. The new church he

called the Immaculate Conception Church. The name of St. Francis Regis ceased

to be the parish title with the demolition of the old log church. For over twenty-two years, as pastor of Immaculate Conception, Father Donnelly labored in season and out of season for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. His first assistant was Father Michael Walsh, who remained with him but a few months, when he was appointed pastor of Westport. This was in 1870. Father James Doherty replaced Father Walsh. He was promoted to Annunciation Church, St. Louis, January 1, 1872. Father James Phelan was assistant until December of 1872, and his place was taken by Father Curran, who came in 1878. Father Donnelly resigned in March, 1880. Father David J. Doherty assumed the pastorate of Immaculate Conception on Whitsunday, 1880. Father Doherty was young, zealous and highly educated. His cheerful, happy disposition, and his frank, open character, made him deservedly popular. During his short pastoral charge he erected the residence now occupied by the right reverend bishop. Immaculate Conception Church became the Cathedral of Kansas City diocese on the appointment of Bishop Hogan. The

cornerstone of the new Cathedral was laid Sunday, May 11, 1882, by Bishop Hogan. The occasion brought out a large gathering, and delegations came from St. Joseph, Sedalia and Independence. Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, preached an eloquent sermon, in English, and the Right Rev. Abbott, of the Immaculate Conception, preached in German. The cathedral was opened for divine service on Trinity Sunday, 1883.

The first division of Immaculate Conception Parish took place in

**SS. Peter and Paul's.** 1866. German Catholics were among the principal supporters of Father Donnelly from his coming to Kansas City to reside. They rapidly grew in numbers until Archbishop Kenrick felt justified in giving them a pastor of their own nationality. Father Reusse, now of SS. Peter and Paul's Parish, St. Louis, used to aid Father Donnelly in hearing German confessions, and in giving missions to the Germans of Kansas City. He came here frequently for years for that purpose from his parish in Henry County. Father Schreiber, of Weston, also came off and on at Father Donnelly's invitation for the same purpose. Father Grosse was appointed pastor of the Germans. He soon organized them into working order. Property was secured on the southwest corner of McGee and Ninth Streets, and the basement of a good-sized brick church was started. In this basement mass was said for some months. Father Grosse was succeeded by Father Andreas, who labored assiduously until 1872. Father Zechenter, the present pastor, took charge in August of the same year. He erected a schoolhouse and pastoral residence.

Father Halpin was the first pastor of St. Patrick's Parish. He said

**St. Patrick's Parish.** mass for the first three months in SS. Peter and Paul's Church. The property secured for a church site was on the southwest corner of Seventh and Oak Streets. Father Halpin began work on a large church, but only succeeded in covering in a part of the basement. The stone work of the basement was more expensive than was at first contemplated by pastor or figured by the architect. The cause of this was that it was necessary to excavate very deep for a foundation to build on. It was said that the excavation on one side was fully thirty-five feet. Father Halpin re-

tired on July 11, 1872. Father Archer, of St. Louis, was the next pastor. He came here in August following. Father Archer was a success from the very beginning. He quieted discordant elements and gained the good will and co-operation of his people immediately. At this remote day it is not too late to correct a false impression in regard to the financial condition of St. Patrick's Parish on the arrival of Father Archer. After a thorough investigation by a committee appointed for the purpose, Father Archer found but a trifling debt. So well pleased were pastor and people at the discovery that steps were taken to erect a church on the basement walls. But expert mechanics soon discovered a weakness in the walls that would not permit of a superstructure. This placed the congregation in a quandary, and it was long and often debated whether the walls should be torn down or the property sold and a new location selected. Father Archer held a successful festival during the Christmas holidays of 1872, and netted about \$1,200. This, with some subscriptions, made the church's treasury nearly \$2,000. In February, 1873, Father Archer was called to St. Louis to take charge of St. Patrick's Church. Father James A. Dunn was St. Patrick's third pastor. He purchased the present location. The first property was sold and much of the stone in the old basement was used in the masonry work of the new building. This was done without interfering with the use of the church on Seventh and Oak, because only a little more than one-fourth of the walls of the foundation were covered with a roof. It was stated in a lecture given by Bishop Ryan in the Coates Opera House, for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church, that the manner of construction of that church reminded him of the way churches were built in the middle ages—the people were all giving a helping hand. As there were many contractors and mechanics living in the parish, and very little work was going on at the time, all the idle men and the unhired teams were gratuitously helping to draw material and place it in the walls. The result was that the stone masonry cost the parish but a very small sum in money. Labor was cheap and so was material, and Father Dunn was fortunate in getting the bricks in the walls for less than five dollars per thousand. The new church was opened on Christ-

mas, 1876. The residence of the priests, as also the school building, were the work of Father Dunn's industry. His successor is the Rev. T. Lillis.

A third division of the original parish of Kansas City was made

**Annunciation Parish.** May 25, 1872, when Archbishop Kenrick formed the part of the city known as West Kansas into a new parish. The new parish was named Annunciation. The Rev. William J. Dalton, assistant at Annunciation Church, St. Louis, was assigned pastor. On Sunday, June 27th, Father Dalton said the first mass for the new congregation. An empty store on Twelfth Street, between Wyoming and Greene Streets, was tendered by its owner for temporary use. July 3, two lots of fifty feet each on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Wyoming Streets were purchased. This property was then a portion of a corn field, and had just been platted into an addition known as Depot Addition. August 22d following, 100 feet more were purchased on the southeast corner, facing the first purchase. July 13th a frame church building, thirty by forty feet, was completed and occupied. This building was enlarged fifty feet in length, and in September was moved across the street to the new property. Here the congregation worshiped until November 12, 1882, when the new brick church was dedicated. This edifice was sixty-eight by one hundred and thirty feet, and cost \$20,000. Besides the old and new churches, Annunciation Parish erected a large pastoral residence, a dwelling for the teaching Sisters, and a spacious schoolhouse. The growth of the parish from about fifty families in 1872 was remarkable. In 1882 there were on the church records over twelve hundred families. As the parish was that district of the city where the railroads, stock yards and machine shops were gathered, there were many boarding houses kept and tenanted by Catholics. An inundation from the Missouri River in 1882, and the sweeping purchase of entire streets of property by the Stock Yards Company and the Rock Island Railway Company, in 1883, 1886 and 1892, forced the parishioners to other parts of the city, and reduced the congregation to a number less than were present at the founding of the parish. In October, 1898, the church and pastoral residence were bought by the Rock Island Rail-

way Company. It will be only a very short time until the parish will be abandoned. All the territory in West Kansas City, excepting a small portion, is now in the hands of railroads, stock yards and commercial interests.

St. John's and St. Joseph's Parishes were taken from the territory of

**New Parishes.** St. Patrick's Parish. Both were founded at the same

time. Father James Phelan organized St. John's Parish in February, 1882, and is still its pastor. His first services were in the East Bottoms. He purchased the fifty feet on which the church stands, on Independence Avenue. The cornerstone of the church was laid Sunday, June 14, 1882. The parish grew until an addition of forty feet extended the building to its present proportions. He purchased the pastoral residence in 1892. Father James Kennedy, of St. Joseph's Church, said mass in an empty hall on Eighteenth Street until he completed the basement of the church on Nineteenth and Harrison Streets. He purchased the location on which he erected the parish school. In connection with the school property, he bought a lot and house for the Sisters. Father Clohessy became pastor in 1889 or 1890. He completed the church, and erected a pastoral residence.

In 1876 the Redemptorist Fathers came from New Orleans, Louisiana, and purchased ten acres of ground at Westport. The following year they erected a church edifice and monastery at Thirty-third and Wyandotte Streets, at an outlay of \$40,000. They soon opened a preparatory college for students, and in 1885 found it necessary to add to their buildings for educational purposes. In 1890 the preparatory department was removed to Kirkwood, Missouri, and the college was devoted solely to use as the Theological Seminary of the Redemptorist Order. In addition to the college faculty and the parish priests, the monastery is the home of nearly a score of missionaries who go out to various Western States. From 1878 until April, 1895, the people of the parish attended the Redemptorist Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. April 21, 1895, a parish church under that name was opened for divine worship.

St. Aloysius' Parish was organized in January, 1886, by the Rev. Henry A. Schapman, S. J. A lot at Eleventh Street and Prospect Avenue was purchased, and a church building was completed by the Rev. James A.



Dowling, S. J. Until its completion, services were held in the basement for some years. The church is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers.

The Church of the Holy Name was also founded in 1886. During the first year, Fathers Sheridan, Devereux and O'Dwyer served in turn, and services were held in three different dwelling houses. In 1887 a frame church building was erected at Twenty-third Street and College Avenue. The church is conducted by the Dominican Fathers, a band of whom are here stationed, and give missions through the Western country as far as the Rocky Mountains. Of the rectors of Holy Name, the Rev. Father J. D. Fowler was, in 1900, elected prior of St. Louis Bertrand's Convent, at Louisville, Kentucky.

In 1886 the Rev. William McCormack began the organization of a parish in the East Bottoms, to which he gave the name of St. Francis the Seraph, or of Assissi. A church building was erected in 1887, and a school building in 1897. In 1891 the parish came under the care of the Franciscan Fathers. The congregation includes various nationalities, and the present pastor, the Rev. Mathew Schmidt, O. F. M., preaches and hears confessions in English, German, Plattdeutsch, Dutch or Flemish, and French.

In 1887, Sacred Heart Parish was established by the Rev. M. J. O'Dwyer, who has erected one of the most spacious and imposing church edifices in the city. In order to lessen expense, Father O'Dwyer utilized the earth removed in grading, for brick-making, and has built an academy and a residence.

In 1888 the Rev. R. M. Ryan was appointed to reorganize the parish at Westport, and he succeeded in renovating the old church building, which had been in disuse from 1874 to that time. It is known as Our Lady of Good Counsel. The Rev. J. T. Walsh is pastor.

St. Stephen's Parish was formed in 1888 by the Rev. P. J. O'Donnell, then secretary of the diocese of Kansas City, and chaplain of St. Joseph's Hospital. The church building is a fine edifice at Sheffield, outside the eastern limits of Kansas City.

Holy Trinity Parish, under the care of the Rev. M. J. Gleason, was also formed in 1888. It has a spacious edifice, occupying the second story, and the basement combining parsonage and school rooms. It is situated at Seventh Street and Cypress Avenue.

St. Vincent's Parish was founded in 1888 by the Rev. P. M. O'Regan, and a church building was erected soon afterward. This building was abandoned, and a new parish was established on the south side of the city. The new church and pastoral residence are situated at Flora and Thirty-first streets. The church is under the care of the Lazarist Fathers.

The Church of Our Lady of Sorrows was founded in 1888, by the Rev. Aloysius Kurts, and a building was completed in 1891. It is under the care of the Franciscan Order.

A congregation of Arabians was formed by Father John, an Arabian priest, in 1890. For want of a church building, services are held in a room at Second Street and Grand Avenue. Services are conducted in the Syro-Chaldaic tongue.

The Holy Rosary is an Italian Church, founded in 1895 by the Rev. Santo Paulo, and now under the care of the Rev. P. Lotti.

The churches of Kansas City are eighteen in number, and all, save four, have been established since the coming of Bishop Hogan.

St. Teresa's Academy, for young ladies, was opened on August 4, 1866. It ranks high among the best female academies in the West. In 1899 it numbered 220 pupils.

The Christian Brothers conduct an academy and primary school for boys, and use the school building attached to the Cathedral. In 1899 one hundred and fifty students were reported.

There are thirteen parish schools in Kansas City, numbering about fifty teachers, and upwards of 1,600 pupils.

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Kansas City was created September 10, 1880, and comprises all that part of Missouri south of the Missouri River, and west of the eastern boundary lines of the counties of Moniteau, Miller, Camden, Laclede, Wright, Douglas and Ozark. The Right Rev. John Joseph Hogan, bishop of St. Joseph, Missouri, was transferred to the new see, and took up his episcopal residence in Kansas City. He continued to act as administrator of the St. Joseph diocese until 1893, when Bishop Burke, of Cheyenne, was transferred to St. Joseph. Soon after his transfer to Kansas City, Bishop Hogan built anew the Church of the Immaculate Conception, to

be known as the Cathedral. Ground was broken October 1, 1881; the cornerstone was laid May 14, 1882, and in 1883 the edifice was completed. The building is one hundred and seventy by seventy feet, with a fifty-foot sanctuary, and a tower one hundred and sixty feet in height. The latter contains a beautiful chime of eleven bells, the gift of the late Mrs. Thomas Corrigan, as a memorial to her deceased husband. The Cathedral was the scene of impressive religious observances August 27, 1895, on the return of Bishop Hogan from a visit to Ireland, whither he had gone to restore his shattered health. December 8th of the same year was celebrated the golden jubilee of the coming of Father Donnelly to Westport Landing, and upon this occasion the chimes rang for the first time. In February, 1896, the visit of the apostolic delegate, Archbishop (now Cardinal) Satolli, was made the occasion for other marked observances. Oppressed by increasing duties and the growing infirmities of age, Bishop Hogan petitioned Rome for a coadjutor, and the Very Rev. John J. Glennon, since 1893 rector of the Cathedral Parish and vicar general of the Kansas City diocese, was elevated to the position. Father Glennon was consecrated bishop of Pinara (Asia Minor) June 29, 1896, by Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis; his coadjutorship bears with it right of succession in the episcopacy. In the Kansas City diocese are fifty-five churches with resident priests; thirteen missions with churches; twenty-seven stations; nine chapels; forty-eight secular priests, and forty-two priests of religious orders; fifteen ecclesiastical students; nine academies for young ladies; parochial schools in forty-one parishes and missions; two orphan asylums; one industrial and reform school; five hospitals, and a Home for the Aged Poor. The Catholic population of the diocese is about 45,000. The only Catholic journal in the diocese is the "Catholic Register," founded in 1899.

WM. J. DALTON.

**Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.**—An organization similar in character to the Catholic Knights of America, designed to admit both men and women to membership, and composed, as its name indicates, of persons affiliating with the Catholic Church. It was organized in Louisville,

Kentucky, in 1890, and has since established branches in the larger cities of Missouri.

### **Catholic Knights of America.**—

A semi-religious organization of a fraternal character, having an insurance feature and admitting members of the Catholic Church, originated at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1878. The founder was John McLaughlin, a layman of the Catholic Church, of modest worth, who, since his death, has had a monument erected to his memory in Nashville by the Knights. The organization started with eight members, but its object being approved by Bishop Patrick A. Feehan, afterward the archbishop of Chicago, it was chartered by special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, and under this charter has continued its work in that and other States. Within a comparatively short time 1,000 had been enrolled in Tennessee and Kentucky. Since then its membership has been extended to Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and other States. The first branch of the order in Missouri was organized in St. Louis in 1879, in St. Patrick's Parish, among the original members being Patrick Monahan, John Mertz, John Parkison and John P. Kelley. The order extended rapidly in the State, and in the year 1900 there were eighty-one branches, with 4,633 members in Missouri, St. Louis having thirty-six branches with 3,483 members; Kansas City seven branches, with 176 members, and St. Joseph two branches with 67 members. In the United States the membership was estimated at 23,500. Connected with the order is a uniformed body known as the Uniformed Rank, Catholic Knights of America.

**Catlin, Daniel**, manufacturer, was born in 1837 in Litchfield, Connecticut, son of Dan Catlin, who was one of the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of St. Louis. He was reared and educated in that city, and trained to the business in which he has since been so eminently successful, in early boyhood. His father's tobacco factory was founded in North St. Louis as early as 1840. In his young manhood, Daniel Catlin became the manager of this factory, and at once greatly expanded its operations. Giving special attention to the manufacture of fine-cut chewing and smoking tobaccos, he placed on the market

the noted brands, known as "Golden Thread," "Meerschaum," "Old Style" and "Huntress," which have become known everywhere, and have carried the names and fame of the manufacturers to all parts of the country. Expanding trade brought about a proportionate expansion of manufacturing facilities, and the organization of the corporation known as the Catlin Tobacco Company, in 1876. Mr. Catlin became president of this corporation and remained at its head until 1898, when he and his associates sold the splendid property which they had built up to a mammoth corporation, which at that time consolidated many of the leading tobacco manufactories of the country under one management. During the later years of its existence the Catlin Tobacco Company had in its employ more than four hundred persons and was numbered among the leading industrial institutions of St. Louis. The prosperity which has attended Mr. Catlin's manufacturing enterprise, and his accumulation of a fortune in that connection, have caused him to become interested largely in real estate, banking and other enterprises, and he is officially identified with some of the strongest financial institutions of the city. A successful manufacturer, he is also known as a sagacious and capable financier, and his connection with any enterprise commands for it the confidence of the public. Mr. Catlin married Miss Justina Kayser, daughter of Henry Kayser, at one time city engineer of St. Louis, and a much esteemed citizen.

**Catlin, Ephron**, merchant, was born in 1840, in Litchfield, Connecticut, son of Dan Catlin, and brother of Daniel Catlin, whose business career in St. Louis has been briefly sketched above. He came with his parents to St. Louis when he was seven years of age, and obtained his education in the public schools of that city. In his early boyhood he was apprenticed to the drug business, and after having thoroughly mastered all the details of that trade engaged in it on his own account, and has since been identified with that branch of commerce and other enterprises in St. Louis, having had a long and successful business career in that city. Mr. Catlin married Miss Camilla Kayser, daughter of Henry and Emilie (Lassen) Kayser. Mrs. Catlin's father, who was officially connected with the city government of St. Louis

for many years, holding at different times the positions of city engineer and city comptroller, died in 1884. Her mother is still living and is a resident of St. Louis.

**Cattle-Breeding and Cattle-Feeding.**—Missouri is endowed by nature with characteristics that, properly utilized, will perpetually maintain for her the leading position in the cattle industry. Bluegrass, the superior of all grazing grasses, grows with greater luxuriance than in its native State of Kentucky. The soil of Missouri appears to be the natural home of timothy, surest of meadow grasses; while Missouri clover fields are not surpassed in the world. Sorghum, Kaffir corn, millet, rape and other fodder crops can be depended on to make good any temporary shortage in the hay crop. Corn is a sure crop in Missouri, for a corn failure in this State has never been known. Oats, barley and other grains are successfully grown. The mangel-wurzel, or stock beet, grows to mammoth size in great abundance. Thus every requirement for scientific cattle-feeding is thoroughly met.

The chief reason why Missouri must always be a great cattle-breeding and grazing State is because its rich, rolling prairie lands are everywhere interspersed with rivers and creeks. Rolling prairies drain themselves. Self-drained lands are necessarily surface drained. The volume of water collecting in surface drains forms gullies or "washes," which grow (particularly in plowed lands) with each recurring rain. Hence, the intelligent farmer does not plow the land where these surface drains wash, but lays all such lands down to pasture or meadow, so that the sod prevents the soil from washing away with the drainage. The more or less broken lands adjoining the many rivers and their tributaries throughout Missouri are, therefore, naturally and most profitably adapted to grazing. If bluegrass grows better in one part of Missouri than another, it is on these timbered lands adjacent to the creeks and rivers. Hence, while these lands are damaged somewhat under the plow, they are unrivaled in the world as pastures, and experience has demonstrated that the longer Missouri lands are intelligently pastured (avoiding overstocking), the more and better feed they afford. The rich table lands lying high, between these natural grazing lands,



afford sufficient plow lands to raise all the grains for the fattening of all the cattle that can be reared on the grazing lands. When the agricultural lands are properly devoted to the rearing and fattening of cattle, Missouri will be without a rival in the industry.

Experience has proven that the soil of Missouri is unequalled in its gratitude for good treatment. It produces as good crops as any, under crude methods, but on cattle farms, where pains are taken to save the manures and return them to the soils by means of manure-spreading machinery, two bushels of grain is grown where one grew before. It has been demonstrated that farms in Missouri that have been cropped for half a century, as purely farming lands, can be taken in their run-down condition by cattle-raisers; who, laying one-half the acreage down to pasture, and cropping the balance to cattle foods, saving the manures and returning them to the plow lands, will so fertilize these plow lands that the half of the farm under tillage will produce more than the entire farm did under previous treatment. What we have said applies to the whole of the northern, or prairie, part of the State. The same is true of the fertile valleys of the mountainous part of Missouri. At the present time (1900) thousands of cattle are annually imported into Missouri to consume the surplus coarse grains and fodder. This is because much land in the northern part of the State is plowed when nature intended it for grazing, and an almost countless acreage of rough lands in south Missouri is not utilized at all. The favorable mild climate, abundant water and nutritious grasses of south Missouri make it an ideal breeding country. Bluegrass is native, and five acres to the cow will pasture her the year round and enable her to rear a better calf than can be raised by the cow that is allotted from twenty to forty acres of arid grazing lands in the ranching country of the West and Southwest. That day should come speedily when south Missouri will supply all the cattle required by the north Missouri feeders. With the hills of south Missouri affording feed and shelter for cattle, the narrow valleys will produce fodder crops sufficient to carry the breeding herds during the few very severe storms of winter that interfere with grazing, the product of these herds being sold as calves at weaning time to the

feeders of the north, without the loss and shrinkage consequent in the long distance shipments from the southwest ranges.

The surface soil of the north half of Missouri varies from twelve to thirty-six inches in depth on the high lands. The subsoil is a clay which holds moisture that is the salvation of crops and pasture during a drouth. This subsoil also prevents the leaching of the liquid from the manure spread on the surface, so that none escapes until absorbed by the plants, thereby returning to the farmer more for his labor in fertilizing than any combination of soils known to agriculture. It, therefore, can only be a question of time when the population of the country will increase so as to enforce upon agriculturists the necessity of taking advantage of their opportunities, and these will, in turn, force and maintain by sheer merit, the State of Missouri in the first place among the cattle States. Missouri already holds first place as producer of the most perfect types of pure-bred live stock. No State has equaled the State of Missouri in the production of high class saddle horses. She is the peer of any in trotting and thoroughbred horses, and vastly the superior of all in the production of mules. In Hereford cattle, it is conceded she has more and better herds than any State in the Union, and even England, the native home of the Hereford, can not, in numbers and quality combined, successfully compete with her. The shorthorn cattle are well represented in Missouri; likewise the very best herd of Polled Angus cattle that was ever collected in America—if not in the world—is the product of a Missouri breeder.

Kansas City has come to be the center of the pure-bred cattle trade. An extensive pavillion is erected there by the Kansas City Stock Yard Company exclusively for this trade, the only building of the sort in the world.

The export of pure-bred cattle from Missouri forms a very large source of income to the State, and there is not a State, Territory, or province in North America that has not felt the influence of improving cattle blood from Missouri, and shipments have been made to South America.

No essential is lacking, therefore, in Missouri for cattle-breeding and feeding. But although Missouri is not now surpassed in profitable cattle-growing, her resources as a

cattle State are but partially developed. While Missouri now boasts the largest feed lots and most extensive feeding plants that fatten the poorer grades of cattle supplied by the other States, it is the unsurpassed quality of her home-bred cattle that is the foundation of her high reputation as a cattle State.

The superiority of Missouri beef breeds of cattle is the chief glory of the agriculture of the State. Other States may equal or exceed Missouri in the number of cattle, but never in quality. Missouri, to-day, produces more prime cattle than any other State, and in the progressive twentieth century quality counts for more than quantity.

T. F. B. SOTHAM,

*President Am. Hereford Cattle-Breeders' Assn.*

**Cave Spring.**—A town in Greene County, sixteen miles northwest of Springfield, the county seat, and one and one-fourth miles from Pearl, its shipping point. In 1900 the estimated population was 100. It takes its name from a large spring issuing from a near-by cave on Asher Creek. John Grigsby was the first settler. Mount Zion Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest in Missouri, and claims to be the first regularly organized church of that denomination west of St. Louis. It was founded, in 1839, by the Rev. E. P. Noel. At first worship was held in cabins, and then in arbors and sheds which were used for general camp-meeting purposes. In 1845 a log building was erected, which was replaced in 1869 with the present structure, costing \$3,500. An adjacent school building, erected in 1872, is the third on that site; the first was a log building, in which David Dalzell was teacher. Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, near the town, dates to 1838, under the pastorate of Elder William Tatem.

**Caves, Ancient Mining Implements in.**—In the early working of the Valle mines in St. Francois County, in a few places at a distance of from twenty to thirty feet beneath the surface, caves were found in which were heaps of loose earth containing bits of lead and bones of buffalo, deer and elk, fashioned into rude mining implements. By some ethnologists these relics were supposed to have been used by a race

antedating and more highly civilized than the Indians.

**Cedar City.**—An incorporated village on the Missouri River, opposite Jefferson City, in Callaway County, twenty-five miles southeast of Fulton, at the terminal of the south branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. It was laid out in 1869. It has a school, about a dozen business houses, and a weekly newspaper, the "Chronicle." Population, 1899 (estimated), 360.

**Cedar County.**—A county in the southwestern part of the State, 110 miles south of Kansas City, on the northwestern slope of the Ozark range. It is bounded on the north by St. Clair County, on the east by Polk County, on the south by Dade County, and on the west by Barton and Vernon Counties. Its area is 496 square miles, about equally divided between prairie and timber. The prairie bears a rich soil, black, brown and red, unexcelled for producing the cereals, grasses and tobacco. In the eastern part of the county nearly all the timber land can be made tillable. The county is abundantly watered. The principal stream is Sac River, flowing almost centrally to the south, where it meets the Osage. Its larger tributaries are Turkey, Silver, Bear, the east fork of Sac, and Brush Creeks, from the east. Its largest feeder is Cedar Creek, flowing from the southwest, and uniting with it near the northern boundary of the county. Horse Creek and other water courses flow from the west. There are numerous excellent springs, particularly one near Stockton, and Conner's Spring and White Hare Spring, on Conner's Prairie, ten miles northwest of Stockton. At Eklorado and Jerico are mineral springs of medicinal value. In the Sac and Cedar Creek bottoms, the country is hilly, breaking into abrupt bluffs in places. The timber is principally hickory, oak and black jack, but in the lowlands are found walnut, ash, maple, birch, box elder, redbud, butternut, mulberry, honey locust and black locust. Cedar abounds on the stream known by that name. There is abundance of good building stone. Iron ore exists in large quantities, but is not worked. In 1840 a forge and furnace were operated on the Little Sac River, but the enterprise was unprofitable owing to the difficulty of shipment, and the works were de-

stroyed by the unpaid workmen, and were never rebuilt. Coal underlies the county, and there are indications of copper and lead in various parts. The principal towns are Stockton, the county seat, and Eldorado Springs and Jerico Springs, health resorts.

Railways entering the county are the Greenfield branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, reaching Stockton, and a branch of the same road reaching Eldorado Springs. In 1898 the principal surplus products were: Cattle, 4,900 head; hogs, 14,310 head; sheep, 1,310 head; hay, 320,000 pounds; wool, 5,200 pounds; poultry, 147,000 pounds; eggs, 175,000 dozen; hides, 11,000 pounds. In 1900 the population was 16,923.

The first settlement in the county was made by John Crisp, Robert Graham, Thomas English, and a man named Crump, who located on Sac River, two miles east of the present Stockton, November 17, 1832. The first mill was built by Philip Crow, on Bear Creek, three miles northwest of the present Stockton, and about the same time John Williams built a mill on Cedar Creek. The first child born in the county was Susan, daughter of Robert and Ann Graham, October 13, 1833; she became the wife of George W. Sallee, and died in 1888. The first marriage was the same year, that of John Crisp, and Melinda, daughter of Thomas English. The first funeral, date not ascertainable, was that of James Hopper; James J. Johnson, a Baptist, the pioneer minister, conducted the services. The first physicians were Samuel W. Horn and William Gordon. Zimri Crabtree located on the site of Stockton, March 26, 1846, and the same year the first store in the county was opened there. In 1847 James M. Blakey operated a ferry on Big Sac River, where he had a mill, on the road from Stockton to Polk County. In 1849 Samuel Caplinger built a mill on Sac River, seven miles north of Stockton.

The first school was taught by Andrew Stewart, in 1841, near Stockton, and among his pupils was Thomas B. Graham. Another early teacher was C. Lindsey. In 1847 school townships were organized, but there is no record of school instituted. In 1898 there were eighty-seven schools, 106 teachers, and the permanent school fund was \$35,735.89. The first preachers were Baptists; James J. Johnson was the pioneer, in 1837, and organized a church on Cedar

Creek soon afterward. Other early ministers of the same denomination were Obadiah Smith, Daniel Murphy, David Satterfield and J. Lunsford.

Cedar County was created February 14, 1845, from portions of Dade and St. Clair Counties, and was named for Cedar Creek, one of its principal water courses. The first county court was held April 7th, following, at Crow's Mill, near the mouth of Bear Creek. Thomas Jones, James L. Henry and Ezra Hamer were the justices, with Joseph Allen as clerk, James Cawthon as sheriff, and Thomas Smith as assessor. The seat of justice was established at Stockton (which see) in 1846. The first circuit court session was held by Judge Foster P. Wright, September 29, 1845, at the house of Elisha Hunter, two miles south of Stockton, on the Greenfield Road. A grand jury was impaneled, which retired to a buckeye grove, in the absence of a room other than that occupied by the court. Among the early attorneys were S. M. Grant and Shadrach Chandler; Waldo P. Johnson, afterward a circuit judge and a United States Senator, and DeWitt C. Ballou and Littleberry Hendricks, who both occupied the bench in later years. Until recent years there was much to retard progress. Previous to the Civil War the county was disturbed by hostile meetings between Free-Soil and slavery men, on account of its proximity to Kansas. It is believed that the arms-bearing portion of the population entered the contending armies in about equal numbers. In the Union service were two companies of the Seventh Provisional Regiment, commanded by Captains P. H. Rohrer and Dennis H. Connaway, afterward forming a part of the Fifteenth Cavalry Regiment, Missouri State Militia; a considerable portion of the Eighth Cavalry Regiment, Missouri State Militia, commanded by Colonel Joseph J. Gravelly, a distinguished citizen of the county; and a part of a battery of artillery, commanded by Captain William C. Montgomery, in which served Lieutenants T. M. Montgomery and T. J. Travis. In the Confederate service were the Stockton Grays, commanded by Captain B. F. Walker; companies commanded by Captains J. A. Musgrove and J. W. Prowell, and a portion of a company commanded by Captain Reynolds, then of St. Clair County. Captain Walker became colonel, succeeding Colonel James Cawthon, of



Stockton, who was killed in battle. During the war the county was frequently traversed by bodies of troops of either side, and many deeds of violence and destruction were committed by irregular bands. After the restoration of peace, a new immigration began, and new towns were established, among them Lebeck, many of whose people were Adventists and Latter-Day Saints. The entire population is of a stable character, and the county is steadily advancing in all material ways.

**Cedar Gap.**—A village on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, in Wright County, eighteen miles southwest of Hartville. It has a public school, two churches, four stores, a lumber yard, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Cedar Pyramid.**—A curious column of rock, one hundred and sixty feet in height, in Darst's Bottom, near the Missouri River, in St. Charles County. It stands out at a distance of four to twelve feet in front of a great cliff in the Bottom, and, for a long time, had a cedar tree growing on its top. The summit of the pyramid has an apparent area of about twelve feet square, but no human foot has ever trod it, as it is impossible to climb the column.

**Center.**—An incorporated village in Ralls County, ten miles west of New London, on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad. It was founded in 1871. It has a good public school, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Christian Churches, a bank, a newspaper, the "Intelligencer," a flouring mill, sawmill, two hotels, and about twenty stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 450.

**Center Town.**—A town in Cole County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, fifteen miles west of Jefferson City. It has a public school, Baptist, Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran and Evangelical Churches. A roller process flouring mill has a capacity of thirty-five barrels in ten hours. In 1900 the population was 160.

**Centerville.**—See "Sarcoixie."

**Centerville.**—The county seat of Reynolds County, located on the west fork of

Big Black River, ten miles from Sabula, the nearest point on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It has, besides the courthouse and jail, a good public school building, two hotels, a gristmill, sawmill, two newspapers, the "Reynolds County Outlook," published by A. M. Shriver, and the "Reformer," by J. A. Bowles, and three general stores. The river, one-fourth mile below the town, affords a splendid water power. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

**Central Business College.**—A school having all departments of commercial instruction, located at Sedalia. It was established in 1883 by C. W. Robbins, with five pupils, and for two years he was the sole instructor. Rented rooms were occupied until 1890, when the proprietor erected a building, to which he attached a large addition in 1893. In 1900 there were nine teachers and 200 pupils; of the latter, 175 were boarders, and about one-fifth of the number were females. The value of building and equipment is \$35,000.

**Central City.**—A mining town, in Jasper County, three miles west of Joplin, near Jackson Station, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. It has a school and stores. The mines in the vicinity produced mineral to the value of \$375,719 in 1899. The population was estimated at 1,000 in 1900.

**Central College.**—A college at Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, under the control of the three conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Missouri. At a meeting of delegates of the St. Louis Conference and the Missouri Conference, held in St. Louis, April 13, 1852, it was resolved to unite in an effort to establish at Fayette a college of high order. For this purpose a large sum of money was subscribed by individual members of the church and by the two conferences. March 1, 1855, the General Assembly of Missouri passed an act incorporating Central College and appointing a board of curators, and endowing them with the power to act in all matters pertaining to the corporation. The first officers of the college were: J. Boyle, D. D., president; C. C. P. Hill, vice president; William T. Lucky, secretary and treasurer, and Adam

Hendrix, treasurer, and were chosen at a meeting held December 9, 1854, a few months before the college was chartered. The board of curators consisted of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention from the two conferences. Organization of the college was not perfected until 1857, in which year the school was opened, with Rev. Nathan Scarritt, D. D., president. The first building occupied was burned within a year or so after the college was established, and another building, which is now in use, was erected before the breaking out of the Civil War, during which it was occupied by Federal militia as headquarters. From 1861 to the close of hostilities studies in the college were abandoned. When the college was reopened it was highly successful. The second building erected was a gymnasium, which was built in 1880; Centenary Hall was completed in 1883, at a cost of \$28,000; Science Hall was erected in 1893, at a cost of \$50,000; and a few years later Cupples Hall (a gift of Samuel Cupples, of St. Louis) was finished, at a cost of \$30,000; Stephens Museum, a donation from Governor Lon V. Stephens, was erected at a cost of more than \$5,000. A number of other buildings have at different times been erected, until at the present time (1900) the value of the buildings at Fayette is in excess of \$150,000, and the grounds occupied are valued at \$20,000. Connected with and under direct control of the college are the auxiliary academies, which are located, respectively, at Albany, Palmyra and at Richmond, the three representing an outlay of \$100,000. The buildings at Fayette occupy delightful sites, on the most elevated land within the city limits, and affording a fine view of the surrounding country. The grounds are beautifully laid out, the campus containing many trees, which at different times were set out by students at the college, some of whom have acquired prominent places in the business and educational world. All the buildings are equipped with the most approved appliances. The library of the college has upward of 7,000 volumes. In the State the college has become distinguished because of the fact that in the State college oratorical contests students from it have won more than half the highest honors. Two courses of study are given, classical and scientific. The degrees conferred are bachelor of science, bachelor of arts and

master of arts. The different departments are moral philosophy, Latin, Greek, mathematics, English, modern languages, natural history and geology, chemistry and physics, history and Bible study. In 1900 the officers of the board of curators were: Bishop E. R. Hendrix, president; E. B. Craighead and Arthur L. Davis, and others. The president of the faculty (1900) was: E. B. Craighead, LL.D.; secretary of faculty and curator of museum, J. W. Kirkpatrick, A. M.; librarian, Rev. R. T. Bond, A. M.; and registrar, T. Berry Smith, A. M. The endowments of the college amount to \$140,000. The number of students in attendance at the college (not including pupils at auxiliary schools) in 1900 was 215.

**Central College of Business.**—A business and shorthand school, founded February 1, 1891, in Kansas City, by Willard Morris, H. E. Hazard and Frank Morris, the present proprietors. It affords instruction in the usual commercial branches, and has an annual enrollment of over 400 students. Besides the proprietors, it has a faculty of six teachers, and as many special lecturers on contracts, sales of personal property, commercial paper, partnerships and corporations, and real estate transfers.

**Central Female College.**—An educational institution, located at Lexington, and under the management and auspices of the three Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the State of Missouri.

It was organized in the year 1869, and was incorporated under the laws of Missouri under and by the name of "Marvin Female Institute," in honor of Bishop E. M. Marvin.

It opened its first session in the building on South Street, in the city of Lexington, now the dwelling of Mr. J. C. McGrew.

The board of curators elected as the first president Dr. W. T. J. Sullivan, of Mississippi, but he declined to accept the position, and Dr. William F. Camp, who was the pastor of the church at Lexington at that time, acted as president for the first year. The college had a very auspicious beginning, and started off prosperously.

At the close of the first year the curators elected Dr. J. O. Church, of Columbia, Tennessee, president, and he remained some two

years, when the curators again elected Dr. Sullivan president. This time he accepted, and continued as president of the college for some four years, when he was succeeded by M. G. McIlhany. He remained for nearly two years, when Dr. Wesley G. Miller was chosen president. He remained only one year, and was succeeded by William F. Kerdolff, Jr., who remained some nine years at the head of the institution. He was succeeded by A. A. Jones, who held the presidency for a number of years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Zachariah M. Williams, the present incumbent.

The college is managed and controlled by a board of curators, composed of twelve members. The president of the college for the time being is ex officio a member. Six of this board of curators are elected by the Missouri Conferences and three each by the St. Louis and Southwest Missouri Conferences, and they hold office for two years.

About two years after the organization of the college the board of curators thought it best to change the name and location of the college from "Marvin Female Institute" to Central Female College, and from South Street, in the city of Lexington, to the site of the Masonic College, on the river bluff, in the northern portion of the city.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Missouri donated the ground, comprising a plot of seven acres, to "Central Female College," upon the conditions that a college of high grade should be conducted thereon for a space of ten years, consecutively; that said "Central Female College" should expend as much as \$50,000 in buildings and other improvements upon said ground, and that said fraternity should have the privilege of sending to said college annually as many as thirty boarding pupils, who should receive their literary tuition free of charge.

**Central Home of Rest Mission.**—This mission, intended as a cheap lodging place for homeless men, was established in 1894, on the northeast corner of Walnut and Commercial Streets, in St. Louis. After the cyclone in May, of 1896, it was removed across the way to a three-story building. Here the home remained until April, 1898, when it was removed to the old Star Hotel, a large three-story building at the corner of Seventh and Gratiot Streets, which affords

ample accommodations. The upper stories are occupied as dormitories, dining room, etc., while the hall for religious services, and another for reading and sitting room, are on the ground floor. On the walls of the latter are hung printed placards setting forth that the institution was established to assist the worthy and needy unemployed, to help those who make an endeavor to help themselves, and to provide immediate relief for the hungry and distressed. The applicant, on paying five cents, or on presentation of a ticket already bought from the Home by some charitable person, is entitled to a night's shelter and breakfast in the morning, and on Sundays to a supper also.

**Centralia.**—A town in Boone County, laid out in 1857, by Honorable James S. Rollins, M. G. Singleton, Thomas T. January and others. It is on the Chicago & Alton and Wabash Railroads, at the junction of the Columbia branch of the last named road, and is twenty miles northwest of Columbia. It is a beautiful and prosperous town of 1,500 people, and supports two banks and two newspapers. There are also in Centralia a number of good stores, a steam flouring mill, an operahouse, a large public school building, several churches and a public park. Its streets are well improved, and it is lighted by electricity.

**Centralia, Battle of.**—On the afternoon of September 27, 1864, Major Johnson, with 175 men of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, belonging to the Union Army, came into Centralia, Boone County, and upon learning of the presence of guerrillas in the vicinity, determined to attack them, and accordingly marched out toward the southeast, where they had their camp. The guerrillas, under "Bill" Anderson, accepted the challenge and came forth, finely mounted on good fresh horses and armed with revolvers. Major Johnson's men, being poorly mounted and armed with muskets and bayonets, but without revolvers, were dismounted, to fight on foot. The engagement opened suddenly, with a savage onset from the guerrillas, charging and firing from revolvers in both hands. The Federal line was broken and thrown into disorder, and next to nothing in the way of resistance was offered. One volley was fired at the



beginning, and after that it was all massacre, the mounted guerrillas chasing the Federals as they scattered over the prairie and shooting them down without mercy. The small number of Federals who remained mounted, in the rear, attempted to make their escape, and even most of them were overtaken and made to share the fate of their comrades. Sixty-eight of Major Johnson's command were killed on the field immediately after their first and only fire, and seventy-one were shot down wherever they were overtaken in their flight on the prairie. Four or five only escaped with wounds. Major Johnson was killed, and also Captain Smith, of Adair County, and Lieutenant Stafford, of Clark County. The guerrillas had two killed and three wounded. After the retirement of the guerrillas the people of Centralia gathered the dead bodies and brought them on the platform of the depot. A number were taken to Mexico for burial, and seventy-nine were buried in a single long trench near the railroad, in the eastern part of Centralia; and not long afterward the trench was enclosed by a plank fence, and at the head of it was placed a limestone monument, fifteen feet in height, inscribed with the words: "The remains of Companies A, G and H, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, who were killed in the action at Centralia, Missouri, on the 27th day of September, 1864, are interred here." Several years later still, the trench was reopened and the remains taken to Jefferson City and reburied in one common grave, in the National Cemetery at that place.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

**Centralia Massacre.**—It did not assume the proportions of a battle, but the massacre at Centralia, September 27, 1864, burst upon the town with terrific explosive power and a wide radius of destruction, culminating in the most bloody scene, the number of those connected with it considered, in the history of the Civil War. Centralia is on the railroad, then contained only about a dozen houses, including two hotels, two small stores, a schoolhouse and the railroad depot. It contained about one hundred inhabitants. It now has about 2,500. North and west there were miles of open prairie. At Colonel M. G. Singleton's farm, on the edge of the prairie, Bill Anderson and from 300 to 400

of his guerrillas were camped, well armed and well mounted. During the forenoon they came into town, plundered the stores, dwellings and depot; and on the arrival of the four-horse stage coach from Columbia, robbed the passengers, among whom were Honorable J. S. Rollins, J. H. Waugh, J. M. Samuel, Henry Keene, Lewis Sharp, and others. Most of them were on their way to a Democratic Congressional Convention at Mexico. Many racy incidents occurred with the stage passengers as they surrendered their pocketbooks and watches to the bushwhackers and adopted stratagems to conceal their identity to save their lives, but we have not room for them. About 11:30 a. m. the passenger train, Richard H. Overall, conductor, reached the depot. Seeing the town in possession of the guerrillas, it was Overall's intention not to stop, but swiftly, under full head of steam, pass the station and run to Sturgeon. But Bill Anderson's men had anticipated this, and piled ties on the track to prevent it. There were twenty-three discharged and furloughed Union soldiers and about 125 other passengers—men, women and children—on the train. As soon as it stopped the bushwhackers boarded it and robbed all the passengers and the express car and safe, the while shouting and flourishing and firing pistols. Many of the soldiers were stripped of their uniforms to their underwear, and the blue clothing donned by the guerrillas, who were wearing apparel of other hues. The express car was entered by a squad led by Anderson himself. The messenger delivered up his keys, the safe was opened and about \$3,000 taken therefrom. A much larger sum was left unnoticed, for just as it was about to be discovered a cry came from Long, Frank James and others, in the baggage car: "Good God! here's thousands of greenbacks! Whoopee! Run here, quick!" A valise had been broken open, containing, it is said, \$10,000, but doubtless this amount was very largely exaggerated. Every valise and trunk was broken open and their contents tumbled out. The trainmen, conductor, engineer, brakemen and all were robbed of their watches and pocketbooks, and some of them of their rings and breastpins. Finally Anderson ordered that the Union soldiers be marched to the south side of the railroad track and formed in line. This was done,

and a firing squad of bushwhackers, in charge of Arch Clements, was formed in front of the soldiers, and Anderson said: "Arch, when I give the word, pour hell into them." The word was given, and about twenty-five men opened on the doomed line with revolvers at twenty paces. Some of the guerrillas missed their aim. A dozen of the prisoners, shot through the brain or the heart, fell dead at the first volley. Others screamed or staggered about with a hand pressed to their wounds until, shot again and again, they tumbled lifeless to the ground. One man, Sergeant Peters, of the Missouri Engineers, Goodman's Regiment, a man of Herculean stature, stripped to his shirt and drawers, was shot five times through the body, and yet knocked the guerrillas right and left, broke through the line, and with the blood spouting from his wounds, succeeded in reaching the depot and crawled under the platform, from which he was afterward dragged and killed. All those not killed at the first fire were pursued and shot, not one of the twenty-three being left alive. The obstructions across the railroad track were then removed, the train fired by order of Bill Anderson, and started toward Sturgeon. The train was consumed. The depot was also fired and burnt to the ground. With cheers, shouts and yells, Anderson and his men then mounted their horses and marched to their camp, two and one-half miles distant, on the Singleton farm. About 3 o'clock p. m., same day, a portion of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, mounted, in command of Major A. V. E. Johnson, reached Centralia in pursuit of Anderson. They were raw recruits, badly mounted on inferior horses and mules, and armed with Enfield muskets, muzzle-loading guns carrying an ounce ball and equipped with bayonets. There were no revolvers or sabres in the regiment, save those carried by the commissioned officers. His force consisted of about 175 men, all told, and, disregarding the advice of Centralia citizens not to risk a fight with Anderson's superior and better armed and mounted bushwhackers, he determined on pursuit, and marched to defeat and carnage. He formed about 120 men in the open prairie in front of Anderson's force in the timber, having detailed some thirty-five or forty men to care for the horses and wagons. At a signal, Anderson's men charged in a swift gallop,

and with a yell, upon Johnson's line. Johnson's men fired irregularly and wildly, and in another moment Anderson was upon them, his pistols blazing and his men shouting and cheering. Shooting all the time, now a man, now a horse, the guerrillas rode about the field in a perfect frenzy. Many Federals fought to the last, clubbing with their muskets and thrusting with their bayonets, and a few of the guerrillas received bayonet wounds, which were slight. Many of Johnson's men did not fire at all, for their guns were found loaded after the fight. To all on the field, with a single exception, death came in two minutes' time. Nearly all of Johnson's horses were killed on the field, a majority of them in the fight, the rest deliberately. In some respects the Centralia fight has no parallel in the annals of the Civil War. It was the wildest and most merciless, and in proportion to the number of the force vanquished, the most destructive of human life. Out of a total force of only about 120, which were in line of battle, and thirty or forty others detailed to hold horses and care for wagons in the rear, 108 fell before the remorseless revolvers of Anderson's men—men who, fresh from the horrible scenes of blood and pillage and fire at Centralia that morning, were prepared for other scenes of carnage on a larger scale in the afternoon. Major Johnson was among the killed. Only three of Anderson's men were severely wounded, others slightly. There were many other fights in Boone County during the war between Union and Rebel forces, and bushwhackers, but our limited space forbids an account of them.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

**Central Medical College.**—A Medical College was founded at St. Joseph, in 1895, by a portion of the faculty of Northwestern Medical College, which passed out of existence as a result of the founding of the new college.

**Central Shorthorn-Breeders' Association of America.**—This body was organized at Kansas City, August 27, 1897, with N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri, for president; George W. Glick, of Atchison, Kansas, for vice president; B. O. Cowan, of New Point, Missouri, second vice president; W. P. Brush, of Kansas City, Missouri, sec-

retary, and John R. Tomson, of Dover, Kansas, treasurer, and an executive committee composed of these five officers. Its object is "to secure a better acquaintance and to promote a closer sociality among the breeders of shorthorn cattle; to encourage their more general breeding and dissemination among farmers of the country; to inculcate sound and correct principles of breeding, and in all honorable ways promote the welfare of the shorthorn industry; to further a better understanding of contagious and communicable diseases among live stock, and do such other acts as will advance the interests of shorthorn-breeders." All persons interested in the breeding and raising of this cattle may become and remain members on payment of an annual fee of one dollar. The first and second vice presidents must be taken from Missouri and Kansas, and there may be one from each other State represented in the membership. The annual meetings are held at Kansas City, in February, and special meetings at the call of the executive committee.

#### **Central Wesleyan Orphan Asylum.**

An institution founded in 1864, at Warren-ton, Missouri. It has connected with it 400 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. A large building was erected on the land in 1885, and enlarged in 1890, and the value of this and several smaller buildings is \$25,000. One of the chief founders of the institution was Rev. Mr. Fiegenbaum, now of St. Joseph, Missouri. Since it was founded it has furnished a home for 320 orphan children, who are educated there, and fitted for the active duties of life.

**Centreville.**—See "Kearney."

**Century Road Club.**—The Century Road Club, of Missouri, was organized in March, 1895, in St. Louis, at the corner of Bell Avenue and Leonard Street, George Easton, John Hurk and James Maginnis being the founders. Its object is to promote the making of good roads in Missouri, the members of the club being chiefly interested in this improvement as bicycle riders. At the close of the year 1898 the club had about fifty members, and maintained a clubhouse at 3131 Franklin Avenue.

**Cerre, Gabriel,** one of the early settlers of St. Louis, came from Kaskaskia after the treaty which gave the Northwest Territory to Great Britain, and engaged in the fur business. In the prosecution of it he sent two young men, brothers, Francois and Joseph Lesieur, down the Mississippi River to establish a new trading post among the Indian tribes dwelling on the west bank. They halted at a Delaware village that seemed to be eligibly located, on high ground, and easily accessible from the back country. The post afterward became the town of New Madrid. One of Gabriel Cerre's daughters, Therese, became, in 1786, the wife of Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of St. Louis.

**Chadwick.**—A town in Christian County, the terminus of the Springfield branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, ten miles southwest of Ozark, the county seat. It has a public school and a Union Church. It is a shipping point for cattle, hard timber and fruit. In 1900 the estimated population was 100.

**Chain of Rocks.**—Above Sawyer's Bend, in the Mississippi River, is the Chain of Rocks, sometimes called Grand Chain; but that distinction does not belong to these rocks, the "Grand Chain of Rocks" proper being below Cape Girardeau. The chain commences at the intake tower of the new waterworks at St. Louis, opposite to Chouteau Island. At the head of the chain, on the Missouri side, there was, in 1837, an island called Wilson's Island, which disappeared a few years since. The Chain of Rocks, from its head to the foot, was about three miles in length and consisted of a series of flat rocks shoving out from the Missouri side, sloping and extending about half way toward the Illinois side of the river. At a low stage of water they rose above the surface of the river, and were at all times a menace to navigation. In 1868 City Engineer Homer erected a dyke from the Chain of Rocks, extending it out 1,600 feet. He then planned a dyke at an angle from the former one to cross the bend to the head of Cabaret Island, which was designed to throw the channel on the east side of the island. After spending \$60,000 the city abandoned the scheme.

**Chalybeate Springs.**—Near Ste. Genevieve, on the river Aux Vasse, are located



a number of springs that, in early days, became noted for the medicinal qualities of their waters. They were owned by Judge William James. At different times they were visited by notable Missourians, but of late years have lost their popularity.

**Chamberlain, Frederick Bradley,** merchant, was born December 27, 1818, in Greenfield, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, and died in St. Louis, December 1, 1897. His parents were Abraham B. and Mary (Clark) Chamberlain, prosperous and much esteemed country people, of New England, who devoted their lives to agricultural pursuits. They came to Ohio when their son, Frederick B. Chamberlain, was thirteen years old, and settled on a farm in Medina County, of that State, where the son grew to manhood. When he was twenty-one years of age he left the Ohio farm and came to Illinois, feeling that in the rapidly growing cities of the West he would find better opportunities for improving his condition in life than were offered in the neighborhood of his Ohio home. After spending a year at Alton he came to St. Louis, and later became head of the firm of F. B. Chamberlain & Co. He accumulated a competency, and, having the instincts of a philanthropist, as well as of a merchant, made a generous use of his means in aid of educational and benevolent institutions. He was especially interested in the progress and prosperity of Washington University. He hoped that this institution would become the highest seat of learning in the West, an honor to its founders, to the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. Appreciating the fact that the great need of the university was money, he was as liberal a contributor to its resources as his modest fortune permitted. From 1874 to 1878 he was president of the Bank of North America, and at different times was a member of the directorate of other banks. For fifty years he was a member of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, and at the time of his death was one of the fathers of Unitarianism in St. Louis.

**Chamber of Commerce.**—This was the first name given to the body now known as the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. It was organized in 1836, with Edward Tracy as

president, Henry Von Phul as vice president, and John Ford as secretary and treasurer. In 1849 the Merchants' Exchange was formed, and the two bodies, for a time, existed side by side, the Chamber of Commerce being the potent official and governing organization, its members having both the right to vote and to transact business on 'Change, while the members of the Merchants' Exchange possessed the right only of buying and selling on the floor. When the division took place, in 1862, growing out of war politics and questions, the withdrawing or bolting members organized the Union Merchants' Exchange. As this body possessed the countenance and support of the Federal government and the local military authorities, it easily became master of the situation; the old Chamber of Commerce was disorganized, and the Union Merchants' Exchange succeeded to its business and influence. It retained its name until 1875, when, on taking possession of the new Exchange building, on Third Street, the word Union was dropped, and the name became St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. The Merchants' Exchange building is sometimes called the Chamber of Commerce. (See also "Merchants' Exchange.")

**Chamber of Commerce Association.**—When the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis decided, in the year 1871, to have a new building on Third Street, a body called "The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce Association," composed of persons who were members of the Exchange, was organized to erect it. The officers of this association were Rufus J. Lackland, president; George Knapp and Gerard B. Allen, vice presidents, and George H. Morgan, secretary. It was this body that had the building erected. (See also "Merchants' Exchange.")

**Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City.**—The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce grew out of an association for public improvement, organized October 21, 1856. It was the first society formed there, and its object was declared to be "to foster and advance the public interests of Kansas City by organized and systematic efforts until she shall occupy that exalted position to which her superior natural advantages so justly entitle her, the great commercial emporium of the West." The autograph signatures of

the men who thus sealed their faith, a faith which has actually removed mountains, is before the writer, and embraces E. T. Peery, Johnston Lykins, M. J. Payne, John Johnston, R. T. Van Horn, Joseph C. Ranson, S. W. Bouton, T. M. James, W. A. Hopkins, M. B. Hedges, Kersey Coates, A. Gilham, Robert J. Lawrence, John W. Reid, H. M. Northrup, J. S. Hough, J. M. Ashburn, C. M. Root, B. Troost, A. J. Martin, John W. Ammons, H. H. King, Joseph S. Chick, E. R. Threlkeld, T. B. Lester, Ben Duck and David Hood. The first officers were E. T. Peery, president; Hiram M. Northrup, vice president; Kersey Coates, corresponding secretary; S. W. Bouton, recording secretary, and Joseph C. Ranson, treasurer. At that time Kansas City was a small frontier town, with the border troubles rending her whole social fabric. The historian who looks to causes sees the ground of Kansas City's growth in her natural advantages reinforced by the united efforts of the community at large. General emulation, community of feeling, intelligent foresight, unremitting effort, well organized forces and great personal self-sacrifice have achieved a success which is truly phenomenal. The members of this body agreed among themselves that each one would contribute a sum equal to his city taxes to provide the means needed in booming enterprises promotive of the general interests of the city. They molded public opinion and created sentiment favoring all measures looking to general prosperity. They built wisely and have left an impress on the community which surprises the student of history. Where other cities have lagged, Kansas City has been in the van, and the unity of action which permeates every sphere, social, commercial, industrial and educational, is a matter for wonderment. Many knotty questions have been solved, and an intelligent, liberal, honorable, refined generation has grown up to be the best type of modern civilization. After the organization was effected the first business transacted was the appointment of Messrs. Van Horn, Coates and Bouton as a committee to prepare articles of association for the Kansas City & Keokuk Railroad Company, to be ready to present them to the contemplated convention at Linneus, in Linn County. Three days after this, Kersey Coates was appointed a delegate and a confidential agent to secure the

co-operation of the people of Keokuk. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Van Horn, Ranson, Northrup and Gilham, was appointed to secure a line of steamboats for Kansas City. Dr. Lykins went to Washington to influence the Postmaster General to have the postal route to California start from Kansas City. Mr. Payne proposed that the river towns be induced to contribute money for a survey of the Kaw River, with a view to its navigation. The funds needed were raised, and by December 16th a suitable boat, the "Pawnee," was in course of construction. The chartering of a bank and insurance companies was committed to Messrs. Ranson, Northrup and Reid. All these measures were projected within five days. On November 4, 1856, sixteen delegates were selected to attend the Linneus Convention, and a month later Mr. Van Horn suggested that subscriptions be begun for the Kansas City & Keokuk Railroad, and a line of steamboats to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was mooted. On December 9, 1856, Messrs. Coates, Hopkins, Van Horn, Ranson and Bouton were appointed a committee to confer with interested parties to procure a charter for extending the Missouri Pacific Railroad up the Kaw Valley via Wyandotte and other points to Lawrence, Kansas. December 16, 1856, Colonel Van Horn proposed to have the name of the association changed to Chamber of Commerce, which proposal was unanimously accepted December 22d. Kersey Coates was sent to Washington to look after the interests of Kansas City, and Colonel Van Horn to Jefferson City for the same purpose. On January 6, 1857, Messrs. Payne, Bouton and Ranson prepared and sent to Jefferson City a plan for extending the city limits. Messrs. Ranson, Payne and Northrup, on January 6th, were appointed a committee to confer with regard to a daily paper in Kansas City. The chief work of 1857 was educative, railroad maps being made and correspondence being carried on with parties interested in the projected railroads. A road was laid out from the foot of Broadway to Turkey Creek and money raised to improve it. Correspondence was opened with citizens of Arkansas and Texas relating to securing a grant of land to aid in building the Galveston Railroad. On February 3, 1857, Joseph T. Ranson was elected president in place of E. T. Peery.

who resigned, and on the 27th of October following, Messrs. Coates, Swope and Payne were appointed to draft articles of association and secure a charter from the Legislature, which was granted November 7, 1857. At this meeting John Johnston was elected president. November 3d, following, E. C. McCarty and Jos. C. Ranson were appointed a committee, in conjunction with the president, John Johnston, "to take such action as they may deem most wise and expedient for the purpose of effectuating treaties between the United States and any of the Indian tribes of Kansas Territory south of the Kaw River, in order that the title to the lands owned by the said tribes be relinquished to the United States, and thereby opened to settlement; and that said committee be instructed to use all rightful endeavors to induce the formation of such a treaty with the Shawnee Tribe of Indians, as well as citizenize the competent members of said tribe, enabling them to obtain the fee simple to their lands." The proceedings of this meeting were to be entirely confidential, but these men were an active force in securing the ends aimed at. The merchants were advised to make known to the public that they would receive the notes of solvent banks at current discounts for goods, but not for provisions. In December vigorous measures were taken, in connection with Honorable S. H. Woodson, then member of Congress from this district, to have Kansas City made a distributing postoffice and a port of entry. John W. Reid was sent to Washington to assist Kersey Coates in securing the enactment of measures favoring Kansas City's interests. On January 19, 1858, several important matters were brought forward; the direct importation of foreign goods, the establishment of manufactories, and the building of telegraph lines. On January 26, 1858, Mr. Payne presented a resolution requesting the president of the Chamber of Commerce to present to the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, a bill for a road to Fort Scott along the western border of Missouri as nearly as practicable. On June 1st of the same year, it was agreed to meet weekly "at early candle-lighting" at the courthouse if it could be obtained. The meetings were now advertised in the "Daily Western Journal of Commerce," which had been started in June, 1858. On October 28, 1858, E. C.

McCarty was elected president and new standing committees were appointed. On November 5th it was found that the incorporating act of the city was imperfect in its provisions, the act of 1857 having left out that part of the first limits lying east of the alley east of McGee Street, and the movement was set on foot which secured the new limits of 1859. The extension of the Pacific Railroad had its inception in the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, January 12, 1858, when R. T. Van Horn was appointed "to prepare a memorial to Congress at Washington at its approaching session." Delegates were also appointed to a railroad convention which was to meet at Lawrence, Kansas, December 23d, to co-operate with the citizens of Douglas County, Kansas, to extend the Pacific Railroad south of the Kaw from Kansas City. Correspondence was opened October 6, 1859, with Boston people relative to the Cameron road. The John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry at this time rekindled the slavery agitation, and the good work done theretofore was paralyzed for several years. The disintegrating forces which arrayed a band of brothers in hostile camps dissolved the body, and it was not till July 21, 1862, that efforts were made to resuscitate it. Sixteen men signed new articles on that date, viz.: D. K. Abeel, E. Flagler, S. W. Bouton, W. F. Simpson, D. Y. Chalfant, Adam Long, Henry L. Huhn, Thomas Green, Theodore S. Case, Kersey Coates, Walter Buncher, Thomas Cutts, John C. Gage, Stephen H. Haslett, M. D. Trefren and E. M. McGee. Kersey Coates was elected president, Thomas Cutts vice president, John C. Gage recording secretary, Theodore S. Case corresponding secretary, and D. K. Abeel treasurer. Another meeting was held July 29, 1862, and a number of new members elected, some of whom never signed the articles. The business transacted at this time was the procurement of a railroad map, showing the Kansas City system of projected railroads, for insertion in the "Journal of Commerce," and the circulation of extra copies of the paper was provided for. The war operations at Independence and Lone Jack created such excitement that no meetings were held until July 16, 1863, when an election was ordered, at which Patrick Shannon was elected vice president; D. Y. Chalfant, recording secretary, and J. S. Chick,



treasurer, the other officers having been re-elected. The merchants were now elected to membership, and sixty-one persons and firms signed the roll. Among these names we find T. B. Bullene, P. S. Brown, Francis Foster, J. Q. Watkins, W. M. Diveley and Heron R. Seeger. At the next meeting M. J. Payne, T. S. Case and J. S. Chick were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws. J. S. Chick suggested that a daily mail to Council Grove was desirable. This was then the rendezvous of the caravans. On August 18, 1863, resolutions indorsing General Ewing were passed and published. On this day he had issued "Order No. 10," which offered escort to all loyal persons to places of safety, and ordered the arrest of all persons who aided the guerrillas led by Quantrell. Three days after this Quantrell attacked and burned Lawrence, Kansas, killing two hundred and five persons and destroying property valued at \$2,000,000. Four days after this, at the instance of the department commander, General Schofield, General Ewing issued "Order No. 11," which depopulated Jackson, Cass, Bates and a part of Vernon Counties, except some special territory, viz.: Kansas City, Westport, Independence and Harrisonville. The loyal people were permitted to remove into the interior of Kansas, while Southern sympathizers were to be banished and their effects confiscated. This was a cruel order at best. The humanity of those who executed the order mollified it, but the chief actors in the drama condemn the action to-day. The Chamber met again November 16, 1863, and pushed the railroad enterprises which had been projected, and considered new ones. At subsequent meetings the Cameron Railroad received almost exclusive consideration, aid being sought from Chicago. A committee was sent to Wyandotte to confer with its business men as to the propriety of building a bridge across the Kaw. No meetings were held after this till July 11, 1865, when on motion of M. J. Payne, a meeting was called at Long's Hall to elect officers and transact business of interest to the city. On Mr. Payne's motion the old chamber was dissolved and a new Chamber of Commerce formed under a new charter obtained from the General Assembly. The old constitution and by-laws were retained. A sale of lots was arranged to take place on the completion of the Pacific Rail-

road. On December 22, 1865, Messrs. Payne, Thorn, Balis, Moore and Holmes were appointed a committee to obtain the establishment of a United States custom-house at Kansas City. Here is a decade of history which has no parallel, and its sequel must be found in the many articles which detail the steady growth of the city in all its material, moral and intellectual interests. Such men as Milton J. Payne, Colonel R. T. Van Horn and Jos. S. Chick are the only ones who have survived to tell a part of this marvelous story in their own words, but these tell only a part of the many things which they inspired. The student of the profounder problems of economics may here find rich data from which to gather lessons of wisdom.

After the war the men who had been prominent in planning for the future of Kansas City became interested in other affairs. They had projected railroads which were being built, and these changed the character of the trade. The few men who remained devoted themselves to repairing their own fortunes, or were actively engaged in the great enterprises which they had set on foot. New interests arose and new men soon saw the need of organized efforts in behalf of the new lines of business. The Chamber of Commerce dissolved, and the Board of Trade was organized in 1869 to provide a directing force to meet the new conditions. An effort was made in 1879 to revive the Chamber of Commerce as a body, but the new demands of trade and other interests overshadowed it, and the attempt was abandoned.

T. R. VICKROY.

**Chambers, Dynes**, merchant and pioneer steamboatman, was born July 6, 1816, at Baltimore, Maryland, and died January 11, 1899, at Kirkwood, Missouri. His parents were John and Nancy (Copeland) Chambers. When he was twelve years of age his father died, and he entered upon the duties of life with only such preparation as was afforded by a short attendance at private schools in Maysville, Kentucky. While but a youth, he entered the office of Poyntz Brothers' pork-packing establishment in that city, where he learned bookkeeping, and gained a considerable insight into business methods. When about twenty years of age, he opened a dry goods store in the same place, and managed it successfully until about 1840. He then



*James Robinson*





removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in flour-milling. About 1845 he went to St. Louis, and leased the Julius Walsh mills, which he conducted for a year. In 1846 he followed the river, becoming a part owner of the steamers "Pride of the West," "Tuscumbia," and "James Hewitt," acting as business manager, and at times as clerk on one or another of these vessels. In 1848 he retired from the river and engaged in the commission business in St. Louis, as a member of the firm of Chambers & Riley. In 1849 he became connected with the house of Goodrich, Willard & Co., in the same line of business, and retained this connection until the firm removed to Chicago, fifteen years later. He resumed steamboating in 1867, but only for a short time, the venture proving disastrous and sweeping away the large part of the accumulations of a lifetime of arduous toil. He then again engaged in the commission business as a member of the firm of Chambers & Todd, and then Chambers & Hawley, the larger part of their operations for the first three years being the purchase of supplies for the army. In 1869 he entered the office of the Schuler & Co. Horse and Mule Market, afterward Riley & Wolfert, as bookkeeper and cashier, and retained this position until 1896, when he retired from active concerns to his elegant home at Oakland—purchased in 1875—which he prized highly, and to beautify and adorn which he had expended considerable means. In politics he was a Democrat of the old Jacksonian school. He made no profession of religion, but lived a practical Christian life, was devoted to his family and home, and was esteemed highly by all who knew him for his sterling qualities of heart and mind. He was married March 10, 1844, at Paducah, Kentucky, to Miss Nancy A., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Homan) Cable, natives of New York, who removed to Kentucky, and afterward to Indiana. Her father was a teacher by profession. To Captain and Mrs. Chambers were born five children, three of whom died in youth. Two sons lived to manhood, and then passed away before the father. George W. was an artist of acknowledged genius, residing in St. Louis, whose reputation was nation wide. Chauncey was engaged in stock-dealing, making his home at Kirkwood. After the death of Captain Chambers, which occurred at his home January 11, 1899, his will was

admitted to probate in court at Clayton, and was found to be of peculiar interest, in its provisions as well as mechanical execution. It was written by his artist son, George Wilbur, with India ink, upon genuine parchment, in old English characters. To the signature of the testator was affixed a large waxen seal, with an inlaid bow of rich old gold silk ribbon. It provided for the payment of all just debts, the residue of his estate being devised to his widow, Nancy Ann Chambers, absolutely and without restriction. The provision for debt was little more than a legal formality, by reason of his strict integrity and careful business management, and the \$100,000 estate was practically unimpaired. To his son George Wilbur (Chauncey being previously deceased) he bequeathed an honorable name, which, as the document recites, "is a sufficient legacy for a loving son," and constitutes him executor without bond. The will was executed September 10, 1890. The son George having died, a codicil was executed June 22, 1897, constituting the Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, executor of the will. Mrs. Chambers continues to reside upon the home place, which in all its surroundings and appointments is reminiscent of one who was an affectionate and devoted companion, and a man whose memory is held in the highest honor by all with whom he held intercourse during an active and useful life. Among the adornments of her home are also many gems from the brush and pencil of her talented son, George, whose untimely death was not only a severe family affliction, but a loss to the world of art.

**Chambers, George W.,** artist, was born June 29, 1857, in St. Louis, Missouri, son of Captain Dynes and Nancy A. (Cable) Chambers. From his earliest youth, he was quick to learn, observant, and ever actively engaged in painting or drawing, these childish efforts, crude though they were, giving evidence of his natural talent and artistic genius. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and in 1875 his artistic training was regularly begun in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. In December, 1879, he married Miss Alice N. Grubb, of Kirkwood, Missouri, and early in the following January sailed with his bride for Europe. Arrived in Paris he entered there the "Ecole des Beaux Arts," where he continued his studies

under the guidance of the eminent Gerome. He remained in Paris for two years and then made a visit of some months to his friends in America. Returning to Europe, he placed himself under Julien Dupre and Harry Thompson, both of whom took much interest in the development of his genius. At a later date he became art director of the Nashville School of Fine Arts, which had its beginning October 4, 1886, and remained in charge of that institution until June of 1891. At the death of his brother, Chauncey Chambers, in September, 1890, his aged parents were left alone and he decided to return to his old home. This he did in July of 1891, and in August following he formed a partnership with W. W. Davis, of St. Louis, in the stained glass and decorating business. Soon afterward failing health compelled him to spend much of his time at home, but he was never idle, and the home now contains many specimens of his artistic skill and mechanical genius. Among these are a number of miniature yachts which are marvels of beauty and finish. In the winter of 1897 he painted "The Poor Man's Flock," which was his last picture. The following is his own explanation of what it was intended to portray: "His daughter, his gentle ewe, now the mother of two, and his faithful dog. These constitute some of his treasures, material and spiritual, and give the keynote to whatever sentiment pervades the canvas. Primarily I have sought to make the picture one of rest; yet having through it all, the evidences of humble toil. For this reason I have chosen the time of the rising of the full moon, while the light of the sun dies slowly out in the west behind the spectator. Of all times it is the very hour of rest. The larger lines of the picture I have sought to make easy and flowing. The smoke from the evening cottage fires show a still air. The cumulus clouds rest lazily upon the purple hills.

"The cottages, scattered through the valleys, nestle restfully among the sheltered trees. These things—materialistic trifles they may be—are what must express to the spectator the sentiment of repose, if he feel that sentiment at all. While, as for the evidences of work, the ungarnered field of ripened wheat close at hand, no less than the shorn fields beyond, bespeak the sturdy toil of the hand of man. Ruskin has said: That it was probably a happier frame of mind to live in

a cottage and have Warwick Castle to wonder at, than nothing to wonder at. However that may be, the externals of the cottager's life, as here expressed, are not without their charm and their beauty. If their possessions are few and of homely grace, they are part and parcel of themselves, and the cares that possessions bring are not theirs. The patient girl, careful alike of the tender lamb and its anxious mother, knows little of those fineries so dear to the universal feminine heart; yet she will have her ribbons when the packman comes along—common enough it may be, yet sufficient to give that touch of softer femininity which all true women unconsciously long for. For the rest, the merit of its color, if it has any, the drawing, the textures and all that is technical, I leave to the critic."

On the 14th of June, 1897, the career of this talented artist and charming gentleman was cut short by death, and he was mourned not only in artistic circles, but by a host of friends and admirers both in this country and abroad.

**Chamois.**—A city of the fourth class in Benton Township, Osage County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway. The land which comprises its site was located upon about 1818 by members of the Shobe family. The town was founded in 1855, upon the building of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. A post-office was established in 1856, and the same year the town was surveyed and laid out in lots, and in later years its size was increased by a number of additions to it. The first house erected was a double two-story log building, by Morgan Harbor, who occupied it as a hotel and saloon. This was burned down in 1859. The second building was put up by Andrew Fitzpatrick in 1855, and during the following two years a number of houses were built, and stores and shops started. The growth of the town was slow until 1873, when the railroad company erected there a round-house and repair shop. April 3, 1868, the town was incorporated and it is one of the two incorporated towns in the county. In 1871 the "Osage Leader" was established by W. J. Knott, the first paper of the town. Later the "Battle Flag," the "Liberalist" and the "Osage County Enterprise" were started. The last named is still published by J. W. Huffman. The town has German Evangel-



Geo. W. Chambers





ical, Methodist Episcopal, both North and South; Baptist (colored) and Catholic Churches. There are several lodges of the different fraternal orders—two lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (white and colored), Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Modern Woodmen, all of which have good memberships. A building and loan association, established in 1882, has been instrumental in building a number of fine homes in the town. There is a graded public school, and a school for colored children. The business interests of the place are represented by a bank, a flouring mill, grain elevator, three hotels and about a dozen stores in different branches of trade, blacksmith, wagon, tailor and other shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

**Chapel Hill.**—A hamlet in the southwest corner of Lafayette County, founded by Archibald William Ridings, who settled on the site in 1839. He founded a school there, which was first known as Chapel Hill Academy, and was conducted as a private enterprise until 1847. In that year he turned it over to the Missouri Synod, and it was chartered as Chapel Hill College. Prior to the war it was one of the well known educational institutions of the State, and many men who became prominent in public life were educated there. During the Civil War the college buildings were burned, and since then the history of the town has been uneventful.

**Chaplin, Winfield Scott**, educator, was born August 22, 1847, in the town of Glenburn, Maine. His parents were Daniel and Susan (Gibbs) Chaplin, and his father was a man of prominence in Maine, and was colonel of the First Maine Heavy Artillery and brevet major general of United States Volunteers during the Civil War. Colonel Chaplin was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, August 20, 1864. Professor Chaplin, the son, after graduating from the Bangor High School, in the class of 1865, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in 1866, and was graduated from that institution, standing second in his class, in 1870. Immediately after his graduation from the military academy he was appointed second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Artillery Regiment, and until

September of 1870 was instructor in tactics at West Point. Thereafter until April of 1872 he was stationed at Fort Adams, located at Newport, Rhode Island. In the year last named he resigned his commission in the army and became assistant engineer of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad. For some time after 1873 he was connected with various engineering enterprises and then became professor of mechanics in the Maine State College, of Orono, Maine. In January of 1877 he was tendered, and accepted, the position of professor of civil engineering in the Imperial University of Japan, and held that position until 1882. Returning then to the United States he served as engineer on the New York & New England Railroad until June of 1883, when he was made professor of mathematics in Union College, of Schenectady, New York. In September of 1885 he was appointed professor of civil engineering in Harvard University, and dean of the Lawrence Scientific School. These positions he held with great credit to himself and to the advantage of the institution until 1891, when he was called to St. Louis to take the chancellorship of Washington University. Since he became a member of the faculty of the university he has contributed his full share to its upbuilding, and has taken a prominent position among Western educators. Professor Chaplin has had an interesting experience as an instructor, and his several years of residence in Japan, where he familiarized himself with the language and customs of that country, served to broaden his accomplishments and add to his attainments. He is widely known as a scholarly man and a recognized authority on matters pertaining to civil engineering and mathematics.

**Chapman, Joseph Gilbert**, was born at Norwich, New York, April 27, 1839, and died in St. Louis, October 9, 1897. He pursued his preparatory studies for college at Oxford Academy, and in 1856 entered Brown University, taking a full course and graduating in the class of 1860. The same year he came to St. Louis and entered into business in connection with the established firm of Chapman & Thorp, extensive lumber manufacturers and dealers in St. Louis and Wisconsin, of which his father was the senior member, and whose business was afterward

consolidated as the Eau Claire Lumber Company. Mr. Chapman thoroughly mastered the extensive operations of the company, and, on his father's death, in 1873, became vice president and representative of the business in St. Louis, which was the principal point of distribution of the product of their large mills and manufactories in Wisconsin. He was for fifteen years a trustee of Washington University, and in 1883 became second president of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum and School of Fine Arts, whose usefulness was largely increased by his generous gift of over fifty thousand dollars to its various collections and to the buildings and endowments. He married, October 21, 1868, Emma, second daughter of Honorable Hudson E. Bridge. They had one child, Isabel, now the wife of J. Lawrence Manran, of St. Louis.

**Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom.**—A temperance society formed in Buffalo, New York, in 1855, by H. D. Moone and others, who instituted there Mount Sinai Chapter. Mr. Moone came to St. Louis later and on September 5, 1859, organized Mount Vernon Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom. This institution became one of the most famous of Western temperance societies and continued in existence until 1891. It had an attractive ritual and some of its public installations of officers were notable events.

**"Charcoals."**—A name given to one of two factions into which the Republican party of Missouri was divided by the removal of General John C. Fremont from the Western Department by President Lincoln in 1861. The "Charcoals" were the radical followers of General Fremont, who favored extreme measures to crush the rebellion, and advocated the immediate emancipation of all slaves by a proclamation of the President. Republicans had previously been christened, in derision, "Black Republicans," because of their sympathy with the negroes and their opposition to slavery. The "Charcoals" were so called because they were regarded as the blackest of the black Republicans. The conservatives of the party were known at the same time as "Claybanks."

**Charette.**—A cart used by the early French settlers of Missouri. Its wheels were

made of well seasoned oak, without tires, and the hubs of gum wood. Horses were attached to it by twisted raw hide traces. Charettes were used for the carrying of ore and other products, and on Sundays and holidays were utilized as conveyances for members of families, chairs being placed in them for seats and tied to the railings. The charette was similar to the ox-cart, used at the present time in some parts of Mexico.

**Charette.**—A village founded by French settlers, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of Charette Creek, not long after the establishment of Laclede's trading post at St. Louis. This was the first settlement of white men within the limits of what is now Warren County. The village existed for a number of years and a fort was constructed there for protection against the Indians. The encroachments of the Missouri River long since destroyed the site of this early town.

**Chariton.**—The first seat of justice of Chariton County, laid out in 1818 near the mouth of the Chariton River, in view of the Missouri. In 1821 when it was at its height of prosperity it contained about thirty-five families, a courthouse, school, a steam mill and a store. It promised to become an important town, and valuable property in St. Louis was exchanged for Chariton town lots. In 1824 an overflow of the Missouri River did much damage about Chariton and the place became so unhealthful that people began seeking homes elsewhere. In 1832 the town was abandoned, and at the present time (1900) the old town site of Chariton is part of a farm and no evidence remains to speak of its one-time greatness. There is a station on the Glasgow branch of the Wabash Railroad located on a part of the former town site.

**Chariton City.**—See "Auxvasse."

**Chariton County.**—A county situated in the north-central part of the State, bounded on the north by Linn and Macon Counties; east by Macon and Randolph Counties; south by Howard County and the Missouri River, which separates it from Saline County; and on the west by Grand River, which separates it from Carroll and Livingston Counties; area 490,000 acres.



The county presents a comparatively level surface, consisting of upland, prairie and timber land, undulating in places and sufficiently inclined to afford excellent drainage for surplus waters. Numerous streams water and drain the county. The Chariton River enters near the northeast corner and flows in a southwestwardly direction, until it reaches within about four miles of Keytesville, where it takes a southeastwardly course to the Missouri River. Its principal feeders in the county are Chariton Creek, East and Middle Fork of Chariton, both of which are in the southeastern part. The Grand River winds along the entire western border and has as its tributaries and subtributaries, Elk, Turkey, Yellow and Little Yellow Creeks. Along the Missouri, Grand and Chariton Rivers, are tracts of rich alluvial bottom land, rich as any in Missouri, and highly productive, bearing great crops annually. The general character of the soil is a rich sandy loam. In sections of the county are what were called swamp lands. These tracts, with little labor, have been converted into the richest of farming land. Sufficient timber remains in the county to serve for many years the requirement of the inhabitants. The chief woods are black walnut, ash, oak, elm, hickory, boxwood and other less valuable woods. About eighty-five per cent of the total area of the county is under cultivation and in pasture. The minerals of the county are bituminous coal, which is mined for home use, and seems to exist in almost inexhaustible veins, fire clay, and limestone of excellent quality for the manufacture of lime and for building purposes. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief and most profitable occupation of the residents of the county. The average production of the leading cereals are corn, 35 bushels to the acre; wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; potatoes yield from 150 to 300 bushels to the acre. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: cattle, 11,619 head; hogs, 36,490 head; sheep, 2,971 head; horses and mules, 764 head; wheat, 79,125 bushels; oats, 938 bushels; corn, 145,420 bushels; hay, 98,500 pounds; flour, 2,973,400 pounds; shipstuff, 168,000 pounds; timothy seed, 18,348 pounds; lumber, 82,400 feet; logs, 36,000 feet; walnut logs, 48,000 feet; piling and posts, 24,000

feet; cordwood, 3,128 cords; brick, 123,000 feet; tile and sewer pipe, 3 cars; wool, 34,400 pounds; tobacco, 224,585 pounds; potatoes, 4,460 bushels; poultry, 771,012 pounds; eggs, 704,160 dozen; butter, 26,379 pounds; game and fish, 34,199 pounds; tallow, 14,518 pounds; hides and pelts, 58,596 pounds; fresh fruit, 12,800 pounds; dried fruit, 8,165 pounds; vegetables, 1,588 pounds; onions, 970 bushels; honey, 5,198 pounds; molasses, 15,329 gallons; cider, 3,255 gallons; nuts, 12,690 pounds; and others in less quantities, including canned goods, nursery stock, furs, feathers, dressed meats and sorghum seed. The first white men to visit the section now Chariton County were venturesome French fur traders. The exact date of their entry into the county is not known, but some of them had made trips as far as the Chariton River before the beginning of the nineteenth century. One of these traders was named Chariton or Claraton, and with his companions he located his trading camp about a mile from the Missouri River, near the mouth of the stream which, after him, was called Chariton River. In the journal of Lewis and Clark it is stated that on June 10, 1804, while ascending the Missouri River on their famous expedition, they passed the mouth of Big and Little Chariton Rivers, both of which at that time had separate outlets into the Missouri. Since then the erosion by the high waters has caused both streams to unite about a mile from the Missouri River. The Indians who resided in the county when the white men first settled in it had a tradition that at the forks of the Chariton Rivers was a large lake which was one of the favorite fishing places of their ancestors. Evidence of this lake, even at this period, is plainly visible. The fur traders were the only settlers in the county until about 1806 or 1808, when a few Americans who had lived in other parts of Missouri went into the country. Notable among those pioneers was one George Jackson, a native of Georgia, who for a while resided in Howard County territory, and became a member of the State Legislature. Martie Palmer was one of the very earliest, and there is a creek (Palmer's) named in his honor. The few settlers that first attempted to make homes for themselves in what was to become Chariton County, on account of the hostility of the Indians, went into

Howard County territory and other parts of the State where they remained until the Indian War was over. In the autumn of 1815 John Hutchinson and a few others from the vicinity of Fort Cooper, in Howard County, settled on Yellow Creek, about twenty miles from Brunswick, and the next year a few other families settled in other parts of the Chariton River country. In 1818 the first land sales were made and immediately following there were many settlements made. Near the mouth of Chariton River, a town was laid out called Chariton. It was situated a little above the mouth of the stream and "within near view of the Missouri River." For a few years the town was prosperous and one of the most important west of St. Louis. Its location was found to be unhealthful, and about 1830 it was abandoned as a residence place. Among the settlers who made homes for themselves in Chariton County country in 1817-18 were James Earickson, later a State Senator and State Treasurer, Talton Turner, Archibald Hix, Colonel John M. Bell, John Morse, Samuel Williams, Henry Lewis, John Doxey, Richard Woodson and others, all of whom took up land west of the present site of Keytesville. John Tooley, Samuel Forest, Joseph Maddox and Thomas Anderson, settled in what is now Chariton Township. Between the Chariton Rivers, the first to take land were Joseph Vance, Abraham Lock, Colonel Hiram Craig, Nathaniel Butler, Thomas Watson, Peterson Parks, Robert Hays, Samuel Burch, Samuel Dinsmore, James Ryan and Abner Finnell. On Salt Creek, William and John Beatty and a few others were the first settlers, and Thomas Stanley on Grand River. Stanley was a hunter and trapper, and the first winter he was in the country he lived in a mammoth hollow sycamore log. It was sufficiently large to afford him good sleeping accommodations, but he did his cooking outside his abode. Nearly all the pioneers were men of intelligence, brave and thrifty. The Indians made occasional visits into the section and committed numerous petty depredations. There were few conveniences in early days, and the luxuries of to-day were an unknown thing in the county. All the clothing of the settlers was homemade. During 1818 and 1830 there was considerable immigration into the country. Then soldier land grants and

"New Madrid Claims" worked to retard settlement. Congress granted each soldier of the War of 1812, who had been honorably discharged, 160 acres of land and the same to widows and orphans of those who had died or been killed in service. Many of these claims passed into the hands of speculators, non-residents who hoped that improvements in the new country would enhance the value of their holdings. New Madrid claims were located also in the county, and these, too, were manipulated by land grabbers, much to the detriment of the country. For more than a quarter of a century these claims interfered with the progress of the county. Chariton County was organized by legislative act, approved November 16, 1820, and was named after the town of Chariton, which had been founded two years before. The boundaries of the county were outlined as follows: "Beginning in the Missouri River where the western line of Howard County strikes the same; thence to and with said line to the northwest corner of Howard County; thence with the Howard County line eastwardly to the sectional line, which divides Range 16 into equal parts; thence north to the line between Townships 56 and 57; thence with said line west to Locust Creek; thence down same to Grand River; thence down the same to Missouri River and down the Missouri to the beginning." The county as then defined extended from the Missouri River to the Iowa line. Chariton was the first county seat and there a log courthouse was built. The first circuit court was held by Judge David Todd. Edward B. Cabell was the first clerk of courts. The first county justices were Colonel Hiram Craig, Colonel John M. Bell and Meshach Llewellyn. John Moore was the first sheriff. There were few important cases—in fact no serious criminal matters—to take up the attention of the early courts. Chariton remained the seat of justice until 1832, when its location was found to be unhealthful and was abandoned. James Keyte, an Englishman who had taken out his naturalization papers, laid out the town of Keytesville, and donated a tract of land to the county for county seat purposes. This land was sold in the usual way, at public auction, and with the proceeds a good courthouse was built in 1832. In 1836, according to "Wetmore's Gazetteer of Missouri," Keytesville had "a good courthouse, four stores,

three taverns and all the mechanics' shops that are requisite in a farming country." According to the same authority at that time, "where the main road issues from the town and crossed a good bridge, a sawmill and a gristmill with two pairs of burrs run the whole year." Four other mills in the county were then in process of construction and the writer stated that "Mr. Keyte, the founder of Keytesville, is beginning another town he calls Brunswick near the mouth of Grand River." September 20, 1864, the courthouse was burned by Confederates under Thraikill and Todd. Only a few of the records were lost. In 1867 the present courthouse at Keytesville was built. It is a two-story brick structure, 50 x 110 feet, and substantial and finely furnished. Slight repairs have been made to it at different times. In 1870 a jail and a residence for the jailer were built at a cost of \$13,000. Among the early residents of Chariton County who gained much prominence were General Duff Green, who lived in the old town of Chariton and later moved to Washington, D. C., where he edited the "United States Telegraph"; General Sterling Price, and Judge Lisbon Applegate, who was county judge of Chariton County for many years and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1845. Among the earliest preachers of the gospel in the county was Rev. John M. Peck, who preached in Chariton, in 1819, and organized a "mite society," and was instrumental in starting a Sunday school, which was one of the first, if not the first, west of St. Louis. John Bowler, a Baptist preacher, located at Chariton, in 1820, and preached there and in other settlements in the county. The first mill of any pretentious size was built in 1820 at Chariton and was known as Findley's mill. It was run by steam. It burned in the winter of 1823-4. In the summer of 1824 much of the bottom land along the Missouri River and the Chariton was inundated and caused serious losses to the settlers, and was one of the chief causes of the abandonment of the town of Chariton. During the Black Hawk War a company of militia was organized in Chariton County, and under command of General John B. Clark took part in the campaign against the Indians. The county supplied soldiers for service in the Mexican War, and during the Civil War furnished men to both the Northern and Southern Armies. There

were numerous raids made in the county and much guerrilla warfare carried on during the War between the States. Confederates under Thraikill and Todd raided Keytesville on September 20, 1864, and burned the courthouse and murdered the sheriff, Robert Carmon. In all, the county fared much better than other counties of the central section of Missouri and recovered quickly from the depression occasioned by the conflict. Chariton County is divided into sixteen townships, named respectively, Bee Branch, Bowling Green, Brunswick, Chariton, Clark, Cockrell, Cunningham, Keytesville, Mendon, Missouri, Mussel Fork, Salisbury, Salt Creek, Triplett, Wayland and Yellow Creek. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1900 was \$4,217,707; estimated full value \$12,053,301; assessed value of personal property \$1,410,701; estimated full value \$4,232,103; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers \$135,797; estimated full value \$305,373; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs \$1,168,240. There are 89.60 miles of railroad in the county. The Wabash passes through the county in a circuitous route, entering south of the center of the eastern line, and the Omaha Branch leaving the county near the northwest corner; while the main line to Kansas City leaves the county near the southwest corner. The Omaha Branch leaves the main line at Brunswick. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passes in a southwestwardly direction from about the center of the northern to the center of the western boundary, and a branch of the Burlington system passes diagonally through the northwest corner. The number of schools in the county in 1900 was 132; teachers employed 200; pupils enumerated 6,767. The population of the county in 1900 was 26,826.

**Chariton River** is made up of three branches, East Fork, Chariton, and Brush Creek, which rise in Adair and Sullivan Counties and flow south, through Macon, Randolph and Chariton Counties, a distance of ninety miles, uniting in a common stream, which flows into the Missouri River three miles above Glasgow.

**Charless, Joseph**, founder of the first newspaper established in St. Louis, was born in Westmeath, Ireland, July 16, 1772, and died



in St. Louis in 1834. Of Welsh origin, the family to which he belonged emigrated to Ireland in 1663, and in his young manhood Joseph Charless was a participant in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. After the failure of that patriotic movement to establish the independence of Ireland, he fled to France, and came from there to the United States. He was a printer by trade, and some time after his arrival in this country joined Matthew Carey, the noted publisher—who was also an Irish refugee—in Philadelphia. Carey was an intimate friend of the public men of that day, and, while in his employ, Charless formed the acquaintance of such distinguished Americans as Dr. Ben. Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and others, and it was an acquaintance with Henry Clay which probably brought about his removal from Philadelphia to Kentucky. He became a resident of Lexington in the year 1800, removed to Louisville in 1806, and came from there to St. Louis in 1808. Here he founded the "Missouri Gazette," of which the present great daily journal, known as the "Republic," is the legitimate successor. He was a warm-hearted, generous Irish gentleman, who lives in history as the father of St. Louis journalism. His widow, who was Mrs. Sarah McCloud before her marriage, lived to the advanced age of eighty-one years, and died in St. Louis. Their son, JOSEPH CHARLESS, banker and financier, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 17, 1804, and died in St. Louis, June 4, 1859. As soon as he had mastered the rudiments of an education he was put to the printer's trade in the office of the "Missouri Gazette," but later was sent to Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, at which he completed his education. He then studied law under Francis Spalding, who was at that time a leading member of the bar of St. Louis, and later graduated from the law school of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. The practice of law did not, however, prove congenial to him, and, associating himself with his father, who had sold his interest in the "Missouri Gazette," they established themselves, in 1828, in the wholesale drug business in St. Louis. He soon demonstrated that he had a genius for trade, and built up what was considered in those days a vast business, becoming an importer and manufacturer, as well as a jobber of drugs. He

was never a public man in the sense of being a politician or office-holder, although he was always somewhat prominent in the councils of the old Whig party, with which he affiliated. As a promoter of the welfare of St. Louis, however, and a moving spirit in advancing its commercial and industrial interests, he was, in the broadest sense, a public man. He participated in municipal legislation and the conduct of municipal affairs, serving as a member of the Board of Aldermen and a director of the public schools, because he was deeply interested in securing good government for the city and in advancing its educational interests, and not to gratify any personal ambition for official preferment. His recognized ability as a man of affairs caused him to be designated by the Governor to act as president of the State Bank of Missouri, and at a later date he was president of the Mechanics' Bank, establishing the reputation of being a safe and conservative banker and an unusually sagacious financier. He was a director, also, of the Pacific Railroad Company, and his unimpeachable integrity and high standing as a business man earned for him the respect and confidence of the entire community in which he lived. He was looked to, in his day, as a leader in forwarding all enterprises having for their object the upbuilding of the city, and the strong impress of his individuality has been left upon the history of St. Louis. He was the firm friend of education and educational institutions, and aided in founding Washington University, which has since become one of the leading colleges of the West. He was among the founders, also, of various charitable and benevolent institutions, and one who gave wisely and judiciously to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men and to improve the condition of those dependent upon the public for support. An elder in the Presbyterian Church, he was a man of deep and unaffected piety, and under all circumstances a consistent Christian gentleman. He met his death, strangely enough, at the hand of an assassin, against whom he had once been compelled to bear witness in a court of justice, and who expiated his crime on the gallows, November 11, 1859. After his death the Chamber of Commerce, the board of directors of the Mechanics' Bank, the church extension committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,

Westminster College, and other institutions with which he had been identified, bore formal testimony to his high character and his worth as a citizen in resolutions presented to his family and published in the city press. He married, in 1831, Miss Charlotte Blow, daughter of Captain Peter Blow, a veteran of the War of 1812, who had immigrated from Virginia to Alabama, and came from there to St. Louis in 1830.

**Charleston.**—A city of the fourth class, the seat of justice of Mississippi County, located in Tywappity Township, at the crossing point of the Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. The town was surveyed and laid out in May, 1837, by John Rodney, surveyor of Scott County, the greater part on land originally entered in 1830 by Humphrey Warren, and which, by purchase, passed into the hands of Thankful Randol. The original site comprised a fraction more than eleven acres, and some of the land was owned by Joseph Moore and W. P. Bernard. Humphrey Warren, when he settled on the tract, built a log house, which was used as a boarding house by Thankful Randol until her death. The first store in the town was opened by John West and a man named Neil, in the same building. Later they moved into a slab-covered building, and in a few years were succeeded by Arthur R. Newman, who built a log house, and for many years conducted a store. One of the prominent residents of Charleston in its early history was George Whitcomb, who came from Massachusetts in 1837, first located at Belmont, and upon the organization of Mississippi County became a resident of Charleston. For twenty years he was clerk of court; in 1854 built the first brick hotel—the second brick building in the town, the first having been built in 1848 by James and Charles Moore; in 1857 started the first newspaper of the county, the "Courier," and principally through his efforts the Cairo Railroad was built. In 1860 a branch of the Union Bank was opened, with John Bird president, and J. C. Moore cashier. In 1862 General Jeff. Thompson raided the bank, took charge of its funds, \$58,000 in silver and gold, to prevent confiscation by the Federals, and distributed the money among its depositors. In 1851 a lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was instituted, and a

lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1855. When the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad was built, the place enjoyed a new era of prosperity, and has since maintained its place among the substantial towns of the State. The town has Baptist, Methodist, Catholic and Christian Churches, and two churches for colored people; a fine graded school, a school for colored children, a select school conducted by the Ursuline Sisters, two banks, two hotels, an operahouse, telephone service, ice plant, flouring, saw and planing mills, pipe factory, a building and loan association, and an electric lighting system. There are about fifty miscellaneous business houses, including a number of well stocked stores. There are two newspapers, the "Enterprise," published daily and weekly by John F. Martin, and the "News," published tri-weekly by S. G. Tetwiler. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

**Charters, St. Louis City.**—St. Louis took its first step toward municipal dignity in 1800, when the village—or post, as it had up to that time been called—was, upon the petition of two-thirds of the tax-paying inhabitants, formally incorporated as a town by the Territorial Court of Common Pleas. The petition was presented November 9th, and on the same day the court, composed of Silas Bent, presiding justice, and Bernard Pratte and Louis LeBeaume, associates, granted the charter, with the government to be in the hands of five trustees, chosen by the taxpayers. In this original charter the limits of the town were Roy's windmill, at about the foot of Franklin Avenue, on the north, and Mill Creek, on the south, with the western boundary line extending between these two points "along the line of the forty-arpent lots on the hill." The population was about 1,000. The first Board of Trustees chosen under this charter was composed of Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of the post; Edward Hempstead, John P. Cabanne, William C. Carr and William Christy. This arrangement lasted for thirteen years. When the Territory of Missouri became the State of Missouri, the town of St. Louis naturally desired a higher dignity, also, and as it claimed a population of 4,000, the Legislature granted its incorporation as a city, December 9, 1822. The boundaries were from the river at the foot of Ashley Street, on the north; thence

due west to Broadway, down Broadway to Biddle, along Biddle to Seventh, down Seventh to Labadie, along Labadie to Fourth, and along Convent to the river, enclosing an area of 385 acres, with 651 houses—232 brick and 419 wooden—a taxable valuation of \$810,064, and an annual income of \$3,823. The old Board of Trustees was done away with, and the incorporation was under the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of St. Louis." There was a mayor, with nine aldermen; the city was to be divided into wards, and stated meetings of the Board of Aldermen were to be held the first Monday of March, June, September and December, with extra meetings when called by the mayor. The mayor and aldermen were to be chosen every year, and at the regular municipal election to be held on the first Monday of April, all free male white citizens who had paid a tax were allowed to vote. This charter was submitted to a vote of the taxpayers, as required by its terms, and accepted, the vote being one hundred and seven in favor of, and ninety against; and on the 7th of April, 1823, the first municipal election under the first city charter was held. Dr. William Carr Lane, at that time, and for many years after, one of the most popular citizens of St. Louis, was chosen mayor, and Thos. McKnight, James Kennerly, Philip Rocheblave, Archibald Gamble, William H. Savage, Robert Walsh, James Loper, Henry von Phul and James Lakenan were chosen aldermen. At the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held one week after the election, April 14th, Archibald Gamble was made president—and the new government was fairly launched. The first ordinance passed was one prescribing that "the emblems and devices of the common seal of the city of St. Louis should be a steamboat, carrying the United States flag, and the same shall be so engraved as to represent by its impression the device aforesaid, surrounded by a scroll inscribed with the words: 'The common seal of the City of St. Louis,' and not more than one and a half inches in diameter." The city was divided into three wards, the South Ward, the Middle Ward, and the North Ward. January 15, 1831, the Legislature amended the charter, providing for the appointment of an assessor, exempting the people of the city from working outside roads, giving the city authorities power to regulate, pave and improve its

streets, take census, impose taxes and licenses, and annex additional territory. In 1833 another amendment was enacted directing that the city be divided into four wards, and declaring all acts relating to the city of St. Louis to be public laws. Amendments to the charter, passed in 1835, extended the city limits, divided it into four wards, and provided for the election of three aldermen from each ward. The following year John F. Darby was elected mayor under this charter. In 1839 a new charter was granted, again extending the limits so as to run along Mill Creek from the river, on the south, to Rutger Street; thence west to Seventh, along Seventh to Biddle, along Biddle to Broadway, along Broadway to Survey 671, and thence to the river on the north. This charter retained the tax-paying qualifications of voting, allowed non-residents living in the State and paying taxes in the city to vote at city elections, and provided for a Council, to be composed of two boards, aldermen and delegates—two aldermen to be chosen from each ward and to serve two years, and three delegates to be chosen from each ward to serve one year. There were to be four stated sessions a year. Mr. Darby was elected mayor under this charter in 1840, it being his fourth term. In 1841 the charter was again amended and the limits further extended. February 8, 1843, an act of the Legislature reduced the law incorporating the city and all amendments to it into one law, and changed the corporate name to "The City of St. Louis," defined the scope of the legislative powers of the city, described the executive and ministerial officers, provided for elections, opening, improving and regulating streets, and clearly set forth the miscellaneous provisions. In 1844, at the desire of the people of the county outside the city, a proposition to separate the city from the county was submitted to popular vote and defeated. In 1845 the Legislature passed an act allowing the city to borrow \$100,000 to improve the harbor. In 1847 an act was passed making distinction in the collection of revenue in the new limits of 1841 and the old limits, and requiring one-fourth of the revenue collected in the new limits to be devoted to improvements in the new district. In 1854 riots occurred, which the mayor found himself without authority to suppress, and which resulted in destruction of property for which the city was held re-



sponsible; and in the following year the Legislature amended the charter so as to give it greater authority to suppress riots. The amendments also provided for the reduction of the city debt by authorizing the appointment of a fund commissioner to manage the sinking fund; and it provided that there should be paid into the sinking fund the proceeds of the sale of the "city stores" in block No. 7, and three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of the city commons in the year 1854 and subsequent years; the proceeds of the sales of railroad stocks, and \$10,000 a year out of the city revenues. In 1869 the charter was amended so as to provide for a Board of Health. In 1870 what was called the "revised charter" was passed, extending the limits and taking in the town of Carondelet. There were so many new charters and revised charters that the terms almost lost their meaning. The rapid growth of the city and the multiplication of its interests constantly demanded, or were thought to demand, additional legislation, and there was hardly a period of three years from 1836 to 1876 without a change in the city charter, and from 1852 to 1876 there was a change every year.

The relations between the county court and the city had been for many years growing cumbersome and unsatisfactory, and there was a strong conviction that a separation, which would leave the municipal population to manage its own affairs, would be advantageous to both the city and the county. Accordingly, the State Constitutional Convention of 1875 took the first step toward such a measure by providing for the election of a board of freeholders to devise a scheme of separation, with a new, complete charter for the city. This board, composed of George H. Shields, president; James O. Broadhead, Silas Bent, M. Dwight Collier, F. H. Lutkewitte, Henry T. Mudd, George W. Parker, George Penn, M. H. Phelan and Samuel Reber, framed the measures which, on being submitted to a popular vote, August 22, 1876, were both adopted—the scheme by a majority of 1,253, and the charter by a majority of 3,222. It was a vast and comprehensive measure, the most important in the history of the municipal government, and, as it was without precedent, the execution of it was attended with no little uncertainty and anxiety. Fortunately the working of it was without

serious friction, and the results have been so satisfactory that no proposition of return to the old order has ever been suggested. The scheme dealt with the separation and the definition of the new relations, the apportionment of the new county debt and county property, and provisions for starting the new county on its career. There was to be no county court in the city, but the city was to have a sheriff and public administrator, and was to perform certain functions of a county. The debt of the old county was assumed by the city, and all the old county property inside the new city limits was awarded to the city, and the municipal assembly was authorized to enact all ordinances necessary to carry into execution the laws relating to State, county, city and other revenues within the city. The charter extended the city limits so as to give a river front of about nineteen miles, from a point two hundred feet south of the River des Peres on the south, to the northern boundary of United States Survey No. 114 on the north, the western line running from three to six miles from the river, and enclosing an area of about sixty-two square miles. The legislative body of the city was called the "Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis," composed of a Council and a House of Delegates, the Council consisting of thirteen members chosen by general ticket for four years, and the House of Delegates of one member from each ward chosen every two years. The city was divided into twenty-eight wards, with the right in the municipal assembly to change them every five years. The general election for city officers to be held on the first Tuesday in April every four years. The mayor, comptroller, auditor, treasurer, register, collector, recorder of deeds, inspector of weights and measures, sheriff, coroner, marshal, public administrator, president of the Board of Assessors, and president of the Board of Public Improvements are elected by the voters and hold office for four years; the city counselor, superintendent of the House of Refuge, superintendent of the fire and police telegraph, commissioner of supplies, assessor of water rates, police justices, attorney, jailer, district assessors, and commissioners of charitable institutions are appointed by the mayor and hold office for four years. The Board of Public Improvements is composed of the street commissioner, sewer commissioner,

park commissioner, water commissioner, and harbor and wharf commissioner, appointed by the mayor, and the president of the Board of Public Improvements elected by the people. The tax rate for municipal purposes is not to exceed one per cent in the old limits, with such additional rate for the city indebtedness as may be required; and in the new limits not to exceed four-tenths of one per cent for municipal purposes, and one-tenth for interest on the city indebtedness.

D. M. GRISSOM.

**Chase, Edward**, banker and financier, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, March 5, 1824, and died in St. Louis, March 1, 1897. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the public schools of Massachusetts, and then obtained employment in a bank at Fall River, his father's death having made it necessary for him to contribute to the support of the family. While connected with this bank he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Dodge, a prominent New York banker of that day, and, in 1847, he was invited to come to St. Louis and take charge of a branch of the New York banking house of Clark, Dodge & Co., which it was proposed to establish in that city. This proposition was accepted, and Mr. Chase, coming to that city the same year, established and took charge of what afterward became the banking house of E. W. Clark & Bro., located at the corner of Main and Olive Streets. When the Messrs. Clark suspended their Western connections, Mr. Chase engaged in the insurance business, and his time was thus occupied until 1871, when he was made manager of the St. Louis Clearing House. This position he held until his death, twenty-six years later. His relaxation from business cares was found largely in the indulgence of his love of music, and for several years he had charge of the choir of the Church of the Messiah, of which his warm friend, the late Rev. Dr. Eliot, was then pastor. Mr. Chase married Miss Lydia W. Alden, of Fall River, Massachusetts, a descendant of the Puritan, John Allen, who has been immortalized in Longfellow's verse.

**Chase, Henry Seymour**, one of the pioneer practitioners of dentistry in St. Louis, was born March 6, 1820, in Rockingham, Vermont, and died in St. Louis, January 11, 1898. He received his scholastic training in

Chester Academy and then studied medicine, receiving his doctor's degree from the Medical College at Woodstock, Vermont. He graduated later from a school of dentistry and a homeopathic school of medicine. After practicing dentistry some years in Woodstock he came west and established himself in the practice of his profession, first at Independence, Iowa, in 1857. In 1862 he removed to Iowa City, and remained there until 1867, when he responded to repeated solicitations to become a lecturer in the Dental College of St. Louis, and removed to that city. He filled a chair in the Western College of Dental Surgery of St. Louis for several years, and, at different times, was editor also of the Missouri Dental Journal and the St. Louis Dental Quarterly.

**Chastain, Mills Tandy**, physician and surgeon, is descended from two of the distinguished families of Virginia and Kentucky. The original ancestors of the Chastains were French Huguenots, who came to Virginia soon after the proclamation of the Edict of Nantes. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors fought in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Roger Q. Mills, the noted Texan, is a member of the family and a cousin of the subject of this sketch. Many members of the family in later generations have been successful medical practitioners. Dr. Chastain was born near Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, May 13, 1840, son of Willis Wilson and Mary E. (Tandy) Chastain. His father was a son of William Chastain, a native of Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Mills Tandy, a native of Virginia, of noble Irish ancestry. W. W. Chastain moved to Missouri in 1848, settled on a farm in Benton County and lived there until 1864, when he removed to Pettis County, where his death occurred in 1868. His son, Dr. M. T. Chastain, was a child of eight years when the family removed to Missouri. After a preparatory course in the common schools of Benton County, he returned to Kentucky in 1857, and devoted two years to study in the Locust Grove Academy. Upon his return home he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. W. S. Holland, and in 1860-1 took his first course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, and in April, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment of Mis-

souri Militia (Cavalry), under Colonel John F. Philips, and fought for the preservation of the Union until the end of the conflict. In 1863 he was made assistant surgeon of his regiment. He was mustered out of service in St. Louis in March, 1865. While he was serving as hospital steward in the convalescent hospital at Springfield, Missouri, in January, 1863, he was compelled to abandon his duties temporarily by reason of illness. Upon his return the inmates of the hospital, 106 in number, prepared a memorial complimenting him upon the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office and welcoming him back to his labors. Among other things, they said: "We know your devotedness to the welfare of the institution; your vigilant and watchful care over each and every member of it; your efforts in our behalf during the absence of any surgeon have been untiring. You have seemed to take great delight in ameliorating our condition and supplying our wants. Many of us you rallied on the morning of the memorable 8th, shouldered your musket and led us on the battlefield. We there found you, as we well know you to be in the sick room, an earnest soldier in the true and practical sense of the term. Your zeal and devotion to your bleeding country have been alike demonstrated in the sick room and on the field of carnage." After the war had ended, Dr. Chastain entered the medical department of the University of New York, which granted him his degree in 1866. He had practiced for a time before the completion of his studies at Georgetown, where he held the post of examining surgeon for the militia of the State. After graduation he located in Marshall, Saline County, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession continuously for thirty-five years. During the latter part of the administration of President Harrison he served on the local board of pension examiners, and now holds a similar position through appointment by President McKinley. He is a charter member of the Saline County and District Medical Societies, and has been president of the first named society. He is also identified with the State Medical Society. He has been a Master Mason since 1866, and is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Royal Tribe of Joseph. For nearly thirty years he was an elder in the Christian Church of Mar-

shall, of which he was one of the founders. For many years he has been prominently identified with the Republican party, though originally he was a Democrat. As the nominee of the latter party he was elected mayor of Marshall in 1876. From 1890 to 1900 he was chairman of the Saline County Republican Committee. In 1894 he was offered the Republican nomination for Congress, but declined, and on that occasion the Republican candidate was elected, although the district is overwhelmingly Democratic normally. In 1900 he was nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for State Senator from the Fifteenth District. Dr. Chastain was married, May 1, 1865, to Maria Louisa Sandidge, daughter of Captain John W. Sandidge, of Saline County. She died February 20, 1867, leaving no children. In October, 1870, he married Fratie Holland, daughter of Dr. W. S. Holland, of Marshall, who died August 20, 1893, leaving two children, Ettie and Willis A. Chastain. Dr. Chastain's professional career has been very successful, and he ranks high both as a physician and a useful and high-minded citizen.

#### **Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Association.**—

A circle of this famous national association was organized in St. Louis in 1883, the first year of the national organization. In the year following, the Vincent Circle of Pilgrim Congregational Church was formed under the presidency of Miss Helen E. Peabody, who retained that office for seven years. She was succeeded by Professor Edward Jackson, who had charge of the circle for three years. After a rest of two years, a new circle was formed in 1896, called the Pilgrim Circle, which was continued the following years. There have been from time to time over twenty-five circles in St. Louis, most of them connected with churches, but welcoming anyone to membership. The circles of the Pilgrim Congregational Church have, however, maintained the strongest and most sustained interest, continuing year after year, with an average attendance of about forty members, with a large number of visitors, the meetings being held in the church parlors. The influence has been marked in the development of the young people of that large congregation, and much of its success is due to the devoted talents and energies of Miss Peabody. In 1891



a Chautauqua "University Extension" course of lectures was given at the Pilgrim Church.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

**Chauvenet, William**, eminent mathematician and educator, was born May 24, 1820, at Milford, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, December 13, 1870. He was fitted for college in the schools of Philadelphia, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1840. Soon after graduation from college he became assistant of Professor Alexander B. Bache and aided him in his meteorological observation at Girard College, Philadelphia, until early in the year 1841, when he was appointed mathematical professor in the United States Navy. For some months thereafter he served on the United States steamer "Mississippi," and was then assigned to the chair of mathematics at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. He was one of the chief workers in the movement that led to the establishment of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was a member of the first faculty of that institution, filling the chair of mathematics and astronomy.

In 1855 he was offered the professorship of mathematics, and in 1859 that of astronomy and natural philosophy at Yale College, but both these proffered honors were declined. In the year last named, believing that he would find a broad sphere of usefulness in St. Louis, he accepted the chair of mathematics in Washington University of that city. Here he at once gained the esteem and confidence of those with whom he was associated, and in 1862 he was chosen chancellor of the university. His health failed measurably in 1864, and he spent several months thereafter in Wisconsin and Minnesota, resuming his collegiate duties in 1865. The permanent impairment of his health compelled him to resign his professorship and the chancellorship of the university in 1869, and the remaining months of his life were spent in travel, which, however, failed to restore him to health. As a scientist he was widely known, both in this country and abroad, and he was a member of many scientific societies and associations. In 1859 he was general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with which he had been connected since its first meeting, and he was also a member of the National Academy

of Sciences, and at the time of his death was its vice president. Besides making numerous contributions to "The American Journal of Science," "The Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," "Gould's Astronomical Journal," and "The Mathematical Monthly," he was the author of the following works: "Binomial Theorem and Logarithms for the Use of Midshipmen at the Naval School," published in 1843; "Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," published in 1850; "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy," published in 1863; and "Treatise on Elementary Geometry," published in 1870.

**Chauvin Land Claim.**—This land claim became famous by reason of the long continued litigation and the appeals to Congress which grew out of it, and the great value which the realty involved came to have before the cloud was finally removed from the titles thereto. The claim originated in 1785, when the government of Spain granted to Madame Angelica Chauvin a tract of land forty by forty arpens in area, bounded by land "granted to one Louis Robert, on one side, and the king's domain lengthwise of the River Des Peres." This land—now practically in the heart of the city—or rather, the concession above described, was sold by the grantee to one Jean F. Perry, and after the cession of Louisiana to the United States Perry asked that his title might be confirmed. The local board of land commissioners, charged with the responsibility of examining and passing upon these land grant claims, finally confirmed the grant and ordered it surveyed in 1811. In 1812 Perry died, and apparently no claim was made to the concession on behalf of his heirs or assigns until twenty years later. Then the tract was surveyed and an effort was made to get it patented by Congress, but the effort failed. In the meantime other claimants had come into possession of the land, who resisted the attempts of the claimants under the Chauvin grant to occupy it, on the ground that Madame Chauvin had forfeited her grant, a year after its issuance, by failing to comply with its conditions. Litigation extending over many years followed, and men eminent in public life as well as at the bar became identified with different phases of the controversy. Land commissioners, courts, the

Department of the Interior and Congress reviewed the case and a final adjustment was not reached and the cloud removed from the title to this property until more than fifty years after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, and nearly three-quarters of a century after the concession to Madame Chauvin. The title of the occupants was ultimately confirmed to them by act of Congress, and the claimants abandoned their contention.

**Cheltenham.**—A suburban district of St. Louis, chiefly noted for its manufactures of fire clay. It was the site of the Icarian settlement founded in 1857 and broken up in 1864. Its name originated with William Wibble, who built there a country home and named it "Cheltenham," after the famous watering place in Gloucestershire, England. When the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company established a station near Mr. Wibble's place, the station was named Cheltenham, and thus the name attached itself to the adjacent territory.

**Chenie, Antoine,** was born at Pointe Claire, Canada, April 14, 1768, and died in St. Louis, May 26, 1842. At an early age he went into the service of the Canadian Fur Company and was stationed at Niagara Falls. At the age of twenty-seven he came to St. Louis and engaged in the service of a Missouri River fur trader as clerk. He was married, October 26, 1804, to Marie Therese Papin, daughter of Jos. M. Papin, one of the first settlers, and ancestor of the large and honorable family of that name. His residence was a large stone house on the south half of the block on the north side of Market Street, between Main and Second Streets, the house standing on the southeast corner, with the Chenie bakehouse in the rear, on Market Street. Mr. Chenie lived there for many years and then moved into the brick dwelling which he built on Third Street, below Plum, where he died. He left six children—Louise, who married Bernard Pratte, Jr.; Leon, who married Julia De Mun; Amanda, who became the wife of Dr. Auguste Masure; Atalie, who became the wife of Joseph S. Pease; Julius, who married Josephine Lane, and Julia, who became the wife of Henry Gourdes, of France.

**Chenoweth Murder and Lynching.** September 12, 1883, Dr. Albert W. Chenoweth was brutally murdered by Garland A. Mann, a saloonkeeper, at Pineville, in McDonald County. Mr. Chenoweth was a highly respected resident of that place, a member of the Methodist Church, and an earnest advocate of temperance. His taking-off was generally ascribed to his earnest opposition to dramshops. On the finding of the coroner's jury Mann was arrested, indicted and brought to trial in McDonald County in April, 1884, when the jury disagreed. In August he was tried a second time, convicted, and sentenced to be hung October 17th. On appeal to the Supreme Court the case was remanded to Newton County for retrial, and the accused was transferred to the jail at Neosho. In May, 1885, the case was called in the Newton County Circuit Court, and a continuance moved and denied, whereupon trial was held and the jury was discharged upon reporting no hope of agreement. August 3d the fourth trial was begun. About 1 o'clock on the morning of August 6th, ten or twelve men went to the jail and demanded the keys. The guards denied having them in possession, and the doors were battered down. Several pistol shots and two loads from a shotgun were fired into the cell occupied by Mann, and he fell dead. It was found that he had received six wounds, any one of which was mortal. During this occurrence the jail was surrounded by nearly two hundred men, all apparently in sympathy with the executioners. Their identity remained undiscovered, and no prosecutions followed.

**Cherry Grove.**—See "Downing."

**Cherry Valley.**—A town in Crawford County, six miles south of Steelville, founded by the Meramec Iron Company. In 1898, when the furnaces were closed, it had a population of about 300. A spur, two miles in length, of the Salem branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, ran to the furnaces. This has been torn up, and Cherry Valley, which now has a population of about fifty, is a town of the past.

**Chess Club, St. Louis.**—About the year 1872 a number of chess players banded

together and formed the nucleus for the St. Louis Chess Club. They first met in a room especially devoted to the game, which was connected with the reading room of the Mercantile Library. Among them were Dr. C. D. N. Campbell, R. R. Hutchinson, J. Wiebe Nelson, E. K. Symonds, Charles A. McNair, J. C. Bird, C. D. Moody, A. Miltenberger, H. M. Dunphee, Frank P. Merrill, C. I. Dougherty, G. M. D. Harris, Robert Geggie, C. W. G. Watts, M. Alexander, John O. Holman and John J. Broderick. The first president was M. Alexander, who died shortly after his election. After the tearing down of the Mercantile Library building the club moved to the northeast corner of Sixth and Pine; thence to Pope's Theater building; thence to the southeast corner of Eighth and Olive, and finally to the Emilie Building, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Olive, where it now occupies commodious quarters on the second floor. The club has been a great promoter of the game in the West. It entertained such masters as George H. McKenzie, William Steinitz, J. H. Zukertort, Emanuel Lasker, F. J. Lee, S. Lipschutz, C. Mochle, W. H. K. Pollock, and others of world-wide fame. It held a United States Chess Association tournament, in which seven players competed, on February 9, 1890, the first prize having been won by J. W. Showalter, of Kentucky. Under its auspices a portion of the famous Steinitz-Zukertort match was played in the year 1886, at the Harmonie Club, Eighteenth and Olive Streets. It has encouraged matches, notably those between Max Judd and George H. McKenzie, of New York; Judd and A. B. Hodges, of Tennessee, and Judd and J. W. Showalter, of Kentucky. This organization has developed seven problemists of note, namely: A. H. Robbins, author of "A Book on Problems"; Ben S. Wash, S. M. Joseph, William F. Woerner, Rudolph Koerper, William Brown and Ben R. Foster, author of "Chancellor Chess." Among the strong players that are and have been members of the club are the veterans, Max Judd, the champion of the West; William Haller, S. A. Spencer, A. H. Robbins, Dr. Otto Fick, L. Eedemann, J. O. Holman, Ben R. Foster, J. Ed. Nelson, R. Koerper, J. C. Bird, R. R. Hutchinson, L. Haller, A. F. Schneider, Hugo Rinkel and John A. Galbraith. Besides these there are some younger players who are destined to make their mark

in the chess world, namely: T. Lyons, Ed. Schrader, P. V. Janis and George H. Wolbrecht. Many prominent business and professional citizens have identified themselves with the St. Louis Chess Club: Colonel Chester H. Krum, Colonel T. T. Gantt, Wayman C. McCreery, Louis Chauvenet, Albert Blair, Judge J. A. Harrison, E. S. Rowse, William Duncan, Edward Martin, Dr. C. G. Rohlfing, T. Rabuske, Wallace Delafield, B. H. Colby, Isaac H. Knox, Professor F. C. Woodruff, Dr. J. M. Newell, Charles Belcher and B. D. Kribben. The officers of the club in 1898 were: President, Max Judd; first vice president, S. R. Burgess; second vice president, F. Ogden; governing committee, George H. Wolbrecht, C. A. McNair, Ben R. Foster, F. N. Rounds, S. Bienenstock, and James Milburn; secretary and treasurer, Ben R. Foster. It holds informal meetings every afternoon and evening, and visitors are always welcome at its rooms.

**Chester, V. L.**, physician, was born March 4, 1843, at Warsaw, Indiana. His parents were Joseph and Jane (Robinson) Chester, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ohio. They were married in Ohio and removed to Indiana, where they made their home upon a farm. Of their children, three sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Simpson J. Chester was a member of the Thirtieth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and Finley Chester, of the Fourth Regiment Iowa Cavalry. Both were wounded, the former being shot through the lungs. Dr. Chester was reared upon the home farm, and attended a country school until October 22, 1861, when he enlisted in Company M of the Fourth Regiment, Iowa Cavalry, constituting a portion of Winslow's famous cavalry brigade. His service covered a period of three years and four months, during which time he participated in all the rapid movements in Tennessee and Mississippi, culminating in the capture of Vicksburg. A stirring incident, prior to the latter event, was the desperate battle at Black River Bridge. He was also engaged in the actions at Guntown, Mississippi; Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Arkansas Post, Arkansas, and in numerous expeditions through Mississippi and Alabama. In 1872 he began reading medicine with Dr. F. M. Everett, at Corydon, Iowa, and was graduated from the College of



Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1880. For four years he was engaged in practice at Corydon, Iowa, removing thence to Garden Grove, Iowa, where he remained for ten years. He was a member of the School Board during the greater part of his residence at Garden Grove. For seven years following he was located at Great Bend, Kansas, engaged in practice, and serving as professor of physiology in the Great Bend College and Fitting School. In 1894 he removed to Carthage, Missouri, and entered upon a general practice in association with Dr. E. F. Gould, which is successfully continued to the present time. While in no manner neglecting his professional duties, he devotes a share of his attention to mining interests, in the productive Buff Cochise Mines, in the Carterville district. He is a Republican in politics, and a Methodist in religion. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, while a resident of Iowa, occupied all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. He was married, March 5, 1865, to Miss Clara Green, who died October 5, 1871, leaving a daughter, Verda V., now the wife of the Rev. F. W. Otto, of Osawatomie, Kansas, and a son, Ottus S., now a practicing physician at Alma, Kansas. September 27, 1873, Dr. Chester was married to Miss Olive J. Green, a sister of his former wife.

**Chew, Thomas J., Jr.,** was born April 8, 1838, in Columbus, Ohio. His father, Anthony S. Chew, was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College and a prominent attorney. Mrs. Jefferson Davis, wife of the great leader of the Southern cause, was a maternal relative of the family, and an ancestor was Attorney General for the American Colonies during British rule. The genealogy of the Chew family, and families with which its members intermarried, evidences a distinguished line of ancestry. Anthony S. Chew removed to Ohio in 1836 and located in Cincinnati, where he entered into a law partnership with Thomas Corwin, noted as statesman and orator. The style of the firm was Corwin & Chew. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Delia Adams, of Columbus, Ohio. Her father, and her uncle, Dr. Goodell, were men of large means and high character. Thomas J. Chew was given a liberal education in Heron's Seminary and Brooks' Preparatory Classical School, both

of which were private Cincinnati institutions of a high order. At the age of sixteen he removed with his father to Iowa, and they were associated in business for several years. From 1858 to 1861 he was engaged in the insurance business in New York City, in the latter year removing to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he resided for thirty-nine years, or until the time of his death, which occurred April 20, 1900. In St. Joseph he first engaged in the insurance business, but in about 1863 embarked in the wholesale grocery trade as a member of the firm of Koch, Chew & Co. This association continued until 1874, when the subject of this sketch entered the real estate and brokerage business, representing some of the strongest Eastern concerns. Major Chew was one of the promoters and builders of St. Joseph's system of waterworks, and in many substantial ways gave material evidence of a degree of municipal loyalty and public spirit that won for him esteem and gratitude. He owned a one-fourth interest in the plant until the works were sold to the present owners. During the Civil War, Major Chew served on the staff of General Hall and other commissioned officers of prominence on the Union side. He also served as quartermaster of the department of St. Joseph, with the rank of major, from 1862 to 1865. During the years 1872 and 1873 he was president of the Board of Trade of St. Joseph, and occupied other official positions up to the time when his financial affairs made it impossible to devote energy to matters other than those closely allied with the immense interests which demanded first attention. In politics Major Chew was a staunch Republican, but was not a seeker after public honors. Nevertheless he was a powerful factor in political affairs and matters pertaining to the welfare of his party. He was recognized as a sound political adviser, always acting upon the principle that whatever was right should and would prevail. He was persuaded by his friends to accept an election unanimously tendered to the National Republican Convention in Minneapolis in 1892, and was several times a delegate to State conventions, although his refusals of such honors outnumbered his acceptances. In 1888 Major Chew became managing owner of the St. Joseph "Herald," and exercised a general supervision over all departments of that excellent journal. His

policies were upright and noble, and he believed in conducting his newspaper upon lines of dignity and clean principle. The same desire and the same determination that marked his business career were noticeable in social life. He was a clean man, a true friend and a thorough gentleman. His fortune was of considerable proportions, and of his means he gave generously to the worthy cause. No man wielded a stronger influence for good in St. Joseph and northwest Missouri than Major Chew. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Kitty M. Forbes, in New York City. She died in May, 1897. One child of this union died in infancy. Major Chew was the second time married, in May, 1899, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a sister of Mrs. John L. Bittinger.

**Chicago & Alton Railway.**—The history of this railroad, like that of many others, affords an interesting example of the changed conditions brought about by railroads themselves, without ever intending or thinking of them. It might be supposed that the road was conceived and built for the purpose of connecting the two great cities of Chicago and St. Louis, with Alton as a way station, but it was not. When it was conceived the connection between Chicago and St. Louis did not exist. The two places scarcely knew one another. St. Louis was only a brisk, prosperous little river city, and Chicago was smaller still, with a population half as great as that of one of its wards at the present time. It was in 1847 that the road had its beginning in the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company, chartered to build a railroad from Alton to Springfield—the cities of Chicago and St. Louis being so little taken into account in the conception that their names, even, were not included in the name of the road. Alton was one of the most important and promising towns in the State, and Springfield, in Sangamon County, was the capital—and it was thought advisable to have a railroad between the two. The Legislature of Illinois did not contemplate the extension of it to St. Louis, and if such a thing had been hinted at it would not have granted the charter, for an extension to a point opposite to St. Louis would have been considered hostile to the most ambitious and thriving river town in Illinois, and the doctrine of "State policy," much talked of in those days, peremptorily

forbade any public measure that would facilitate the transfer of business to the cities of other States. It was not until 1852, six years after the charter was granted, that the road was built to Springfield. Two years later it was extended to Bloomington, and a year later still to Joliet. The Chicago & Mississippi Railroad met it at Bloomington, and this gave unbroken connection between Chicago and Alton. As the Legislature of Illinois still refused to allow the road to be extended to a point opposite St. Louis, the connection between Alton and that city was by fast packets, the passenger packet making two trips a day. The road gave to St. Louis its first rail connection with the East, and for several years all travel between St. Louis and New York went over it. In 1857 the road was reorganized as the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, but it was not until 1863 that it was extended to St. Louis and assumed its real character. In 1862 the road from Godfrey to Milton was opened, and became part of the Jacksonville line, and a branch was built from Roodhouse, Illinois, to Louisiana, Missouri. In 1872 it extended its system into Missouri by building the road from Louisiana through Mexico to Cedar City, opposite Jefferson City, on the Missouri, and in 1879 to Kansas City, by securing control of the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. In 1879 the Chicago & Illinois Railroad was bought, and became the Coal City Branch. Occupying such an advantageous geographical position, running through some of the most fertile lands and prosperous cities of Illinois and Missouri, and linking together the three great cities, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, the road naturally attracted the attention of capitalists, who saw in it a most desirable, if not an absolutely necessary, piece of property, for them to control in order to round out their plans and to protect their other railroad investments, aside from the dividends which the Alton property could be relied upon to supply on its own account. Therefore, during the year 1898 the bulk of the common and preferred shares of the Chicago & Alton Railway were purchased from the owners, who had held them as a permanent investment for an uninterrupted term of twenty-five years or more, the preferred shares having paid annual dividends of 7 per cent, and the common shares average annual dividends

of over 8 per cent. The prices paid by the purchasers, generally known as the "Harriman Syndicate," were \$200 for the preferred and \$175 for the common stock, the nominal value of each share being \$100. The original owners of Chicago & Alton stock, it will be seen, were exceedingly and unusually fortunate with respect to continuous and handsome dividends for more than a quarter of a century, and excellent prices for their shares when they decided to part with them.

Now that it has passed into other hands, it is pleasant to note the faith of its new owners in the property on which they are spending millions in development. Grades are being cut down and curves are being eliminated. A large number of old bridges are being replaced with new ones. Extensions of double track are being made, and additional side tracks are being provided. New engines, new passenger cars and new freight equipment have been added, and orders for more have been placed. Always a first-class line, the new management believe that it is capable of development beyond anything that was conceived for it by its builders. Under the conspicuously able management of President Felton, the faith of the new owners in the possibilities of this splendid property is already being justified and demonstrated in largely increased traffic receipts.

In the latter part of the year 1899 that part of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway lying between Springfield and Peoria passed into the control of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and is now a part of that system. The Chicago & Alton—or the "Alton," as it is popularly called—is now a compact system, operating on both sides of the Mississippi in the States of Illinois and Missouri, with Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Peoria as its chief terminals, and it is recognized as one of the most efficient and useful of the St. Louis systems.

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.**—This system, familiarly known as the "Burlington," is one of the largest in the country, having over 8,000 miles of road—910 miles of which are in the State of Missouri—and extending into and over eleven States. Like many other great institutions, it had an humble origin—the humblest of all the great railway systems of the West. There was a railroad from Chicago to Galena, called

the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and south of it, at a distance of thirty miles west of Chicago, was an ambitious little town called Aurora, which, in 1852, desired a branch to connect it with the main line at Turner Station. This branch, thirteen miles in length, was built by the Aurora Branch Railroad Company, which ran its trains over the main line into Chicago. In a little while it was extended to Mendota, forty-six miles, and the company took the more dignified and pretentious name of Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company, and three years later, in 1855, it took the name of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which it has borne ever since, and under which it has achieved its greatness. In 1856 it was consolidated with the Military Tract Railroad Company, by which it secured an extension to Galesburg, giving it a length of 139 miles in the direction of Burlington, Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Shortly afterward it was extended to Burlington, and also to Quincy, securing at the latter point, in 1859, the ferryboats plying between Quincy and Hannibal, a distance of twelve miles, in connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri. At that time Iowa had a population of only about 600,000, and Missouri of about 1,100,000, and beyond them there was little besides Indians and buffalo; but the "Burlington" management discerned the imperial future of that vast region, and, entering Iowa at Burlington, and Missouri at Hannibal, began its career of development west of the Mississippi. Its field of operations in Missouri was secured by getting control, first, of the Hannibal & St. Joseph; next, of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; next, of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; and, last, of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City—these lines giving it almost undisputed possession of the larger part of north Missouri. The Hannibal & St. Joseph, the first completed line built in Missouri, was itself made up of three different roads. The original Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company was incorporated as early as 1847. Two years later the preliminary surveys were made. In 1851 the final location was begun, and in August, 1852, a contract was made and the work begun at both ends. On the 13th of February, 1859, the last rail was laid connecting the eastern and western sections, near Chillicothe, and



two days after the first through train passed over the road from Hannibal to St. Joseph—207 miles. Subsequently, in 1872, a branch was built from St. Joseph to Winthrop, opposite Atchison, Kansas, a distance of twenty miles. In 1867 the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company was consolidated with the Quincy & Palmyra Railroad Company, and, in 1870, with the Kansas City & Cameron Railroad Company. The road from Hannibal to Palmyra—thirteen miles—was opened in 1860, and the road from Cameron to Kansas City—fifty-four miles—in 1867. Two years later the bridge over the Missouri River at Kansas City was built and opened. This completed the Hannibal & St. Joseph connections, a mileage of 297 miles, with the Kansas City bridge. The next acquisition of the "Burlington," in Missouri, was the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, which itself was the product of consolidations and reorganizations of eleven companies—the Canton & Bloomfield, the Alexandria, Canton, La Grange & West Quincy, the Mississippi & Missouri Air Line, the Mississippi Valley, the Clarksville & Western, the Mississippi Valley & Western, the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, the Keokuk, Iowa City & Minnesota, the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant & Northern, and the Mt. Pleasant & Keokuk. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, next absorbed, composed of eight roads—the Platte Country, the Atchison & St. Joseph, the Weston & Atchison, the Missouri Valley, the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph, the Nodaway Valley, and the Tarkio—giving a mileage of 309 miles. The Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway Company, which was next to pass into the control of the "Burlington," to complete the Missouri part of its system, was made up of the Burlington & Southwestern, the Iowa & Missouri State Line, the Ft. Madison, Farmington & Western, the St. Joseph & Iowa, the Lexington, Lake & Gulf, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Burlington, and the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City—having a mileage of 221 miles. These several acquisitions by the "Burlington" in Missouri, though valuable and important, left its system in the State incomplete, because they left it without an entrance of its own into St. Louis. From St. Peter's, on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, it was dependent upon connection with the Wabash for getting

into that city, and as this dependence grew more and more irksome with the increase of its traffic, the enterprise of securing a way of its own into St. Louis engaged the attention and efforts of its management. It was determined to construct an extension from a point ten miles north of St. Peter's to the Missouri River at Bellefontaine Bluffs, crossing the river there, and coming into the city from the north; and in 1892 the work was begun on both sides of the river, and also the construction of the bridge at Bellefontaine Bluffs. The first train crossed the bridge on the 3d of December, 1893, less than a year and a half from the day it was begun, and on the 4th of March, 1894, the extension was opened and the "Burlington" began to conduct its traffic into and out of St. Louis over its own property. In 1900 the Burlington system operated 8,063 miles of owned, controlled and leased lines, 4,313 of which are east of, and 3,750 miles west of, the Missouri River. The eastern terminals are St. Paul, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, and the western terminals are Denver, Colorado; Cheyenne and Guernsey, Wyoming; Billings, Montana, and Deadwood, South Dakota.

**Chick, Joseph S.**, one of the founders of the first banking house in Kansas City, and a man who has been identified with the commercial interests of western Missouri for over fifty years, was born August 3, 1828, in Howard County, Missouri. His parents were of Virginia nativity, his father being a merchant in that State, and his mother a daughter of Joseph Smith, a large importing merchant of Alexandria, Virginia, before Baltimore, Maryland, could lay claim to the distinction of being as great a commercial center as Alexandria. About 1822 they left their native State and removed to Missouri, residing in Howard County for a number of years, and locating in Jackson County in 1836. Joseph S. Chick, at the age of eighteen, entered upon his business career as a clerk in the general store of H. M. Northrup, then one of the most important of its kind in Kansas City or tributary country. Kansas City was at that time a small trading post, but considerable business was transacted on account of heavy and growing Western trade, traffic with the Indians and outfitting parties and adventurers. In 1852 Mr. Chick was admitted to partnership with his former

employer, and five years later, having built up a large trade and finding it to their advantage to increase the facilities for commercial exchange and financial accommodations, they established the first banking house in Kansas City, under the firm name of Northrup & Co. During this time they had converted their mercantile business into a wholesale grocery house, under the firm name of J. S. Chick & Co. Their Kansas City business was sold a few years later, and the members of this pioneer banking firm removed to New York, where, for a long period, they conducted a profitable business in Wall Street, under the firm name of Northrup & Chick. In 1874 Mr. Chick returned to Kansas City. Shortly after his return he purchased a controlling interest in the Kansas City National Bank. He helped to organize the Bank of Kansas City in November, 1875, and in 1886 this institution was merged into the National Bank of Kansas City, with which Mr. Chick was connected as an important officer and director until 1895, when its affairs were closed and he retired from active business. Since that time he has devoted himself to the management of his own real estate business and personal affairs. He has been connected with many of the most important organizations of Kansas City, served as president and director of the Board of Trade, and has devoted time and means liberally to every movement calculated to advance the interests of the city and promote the welfare of the State in whose development he has played so great a part. During the early days Mr. Chick was in close touch with the freighting business carried on by enterprising tradesmen across the broad plains, and his personal experiences along this line are interestingly told in another part of this historical work, under the heading "Freighting from Kansas City." Mr. Chick has owned many acres of the land upon which Kansas City now stands, and has been a most important factor in the upbuilding of the city. Brooklyn Avenue, a thoroughfare which skirts ten acres of the land owned by him, was named by Mr. Chick in honor of the city in which he resided during the days of his business career in New York. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has always been liberal in his gifts to the worthy cause. He was one of the moving spirits in the erection of the Centenary

Methodist Church, an edifice that is one of the best structures for religious purposes in Kansas City. Mr. Chick was married, August 31, 1858, to Miss Julia Sexton, a native of Howard County, Missouri, daughter of J. M. Sexton, then a resident of Kansas City. Six children have been born to them. Three daughters are deceased. Frank N., who was vice president of the National Bank of Kansas City, of which his father was president, died in February, 1893. Joseph S. Chick, Jr., is associated with his father in the management of their real estate and financial affairs. No name is more familiar to the early residents of western Missouri than that of Joseph S. Chick, and no man is more highly thought of. His business methods were above reproach, and his stewardship over matters entrusted to his care was invariably marked by the same conscientious attention to detail that has characterized the management of his own affairs. The name of the subject of this sketch is inseparably linked with the growth of a section of the State that has prospered marvelously under the helpful influence of such noble men as he. In politics he is a Democrat.

**Child, Harry P.**, assistant general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company of Missouri, was born October 2, 1848, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Dr. Abel L. Child, was born in Vermont and removed to Ohio in about 1843. His lineage is traced to the old Puritan stock, the ancestral lines having been followed back to the ninth generation. His mother, Rebecca Coates, was born in Pennsylvania, of Quaker parentage. When he was six years of age, H. P. Child left Cincinnati and went to Monmouth, Illinois. There he remained from 1854 until 1859, when he came to Missouri, locating at Kansas City, which was his home during the two years which marked the preparations for war between the North and South. He then went to Chicago, and was there until 1869, during these years applying himself to the school room and to the learning of the printer's trade. He served as a compositor on the Chicago "Evening Journal," and developed into a competent craftsman. On the day of the opening of the Chicago Stock Yards he entered upon his employment in this line of work, filling positions at the yards from 1865 until he left Chicago, in 1890. He again re-

moved to Kansas City in the latter year, and for two years was engaged with his uncle in the cattle-shipping business. When the Kansas City Stock Yards were opened, June 1, 1871, Mr. Child began his career with the company which was at the head of the great enterprise. He has, therefore, had the honor of witnessing and participating in the opening of the two greatest live stock markets of the world, as far as their connection with the packing industry is concerned. He was first yardmaster of the Kansas City yards, and promotions followed each other speedily. He passed through various offices, serving as assistant superintendent and superintendent, and a few years ago was given the position of assistant general manager. He has had great influence in the development of the Kansas City yards to their present immense proportions, planning the additions and improvements that have been made, and outlining work which has materialized with most profitable results to the promoters. He is a director in the Denver Union Stock Yards Company, and is director and vice president of the Safety Savings & Loan Association of Kansas City. Although primarily a business man, Mr. Child has gratified his literary tastes to a considerable extent, and has one of the choicest libraries in Kansas City. He is a member of the Christian Science Church. He was married, May 11, 1881, to Lillian M. Peirce, of Kansas City, Missouri.

**Children of the American Revolution.**—Under the fostering care of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized, in October, 1896, the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Its object is the inculcation of patriotism in the young, and its membership includes boys and girls under eighteen years of age, ranging down to infancy. The president is always a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Missouri officers for 1897 were: Mrs. George H. Shields, State promoter; Anna Branch, president of St. Louis Chapter; Francis Page Hardaway, first vice president; Schuyler Mills, second vice president; Margaret Long, recording secretary; Rhoda Chase, corresponding secretary; M. Leighton Shields, treasurer; Elizabeth Dellafield, registrar, and Breckinridge Long, historian.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

**Children's Home, Kansas City.**—This noble charity was founded and is managed by the Women's Christian Association. (See "Women's Christian Association, Kansas City.") A Children's Home was built at 1115 Charlotte Street, and was opened for the reception of inmates April 1, 1883. The expenses of building were met by liberal contributions of leading citizens, at the solicitation of the association, and through special effort on the part of its finance committee. An endowment fund was created, which in January, 1889, amounted to \$1,500; in 1892 it was increased to \$3,000, and in January, 1893, it was \$4,507. In 1894 Mr. S. B. Armour made the munificent contribution of \$25,000 to this fund. In 1898 the endowment fund amounted to \$31,000, the income from which was expended in maintaining the Children's Home. In the same year Mr. Thomas Swope generously deeded a beautiful and desirably situated tract of three and one-half acres of land to the Women's Christian Association as a building site for a new and more commodious Children's Home. The building fund was inadequate, and was increased through the untiring efforts of the association, and by a generous gift of \$5,000, made by Mr. S. B. Armour. In March, 1889, Mr. S. B. Armour died; he had long been a trustee of the association, and one of its most liberal benefactors. He left a legacy of \$25,000, increasing the amount of his gifts to \$55,000. The building of the new Children's Home was begun in 1899, and it was completed April 1, 1900, and was occupied in May following. The building contains large airy dormitories, a dining hall, parlors, sewing rooms, play rooms, and bath rooms, with modern heating and lighting apparatus. The home will accommodate about 100 children; the average number cared for is 60. Children of suitable age attend the public schools; the smaller ones remain on the premises in charge of an attendant, and infants are cared for by competent nurses. Many children remain but a short time, as during the illness of a mother, or after her death, until they are otherwise provided for. Some orphans are entered for adoption, and homes with unexceptionable families are found for them. A Memorial Home for the Aged, and a Memorial Hospital, both to be under the management of the Women's Christian As-







*C. C. Chiles*

sociation, are to be erected upon its grounds at an early day.

**Children's Home Society of Missouri.**—The mission of this worthy society is to rescue homeless, helpless and suffering children and place them in kind families for adoption and to continue to watch over them until they reach maturity. There is an understanding with the parents that they are not to know where the child is placed, except from the society, through which all necessary information must pass. The first society was organized in Chicago in 1883. In 1898 it was represented in twenty-two States, including among its directors names of the most noted personages. William McKinley, President of the United States, is president of the board of directors of the society in Ohio. Each State sends delegates in June to an annual convention held in Chicago, where the work of each State is reviewed, papers read and discussed, etc. The Children's Home Society of Missouri was organized in St. Louis in November, 1891, with Dr. John D. Vincil as president. The organization was effected by Rev. Charles F. Williams, of Iowa, who was elected by the national board State superintendent for the State of Missouri. Mr. Williams came at once to Missouri and encountered many difficulties, as St. Louis, then having sixty or more organized charities, felt that a new organization would be an additional burden. He nevertheless succeeded and secured a charter. Early in 1892 the Rev. Gilbert T. Holcomb was elected district superintendent and financial agent for the city of St. Louis. In 1894 the North Side Day Nursery gave up its charter and turned over its money and furniture to the Children's Home Society of Missouri. The St. Louis Auxiliary, consisting of ladies, was organized to take charge of the nursery of the society, at present—1898—located at 3516 Olive Street. Up to 1898, 868 children had been received into the society's guardianship. Out of that number a few had died, some had been returned to their legal guardians, and something over 700 had been placed in good family homes.

**Chiles, Cornelius Carr**, banker, was born May 30, 1831, in Clark County, Kentucky. His parents were Joel F. and Azubah (Skinner) Chiles, both of whom were natives

of Kentucky. They removed to Missouri in September, 1831, while the son was an infant, and located on a farm ten miles east of Independence, Missouri, which continued to be their home until they were claimed by death, and which is still the family homestead. At this old homestead their family was reared and there they spent the many pleasant and profitable years which measured their residence in this State. C. C. Chiles received a common school education. The advantages of college training were not his, and the liberal general knowledge of books and affairs which he mastered in after years was acquired only through persistent effort, inspired by a determination to succeed. It was this persevering spirit that made it possible for him to rise to a high place in the esteem of his fellow men and to become an influential factor in the commercial affairs of western Missouri. His first venture after leaving school, with the ambitions of young manhood to spur him on, was in merchandising at Sibley, Missouri, an historic old town, formerly known as Fort Osage. This settlement, under the former name, is referred to in various works of an historical nature and in the pioneer days was one of the most important centers of civilization in the West. It was from Fort Osage that Captain Sibley started, on horseback, for the purpose of measuring the distance from that point to Fort Union, New Mexico. This was a crude survey, but remarkable as it may seem, the expert government surveyors found afterward that the measurement had been made with wonderful accuracy and so close to the actual figure that no change was made. In honor of this Captain Sibley, the name of Fort Osage was changed to its present name about 1839. Mr. Chiles continued in business at Sibley until 1854, when he removed to Kentucky and remained one year. At the end of that time he went to Independence, Missouri, and took charge of the famous Overland Mail from Independence, Missouri, to Salt Lake and Fort Union, New Mexico. The method of operating this primitive postal system is described in detail in another part of this work. Suffice it to say that the one in charge of the route was beset by dangers and difficulties constantly, and the hardships and trials attending the work cannot be appreciated by those accustomed only to the modern advantages of civilization.



He had charge of this mail route for one year and then lived upon a farm for a few years. Later he engaged in the banking business at Independence, Missouri, and has since been identified with the financial affairs of that portion of the State. He bought the interest of Joseph W. Mercer in the banking house of Brown Hughes & Co. A few years after this time the bank was incorporated as the Anderson-Chiles Banking Company, with a capital stock of \$80,000, and Mr. Chiles was the president and manager of the business. In 1889 he disposed of his interest in the Anderson-Chiles Banking Company, and, the capital stock of the Bank of Independence having been increased for the purpose of making it possible for Mr. Chiles and others to become associated in that bank, he connected himself with the Bank of Independence and was made vice president, which position he now holds. He is one of the owners of the large flouring mill of the Waggoner & Gates Milling Company, at Independence, and has other large holdings which add to his strong influence as a progressive, successful business man. He was married in March, 1857, to Miss Anna Halar, of Independence, Missouri. To this union three children have come: Lizzie G., wife of W. H. Wallace, of Kansas City; Mamie C., wife of John M. Dennis, of Baltimore, Maryland, and one son, C. C. Chiles, Jr., who died March 13, 1900. Mr. Chiles is a man who is proud of his State and of the advancement she has made. His clear recollection of the time when buffalo roamed over what are now cultivated fields, and when deer were unmolested as they browsed about where electric cars now thread their way, emphasize in his mind the true greatness of Missouri and the wonderful growth that has resulted in the present condition of richness and prosperity. In addition to his interests in this State he has had extensive ranch holdings in Colorado and Texas. Politically he is a Democrat.

**Chillicothe.**—The judicial seat of Livingston County, a city operating under special charter, situated on the plateau lying between the Grand and Medicine Rivers near the center of the county. It is the junction point of three lines of railroad, the Hannibal & St. Joseph, the Kansas City branch of the Wabash, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul, and is 76 miles from St. Joseph, 130 from Hannibal, and 226 from St. Louis. The town was laid out in 1837 on land obtained by special grant direct from the United States Government. At different times additions have been made to the original town. It was incorporated in 1855. It is one of the most healthful cities of Missouri; has well graded and shaded streets, electric lights, fine water works, a well equipped fire department, a handsome courthouse and city hall and a number of other fine buildings. The churches in the city are Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Christian, Presbyterian, Baptist, two Catholic, Episcopal and Congregational; and two churches, one Methodist and the other Baptist, for colored people. The two best church buildings are the Catholic Churches, and next may be ranked the Presbyterian Church. The principal public institutions are St. Joseph's Academy and St. Joseph's College, conducted under the control of the Catholic Church, a private normal and commercial college, an excellent hospital and an excellent conservatory of music. The Masonic and Odd Fellows orders have buildings in the city, and other leading fraternal orders have well organized lodges there. The city is supplied with a good telephone system, supports six newspapers, the "Constitution," the "Tribune," the "Mail and Star," all of which are published daily and weekly; and the "Crisis," the "Missouri World," and the "Disseminator," published weekly. The public schools of Chillicothe were organized under a special act of the Legislature, passed and approved February 15, 1865, which act constituted "The Board of Education of the City of Chillicothe." Under this act the territory of the school district was to include the city and such adjoining territory as might be annexed for school purposes. The powers of the corporation are vested in six directors, each elected for three years and two of them elected every year. The board organizes once a year by the election of a president, secretary and treasurer, and the appointment of certain committees. It levies and collects its own taxes and disburses the same. Until 1875 it owned no buildings worthy of note. In that year the fine Central School Building, three stories high, with basement rooms in addition, was erected on a fine block of

ground, the whole costing about \$35,000. The money was borrowed, with which to erect this building, of Mr. Hazelton, of New York City, who donated each year, a portion of the interest on the bonds, to be used to establish a school library for the use of the schools. The library was named "The Hazelton Library," and has grown until it now has over 7,000 finely selected books, such as would be useful to the scholars and the reading people of the city. Some years after the erection of the Central School Building the board erected two handsome brick school buildings, of three stories each, with basements, one in the Second Ward of the city, for white children, and one in the Third Ward for colored children. These buildings with grounds and furniture cost about \$14,000. About ten years ago the board erected, at about the same cost, two additional ward school buildings, one in the First Ward and the other in the Fourth Ward. The schools are in fine condition and are properly graded, so that those who graduate can enter the State University. They are divided into three departments, namely, primary, grammar and high schools. The board employs a superintendent and twenty-seven teachers. There are 2,100 children of school age in the city, as shown by the last enumeration made in May, 1900. There are five teachers in the high school, a principal and four assistants. Three courses of study combine English literature, mathematics, languages, Latin, Greek and German, and the sciences. The high school is thoroughly equipped and there is none better in the State. Three colored schools are maintained and are in a flourishing condition. On the 24th of April, 1900, at a special election, the board was empowered to borrow money to the amount of \$25,000 to be used in the erection and furnishing of a high-school building to be built in the summer and fall of 1900. Among the business institutions of the city are four substantial banks, two flouring mills, a large creamery, brick works, planing mill, furniture factory, carriage and wagon works, tobacco factory, wooden ware factory, five hotels and about 175 other business places, including stores in various lines of trade, small factories, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. Near the city are coal mines and a superior quality of limestone. The population in 1900 was 6,995.

**Cholera.**—See "Epidemics."

**Chopin, Kate,** author, was born February 8, 1851, in St. Louis, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Paris) O'Flaherty. Her father was a native of the County Galway, Ireland, and her mother was of mixed Virginia and French ancestry. Her father came of an honorable Irish family, which for generations pursued the avocation of land agents in the County Galway. He came to this country and to St. Louis when a lad of eighteen, and during the early years of his life there was in the employ of Edward Walsh & Co. Later he embarked in the business of merchandising and was at the height of his successful career when he lost his life in the Gasconade Bridge disaster of 1855. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Chopin, was a woman of great beauty, intelligence and personal magnetism, and her death, in 1885, was a loss to which a large circle of friends and relatives have never been able to become reconciled. Mrs. Chopin was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis, where her studies were of the usual character, then considered imperative, including music, French, literature, a sprinkling of the sciences and much theology. She was graduated from the convent in 1868, at the age of seventeen years, an accomplished young lady, according to the recognized standards, although she herself feels that most of her education was inspired from the novels of Sir Walter Scott and Fielding, which she read at a very tender age, when the Civil War was raging. It was a time of great trouble to her family and sorrow to herself when a favorite brother lost his life in the Confederate service. Mrs. Chopin's earliest acquaintance was with the French tongue rather than the English, French being the language spoken in her family in those days. In 1870 she was married to Oscar Chopin, a native of Louisiana, whom she met in St. Louis, where he was employed as cashier in the bank of his uncle, Louis A. Benoist. After a brief sojourn abroad they went to live in New Orleans, where Mr. Chopin engaged in business as a cotton factor. It was during the decade spent in New Orleans that the six children of Mrs. Chopin were born. In 1880 they removed from that city to their plantation in Natchitoches Parish, where in the winter of 1882 Mr. Chopin died. In 1885 his widow

returned with her children to St. Louis, and she has since been a resident of that city. In 1889 she began writing, her first work being a novel, entitled "At Fault," which was published in St. Louis and which obtained local celebrity. This was followed by "A No-Account Creole," which appeared soon afterward in the "Century Magazine." Since then she has been writing steadily and successfully. In 1894 Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, published a volume of her Creole tales, entitled "Bayou Folk." In 1897 a Chicago firm brought out her "Night in Acadie." April 1, 1899, another Chicago house brought out her novel entitled "The Awakening."

**Chosen Friends, Order of.**—A mutual benefit and fraternal order, organized at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 28, 1879, by Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Beharell, Thomas B. Linn, and others. It admits to membership persons of both sexes between the ages of eighteen and fifty-six years, and makes provision for the payment of benefits in cases of total disability, at death, and when members shall have reached the age of seventy-five years. The first council of the order in Missouri was instituted at St. Louis March 5, 1881, by Freeman Wright, and was named St. Louis Council No. 2. Wright was made first chief councillor, and J. H. Williamson first secretary. In 1900 there were thirty-three councils in existence in the city, with a membership of 1,865. The total number of councils in the State of Missouri at the same time was forty-nine, and the total membership 2,500. There was one council in Kansas City with 68 members; and there were councils also in the following places in Missouri: Jefferson City, St. Joseph, De Soto, Bismarck, Springfield, Bowling Green, Moberly, Pacific, St. Charles, Catawissa, Sedalia, Macon City, Hannibal, Montgomery City and Villa Ridge. The order had in the United States a membership of 26,000, and had paid out in benefits \$11,500,000.

**Chouteau, Auguste**, one of the founders of St. Louis and for many years its most distinguished citizen, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 14, 1750, son of Rene and Marie Therese (Bourgeois) Chouteau. It sounds strange to hear that one of the founders of the great city of St. Louis

was a boy less than fourteen years of age; nevertheless it is true that Auguste Chouteau was only a boy thirteen years and six months old, when he was sent by Laclede to mark out the spot, fell the trees, erect cabins, and make the first beginning of their trading-post near what is now the foot of Walnut Street. It gives us some idea of his character to know that he was intrusted with the task by his stepfather. It was an age when the French were the most enterprising and intrepid of adventurers and explorers, and Auguste Chouteau seems to have possessed these qualities in a hardly less degree than Laclede himself. When he landed with his party of thirty persons on the shelving shore of the Mississippi and pitched his camp in the solitude, the party were alone in a region they knew nothing about and entirely at the mercy of whatever band of Indians might attack them. West of them was a vast wilderness, and east of them was a deep, wide and rapid river, which they knew flowed past New Orleans to the Gulf, but of whose extent north of them they were ignorant. In an attack from Indians, they might hope to escape by taking to their boats and fleeing to Fort Chartres, or Ste. Genevieve, the little settlements below; but this would be an abandonment of the fur-trading enterprise that had brought them from the charming society of New Orleans to seek their fortunes in this rude and remote region—and such an ending was not to be thought of so long as it was possible to hope for something better. The party recognized their boy leader, and he proved worthy of the trust confided in him. Under his direction, ground was selected for the camp in the locality indicated in a general way by Laclede, and when Laclede, who had remained below at Fort Chartres, came up, his step-son had fairly begun the work of starting the "settlement." Young Chouteau had no dreams of founding a state—nor did Laclede. No hint of the populous and mighty empire west of the Mississippi, which we see in the year 1898, crossed their minds; no hint, even, of what Auguste lived to see occurred to him, for the change that took place in his lifetime was too great to be conjectured. Laclede died twelve years before the close of the eighteenth century, and while his settlement was still part of the Spanish domain, living only long enough to see his post successfully



established and beginning to secure the fur trade which was the object of it. But Auguste Chouteau survived nearly to the second generation of the nineteenth century, living during the Spanish and French regimes, and for a full quarter of a century under a regime of which probably he did not dream at the beginning, but which his descendants fondly believe will last to the end of time. It is to be presumed that Laclede was recognized as the official proprietor of the settlement while he lived; but there is no person connected with this interesting enterprise of whom we know less. We have little else than his name—Ligueste de Laclede—and even that is a puzzle, for he sometimes wrote it Laclede and sometimes Ligueste. The probabilities seem to favor the latter as the name which he preferred; but the former looks better to our American eyes and comes easier to our American lips, and Laclede it will continue to be to the end. During the twenty-four years from the founding of the post, in 1764, to the death of Laclede, in 1788, he was frequently absent, visiting New Orleans and the lower river settlements, and maintaining his connection with and making reports to the firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., which had sent him out—and in his absence, the supervision of the business of the post of St. Louis devolved upon his step-son, Auguste. He was fitted for the responsibility, even while still a boy, for all the authentic accounts of him that we possess represent him as grave and reflective, self-possessed, abstemious in his habits, moderate in his opinions, and with but a small share of the vivacity of the French people. It may be that his natural temperament and habits were modified by the fact that he was much looked up to, and that matters were constantly coming up in the settlement that demanded his counsel, decision and action. Certain it is that before Laclede died, in 1788, Auguste Chouteau had become the first person in the settlement—and this character he maintained, not by any efforts or through any desire to maintain it, but by virtue of his wisdom, kindness, and the royal hospitality which his wealth enabled him to dispense. At first the entire trading operations were conducted by Laclede and Chouteau on account of the New Orleans firm that had sent them out, and after the death of the former, Chouteau—now

thirty-eight years of age—not only managed the business on his own account in St. Louis, but made occasional visits to the Osage Indian villages in central and western Missouri, rode on horseback over the mountains to New York and Philadelphia to arrange for shipments of robes and furs to England and France by way of New Orleans and to confer with his partner, John Jacob Astor. The journey to the Eastern cities, as then made, required some forty days. He also made visits to New Orleans, to wind up his relations with the old firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., and afterward to sell his packs of furs, which were sent down the river in his own boats, the boats returning laden with merchandise for the St. Louis trade. The trade had proven profitable from the beginning, and this was due, in great measure, to Chouteau. He was singularly fortunate in his dealings with the Indians, for while some of the traders, whom his success had attracted to the business, had their expeditions attacked and their men killed by the savages, Chouteau's expeditions were exempt from this trouble. At the beginning, his just and humane spirit concurred with his judgment in a general policy of treating the Indians. That policy was fairness, friendliness and confidence, and it saved him from attacks, disasters and losses and made his trading experiences peaceful and successful. He was the wealthiest person in the post, in the village, in the town, and in the city of St. Louis while he lived—the largest landholder and the largest trader, living in the largest mansion, and the recognized head of the largest and most influential family. Under the Spanish and French domination, he was simply Monsieur or Mr. Chouteau—the leading Frenchman in a community almost entirely French, and in which nothing but French was spoken; but when the transfer in 1803 made him an American citizen and families began to come in from Kentucky, Virginia and other States, it was not long before his popular manners and his high position marked him for promotion. The Americans—with whom, from the beginning, he was and continued to be, on as happy terms as he had been and always continued to be, with the French—could not allow him to go unhonored, and so, in 1808, he was appointed a colonel of militia and bore the title of colonel during the remainder of his lifetime. Colonel

Chouteau, seems never to have had political aspirations; if he had had such aspirations, with his wealth, kindness and affable manners, he might easily have risen to any coveted position in the Territory or State of Missouri. But he was, nevertheless, a man of affairs and everything was thrust upon him. The government at Washington made him Revolutionary Pension Agent and Commissioner to treat with the Osage Indians. Under the treaty concluded at Ghent, December 24, 1814, between Great Britain and the United States, it was stipulated that the United States should put an end to the warfare with the hostile Indians; and to execute the article above alluded to in good faith, the President appointed Colonel Chouteau one of the commissioners, with full power to conclude a treaty of peace and annuity with such tribes. Owing to his great influence the hostiles came to Portage des Sioux and signed the treaty. The government held him in such high esteem that it entrusted him with immense sums of money, without even a scratch of a pen in the shape of a bond, and when any trouble arose with the Indians of this region he was chosen as arbiter. A copy of the treaty made by Colonel Chouteau and his associates with the Sac tribe of Indians is in possession of his grandson, J. Gilman Chouteau, and is an exceedingly interesting document. The signature of the Indians attached to it are very odd and ingenious and are specimens of the most primitive style of Indian chirography. In negotiating this treaty, the argument used by the commissioners was given a poetic turn, which appealed to the aborigines and secured the desired results. Said Colonel Chouteau: "Put in your mind that as soon as the British made peace with us they left you in the middle of a prairie without a shade or cover against the sun and rain. The British left you positively in the middle of a prairie, worthy of pity. But we Americans have a large umbrella which covers us against the sun and rain, and we offer you, as friends, a share of it." This picturesque presentation of the case won the Indians, and it is not improbable that some of the descendants of Colonel Chouteau will see that "umbrella" cover the whole of North America. When St. Louis was invested with the dignity of town government, in 1809, he was made one of the trustees, and when the Territorial Legislature

appointed a commission to regulate the public schools, he was one of the commissioners. He was a justice of the peace, a judge of the court of common pleas, and when the Bank of Missouri was organized, in 1817, he was made its first president. In the early days of the town his land extended from what is now Main Street back into the country, and for many years he kindly allowed the part nearest the town to be used as a general burying-ground for those who might not be buried in the Catholic Church cemetery. In 1825, Lafayette, who was then traveling over the United States, visited St. Louis. It was a great event in the history of the city, for, while the citizens of American lineage delighted to honor him as the friend of Washington and our ally in the Revolution, the French citizens had an additional cause for rejoicing in the fact that he was a Frenchman. Colonel Chouteau was made a member of the committee on arrangements, and was one of the three citizens—Mayor William Carr Lane and Stephen Hempstead being the other two—who rode in the open barouche with Lafayette through the town to the mansion of Pierre Chouteau, where the formal reception took place. At the time of the cession, and for many years afterward, Colonel Auguste Chouteau lived in a spacious mansion on the west side of Main Street, between Market and Walnut, the place occupying the whole square. The house was built of stone, two stories with an attic and dormer window, and with three windows on each side of the main door in front. There was a wide piazza in front, extending round the ends, giving to the mansion that open and generous air which the free-handed hospitality of the proprietor fully bore out; and it was here that many a distinguished person, traveler, author, and adventurer, was entertained; and here, too, the public meetings were held during the times when there was no sufficiently spacious public building that could be used. The only portrait we have of Colonel Chouteau represents a man about forty-five years of age, with oval face, smooth shaved after the fashion of that day, light brown hair, high, intelligent forehead, classic mouth, straight nose, and the general expression of the face quiet and grave.

Auguste Chouteau was married September 21, 1786, at the age of thirty-six years, to

Marie Therese Cerre, daughter of Gabriel Cerre, a merchant of Kaskaskia. He died February 24, 1829, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried in the Catholic Church cemetery on Walnut Street, but his remains were afterward removed to Calvary cemetery, where they rest on the brow of the morning-sunlit hill overlooking the great river, on whose bank he founded his last monument, that will be the undying pride of generations yet to come. Upon the simple tablet is the epitaph: "*Sa vie a etc un modele de vertus civiles et sociales*"—His life was a model without a stain.

**Chouteau, Charles P.**, was born in St. Louis, December 2, 1819, and died there in 1901. He received his earlier education in the school of Mr. Savare, in St. Louis, and at eight years of age was sent to the Jesuit Seminary in the old town of St. Ferdinand, near the city, and six years later was sent to the civil and military school of the Peugnet Brothers, in New York, where he remained four years. All the elder Chouteaus were fur traders, because St. Louis was settled as a trading post, and fur trading of the old style was, for three-quarters of a century and more, the most profitable business with capital that could be followed in the West. Mr. Chouteau's father, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., was perhaps, the most enterprising and successful of them all; and in the early part of his business life, Charles P. had an opportunity of seeing what it was before it lost its ancient character of romance and adventure, and was trained down to modern methods. In 1838 he was taken into his father's establishment, Chouteau & McKenzie, and there received a part of the business training which prepared him for the long, prosperous and honorable career that followed. After four years' service in this connection, he spent a year in New York, and, after that, two years in Europe. He returned to St. Louis in 1845, and in November of that year was married to Miss Julia Augusta Gratiot, younger of the two daughters of General Charles Gratiot, of the United States Army. He was continuously in business for over sixty years, and in that time he had much to do with the industrial development of St. Louis, particularly the iron interest, in which he was concerned after 1850.

**Chouteau, Henry**, upon whose shoulders fell the mantle of his illustrious father, Colonel Auguste Chouteau, was born February 11, 1805, in St. Louis, and died November 1, 1855. He was the third son of Colonel Chouteau, who was eldest of the Chouteau family in St. Louis, stepson of Laclède, and his chief lieutenant in making the first settlement here. Henry Chouteau was educated at the Catholic College, which at the time stood on Second Street, near Walnut, and which was the first institution of the kind established west of the Mississippi River. In 1827, when he was only twenty-two years of age, he was appointed clerk of the county court and recorder of St. Louis County, positions which he filled continuously until 1842, when he founded the mercantile house of Chouteau & Riley, not long afterward changed to Chouteau & Valle, which continued to be up to the time of his death one of the staunchest and foremost mercantile houses of St. Louis. Mr. Chouteau married, July 10, 1827, Miss Clemence Coursault, of Baltimore. He was in the ill fated excursion on the Missonri Pacific Railroad, wrecked at the Gasconade Bridge, in 1855, and was one of the thirty persons killed in that disaster.

**Chouteau Island.**—This island, which has cut some figure in the changes of Mississippi River, was once larger than Cabaret Island. It was named after one of the elder Chouteaus. Its head was just below Madison, Illinois. It is now no more an island, having been joined to the mainland on the Illinois side by railroad improvements.

**Chouteau, Jean Pierre**, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, October 10, 1758, and died in St. Louis, July 10, 1849. He was not of the party that landed at the foot of what is now Walnut Street, and made the first beginning of St. Louis, in February, 1764; he did not come to the settlement until the following September. He was only about six years of age at the time, too young to take any responsible part in the work of founding the trading post. But he grew up with it, for his whole life, with the exception of the visits he made to his own trading posts among the Indians, and to New Orleans, Detroit and Montreal in connection with his business, was passed in St. Louis.



He built a fort and established a trading post in what is now southeast Missouri, on the headwaters of the Osage—a district abounding in beaver and occupied by the Osage, Pawnee and Kansas Indians. He prosecuted the fur trade successfully for twenty-five years, withdrawing from it shortly after the transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States, in 1804, and contenting himself with local business in St. Louis. He was held in high esteem by the American population that began to come in after the transfer. He was chosen a member of the Town Council and appointed United States sub-Indian agent for treating with the tribes whose confidence he had gained in his trading operations. Major Chouteau was twice married; first, to Miss Pelagie Kirsereau, July 26, 1783, who died ten years afterward, leaving four children; and next to Miss Brigitte Saucier, of Cahokia, February 14, 1794, who died May 18, 1829, leaving four children.

**Chouteau, Joseph Gilman**, was born in St. Louis, December 2, 1836, son of Henry and Clemence G. (Coursault) Chouteau. Mr. Chouteau is a grandson of Colonel Auguste Chouteau, who laid out the town of St. Louis under the direction of Pierre Laclède, and who was the chief citizen of the French settlement, which was the foundation of the city during the early years of its existence. Born to a rich inheritance, he was educated at St. Louis University, and after devoting some time to travel and study abroad, he returned to St. Louis and engaged in the general commission business as head of the firm of Chouteau & Edwards. In the course of a few years the firm of which he was the head obtained control of a large Southern trade, which proved exceedingly remunerative. At a later date he interested himself in the manufacture of flour, and for some years was the owner of the largest flouring mill in southern Illinois, located at the town of Waterloo, twenty miles distant from St. Louis. Of this mill, which had a capacity of one thousand barrels per day, and which became famous for the excellence of its products, he was owner for twenty years, disposing of it finally in 1883. Since then he has been interested as an investor in various manufacturing enterprises, and in banking institutions as a director and stockholder. He has also been the administrator of sev-

eral large estates, and to trusts of this character and his private business interests the larger share of his time and attention has been devoted in later years. A thoroughly educated and accomplished gentleman and the master of several languages, he has enjoyed to the fullest extent his extensive travels, and is a cosmopolitan in his manners and tastes. He devotes a share of his time to outdoor sports, is an expert horseman, and a lover of the rod and gun. With his love of recreative amusements, however, he couples studious habits, and has always been deeply interested in the mechanical arts, having been the originator of several valuable inventions.

**Chouteau, Pierre**, son of Jean Pierre Chouteau, and grandson of Laclède, was born at St. Louis, January 19, 1789, and died there October 16, 1865. Although not so long-lived as his father, who died in 1849, at the age of ninety-one years, nor his uncle, Auguste Chouteau, who died in 1829, at the age of eighty-one years, nor his cousin, Gabriel Chouteau, who died in 1887, in his ninety-third year, he lived out of one century into the middle of another, and stands as a strong connecting figure between the old era and the new, between the fur-trading post of 1800 and the St. Louis of 1865, with its population of 200,000 and all the agencies and accessories of a modern metropolis. He was known in his day as the prince of the fur traders. All the Chouteaus before him, and his son, Charles P. Chouteau, after him, were fur traders, and successful ones, too, but it was he who organized the business into a methodical and efficient system and extended its operations throughout the length and breadth of the vast unsettled West, increased the forts and stations, and established such confidential relations with the Indians that the United States government was glad to secure his assistance in its distribution of annuities and in other dealings with the tribes. He began his acquaintance with the trade at an early age, being only nineteen years old when he accompanied his father on a perilous expedition among the savages of the upper Missouri. After embarking in the business, as successor to his aged father, he stood for more than forty years the central directing figure of commercial enterprises and development in the regions of the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Mr. Chouteau's

earlier partners in the fur trade, Bartholomew Berthold, Bernard Pratte, Sr., and John P. Cabanne, died in 1831, 1837 and 1841, respectively, and John Jacob Astor, of New York, withdrew from the western branch of the American Fur Company about the year 1834, leaving a portion of his funds, however, still under the management of his old friend. In 1842 the company was reorganized, Mr. Chouteau associating with himself John B. Sarpy, Joseph A. Sire and J. F. A. Sandford, and the house was thenceforth known as Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co. The headquarters of the old company had been for many years on the levee, in a rambling building constructed from the rock blasted for its cellars, but after the reorganization a larger and more commodious building was erected on Washington Avenue, near Main, and here this notable company busily fulfilled and finally closed its mission. It was for a time a rendezvous for strange characters—a meeting place for persons whom nothing but the fur trade could have brought together—hunters and trappers moving with the silent tread which they had learned in their life of perpetual danger in the far West; deputations of gaudily clad and feathered Indians from the upper Missouri, who were attached to the fortunes of the company and sometimes fond of showing their devotion by too frequent visits to the headquarters; robust, good-natured Canadians, just returned from an expedition, or waiting for the departure of one; gay and brisk French attendants and employes, engaged in unpacking or repacking the bales of furs; visitors from New York, or New Orleans, or Montral, or from Europe, come to pay their respects to Mr. Chouteau and his partners; with an occasional author, naturalist or traveler, come to ask of the liberal and courteous proprietors the privilege of accompanying the next expedition; and the coming and going loiterers and dependents always found in the retinue of the prosperous St. Louis traders. Mr. Chouteau was fond of active life, with a taste for adventure, and in his younger days would accompany the annual expeditions sent out with goods to be exchanged for furs—for he understood the importance of maintaining the friendship of the tribes among whom his posts were located, and also of keeping up personal relations with the hunters and trappers in the service of the company; and whenever the in-

terests of the fur trade seemed to require a visit to the distant posts he was ready to go. There were always dangers to be encountered, but Mr. Chouteau possessed a courage which even the hunters and Indian fighters in the service of the company respected; and when it came to hardships, he was always ready to take his share of them with the others. Occasionally, too, he was called to the East and to Europe; but he managed the extensive business of his company from St. Louis, and it was in the office of the company that he was usually to be found, seated at his desk, conducting the important correspondence, examining the accounts, receiving the visitors who came with letters of introduction, engaged in easy conversation with his partners, or passing through the factory examining the packs, with a pleasant word for every one whom he encountered. The books, voluminous correspondence and miscellaneous papers of the famous peltry house, together with those of the original Missouri Fur Company and the American Fur Company which preceded it, were fortunately preserved after his death, and are still in the possession of his grandson and namesake, Pierre Chouteau. They are said to abound in curious and interesting facts of the pioneer times, their personages, customs and notable incidents; and it is fortunate that they are in the keeping of a gentleman who is a worthy representative of this historic family and who takes the heartiest interest in the early history of St. Louis and the West. Pierre Chouteau, Jr., was a man of noble presence, erect, uncommonly tall, of a countenance habitually grave and thoughtful in repose, but in conversation animated and cheerful. His manners were easy and affable. He had to do with the accomplished society of Eastern and European cities, with the army officers, authors, explorers and adventurers with whom St. Louis was a starting point and returning point; and with Indian chiefs, trappers and Indian fighters—and he was equally at home with all—the liberal patron, the upright merchant, and the accomplished man of the world. He was married to Emilie Gratiot, June 15, 1815, and had five children: Emilie, who married John F. Sandford; Julie, who married William Maffitt; Charles P. Chouteau, still living in 1898; and Pierre Charles and Benjamin Wilson Chouteau, who died in infancy.

**Chouteau, Pierre**, was born at St. Louis, July 30, 1849, son of Charles P. and Julia Augusta (Gratiot) Chouteau. After receiving a thorough education in St. Louis his tastes and talents inclined strongly to the mechanical arts, and with the object of developing and disciplining them and turning them to active usefulness for the benefit of others he went to Europe and took the course in the Royal School of Arts, Mines and Manufactures, at Liege, Belgium. When he returned, in 1874, he contemplated engaging in civil engineering, for which he was well prepared, but his father needed his assistance in the management of his business properties, and he has never found the opportunity to devote himself exclusively to the vocation in which he delighted, and in which he would certainly have risen to eminence. As the father advanced in years his business devolved chiefly upon the son, with the result of making Mr. Chouteau a very busy man of affairs. Nevertheless, he has found time to give some attention to the mechanical arts and to exhibit his mechanical genius in the invention of appliances and devices, whose merit is recognized and demonstrated in their general adoption. Mr. Chouteau's tastes and inclinations are not exclusively mechanical. They incline to literature and art, and lead him into other quiet fields, where he finds recreation after the exacting duties of his business. He is an accomplished writer and accurate critic, and there are few whose opinion of a work of art, whether it be edifice, painting, statue or literary composition, is as valuable as his. He has a fond affection for old things, old names and old places in and around the city founded by his ancestors, and where they have lived for nearly a hundred and forty years, and he could, with the pictures of old houses and objects in his possession, almost reproduce the appearance of St. Louis as it was three-quarters of a century ago. He is an active member of the Missouri Historical Society, and has done more, probably, than any one else to collect and preserve ancient documents, papers and books illustrating the early conditions and history of that city. He is a man of fortune, as his father and grandfather and great-grandfather were before him—for the Chouteaus are far-seeing, prudent men of business, who have usually commanded success, whether in trading, manufacturing or investing—and his

purse is always ready to respond liberally to a cause that appeals to his sympathy for the distressed, or to any enterprise in behalf of the welfare of the city of which he has such good reason to be proud. November 27, 1882, Mr. Chouteau married Miss Lucille M. Chauvin, who comes, like himself, of one of the old French families of St. Louis.

**Chouteau, Marie Therese Bourgeois**, wife of the founder of St. Louis, and ancestress of a family which has been most prominently identified with the history of St. Louis from its beginning down to the present time, was born Marie Therese Bourgeois, in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1733, and died in St. Louis, August 14, 1814. Being left an orphan at an early age, she was placed in the Ursuline Convent, from which she married Auguste Rene Chouteau. This marriage did not prove congenial, and a separation was effected; she afterward married Laclede, with whom she came to St. Louis. She was unquestionably a woman of unusual sagacity and intelligence. During Laclede's lifetime, with Auguste, her eldest son, she controlled and directed his affairs at St. Louis during his frequent absences on trading expeditions, and after his death she continued to be engaged to a considerable extent in the fur trade, made extensive investments in real estate and acquired a great deal of property. That she was a woman of strong character is evidenced by the fact that she left a marked impress on the community in which she lived for fifty years, and in which she died, honored and esteemed, at the age of eighty-one years. Her house was for three years the home of St. Ange de Bellerive, commandant of the post of St. Louis, and it was there that he died, after appointing his friend Laclede his executor.

**Chrisman, George Lee**, banker and presiding judge of the County Court of Jackson County, Missouri, was born August 8, 1851, at Dover, Lafayette County, son of Honorable William Chrisman, one of the foremost lawyers of western Missouri, and one of the organizers and president of the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company of Independence, Missouri. George Lee Chrisman received his education under a number of able tutors, the first of whom was Professor George S. Bryant, the well known in-





*Yours Truly  
G. H. Christman*



structor at Independence. He then became a pupil of Professor Kemper, of Boonville, Missouri; later attended William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, and finished his education at Forest Hill Academy, Anchorage, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in 1870. After leaving school he returned to Jackson County and began work on his father's farm, becoming a successful stock-raiser and a most competent judge of fine cattle and horses. In 1897, upon the death of his father, he was chosen vice president of the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company, a position filled by him at this time. He was elected associate judge of the County Court of Jackson County, Missouri, in 1896, to represent the eastern district of the county. Judge Chrisman, during his first term, established a reputation for fairness, together with business-like conservatism, that gave him deserved rank with the best judges the county ever had. He was elected as a Democrat, but his actions in court were not biased for politics' sake. The people of the county were not slow to reward such service, and in 1898 Judge Chrisman was elected presiding judge of the court, an office which he has filled with eminent satisfaction to his constituents, including the people of Kansas City and those who reside in the country districts of the county. In December, 1899, Judge Chrisman became one of the owners of the "Kansas City Times," and he was made president of the company in charge of the publication of that paper. Under the new regime, Secretary of State Lesueur was given the editorial chair, and the paper found new favor among the people of the West. Judge Chrisman was a stockholder in the old First National Bank of Independence, and, up to the time of his official connection with the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company, was a stockholder and director in the Bank of Lee's Summit. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Lotta Duke, who died in 1898. In August, 1900, he married Mrs. Lutie Gates, nee Duke, a sister of his first wife. Active in political life, he is known as an advocate of purity in politics. His position in commercial circles, and his prominence in public matters, give him a place among the leading men of Jackson County and Missouri.

**Chrisman, William**, lawyer, banker and legislator, was born in 1822, in Fayette County, Kentucky, and died in 1897, at his home in Jackson County, Missouri. He was the son of Joseph and Eleanor (Soper) Chrisman. The mother came from a Maryland family, whose members settled in Fayette County, Kentucky, a short time previous to the arrival of the Chrismans. The father removed to Missouri after the birth of William. The latter attended school in Fayette County, Kentucky. Later he attended Georgetown College, and finished his education at Centre College, which was then one of the leading educational institutions of Kentucky. His graduation was in 1846, and he received the degree of bachelor of arts and master of arts. After leaving college he completed his legal studies, reading at Danville, Kentucky, and was admitted to the practice in 1847. May 10, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Lee, daughter of George Lee, of Danville, Kentucky. On the day of their wedding the young couple started for Missouri, and on arriving here they located at Independence. Mrs. Chrisman died in February, 1889, at El Paso, Texas. Grief-stricken by the death of his wife, Mr. Chrisman retired to the seclusion of his farm near Lee's Summit, Jackson County, and there passed the evening of life. He was engaged in the active practice of law from 1849 to 1871, in Jackson and adjoining counties. During a great portion of the time he was associated with Samuel L. Sawyer, a distinguished lawyer, who made an honored name and reputation. Mr. Chrisman was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and as chairman of the legislative committee, appointed to issue an address to the people of Missouri concerning the proposed Constitution, he achieved a distinction that fixes his name in the most important historical records of the State. Together with Judge Sawyer, his associate, he had a most important part in framing the Constitution adopted at that convention, and it may be truthfully said that much of the Constitution was accepted as it had been prepared by these two men. Mr. Chrisman was one of the organizers of the Independence Savings Institution, which became the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company a few years later. He was actively identified with the commercial interests of



Kansas City and Independence, was a stockholder in other banks, aside from the one in which he was most directly interested, and had large affairs which made him a power in the business world. He was one of the organizers of the Ladies' College at Independence. Born in a Baptist family, he held to the principles of religion throughout his useful life; was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an elder in that denomination for thirty years. Mr. Chrisman did not seek political preferment, and the only part he played in public affairs, except his connection with professional and business interests, was as a member of the Constitutional Convention.

**Christy, Andrew**, pioneer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1799, and died in St. Louis, August 11, 1869. At an early age he removed with his parents to Illinois, and in 1826 he was engaged in lead-mining at Galena. Subsequently he removed to St. Clair County and engaged in business with his brother, Samuel C. Christy, opposite St. Louis. In 1832 the Christy brothers, in partnership with Bernard Pratte, John O'Fallon, John H. Gay, Charles Mulliken, Adam L. Mills and William C. Wiggins, bought the ferry franchises of Samuel Wiggins, and a few years afterward Andrew Christy and his sister-in-law, Mrs. McLane Christy, became owners of the majority of the stock, and the ferry passed under his control. He was noted for his public spirit and liberal ideas, and the conduct of the ferry by him was eminently satisfactory to the community and advantageous to St. Louis. In the period between 1835 and 1840, when the harbor of St. Louis was threatened with a diversion of the channel of the Mississippi, he took an active part in the meetings and measures which resulted in the work for preventing the diversion. He was a man of popular manners, and was chosen to the Missouri Legislature in 1851. He was never married, and at his death he left his large fortune to his brothers and sisters and their children.

**Christy, John Macmillan**, physician and one of the most successful homeopathic practitioners in southwest Missouri, was born in Hillsboro, Kentucky, August 8, 1851, son of Ambrose Barnett and Eliza Jane (Logan) Christy, both of whom were natives of Ken-

tucky. His father was a son of Robert Christy, whose home was for many years in Albemarle County, Virginia, and who emigrated from that State into Kentucky, where he reared his family. His mother was a daughter of William Logan, a native of Kentucky, whose boyhood was spent among the pioneers of that State. William Logan's father was a native of Virginia, one of the earliest permanent settlers of Kentucky, and a man possessed of great hardihood and strength of character. He and his family lived among the Indians for many years, enduring hardships such as are utterly unknown by the present generation. His son, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served as a soldier in the War of 1812. When Dr. Christy was a youth of nineteen years his parents, with their family, left Kentucky and removed to Missouri, locating at Fayetteville, in Johnson County, where the father engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. This was in 1870, and he continued in business at that point until his death, which occurred in 1876. His mother is still living at Fayetteville. The early education of John M. Christy was received in the common schools of his native State, and at the Samuel's Seminary, at Poplar Plains, where the family resided for several years. After leaving the seminary he pursued a course of study in the Kentucky State University at Lexington. While a student in this institution his parents removed to Missouri, and for the first four years of his residence in this State he was engaged in teaching in the public schools. In the meantime he had begun the study of medicine, and at the conclusion of his experience as a teacher, in 1874, he entered the office of Dr. W. L. Hedges, at Warrensburg, Missouri, as a student. In 1882 he graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, immediately after which he located in Butler, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice. He has for years been examining physician for several leading insurance companies and fraternal organizations. Dr. Christy is an active member of the Missouri Institute of Medicine, a director and stockholder in the Missouri State Bank of Butler, and a member of the Christian Church, in which he has served as deacon. He and his family occupy a handsome residence about a block from the public square



J. M. Christy M.D.





in Butler. He has at various times owned several fine farms in Bates County, and is now the possessor of one of the best farms in the county. This property is being greatly improved by him, and contains, among other picturesque features, a lake, surrounded by a beautiful park, with attractive driveways. Through the assistance of Congressman De Armond, the lake has been stocked with fish from the hatcheries at Maubattan, Iowa. One characteristic which is well known of Dr. Christy is his indefatigable determination to accomplish what he undertakes—which he performs largely through his diplomacy—being easy and graceful in manner in his intercourse with his neighbors and friends. Dr. Christy was married, at Warrensburg, Missouri, September 3, 1873, to Telitha Frances Ellis, daughter of James Ellis, a prominent farmer residing near Warrensburg. They are the parents of a daughter, Stella A., now a student at Christian College, at Columbia, Missouri. She is a very talented young lady, being a natural elocutionist, in which art she has attained quite an extended reputation for one so young, having been awarded several medals. She is also very proficient in music, and plays with admirable skill on piano, mandolin and guitar, and is now a member of the Christian College Orchestra and Mandolin Clubs. In addition to her music, she ranks high in her classes. Dr. Christy is a man of influence in the community in which he has resided for nearly a score of years. In public matters he takes a deep interest. He is a staunch Democrat, but has never consented to fill public office, preferring to devote himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which he maintains an enviable reputation.

**Christadelphians.**—Or "Brothers of Christ," a small sect of Christians, recognizing the Old and New Testament as of equal authority; believing that God will call to eternal life all who love Him in this life, and that they shall repopulate the earth, while all who have not caught the immortal principle will perish; rejecting a personal devil; recognizing Christ as prophet, priest and king, the first fulfilled when He came to the world, the second being now fulfilled in His intercession for believers, and the third to be fulfilled when He shall come again to reign on the

earth in person. In 1800 there were two organizations of Christadelphians in Missouri.

**Christian Alliance.**—A religious society which is of New York origin, and is designed to bring together members of all religious bodies in an effort to promote the moral and spiritual betterment of mankind. Rev. A. B. Simpson organized a church bearing this name at Nineteenth and Morgan Streets, in St. Louis, in 1895. The work languished after a time and the society was practically disbanded, but at a meeting held in the old Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Seventeenth and Locust Streets, May 29, 1898, it was reorganized under the name of "Christian and Missionary Alliance." The Young Women's Christian Training Home, at the corner of Eighteenth and Locust Streets, is conducted under the auspices of the new organization.

**Christian Brothers' College.**—In 1840 Archbishop Kenrick sent an invitation to the Order of Christian Brothers, founded in the latter part of the seventeenth century, in France, to send representatives to St. Louis to establish there a Catholic educational institution for young men. In response to this invitation three members of that brotherhood, which now numbers over sixteen thousand, and has under its tuition in different parts of the world more than five hundred thousand pupils, came to St. Louis and laid the foundation of an institution, which is now widely known. The Christian Brothers' College of that city was the second institution of its kind founded in the United States, and was first conducted in what was known as "Bishop Rosati's Old Palace," near the Cathedral. The year following their coming to St. Louis the Brothers took charge of the parochial school of the Jesuit Church, at the corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets. From there they removed to the corner of Eighth and Cerre Streets, where they opened a school in 1850. In 1851 they removed to the corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets. In 1853 Brother Patrick became director of the school, and in 1855 it was incorporated as the "Academy of Christian Brothers." In 1871 the property now occupied by the college, on Easton Avenue, near King's Highway, was purchased, and in 1882 the institu-

tion was removed to handsome buildings erected on this valuable property. The tract of land owned by the Brothers contains about thirty-five acres, and is a beautiful and picturesque site for an institution of this character. The average annual attendance of the college is now about three hundred and fifty, and among its graduates are numbered many prominent men residing in St. Louis and elsewhere.

**Christian Church.**—No one can understand the history nor appreciate the religious movement known as the "Current Reformation," who is not familiar with the conditions of religious society at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The population of the country was comparatively sparse. Cities were not large, and villages were small and far apart. The great body of the people lived on farms in the country. The Roman Catholic Churches, and all the Protestant parties that had their origin in the old world, were represented here. The Protestant churches were divided and warring with each other, to say nothing of the relentless war that still rages in many parts of the country between Roman Catholic and Protestant bodies. Party spirit ran high, and discussions on doctrinal differences were rife. The creeds were a source of perpetual controversy, often degenerating into angry and bitter quarrels. There was not a sufficient supply of ministers for even the small population then in the country, and the divisions, alienations and estrangements made it impossible to care for the churches or evangelize the people. Thomas Campbell, a Presbyterian minister from the north of Ireland, who was providentially (and, as he thought, temporarily) in this country, was moved by the sad spectacle which he everywhere beheld, to seek for a basis of union and co-operation among all the followers of our dear Lord. He was a man of fine education and rare culture, an able minister of the word, a man of profound reverence for sacred things, and one of acknowledged piety and godliness. After much reflection and earnest prayer, and thoroughly familiar with existing conditions, he wrote and published the following "Declaration and Address":

Proposition 1. That the Church of Christ upon earth is essentially, intentionally and constitutionally one; consisting of all those

in every place that profess their faith in Christ and obedience to him in all things according to the Scriptures, and that manifest the same by their tempers and conduct, and of none else, as none else can be truly and properly called Christians.

2. That although the Church of Christ upon earth must necessarily exist in particular and distinct societies, locally separate one from another, yet there ought to be no schisms, no uncharitable divisions among them. They ought to receive each other as Christ Jesus hath also received them, to the glory of God. And for this purpose they ought all to walk by the same rule; to mind and speak the same thing, and to be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment.

3. That in order to do this, nothing ought to be inculcated upon Christians as articles of faith, nor required of them as terms of communion, but what is expressly taught and enjoined upon them in the word of God. Nor ought anything to be admitted, as of divine obligation, in their church constitution and managements, but what is expressly enjoined by the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ and his apostles upon the New Testament Church, either in express terms or by approved precedent.

4. That, although the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are inseparably connected, making together but one perfect and entire revelation of the divine will, for the edification and salvation of the church, and, therefore, in that respect, can not be separated; yet, as to what directly and properly belongs to their immediate object, the New Testament is as perfect a constitution for the worship, discipline and government of the New Testament Church, and as perfect a rule for the particular duties of its members, as the Old Testament was for the worship, discipline and government of the Old Testament Church, and the particular duties of its members.

5. That with respect to the commands and ordinances of our Lord Jesus Christ, where the Scriptures are silent as to the express time or manner of performance, if any such there be, no human authority has power to interfere, in order to supply the supposed deficiency, by making laws for the church; nor can anything more be required of Christians in such cases, but only that they so observe

these commands and ordinances as will evidently answer the declared and obvious end of their institution. Much less has any human authority power to impose new commands or ordinances upon the church which our Lord Jesus Christ has not enjoined. Nothing ought to be received into the faith or worship of the church, or be made a term of communion among Christians, that is not as old as the New Testament.

6. That although inferences and deductions from Scripture premises, when fairly inferred, may be truly called the doctrine of God's holy word, yet are they not formally binding upon the consciences of Christians farther than they perceive the connection, and evidently see that they are so; for their faith must not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power and veracity of God. Therefore, no such deductions can be made terms of communion, but do properly belong to the after and progressive edification of the church. Hence, it is evident that no such deductions or inferential truths ought to have any place in the church's confession.

7. That although doctrinal exhibitions of the great system of divine truths, and defensive testimonies in opposition to prevailing errors, be highly expedient, and the more full and explicit they be for those purposes, the better; yet, as these must be in a great measure the effect of human reasoning, and, of course, must contain many inferential truths, they ought not to be made terms of Christian communion, unless we suppose, what is contrary to fact, that none have a right to the communion of the church but such as possess a very clear and decisive judgment, or are come to a very high degree of doctrinal information; whereas, the church from the beginning did, and ever will, consist of little children and young men, as well as fathers.

8. That, as it is not necessary that persons should have a particular knowledge or distinct apprehension of all divinely-revealed truths in order to entitle them to a place in the church, neither should they, for this purpose, be required to make a profession more extensive than their knowledge; but that, on the contrary, their having a due measure of scriptural self-knowledge respecting their lost and perishing condition by nature and practice, and of the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, accompanied with a profession of their faith in and obedience to Him, in all

things, according to His word, is all that is absolutely necessary to qualify them for admission into His church.

9. That all that are enabled through grace to make such a profession, and to manifest the reality of it in their tempers and conduct, should consider each other as the precious saints of God; should love each other as brethren, children of the same family and Father, temples of the same Spirit, members of the same body, subjects of the same grace, objects of the same divine love, bought with the same price, and joint heirs of the same inheritance. Whom God hath thus joined together, no man should dare to put asunder.

10. That division among the Christians is a horrid evil, fraught with many evils. It is anti-Christian, as it destroys the visible unity of the body of Christ; as if He were divided against himself, excluding and excommunicating a part of himself. It is anti-scriptural, as being strictly prohibited by His sovereign authority; a direct violation of His express command. It is anti-natural, as it excites Christians to condemn, to hate and to oppose one another, who are bound by the highest and most endearing obligations to love each other as brethren, even as Christ has loved them. In a word, it is productive of confusion and of every evil work.

11. That (in some instances) a partial neglect of the expressly revealed will of God, and (in others) an assumed authority for making the approbation of human opinions and human inventions a term of communion, by introducing them into the constitution, faith or worship of the church, are, and have been, the immediate, obvious and universally acknowledged causes of all the corruptions and divisions that ever have taken place in the Church of God.

12. That all that is necessary in the highest state of perfection and purity of the church upon earth is, first, that none be received as members but such as, having that due measure of scriptural self-knowledge described above, do profess their faith in Christ and obedience to Him in all things, according to the Scriptures; nor, secondly, that any be retained in her communion longer than they continue to manifest the reality of their profession by their temper and conduct; thirdly, that her ministers, duly and scripturally qualified, inculcate none other things than those very articles of faith and holiness



expressly revealed and enjoined in the word of God. Lastly, that in all their administrations they keep close by the observance of all divine ordinances, after the example of the primitive church, exhibited in the New Testament, without any additions whatsoever of human opinions or inventions of men.

13. Lastly, that if any circumstantialia indispensably necessary to the observance of divine ordinances be not found upon the page of express revelation, such, and such only, as are absolutely necessary for this purpose should be adopted under the title of human expedience, without any pretense to a more sacred origin, so that any subsequent alteration or difference in the observance of these things might produce no contention nor division in the church.

While considering and discussing with his brethren this remarkable document, his son, Alexander, who had been left behind in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, a theological student, and now a young Presbyterian clergyman, arrived on the scene. Father and son together, both unusually gifted men, examined the "Declaration and Address" in all its bearings, not only on the existing conditions in the churches, but on its necessary effect on the orthodoxy and usages of the Protestant Evangelical Churches. The result of these deliberations was the launching of a new movement to unite the warring factions, by what was, in fact, an effort to restore so much as had been lost of the New Testament Church in doctrine, faith and manners. In this effort, restoration, rather than reformation, became the battle-cry, and the end proposed, the union in one body, as at the beginning of all the children of God. Whether the movement was wise, and whether the basis presented in this address was broad enough and scriptural, may be questioned, but the motive that prompted must forever be commended, and especially now, in the closing hours of the century which has made such marvelous strides toward the unity of the race, the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man. The churches to which the elder Campbell ministered, in some good part at least, became the nucleus for the organization which has come to be known as the Christian Church, or the Church of the Disciples. They themselves prefer to be called Churches of Christ, or Christian Churches, without prefix or suffix.

After the inauguration of this new movement in western Pennsylvania, it was found that able ministers in the denominations in various parts of the country had themselves felt the need of some movement that would heal division, banish unprofitable controversy, and answer the prayer of our Lord "that these may be one, as Thou, Father, and I are one, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me." Chief among those who championed the cause of the restoration, and who came to the aid of Thomas Campbell, was his son, Alexander, than whom the century has produced no more eminent preacher, editor or polemic. In the development of the plan for a united Christendom, the discussions took a wide range and excited great interest throughout both continents. These included the place of the current creeds of the churches; the place of the current orthodox theology and its relations to the conversion of the world and the edification of the body of Christ; the questions of regeneration, or the new birth; of conversion, and of sanctification; the office and work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of the world and the sanctification of the church; ordinances, their place, purpose and value; and, incidentally, church organization and discipline, name of the church, and co-operation for missionary work. Alexander Campbell soon discovered that in the advocacy of this plan the supreme need of the people was a wider and more thorough acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures. He, therefore, was the founder of the first American college in which the Bible was a text-book, and in which a part of every day was devoted to teaching it to all the college classes. He was not the first to found a theological seminary; in fact, in the current meaning, he was opposed to such a seminary, but he held that no college education was complete without a thorough and systematic study of the Bible. With the ongoing of the movement, many uneducated and some illiterate men became ministers. But Campbell stood for the best education, the highest culture, and consecration in the ministry. He devoted his great head and heart, and his wonderful vitality, to this plea. He departed this life at a ripe old age, having lived to see more than half a million of men and women, true and brave for the right, associated with him.

In the South Atlantic States, early in the

century, about the time of the movement inaugurated by the Campbells, if not before, among the Methodists had arisen a movement for Christian union, headed by one O'Kelly, whose associates were known as O'Kellyite Christians; these emphasized chiefly the name, and a simpler ecclesiastical machinery than that used by the Methodists. Out of this movement, or influenced by it, came an eloquent and powerful young preacher, the Rev. Joel H. Haden, who stood not only for a scriptural name, but for a united church, on the one foundation of apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone. Mr. Haden, in the discharge of his duties as an itinerant Methodist preacher, found himself in southern Kentucky, when he heard of the Rev. Barton W. Stone, of central Kentucky, a distinguished Presbyterian preacher, who was also dissatisfied with the existing order of things, and was feeling after some plan for the unity of the church by a return to New Testament doctrine and the ancient order of things. These two young men were made acquainted with the "Declaration and Address," embraced the views of the Campbells, and became tremendous factors in creating a sentiment among the people, which made the way of the movement comparatively easy in that hospitable old commonwealth. About the same time, influenced largely by the Christian system, and by the "Millennial Harbinger," published by Mr. Campbell, while he was for a time associated with the Baptists, a widespread sentiment favorable to the restoration movement prevailed among the Baptist Churches in Kentucky. Such distinguished Baptist ministers as Jeremiah Varden (for a time), Jacob Creath, Sr., Jacob Creath, Jr., John Smith (known as "Raccoon" John Smith), Samuel Rogers and John Rogers, the Mortons, John T. Johnson, and a host of others who wrought valiantly, came out boldly and took their place by the side of Mr. Campbell in advocacy of New Testament Christianity. These men thus banded together soon made the new organization one of the mightiest forces in the State, and it continues among the first, if it is not the first, to-day. From Kentucky many of these pioneer preachers, with many of their members, emigrated to Ohio and Indiana, and farther west. In Ohio they found a considerable religious element ready for the

new movement, some prominent ministers already advocating reform. Among these were such men as that eloquent and polished gentleman David S. Burnet, Dr. Robinson, A. B. Green, Philander Green, Avlette Raines, Harrison Jones, and the four Errett brothers. The Western Reserve was at first the chief field of their operations. Here they were aided by the Campbells, father and son, and a great company of the people, with many of their ministers, embraced what was called the "new faith," but what was really the old faith, as old as the New Testament Scriptures. This movement became known as the Disciples' Church, chiefly because there was already in the field a body of reformers known as Christians, who were Unitarian and Pelobaptist, and with whom the new movement had no sympathy.

The Disciples in Ohio have become an important factor among the religious forces of that great State. Cincinnati has been for many years considered a sort of headquarters, and the Board of Missionary Work, with their secretaries, are located there. The Christian Woman's Board of Missions is in Indianapolis, Indiana, and that of Church Extension in Kansas City, Missouri.

Indiana in an early day became active in the restoration movement, and had among its early ministers such men as John O'Kane, Love Jameson, John B. New, James Matthews, H. R. Pritchard and Benjamin Franklin.

From Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but especially from Kentucky, there came with the early settlers of Missouri a considerable

body of men and women already committed to the new movement. Such preachers as Samuel Rogers, Thomas and James McBride, Thomas Thompson, William Reed, Thomas M. Allen, Marcus Wills, Joel H. Haden, Dr. David T. Morton, Jacob Creath, Jr., John Shanks, Esom Ballinger, Henry Thomas, Allen Wright, and others less prominent, were on Missouri soil, some of them before the State was admitted to the Union, and all of them soon thereafter. They wrought in the centers of the sparse population, but preaching for the most part in the country, and neglecting the cities, which will account for the fact that even to-day the church has such meager numbers in the larger cities which

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have grown up in the State. Before these pioneers had all passed away, there came a younger generation of gifted men, to whom the church is greatly indebted. These were for the most part men who had enjoyed better educational advantages than had their predecessors. Many were graduates of Bethany College, in Virginia, a college founded and presided over by Alexander Campbell, and some were graduates of other institutions; none, however, had been graduated from any theological seminary. The Bethany graduates were Alexander Proctor, Moses E. Lard, John W. McGarvey, Noah W. Miller, William H. Robinson, Henry S. Earl, H. H. Haley, John A. Brooks, B. H. Smith, James A. Meng, A. E. Higgason, G. H. Plattenburg, F. W. Allen, and perhaps others whose names are not now recalled. From the University of Missouri came L. B. Wilkes, Joseph K. Rogers, John C. Risk, T. P. Haley, and later John H. Duncan, Richard Gentry, L. H. Otto and G. A. Hoffman. Other institutions and other States gave the church many strong men, such as S. S. Church, from Illinois; David P. Henderson, Dr. James Shannon, president of the Missouri University; A. B. Jones, of Tennessee; William J. Pettigrew, of Pennsylvania; J. W. Monser, of Illinois, and others of equal ability and prominence. In still later years, Kentucky University has contributed many of her sons, who have done, and are still doing, splendid service for the cause for which the church stands. Among these were J. W. Mountjoy, J. H. Hardin, Charles B. Edgar, O. A. Carr, W. H. Oldham, James B. Jones, A. W. Kokendoffer and others. It must also be remembered that Christian University (noted elsewhere) has also contributed very largely to the preaching force of Missouri, and many of the brightest and most successful of the younger ministry were prepared for their work in this deserving institution. Mention must also be made of that large and efficient number of preachers who, without the advantages of collegiate education, have done splendid service for the church.

Very early in the history of the church in Missouri, the wise leaders began to plead for better educational advantages for the young people of the church. It was a singular providence that in order to supply this need it was de-

termined to build a first-class college for young ladies under the splendid motto: "No distinction of sex in the realm of thought." Christian College, at Columbia, was, therefore, founded in 1850, and began its splendid career under the presidency of that accomplished scholar and peerless teacher, John Augustus Williams, of Kentucky. Whatever success has crowned the efforts of the ministry in the State is largely due to the hundreds of noble Christian women who were educated in this splendid Christian school. Hard by the university, its presence has influenced a host of young men, the brothers, friends and sweethearts of the pupils of Christian College, to enter the university, and it has thus proved a double blessing to the church and to the State.

About the time of the founding of Christian College, D. P. Henderson and others conceived the idea of establishing a great university at Canton. It was placed in the northeastern corner of the State, on an elevation near the town, which overlooked parts of three great States. It was hoped to make it the great school of the churches in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. A splendid building was erected, and considerable progress was made toward its endowment, but the Civil War came on, securities were lost, and the school was practically broken up. In the meantime both Iowa and Illinois had established colleges of their own, the public school system was enlarged, and our normal schools and the State University were more and more the favorites of the public. As a consequence Christian University, with very little endowment, has had a hard struggle in the contest. She has, however, proved an important factor in the educational advancement of the State. Her graduates and students are found in the pulpit, at the bar, in the medical profession, in the halls of State and national legislation, and a great company of both men and women are among the most honored and useful citizens of the State.

In later years other schools and colleges were founded, too many, indeed, but their overzeal must be put down as evidence that the church has ever been the friend of liberal culture. After the Civil War, which left so many desolated homes, the cry of orphan girls touched the great heart of the church, and the Female Orphan School was born. From this institution, both at Camden Point,

**Educational  
Institutions.**



its former location, and at Fulton, have come many of the very best and most liberally educated women of the State. Many of these are consecrated teachers, while many others are honored wives and mothers. Without the advantages freely given them at this school, they would have lived in obscurity, and some of them would have been burdens to society. No greater or better work has been done by the church than this provision for orphan girls. It is hoped that some large-hearted and benevolent man or woman may be raised up who will lift it out of trouble and complete its endowment.

The Missouri churches have contributed somewhat to the meager **Church Literature.** literature of the denomination. Rev. J. W. Mc-

Garvey, who was for several years a Missouri preacher, published a "Commentary on Acts," which had an extensive sale, and is still much in demand. Moses E. Lard, while a pastor in Liberty, published a volume, "Lard's Review of Jeter's Book," the latter entitled "Campbellism Examined." This book also had a wide circulation, and was never excelled as a logical and forcible presentation of the plea for which the churches stand. Its spirit and tone were sometimes harsh, but eminently characteristic of the times in which it was written. George W. Longan was the author of several books, and contributed a large number of weighty articles on current issues to the weeklies and to the "Christian Quarterly." T. P. Haley wrote a volume of historical and biographical sketches of Missouri churches and preachers, published under the title, "The Dawn of the Reformation." Dr. Garrison, of St. Louis, has been a voluminous writer, not only in the excellent weekly which he edits, but in several volumes, chiefly devotional in character. The little work styled "Alone with God" has been read by thousands, and has strengthened their faith and deepened their piety. D. R. Dungan, now president of Christian University, has published several volumes in the form of religious fiction, the most popular of which is styled "On the Rock." Weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies, of more or less literary merit, have been published from time to time by Missouri preachers. At present "The Christian Evangelist" may be said to be the organ of the Missouri churches, so far as they have

one, for all papers and magazines are individual or corporate enterprises. The churches are composed very largely of the reading class, and the journal named has a wide circulation. There are other worthy papers, but of less note.

In mention of ministers in this article, no titles have been used, except in one or two instances. It is not to be inferred, however, that the

#### General and Statistical.

omission is out of want of respect for them, nor that they are all without literary or honorary degrees, or that all are equal in learning. In the attempt at restoration, great stress was laid upon the value of scripture precedent, and since no apostle or New Testament minister bore any title, honorary or otherwise, it became the unwritten law in the church that their ministers must bear no titles. Yet, in later years, a few brethren have received the degree of doctor of divinity or doctor of philosophy from the colleges in which they were educated, and by courtesy a large number have become doctors. While it is fitting that real literary and scientific merit should receive recognition, it is really doubtful whether the preacher of the Gospel of Jesus, who said, "Be ye not called master," ought to be encouraged to seek such distinction.

The churches in the State have multiplied rapidly, especially since the Civil War. At the last convention, held in Moberly, in September, 1900, the corresponding secretary of the State Board of Missions reported 1,400 congregations organized for Christian work, about 800 ministers of the gospel and 157,000 communicants. The latter class represent not less than 600,000 souls, each communicant representing at least four others in sympathy with the church and committed to its keeping. In government, the churches are congregational and independent, but for missionary and educational work there is voluntary co-operation with a complete organization. During the past year there was raised for missions, at home and abroad, the sum of \$85,000. The church property in the State is roughly estimated to be worth \$2,500,000. More new church buildings have been erected in the last decade than in any other ten years of its history. The growth has been particularly rapid in the

central and northern counties. In one, on the north side of the Missouri River, there are twenty-two churches.

The growth of the church in Kansas City has been very marked in recent years. The rapid development of the city has brought members from all parts of the country, but especially from the counties in the State where the church is strongest. The First Church was organized late in the '50's, and until some years after the Civil War there was but one congregation in the city. There are now twelve congregations, with four in Kansas City, Kansas, with an aggregate membership of 5,000 souls. At no time in its history has the church been more united, harmonious and aggressive, and at no time has its growth been more rapid or its outlook more encouraging than it is to-day.

THOMAS P. HALEY.

The first congregation of Christians in Missouri, willing to be known as Christians only, or Disciples of Christ, was organized in St. Louis, February 19, 1837, by Robert B. Fife, not a preacher, but a devout and faithful man of God. For a time the congregation met in the Sheppard Schoolhouse, opposite the courthouse, but by death and removal their number was so reduced that they were compelled to cease meeting as a separate congregation. The few members who remained met with the Baptist Church, on the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, until the year 1842, when the church was reorganized, Robert B. Fife still being the leader.

Meetings were held in the Wainwright Schoolhouse, then in Lyceum Hall, northeast corner of Pine and Third Streets, until finally the congregation bought a lot on the corner of Sixth and Franklin Avenue and erected a modest frame structure. Outgrowing these quarters, they later built a two-story brick church on the west side of Fifth Street, now Broadway, north of Franklin Avenue.

In 1863, on account of the growth of the business section, the church disposed of its Broadway property and bought an Episcopal Church on the corner of Seventeenth and Olive Streets, where it remained until about the year 1889, when it built and moved to the

stone building in which it now worships, on Locust Street, near Compton Avenue. Among the ministers who served this First Church were the following: Joseph S. Patton, Samuel S. Church, Alexander Proctor, B. H. Smith, Henry H. Haley, W. J. Pettigrew, John A. Brooks, W. H. Hopson, O. A. Carr, T. P. Haley, W. E. Hall, J. C. Tully, O. A. Bartholomew, J. L. Parsons, W. A. Foster and the present incumbent, Frank O. Fannon.

When the First Church moved west the Second Church was organized, meeting for a number of years at Eighth and Mound Streets, now in a commodious brick building at Eleventh and Tyler. Its ministers have been Alfred Padon, William Hatch, E. V. Rice, Albert Myles, H. T. Buff, Rev. Anderson, J. H. Smart, J. A. Berry, Chaplain George G. Mullins, W. W. Hopkins, J. M. Hoffman and A. B. Moore.

In the year 1871 differences arose in the First Church over the use of instrumental music in religious worship. Those who maintained that it was entirely legitimate were dismissed, and organized the third congregation, known as the Central Christian Church, which met for a time in a hall on the corner of Fourteenth and St. Charles Streets. Subsequently it occupied a building on Twenty-third and Washington Avenue, and after selling this and meeting in Pickwick Theater and Garrison Hall, it built the brick church it now occupies, on Finney Avenue, near Grand. This congregation has been served by the following ministers: D. P. Henderson, Enos Campbell, Joseph H. Foy, J. H. Garrison (pulpit supply), Calvin S. Blackwell, J. M. Tribble, R. C. Cave, G. A. Hoffman (pulpit supply) and Frank G. Tyrrell.

In January, 1890, during the ministry of R. C. Cave, a division occurred in this congregation over the fundamentals of Christian faith. It was a severe test for many and resulted in the loss of about one-third the members, with the pastor, who organized what is known as the Non-Sectarian Church, on Lindell and Vandeventer Avenues, repudiating the New Testament basis of the church.

The Fourth Church in St. Louis was organized March 19, 1882, meeting for a while in a hall at 4106 North Broadway, moving into its present home at the corner of Penrose and Blair Streets, August, 1886. It has been served by the following preachers: J. A. Berry, Don DeSchullie, Gay Waters, B.

W. Johnson, T. W. Grafton, W. B. Young, J. H. Foy, J. T. Boone, W. H. Johnson and W. H. Kern, the present pastor.

The Fifth Church, 3331 South Seventh Street, was organized in July, 1889, growing out of a mission conducted by W. H. Hopkins and others, members of the Second Church. It has been served by W. H. Kuhne, E. H. Kellar and W. F. Haman, the present incumbent. The sixth congregation, the Mt. Cabanne Church, was organized on January 1, 1891, and installed at once in the neat stone building on the corner of King's Highway and Morgan Street. O. A. Bartholomew, G. A. Hoffman and D. R. Dungan have been its pastors, the latter being in charge now.

The seventh congregation, known as Beulah Church, grew out of a mission Sunday school conducted by the Mt. Cabanne Church. It was organized September 3, 1893, in a new chapel, which had been erected for it. E. M. Smith has been the efficient pastor of this church from its organization. On April 1, 1894, the eighth congregation was organized as the Compton Heights Christian Church. It occupies a brick chapel on the corner of California and St. Vincent Avenues, and has been ministered to by J. T. Boone, W. B. Young, J. L. Parsons and W. W. Sniff.

The church at Tuxedo, one of the suburbs of St. Louis, was organized January 6, 1895, by the work of O. A. Bartholomew. E. N. Tucker and Luther Moore have been its pastors. On June 3, 1894, O. A. Bartholomew built and organized the West End Church, corner Plymouth and Hamilton Avenues, and has preached for it since.

Out of the preaching of W. A. Foster and others, the church at Ellendale was organized in the fall of 1896, after a protracted meeting conducted by H. E. Monser. J. G. Encell, E. N. Tucker and W. W. Hopkins have preached here. The twelfth church, the Carondelet, grew out of a mission conducted by W. F. Haman and members of the Fifth Church, in the latter part of 1896. It was served for a time by J. L. Parsons and afterward by S. R. Lewis.

Besides these twelve churches, the Disciples of Christ have a colored church in South St. Louis, with its own church building, to which E. W. Hayes ministered as the first pastor. It is known as the Lasea Christian Church.

The East St. Louis, Illinois, church was organized by J. T. Boone and his helpers, and

though in a different State, is really a part of the work of the Disciples in St. Louis. It is a flourishing church, and has been ministered to by F. R. Stutzman, H. R. Trickett, W. R. Jinnett, the present pastor, and others. The City Mission Board, to which much of the growth of latter years is due, was organized May 21, 1888. The Christian Woman's Benevolent Association has built and now conducts a fine Orphans' Home on Aubert Avenue, near the Suburban Railway. The Christian Publishing Company, the largest publishing concern of the brotherhood, was organized in St. Louis in 1873.

FRANK G. TYRRELL.

There is no body of Christians that has spread with greater vigor in Missouri, or exhibited a greater adaptation to the habits and spirit of the people of the State than the Christians, or Disciples. In many cases they have invaded settled communities where the religious arrangement seemed established and complete, and in a few years built up a church of their own, equal in numbers and influence to either of the older ones; and in new communities where there is as yet no established order, they are particularly active, and frequently the first to open a place of worship. In the year 1900 there were in St. Louis and its suburbs 15 Christian churches, served by ministers eminent for learning, eloquence and zeal, and 5,795 members; there were in the State 1,400 organizations, with 157,000 members; 1,369 Sunday schools, with 103,149 teachers and scholars; 534 bodies of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; 795 ministers; 1,275 churches with a capacity for 200,000 persons, and the value of the church property was about \$2,500,000.

**Christian County.**—A county in the southwestern part of the State, 130 miles south and west of Jefferson City, bounded on the north by Greene and Webster Counties, on the east by Douglas County, on the south by Stone and Taney Counties, and on the west by Lawrence County. It lies on the elevated slope on the south side of the Ozark Range. Its area is 520 square miles, of which about forty-two per cent is under cultivation; July 1, 1899, there were 3,080 acres of government land open to entry. In surface it is a succession of timber hills, valleys and plains. Four-fifths of the county



would be represented by a parallelogram slightly longer east and west than north and south, while the remainder is a northwestern projection called "the Leg," seventeen miles east and west, and four miles wide. The James Fork of White River flows southwardly through the northwest portion, and the main portion of the county is drained by Finley, Swan and Bull Creeks, flowing southwardly into White River. There are numerous natural caves, the most striking of which is Smallin's Cave, two miles northeast of Ozark, sixty feet high, with a width of 100 feet, from which issues a stream of sparkling water. The principal farm products are grain, cotton, fruit and poultry. There are large quantities of heavy oak, hickory, walnut and black jack timber, and the southern portion of the county abounds in pine. Lead and zinc underlie the entire region, and mines are worked profitably in some localities. Iron ore has been found, but remains undeveloped. The Springfield Branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway extends to Chadwick, and the main line passes through the northwest part of the county. The report of the commissioner of labor statistics shows that in 1898 the principal surplus products were: Wheat, 136,728 bushels; hay, 59,100 pounds; flour, 627,319 pounds; cotton, 153,200 pounds; poultry, 350,439 pounds; eggs, 206,940 dozen; strawberries, 1,317 crates; fresh fruit, 38,760 pounds; canned goods, 692,805 pounds; cattle, 3,346 head; hogs, 20,595 head; sheep, 7,267 head; hides, 15,612 pounds. In 1898 there were 70 public schools, 87 teachers, 5,328 pupils; and the permanent school fund was \$10,933.73. In 1900 the population was 16,939. The first white settlers were John and William Pettijohn, from Ohio, in 1822; they were soon followed by John Pettijohn senior, and Thomas Patterson, who located on the James River, near the present line between Greene and Christian Counties. In 1833 the first religious services were held, by a Methodist circuit rider named McMahon, at the house of William Friend, on Finley Creek. The same year, James Kimberlin set up a water mill at Ozark, and his son James set up another on Bull Creek. In 1834 a man named Sullivan had a blacksmith shop in Elk Valley, at the mouth of Finley Creek. In 1839 the public lands were opened to entry, and a large immigration set in, prin-

cipally from Kentucky and Tennessee, among them being the Farmer, Kimberlin and Hoover families. In 1853 lead mines were opened by C. D. Bray, since known as the Bray Mines, which produced upwards of 100,000 pounds prior to 1861. After the war, interest in mining was reawakened, and numerous small mines were opened in the Elk Valley, and in 1876 smelting works were erected. In 1860, in a test vote, 800 votes were cast against secession, and but 108 in its favor. In 1861 three companies of Union Home Guards were formed, and became part of an irregular regiment formed at Springfield by Colonel John S. Phelps. At a later day the county became almost depopulated, the greater number of the males entering one or the other army, and after the restoration of peace the resettlement was long retarded for want of a railroad. Christian County was organized March 8, 1859, and was named at the request of Mrs. Thomas Neeves, an aged woman, in honor of her native county in Kentucky. An attempt at organization was made in 1857, but was defeated on account of the existence of a Greene County railroad building debt of \$80,000. The separation from Greene County, and the acquisition of portions of Webster and Taney Counties, to make the new county of Christian, was effected through the influence of James H. Gideon, then Representative from Taney County, who was impelled to his action in compliance with the desires of the people living in the northern part of his own county, whose journey to their old county seat of Forsyth lay over rugged and often impassable roads. Samuel D. Nelson, of Stone County; Archibald Payne, of Greene County, and John H. Hight, of Wright County, commissioners appointed by the Governor, selected Ozark as the county seat, in May, 1859. The first appointive officers were Jesse A. Marley, C. L. Dickerman and William Chestnut as county justices, and J. K. Gibson, as sheriff; D. G. Morrow was appointed clerk. At the election in August, 1859, H. P. Greene was elected the first Representative. In 1860 the sale of public lots brought \$4,000. A two-story frame courthouse was erected, which in 1865 was burned by incendiaries in order to remove evidence against wrongdoers in criminal cases. A brick structure was erected in its stead, at a cost of \$7,775.

**Christian County Caves.**—Christian County abounds in caves. One of them, two and a half miles northeast from Ozark, has an arched entrance fifty feet wide and eighty feet high. At a distance of four hundred feet from the entrance, the avenue is so narrow that a person exploring it must crawl through on hands and knees. A beautiful stream of water flows through the cave, and it is a favorite resort for picnic parties. Twelve miles from Ozark, on the Forsyth road, there is an opening in the top of a high hill which forms the entrance to a chamber thirty feet high and one hundred feet long, with the ceiling and sides enriched with beautiful stalactites.

**Christian Endeavor Union.**—This organization, which has attained a wonderful growth throughout the world, was founded with the object of promoting "a Christian spirit among young people, to increase their mutual acquaintance, make them more useful in the service of God and more closely identified with the various activities of the Church." The first Christian Endeavor Society was organized and founded about 1882 at Williston, Maine, by Rev. F. E. Clarke, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place, and from that start the Christian Endeavor Union has grown to what it now is, having a membership in the world of three and a half million and numbering forty thousand societies, with floating societies on battleships. Societies now exist in every civilized country of the world except Russia. The organization is strong in England, and in the year 1900 the International Convention of the World's Christian Endeavorers was held in London, at the time of the World's Fair in Paris. The headquarters are now in Boston, Massachusetts. The motto is, "For Christ and the Church." The St. Louis Christian Endeavor Union is composed of young people's societies in ninety Protestant Churches, having a membership of about 3,500. The Union was organized about 1885. They send out evangelical committees, who hold meetings at the workhouse, jail and various other places. The St. Louis Union is a part of the Missouri State Union.

**Christian Female College.**—The first charter ever granted by the Legislature of Missouri for the collegiate education of

Protestant women, was that which incorporated the Christian College at Columbia, Missouri, January 18, 1851. In November, 1849, Dr. Samuel Hatch and Professor Henry H. White came from Kentucky to Columbia to assist D. P. Henderson, then pastor of the Christian Church, in founding a school of the highest order for women. James Shannon, LL. D., the newly elected president of the University of Missouri, was an early and ardent friend of the school. The following are the names of the corporators: James Shannon, Dr. T. R. H. Smith, T. M. Allen, D. P. Henderson, W. W. Hudson, Robert S. Barr, Thomas D. Grant, Levi T. Smith, Dr. Wm. McClure, Flavil Vivion, John Jameson, W. F. Birch, J. J. Allen, J. C. Fox, Lewis Bryan, Elijah Patterson, John S. Phelps, Wayman Crow, S. S. Church, and Moses E. Lard. A small residence was first used as a temporary home for the college, but in August, 1851, a handsome brick manor house with twenty-nine acres of ground, well set with bluegrass and forest trees, was purchased, and in September school opened in this building. In 1871 wings were added to the building, largely increasing its boarding capacity; in 1884 the original building was raised one story, and in 1890 a new brick chapel was built. The following are the names of the presidents and the years of their election: John Augustus Williams, 1851; L. B. Wilkes, 1850; J. K. Rogers, 1858; Geo. S. Bryant, 1877; W. A. Oldham, 1883; F. P. St. Clair (May), 1893; Mrs. Luella Wilcox St. Clair (November), 1893; Mrs. W. T. Moore, 1897. During the school year of 1898-9 the increase in the boarding department fully demonstrated the need of more room, and at a meeting of the curators in January arrangements were made for a larger future. Plans were adopted for new buildings, including a large dormitory accommodating 150 students, a conservatory of music, art studio, gymnasium and a new chapel with a seating capacity of 1,500.

These buildings of brick and stone are now in process of construction. The curricula of study have all been recently raised and enlarged. In the academic courses the degrees of B. L., B. S., and A. B. are granted, all articulating with the University of Missouri. Courses leading to graduation are also offered in music, art and elocution. In April 1899, Mrs. W. T. Moore and Mrs. L. W. St.

Clair were elected co-principals of the college. Christian College draws a large part of its patronage from the membership of the Christian Church, but is in no narrow sense a denominational school. This college has an alumnae of 542.

**Christian Orphans' Home.**—This orphanage, in St. Louis, was established by "The Benevolent Association of the Christian Church," a national organization composed of the women of that denomination. In February, 1889, a small house was rented and a "Home" opened for orphan children, particularly, though not exclusively, those of the Christian Church, both sexes being admitted. Thirteen were cared for during the first year. In February, 1894, a handsome and commodious building, erected by the association, at a cost of \$30,000, was opened for occupancy. This structure, situated at 915 Aubert Avenue, is of red brick, three and one-half stories high. It has accommodation for 150 children, and numbered, in 1898, 109 occupants. The cost of running the Home with its present number of inmates is \$5,000 yearly. Since the Home was founded 600 children have been accommodated, coming from twenty-two States. The Home is managed by committees appointed by the Executive Board of the Benevolent Association of the Christian Church, whose officers were, in 1898: President, Mrs. H. M. Meier; vice president, Mrs. J. H. Garrison; recording secretary, Mrs. O. C. Shedd; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. K. Hansbrough; treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Patterson. It is supported mainly by contributions from churches of the Christian denomination in St. Louis and Missouri, assisted largely by the churches in other States, as its doors are open to any child sent by any Christian Church, provided such church, if able, assists in the support of the Home. The age of admission is from three to fourteen years. Those under ten years of age are instructed in the Home school and kindergarten; the older children attend the public schools. Half-orphans are admitted for such small and varying remuneration as the parent can afford. Children, when given wholly to the Home, are placed while young—in most cases by adoption—in good homes, when opportunity affords and the happiness and welfare of the child is served. Otherwise they are educated in the Home, care being

taken to develop any marked aptitude. At present two talented little girls are being instructed in the fine arts, one in music and the other in drawing; and the Home is seeking special patrons among the wealthy for individual children gifted by nature. A monthly paper called "The Orphans' Cry" is ably edited by Mrs. Hansbrough in the interest of the Home, and will, under a new name, become at an early date the organ of the association.

**Christian Science.**—Christian Science in Missouri was first established in Kansas City, and its origin and development there, as elsewhere, is inseparably connected with the work of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, and necessitates a retrospective view. The growth of rationalism, or demonstrable knowledge, was slow, for the reason that at a certain stage in its development the human mind rejects reason, and is satisfied with dogma and superstition. That cast of thought which subordinates theory to demonstrable truth is an outgrowth of advanced civilization. The first effect of this mental development was to lead men away from the spiritual, as it was then understood, and into the material, wherein they were able to furnish some proof of their teachings. Miracle was repudiated, and the church was left a thing apart from science, because her teachings were undemonstrable. A theory of God, man, and a future state of existence which was purely hypothetical, neither offering or affording proof of its truth, was insufficient to satisfy a growing thirst for a certainty on these all-important subjects. To apply the scientific cast of thought to spiritual salvation, and to afford a demonstrable religion, was a new idea in the field of science and religion, and the mother of this new idea was Mary Baker Eddy, who, in 1866, discovered the fundamental principle of her teaching, and gave it to the world under the name of Christian Science, viz.: All is mind; there is no matter; and that mind is God, the only creator. The place of Mrs. Eddy in the growth of scientific knowledge is a unique one. She has reconciled the hitherto irreconcilable, united reason and revelation, made science and religion one, and founded a new system of medicine and therapeutics, on the long lost element of the Christian religion, apostolic healing. It was she who organized



the work on its present basis, united her forces, and now directs and leads them in the work of the physical, mental and moral regeneration of the race. She began, in 1807, by teaching one student. In 1875 she published her text book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." In 1881, she established the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, where students were educated in the science of healing, and sent out to various fields of labor. It was by one of its graduates, Mrs. Emma D. Behan, that Christian Science was founded in Kansas City. Mrs. Behan said of herself: "I was a great sufferer, having been an invalid for fourteen years, but after being healed in Christian Science, I have never had a return of my former ills." She at once entered upon the work of healing, and has recently said: "I have been in the work fifteen years, and have witnessed the healing of every form of sickness and sin. Indeed, there is no form of error that I have not seen go down before the Divine might of Christian Science." Mrs. Behan came in 1886, and opened an office in her home at 913 East Fourteenth Street. Her first patient was a woman seventy-eight years of age, said by her physician to be in the last stages of consumption; she was healed after three weeks' treatment, and lived for fourteen years with no return of her former complaint. Another sufferer from the same disease had been told by her physician that she had but a few weeks to live; she was completely healed in five treatments, and afterward healed her physician of a disease pronounced incurable, with the result that he gave up the practice of medicine. A gentleman living across the street from Mrs. Behan at this time said: "I do not know what the Christian Scientists teach, but I have seen some remarkable cures by Mrs. Behan. I saw a little crippled boy go up the steps to that house on his crutches, and day after day I saw his limbs straighten, and the boy grow more and more erect until the crutches were gone, and he went about as well as any child on the street. I saw an invalid who had not walked for three years, carried into that house, and in a few weeks go to her home well and strong." The suffering ones of earth want a present, not a future, salvation, and such healing work rapidly made converts to the new, yet old, faith. Patients thronged to Mrs. Behan and

her associate practitioners. Some, longing to know more of the truth which had healed them, went to Boston for instruction from the founder of Christian Science. One, Mrs. Amanda J. Baird, has ever since been an untiring worker as a healer, teacher and church organizer. She has said that her experience was not different from that of thousands, who after years of suffering and fruitless search for health and happiness, through material means, turn as a last resort to God. After a course of instruction from Mrs. Behan, she entered upon healing work. Her joy was great in being able to heal those suffering from what *materia medica* pronounced incurable diseases, and desiring a higher understanding of the science of healing, in 1888 she entered the primary class of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, following it with the normal course, and receiving the degree of C. S. D.

In 1888 the converts to the faith, mostly students and patients of Mrs. Behan, met weekly at her home. Later the scope of the work so enlarged that rooms were procured in the Gibraltar Building, and in 1890 the charter of the present First Church of Christ, Scientist, was obtained, by the following charter members: O. D. Hall, Mrs. A. D. Belcher, Miss M. Demner, Mada Koons, S. C. Orton, H. S. Dunbar, Mrs. A. J. Baird, Miss Jennie Baird, Mrs. M. E. Dunbar, Mrs. Hattie Graybill, Mrs. J. W. McCool, Mrs. Margaret Howlett, Mrs. William Lloyd, William Lloyd, Mrs. J. W. Nothstine, Mrs. F. B. Nelson, M. A. Franklin, Mrs. E. H. Kienzle, Mrs. O. D. Hall, J. W. Nothstine, Mrs. R. L. Falls, Mary A. Anderson, Emma D. Behan. There were now in the city seven of Mrs. Eddy's students in the field, five of whom were active in the work of healing and of church organization. From this point, the history of each branch church is measurably written in that of the parent church in Boston, and the conditions which now appear exerted a great influence over the work in Kansas City. Misguided students had attempted to corrupt the teachings of Christian Science as given by Mrs. Eddy. In many instances, the errors were doubtless the honest mistakes of ignorance or misapprehension. Even the most advanced students but feebly grasped these teachings in their higher significance. Mrs. Eddy had not only to teach the principles of the science, but she had the

more difficult task of preparing the thought to grasp the absolute science of their proof. The honest awaited light, with obedient desire to learn more. The more ambitious, seeking personal leadership, attempted to use their teachings for selfish purposes, and herein lay the animus of the movement against the mother of Christian Science. Prior to 1866, little was known of the workings of mesmerism, beyond that shown in isolated and phenomenal exhibitions, and it requires some understanding of the sin of mesmerism, or mental suggestion, to understand the apparent workings of good and evil through personality during those days. Mrs. Eddy had taught the creative power of mind as God, declaring man as in and of himself able to do nothing, but as the reflection of God expressing all truth. She placed all might and true phenomena in the spiritual discernment of God's power and presence, but lent no sanction to the doctrine of thought transference, will power, or magnetic influence of one personality over another. Christian Science healing now passed through its crucial test, for to attain to this form of healing one must be very near the source of all goodness. It became evident that the moral demand upon healers and teachers for high Christian character, self-abnegation, humility and brotherly love was in most instances far beyond the demonstration. The teachings of Mrs. Eddy were steadily in opposition to mesmerism, and students were constrained to choose one of two ways—to demonstrate spiritual growth sufficient to heal on the truly scientific basis, or to drop to the level of necromancy. Mrs. Eddy forced each point to the issue, and sought every means to guard truth against the contamination of erring human opinion. Students who could not discern the moral force of her position, openly or silently rebelled, and set up systems of their own wherein the spiritual requirements were not so high, and false teachers went about teaching various forms of mesmerism under the name of Christian Science. It became necessary to publicly point out error, and to separate right from wrong teaching, in order to establish truth upon its truly scientific basis. Only future ages can appreciate the magnitude of this work and the moral courage and God-given power required to carry it through. The world owes Mrs. Eddy much for the dis-

covery of Christian Science, but it will never discharge its debt of gratitude for the bravery, devotion and martyrdom of those years of struggle to keep this truth pure, and to establish it upon the basis of scientific mind-healing, to the destruction of the claims of necromancy, magic or hypnotism. Herein was the great labor of her life, and during this period of separation, when students everywhere had to stand for or against their leader, was done the real work of founding and building up the cause in each field. In Kansas City, the students stood bravely by Mrs. Eddy and her teachings. But to hold others to the right line of principle, to aggressively defend the truth and condemn wrong, and at the same time endure with patience the antagonisms, censure and misjudgment such effort ever provokes, required a strength and wisdom that few had demonstrated, and mistakes were made.

It was at this period that the Second Church was founded. Several false teachers had come into the field, and their students and followers attended the services and Bible class of the First Church, and gave out their false teachings, and for a time it seemed that the church was in possession of their thought. Those awake to the error steadily resisted it. The antagonism of the mental conflict reflected itself through the personalities. The thought was so confused and discordant that many were unable to make the demonstration of church organization, and withdrew entirely. Some, feeling that the First Church was given over to false teachings, unwilling to appear to support the error, also, withdrew and established the Second Church. This has been condemned as a mistake, but judgment as to the wisdom of the act is to be withheld. It might have been more scientific to remain and overcome error with truth, but God's ways are not man's ways, and there is example wherein Mrs. Eddy ordered the formation and continuance of more than one church as a source of strength to the cause. So it may have been in Kansas City, that the formation of the Second Church at this time saved the First Church. It may be said to every student of those days, who amid the darkness and strife kept unswervingly to the right line of Mrs. Eddy's teachings, that those of a later birth owe to them a debt of gratitude that should withhold judgment, and question, would they have done so well?

James A. Neal, now of Boston, Massachusetts, a student of Mrs. Eddy, was a charter member of the Second Church, but Mrs. Baird may be properly called its founder. It was organized as a society in 1890, with seven members, all students or patients of Mrs. Baird. July, 1893, they obtained a charter as the Western Church of Christ, Scientist; in 1895 the name was changed to Second Church of Christ, Scientist. In 1892 Alfred Farlow, C. S. D., came from Topeka, Kansas, and entered upon work with his brother, William S. Farlow, C. S. B., and his sister, Sarah Farlow, C. S. B. They opened offices in the New York Life Building, and began services, without organization, in Pythian Hall, on Grand Avenue. At this time Mrs. Eddy's Church in Boston was building its temple, and the burden of the demonstration was felt everywhere. In Kansas City the cause seemed at a point of stagnation, and the healing was protracted and difficult, and teachers and healers were burdened and discordant. In 1894 the church at Boston was dedicated, and the event marks a milestone in the progress of Christian Science, ending the conflict of separation, and giving distinction and permanence to the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy. The consequent impulse was everywhere manifest in better healing, greater harmony and marked increase in numbers. Until now, scarcely a church had grown beyond the embryo state and there were none large in the West. In Kansas City the effect was marked. It ended the struggle for existence, and gave an impulse to the work which made the Christian Science Church one of the largest religious denominations in the city. Mr. Farlow removed in 1895 to Lyceum Hall, and organized the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, with a congregation of about four hundred. The First and Second Churches, which had borne the heat and burden of battle for the purity of Mrs. Eddy's teachings, now entered calmer seas. Second Church moved into the Auditorium of the Pepper Building, and swelled its congregation to three hundred. Both the early churches bore scars in the prejudices and antagonisms of those unable to rise above the sense of personality in the discord and confusion of the past; to those who understand the workings of mesmerism,

it is evident why these early churches suffered most.

First Church, representing the birth of Christian Science in Kansas City, was the special object of error's attacks. Every means was used to annul its charter; even loyal scientists became agents to work its ruin, and it was argued that the charter of 1890 must be surrendered, and the church again founded by the united churches. So great was the effort that at one time the church was disorganized, and the charter all but lost under the statute of limitation. Under such circumstances, its growth was slow, and it was all that its loyal leader and members could do to save it from destruction. The Third Church, with no burden of past conflict, prospered and soon outnumbered both the other churches.

The first effort toward the erection of a church edifice dedicated to Christian Science was made by the Second Church, under the leadership of Mrs. Baird, in 1896. At a meeting called for the purpose, a building fund was started, and a committee was appointed to confer with the other two churches, with a view to united effort in building. As a result, the Second Church proposed to disorganize and unite with the First Church, and erect a building, to be known as First Church. The union was consummated, and some additions were made to the building fund, but the building matter dragged. The Third Church refused to enter into the union, and began the erection of a church building. In 1897 the three churches were finally united under the charter of 1890. The plans and specifications for the building already begun by the Third Church were adopted, and work was continued, under the following named directors and building committee: Alfred Farlow, H. P. Childs, John H. Wheeler, J. Wm. Merrill, Henry Goss and Emma D. Behan; William S. Farlow was treasurer. A. E. Stilwell, an ardent Christian Scientist, was an active spirit in the enterprise, not only giving generously of his means, but with characteristic energy losing no opportunity to forward the work. The demonstration was not an easy one; the work had been begun in disunion, and the resulting discord caused much unnecessary suffering. The church was completed and was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1898. It is located at Forest



Avenue and Ninth Street, and is a beautiful structure, in gray stone, with terra cotta roofings, and low square towers of early Gothic style. It differs from the prevalent new style of church edifice developed in the Christian Science thought, in that it partakes of the dark and gloomy interior of the medieval ecclesiastical architecture. The cost was nearly \$67,000. In membership the church is the largest of its denomination in Missouri.

In 1898 the Second Church reorganized with a membership of fifty-three, which by July following was increased to 137. This church has again entered upon the demonstration of building, which it abandoned as an individual work in order to bring about the union of the churches and the erection of First Church. A lot has been purchased at Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, and a building fund has been opened. Work is expected to begin in the spring of 1901, and the cost is estimated at \$100,000.

In 1900 the membership of the First Church was 664, and of the Second Church, 143. It is estimated that between 700 and 800 people are daily under Christian Science treatment in Kansas City. There are some fifty regular Christian Science practitioners, twenty of whom are established in offices, and devote their entire time to the work. There are two public reading rooms, one under the auspices of the Second Church, opened in 1893, and located in the Keith & Perry Building, and the other under the auspices of the First Church, opened in 1899, and located in the church parlors. It is estimated that thirty-five Christian Science text books, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, are sold each month. Every department of Christian Science work in Kansas City is prosperous, and shows marked activity. Their people are everywhere met by a spirit of tolerance and respect hitherto not accorded this new sect.

JESSIE BAIN COOPER.

The new faith was established in St. Louis in 1893, by Mrs. Julia Field King, who organized the believers in it, about forty in number, into a congregation and became the first teacher. On the 25th of November, 1895, the church at 2726 Pine Street was dedicated, the congregation at that time num-

bering about fifty persons. Since then, under the encouragement of regular services, Sunday morning and evening, and Wednesday evening, the faith has spread rapidly and largely increased the number of its adherents. In 1898 there were 200 members and in 1900 the church was often packed to its full capacity. There is no body of Christian worshippers more diligent in attendance on their stated services, nor more enthusiastic and liberal in the performance of their religious duties. There were in the city, in the year 1900, one public reading room where the literature of the faith, including books, magazines and the "Sentinel," of Boston, the recognized organ, may be examined, two institutes for the training of practitioners in healing, and seventy-five practitioners recognized and approved at the Boston headquarters. The new faith is extending throughout the State also, and in 1900 had two churches in Joplin, and one in each of the following places: Carrollton, Chillicothe, Jefferson City, Lexington, Liberty, Marshall, Columbia, Lamar, Osborne and Sedalia. Nearly all the churches, or congregations number healers, male or female, whose life, public and private, must conform to the high standard of morality and personal deportment exacted by the faith. There are practitioners in the following places in the State: Blackburn, Butler, Chillicothe, Columbia, Holden, Joplin, Kearney, Kirksville, Kirkwood, Lamar, Lexington, Liberty, Marshall, Maryville, Mexico, Oakland District, Osborne, Parnell City, Rich Hill, Santa Fe, Sedalia, Springfield, St. Charles, St. Joseph and Wakenda.

**Christian University.**—An educational institution at Canton, conducted under the auspices of the Christian Church for the education of young men and women. The board of trustees of the university was organized December 4, 1851, and the institution was granted a charter by the General Assembly, January 28, 1853. A notable feature of the charter was that it granted to women the same educational advantages as men; and it has the honor of being the first charter in the United States to embody this liberal and advanced provision. The university is pleasantly located on the most elevated land in the city of Canton, commanding an extensive view of the place and the Mis-

Mississippi River for many miles. The main building is large and of unique architectural design, adorned with Corinthian porch and columns, and has accommodations for five hundred students. The original cost of the building was \$60,000. A campus of eighteen acres surrounds the main building, and amid stately trees are the homes of the faculty and the boarding hall. The management of the university is vested in a board of trustees, eighteen in number. The university is entirely free from debt and has a liberal endowment. It consists of six colleges or departments, as follows: College of arts and sciences, college of the Bible, commercial college, conservatory of music, school of fine arts and school of expression. The degrees conferred are bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of letters, master of arts, and master of science. There are four literary societies connected with the university, and a monthly publication called the "University Magazine" is published. In 1899 Clinton Lockhart, A. M. Ph. D., was president of the faculty, which consisted of a corps of twenty-one professors.

**Chula.**—An incorporated village in Livingston County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, ten miles northeast of Chillicothe. It has two churches, a school, a flouring mill, bank, ax handle factory, a hotel, a weekly paper, the "Graphic" and about twenty-five business houses, including stores and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

**Church, Alonzo Christy,** lawyer, who has been the representative of important property interests in St. Louis since his early manhood, and who belongs to the younger class of business men, now most active in advancing the interests of the city, was born at Fort Wichita, then in the Indian Territory, November 3, 1859. His father, who was then stationed at Fort Wichita, was an officer in the United States army at that time and later served with distinction in the Confederate army until his death, in 1862. His great-grandfather, Colonel Timothy Church, and his great-grandfather, Reuben Church, both served in the same regiment of militia from Cumberland County, New York, during the Revolutionary War, the one as lieutenant colonel commandant of the regiment and the

other beginning as lieutenant in his father's regiment, in 1782, the seventh year of our independence. Alonzo Church, the grandfather of Alonzo C. Church, who was a Presbyterian doctor of divinity, was at one time president of the State University of Georgia. Mr. Church's mother, who some years after the death of her husband, Colonel John Reuben Church, became Mrs. M. F. Scanlan, and whose charms of person and womanly graces have made her one of the social leaders of St. Louis, has been written of at length elsewhere in these volumes, and in that connection mention has been made of the notable Jarrot and Christy families, from which Mr. Church is descended in this line. His education began in the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and later he went abroad with his mother and spent some time at school in France and Germany, where he acquired, among other accomplishments, a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages. Returning then to St. Louis he matriculated in St. Louis University, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1880. Immediately after completing his college course he studied law at the St. Louis Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1882. The responsibility of caring for his mother's estate and managing her property interests devolved upon him as he attained his majority, and as a result he became almost immediately officially connected with several of the leading corporations of St. Louis. For several years he has been a director and vice president of the Wiggins Ferry Company, the St. Louis Transfer Railway Company and the East St. Louis Connecting Railway Company. He is connected professionally as well as officially with these corporations as their counsel. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, the University and the Noonday Clubs. A Democrat by inheritance and conviction, he has from time to time taken an active interest in political campaigns, and in 1890 was elected to the Missouri Legislature, of which body he was a useful and able member. June 25, 1895, Mr. Church married Miss Carlotta Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Fallon Clark. Mrs. Church is the great-grand-niece of General George Rogers Clark, whose brilliant achievements won a vast territory for the United States, extending its western boundary from the Alle-

ghamies to the Mississippi. She is a great-granddaughter of General William Clark of "Lewis and Clark Expedition" fame, and later Governor of the Territory of Missouri from 1813 until the State was admitted to the Union. In the maternal line Mrs. Church is a great-granddaughter of Colonel Auguste Chouteau, the real founder of St. Louis, a sketch of whose life will be found in these volumes. Mr. and Mrs. Church have one child, a daughter three years of age, who is named Marie Christy Church.

**Church of God.**—A Christian organization, numbering in Missouri, in 1890, 221 members, having seven congregations with four churches, valued at \$4,100. It was founded at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1830, by the followers of the converts of John Winebrenner. They believe in the Bible as the authoritative revelation of God, in the trinity, human depravity, the vicarious atonement, and freedom of the will; they reject the doctrine of election, believe in baptism by immersion of adults only, and practice the washing of feet.

**Church of the Apostolic Order.**—A church founded by Rev. F. T. Shore, in St. Louis, in 1896, independent of all the then existing denominations and professing primitive Christianity. Later it amalgamated with a congregation of the Church of God, which had been organized by Elder W. R. Covert, the two congregations reaching the conclusion that their professions of faith were practically the same. Rev. Mr. Shore became pastor of the church thus formed, which took the name "Forest Park Church of God."

**Church of the Living God.**—A church founded in St. Louis in July, of 1897, with eight members, by William Christian, who had previously founded similar organizations at Tyro, Mississippi; Texarkana, Arkansas; and Memphis, Tennessee. The church has no set creed or fixed form of government, but draws its inspiration from the Bible and observes many of the customs of the primitive Christians. Water, instead of wine, is used at the communion service, and the purification of new converts is symbolized by feet-washing and baptism in a running stream of water. In 1898 the one

congregation in St. Louis professing this faith held regular services in a room at 918 North Twelfth Street.

### **Church of this World, Kansas City.**

In 1885 the Rev. John E. Roberts withdrew from the First Baptist Church of Kansas City, of which he had been pastor for four years preceding. His withdrawal was due to differences between himself and the denomination with which he was connected, principally in matters of polity, and he was followed by a portion of his congregation. He then conducted services in the Gilliss Opera House, at first clinging to the principal doctrines of the Baptist faith, but finally forsaking them in greater part. After a year he was called to the pastorate of a Unitarian Church in Michigan, and occupied that position until 1887. In the latter year he was called by All Souls Unitarian Church of Kansas City, which he served as pastor for ten years. During this period he had constantly become more liberal in his views, and finally repudiated creeds altogether. In 1897 he resigned his pastorate and instituted what was termed a liberal movement, intended to be adapted to life in the present world, without reference to futurity. Sunday meetings were held in the Coates Opera House, and were attended by large audiences, among which were about two-thirds of his former congregation. No suitable name for the organization occurred to those engaged in the movement until Mr. Roberts delivered a discourse under the title of "The Church of This World," and the phrase met with such general approval that it was adopted. The body has no organization save a committee of twenty, who are charged with the financial management, involving an annual outlay of about \$12,000. There are no articles of faith, and all attendants are regarded as members. These include agnostics, infidels, deists, spiritualists and those undecided in mind as to religious dogma. The Sunday audiences number about one thousand people, almost equally males and females, and rank with any local body of equal numbers in point of intellectuality and cleanness of personal life. No prayer is uttered, and no dogmatic sentiment is expressed in song or discourse. Music is provided by a well trained orchestra, and a secular solo is sung by a capable vocalist. In his discourses Mr. Roberts



voices constantly the conviction of an early and total surrender of orthodoxy, as tested and found wanting. He asserts the impossibility of knowing God, and bases all upon entire loyalty to human affections, tenderness as to home relations, and the duty owing to society. A brilliant orator, and a master of language, he moves his hearers to tears, to laughter and to applause alternately. The congregation is habitually liberal in collections taken for orphanages and other laudable works of charity. In the fall of 1900 was begun the accumulation of a fund for the foundation of a hospital and home for indigent people, and in connection therewith a training department for domestic workers and for nurses in the sick room.

**Church Property.**—In the year 1890 there were in the State of Missouri 6,121 churches, and the aggregate value of church property was \$19,663,737. The apportionment of the church edifices among the various religious bodies was as follows: Adventists, 8; Baptists, of all kinds, 1,755; Catholics, 402; Christians, 12; Church of God, 4; Church of the New Jerusalem, 4; Congregational, 69; Disciples of Christ, 830; Dunkards, 29; Evangelical Association, 20; Friends, 5; German Evangelical, 115; Jewish, 8; Latter-Day Saints, 18; Lutheran 148; Mennonites, 7; Methodist Episcopal, 742; Methodist Episcopal, South, 921; Methodist Protestant, 38; African Methodist, 163; other Methodists, 24; Moravian, 3; Presbyterian, 193; Presbyterian, South, 116; Cumberland Presbyterian, 280; Protestant Episcopal, 86; Reformed Bodies, 7; Spiritualists, 3; United Brethren, 45; Unitarian, 8; Universalists, 4. The church property was apportioned as follows: Adventists, \$7,450; Baptists, regular, \$2,386,898; all other Baptists, \$593,418; Catholic, \$4,070,370; Christians, \$12,791; Christian Union, \$39,050; Church of God, \$4,100; Church of the New Jerusalem, \$24,600; Congregationalist, \$659,344; Disciples of Christ, \$1,631,531; Dunkards, \$24,625; Evangelical Association, \$39,700; Friends, \$10,800; German Evangelical, Protestant, \$70,000; German Evangelical Synod, \$575,650; Jewish, \$241,800; Latter-Day Saints, \$58,650; Lutherans, all, \$800,000; Mennonites, \$8,565; Methodist Episcopal, \$1,835,840; Methodist Episcopal, South, \$2,046,380; Methodist Protestant, \$20,000; African

Methodist, \$300,420; other Methodists, \$10,870; Presbyterian, \$1,328,700; Presbyterian, South, \$750,400; Cumberland Presbyterian, \$589,262; United Presbyterian, \$104,200; Protestant Episcopal, \$977,000; Reformed Bodies, \$18,800; Spiritualists, \$13,100; United Brethren, \$47,825; Unitarian, \$230,800; Universalists, \$4,800.

In the same year there were in St. Louis 203 places of worship, nearly all church edifices, a few being rented halls; and of this number 30 were Baptist, 80 Catholic, 12 Congregational, 5 Disciples of Christ, 17 German Evangelical, 5 Jewish, 15 Lutheran, 21 Methodist Episcopal, 10 Methodist Episcopal South, 8 Colored Methodist, 19 Presbyterian, 2 Southern Presbyterian, 5 other Presbyterian, 17 Protestant Episcopal, 4 Unitarian, 2 Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints, 5 various bodies. The value of all church property in the city was \$5,876,060—of which \$431,375 was Baptist, \$1,602,835 was Catholic, \$333,000 was Congregational, \$96,000 belonged to Disciples of Christ, \$364,000 was German Evangelical, \$178,000 was Jewish, \$422,400 was Lutheran, \$274,450 was Methodist Episcopal, \$388,500 was Methodist Episcopal South, \$86,400 was property of Colored Methodists, \$503,700 was Presbyterian, \$502,000 was Protestant Episcopal, \$56,000 was the property of Reformed bodies, \$175,000 was Unitarian, \$4,000 was the property of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints, and \$35,500 of various bodies. It is estimated that the church edifices and other property added in the nine years between 1890 and 1899 have increased the aggregate to \$7,000,000.

The whole number of church edifices in Kansas City, in 1890, was 101, and the value of church property \$2,672,355. The church property was apportioned as follows: Baptists, \$356,000; Catholic, \$560,950; Congregational, \$164,500; Disciples of Christ, \$137,000; Evangelical Association, \$13,000; German Evangelical, \$350,000; Friends, \$8,000; Jewish, \$50,000; Latter-Day Saints, \$1,000; Lutherans, \$95,000; Methodist Episcopal, \$397,385; Methodist Episcopal, South, \$209,000; Colored Methodist, \$50,000; Presbyterian, \$160,200; Presbyterian, South, \$99,000; other Presbyterian, \$73,500; Protestant Episcopal, \$200,500; Reformed bodies, \$12,000; Unitarian, \$35,000; various bodies, \$15,250.

The number of church edifices in St. Joseph was 55, and the value of church property \$803,175, apportioned as follows: Baptist, regular, \$60,400; Catholic, \$198,000; Congregational, \$13,500; Disciples of Christ, \$88,000; Evangelical Association, \$5,000; German Evangelical, \$30,000; Friends, \$8,000, Jewish, \$12,000; Latter-Day Saints, \$12,500; Lutheran, \$58,575; Methodist Episcopal, \$64,000; Methodist Episcopal, South, \$85,300; Colored Methodist, \$5,500; Presbyterian, \$31,500; Presbyterian, South, \$54,000; other Presbyterian, \$6,000; Protestant Episcopal, \$64,500; Reformed Bodies, \$12,000; Unitarian, \$14,000.

**Cinque Homme.**—A stream in Perry County, so named, tradition relates, in remembrance of five men, who were drowned while attempting to ford it during high water.

**Cities.**—The Constitution of the State of Missouri, with the object of making the municipal governments of its cities and towns uniform, requires them to be divided and graded into four classes, and no more, and the cities belonging to each class to be governed by the same laws, so that they shall possess the same powers, and be limited by the same restrictions. Fourth class cities are cities having 500 inhabitants, and not more than 3,000, and towns under 500 inhabitants possessing special charters. Third class cities are those having 3,000 inhabitants, and under 30,000. Second class cities are those having 30,000, and under 100,000; and first class cities are those having 100,000 and more inhabitants. The highest municipal powers are given to the cities of the first class, and they diminish gradually to those of the fourth class, the object being to allow the great populations to have the greatest admissible control over streets, water, lighting arrangements, police, health and other municipal interests. Before the Constitution of 1875, it was the custom for the Legislature to grant special charters to the cities and towns; but under the present system cities and towns possessing those special charters are allowed to surrender them and reincorporate under the general law.

**Citizenship.**—A citizen of the United States is a person "born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction

thereof, and of the State wherein he resides," and no State may abridge the privileges or immunities of a citizen of the United States. The States may define the qualifications of their own citizens. A person need not reside in this country to be a citizen of the United States; he may reside in a foreign country and still have the right to claim the protection of the United States government, and other privileges of citizenship. But, to be a citizen of a State, a person must reside in that State. He can not be a citizen of Missouri and reside in Illinois or Canada. A citizen of Missouri with the right to vote is a male citizen of the United States, or male person of foreign birth who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, over twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided in the State one year before he offers to vote, and sixty days in the county, city or town where he offers to vote.

**City and Town Debts.**—The bonded indebtedness of cities and towns in Missouri, on the 1st of July, 1898, was \$25,601,478, of which the bonded indebtedness of the city of St. Louis was \$19,691,000, leaving only \$5,910,478 for all the other cities and towns in the State.

**City Debt of St. Louis.**—In 1827, four years after the city of St. Louis was organized under its first charter, it effected a loan of \$13,000 for erecting a markethouse and city hall, and this may be considered the beginning of that city debt, which, continually being paid, and continually being contracted, has been carried ever since. In 1831 another loan of \$25,000 was effected, to provide a system of waterworks, with water drawn in pipes from the river. This was the beginning of the St. Louis waterworks. Six years later, in 1837, the needs for greater facilities for steamboats and other river craft became so urgent that a loan of \$100,000 for the improvement of the harbor was negotiated. This was a great obligation, but as the population of the city was over fourteen thousand, the taxable valuation \$7,425,000, and the annual revenue \$30,100, it was considered justifiable. The river was in those days the source of the prosperity of the city, and the levee interests and needs were incen-

santly enlarging. In 1845 another loan of \$100,000 for the improvement of the harbor became necessary, and in 1851 another of \$120,000 for the same purpose was effected. Other improvements also were needed as the city grew in population. In 1857 a loan of \$137,000 was effected for building a city hall on Market and Eleventh Streets; and later on came additional loans for sewers, for general purposes, for the funding of the floating debt, for hospitals, for waterworks and for parks. In 1850 the bonded debt was \$1,192,992, and two years later, in 1851, it was \$1,850,096. In 1854 it was \$3,250,296, of which \$1,260,000 was for the aid of railroads. In 1871 it was \$12,379,500; in 1872 it was \$13,409,500; in 1873 it was \$14,086,500; in 1875 it was \$16,318,000, and in 1877 it was \$23,067,000. These large additions are explained by the purchase of the parks, the enlargement of the waterworks, the extension of the sewer system, the successive refunding of the floating debt, and other municipal needs. The debt was increased by \$2,246,000 in the purchase of the parks, \$5,500,000 for waterworks and \$6,800,000 by the assumption of the old county of St. Louis debt, on the separation of the city from the county. It was when this county obligation of \$6,800,000 was assumed, in 1877, that the city debt reached its highest point up to that time. Then, under the larger control of the city over its own affairs, and the rigorous management of its fiscal business required by the new charter of 1876, the obligation began steadily to diminish. At the close of the year 1898 it was \$19,932,278, having an interest charge of \$854,319 a year—an average of 4.33 per cent. The high standard of credit of the city of St. Louis is exhibited in the low rate of interest at which it is able to borrow money and the favor with which its bonds are regarded in the money market. In 1848 part of the debt paid interest at 6 per cent, part at 7, part at 8 and part at 10 per cent; in 1898 its bonds were sold at a price that indicated less than 3 1-2 per cent. In December, 1898, the comptroller had occasion to call for bids for \$675,000 renewal bonds, bearing 3 1-2 per cent interest, and they were awarded to the Lincoln Trust Company, a St. Louis institution, at \$1,045.42 for each \$1,000 bond, the city receiving \$705,658.50 for its \$675,000 in bonds. This is a premium of \$45.42 on each bond, or an aggregate of \$30,658.50 on the

whole issue of \$675,000, and it makes the interest rate 3.0125 per cent. The payment of the city debt, and of the interest on the bonds which constitute it, without default, is guaranteed by the stern and peremptory provisions of the charter of 1876. This charter, while limiting the rate of taxation on property for "municipal purposes" to 1 per cent, permits such per-centum for interest on the debt "as may be required," and it requires all taxes levied and collected for the payment of the public debt to be kept in a separate fund called "Interest and Debt Revenue," which "shall be held sacred for the payment of interest and the valid indebtedness of the city of St. Louis existing on the thirteenth day of November, 1875, and of the county of St. Louis existing at the time this charter goes into operation, and the bonds issued for the renewal thereof, and for no other purpose whatever." In addition to this the whole net income from the waterworks is required to be used, first, for payment of the interest on the water bonds (which in 1898 constituted about one-fourth of the city debt), and of the bonds themselves—and the water rates are required to be "fixed at prices that shall produce revenue sufficient, at least, to pay the interest upon the city water bonds and the running expenses of the waterworks department." The comptroller is "especially charged with the preservation of the credit and faith of the city in relation to its public debt and other liabilities," and in case of "any judgment rendered against the city for which no provision has been made by ordinance, or otherwise, he is authorized, with the approval of the mayor, to effect a temporary loan to meet the same, and to do and perform all other acts, with the approval of the mayor, necessary to preserve the credit and property or rights of the city." Before the separation of the city from the county there was a deficiency in the city revenues every year or two, which, after increasing to a point where it required to be funded, was added to the public debt. But there has been no deficiency and no floating debt since 1877; on the contrary, the comptroller's budget since that year has usually shown a surplus, which is an additional guarantee of the city's good faith, and of the payment of its obligations.

**City Hospital Medical Society.**—An association of physicians who have served



in the city hospital of St. Louis, which was founded in 1884 by Dr. Brandford Lewis and others. It is now known as the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni. The objects of the society are the scientific investigation and discussion of medical and allied subjects and the bringing together of those who have been connected with the city hospital in social intercourse. To the efforts of this society has been due mainly the introduction into the public school system of medical inspection of pupils for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease and inaugurating health reforms. The society holds regular meetings twice a month, except during July and August of each year.

**City of Kansas, Early Municipal Government of.**—When I consented to write the early municipal history of the city of Kansas it was without a due appreciation of the labor which the work required. Because of my long association with the early municipal government of the city, and familiarity with its contemporaneous history, it was supposed that I was well equipped with information for the task to be undertaken. I have found some difficulty in my way in the attempt to give a concise history without taking up more space in this work than can well be accorded to this subject. There is much of interest that could be told that must be left untold, and the decision as to what should be included and what left out is a source of embarrassment. However, what is here offered to the reader may be accepted as a true statement of events, not so complete nor elaborate as I would have it, if space and time would permit, but correct and trustworthy in its statements. My subject, literally interpreted, does not justify the chronicling, as I would fain do, of the stirring events, of the indomitable courage and enterprise of the whole people in developing improvements and in securing the magnificent system of railroads which has placed the present Kansas City in the front rank of the great commercial cities of the United States. Were it permissible I should find much pleasure in making the achievements of the enterprising and courageous people, from 1853 to 1875, a part of the municipal history. The other contributors to this work will no doubt supply much of what I must necessarily omit. The location of the city, with its high hills and

deep ravines, was a most unsightly one for a town. The selection of the site was due to its excellent geographical position, its splendid rock-bound shore, against which the strong current of the Missouri River could make no abrasion, and the feeling and belief of its projectors that at some day a great inland city would be built somewhere on the frontier in the Missouri Valley. This location was admitted to be favored with a secure and permanent landing for steamboats plying the river, such as no other part of the river could claim. Besides, it was the nearest point of access to the great natural roadway which led southwest for over six hundred miles on the divides where the streams did not require to be bridged. But it was not these superior advantages alone that suggested a town. The vast commerce between the East and the West, the trade with the Indians, the mountaineers and the people of New Mexico, and even of Old Mexico as far as Chihuahua, were auxiliary factors. The territory extending west from the State line to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, before the organization of part of it as Kansas and Nebraska, May 30, 1854, was called the Indian country or "the plains." When the Indians from east of the Mississippi were removed to this domain, in 1834, the criminal laws of the United States were put in force there under the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of Missouri. By virtue of the Platte Purchase, in 1836, the Missouri River north from Kansas City constituted the boundary line of the State of Missouri on the northwest. The acquisition of Mexican territory in 1848 extended the domain of the United States from the top of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. The discovery of gold in California in 1849 stimulated emigration westward, and immigrants began to land at the wharf—or Westport Landing, as it was then commonly known—to outfit for their long and perilous journey across the plains and over the mountains. Although the town of Kansas was platted in 1839, in 1846, and finally on June 7-17, 1847, it was still under township laws, while more effective means for preserving the peace were needed. Accordingly a petition was presented to the county court at its February term, in 1850, and an order for a town organization was obtained, but the trustees appointed failed to qualify and act. At the June term, by a new

order, William Gilliss, Madison Walrond, Lewis Ford, Dr. Benoist Troost and Henry Jobe were appointed trustees. They elected a president and secretary of their own number, and appointed such other officers as assessor, collector and treasurer. They improved the wharf between Main and Delaware Streets. Just at this juncture a movement looking toward statehood was inaugurated among the civilized Indians of the Indian country, notably the Shawnees, the Ottawas, the Miamis, the Pottawottomies, the Delawares and the Wyandottes, who sent delegates to a convention which met in Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas. This convention resolved to organize the Indian country into a Territory, which they named Nebraska, and elected William Walker, a Wyandotte Indian, provisional Governor, and Abelard Guthrie, an adopted white man of that nation, as their delegate to Congress. This action was the harbinger of the greater civilization, and of the unparalleled development of the country in the trans-Missouri States. The far-sighted men of the town of Kansas at once saw that their future needs required city organization. They consequently applied to the General Assembly, and on February 22, 1853, obtained a charter for the city of Kansas. The territory covered by this franchise was bounded on the west by a line one-fourth mile west of Broadway, from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to Ninth Street; on the south by Ninth Street, from this west line to the alley east of Holmes Street; thence north to Independence Avenue; thence east to Troost Avenue; thence north to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, and thence west to the place of beginning. The city derives its name from the Kansas River, named after the Kansas Indians, who owned the territory, including the site of Kansas City, up to 1825. It is not named after the State of Kansas, as is popularly believed. The first city election for mayor, marshal and councilmen was held April 18, 1853, when 67 votes were cast. William S. Gregory was elected mayor, receiving 36 votes, against 27 votes cast for Dr. Benoist Troost, and 4 votes scattering. M. B. Hedges was elected marshal by a vote of 39, against 27 votes cast for George W. Wolf. Six councilmen were elected by the following vote: Thompson McDaniel, 62; Tilman H. West,

59; Milton J. Payne, 57; Dr. Johnston Lykins, 55; William G. Barclay, 39, and William J. Jarboe, 38. The first council meeting was held April 25, 1853. Dr. Johnston Lykins acting as president pro tem. He was subsequently elected president, and became acting mayor after Mayor Gregory resigned, in February, 1854. The mayor appointed, and the council confirmed, the following officers: J. W. Ammons, city register; George W. Wolf, assessor; Pierre M. Chouteau, treasurer. At the meeting of the council, April 29th, the mayor was instructed to make settlement with the officers of the town of Kansas, and on May 4th Samuel Greer, who had been the town treasurer, paid over \$7.22 as the balance in the treasury. At this meeting Messrs. Lykins, Payne and Barclay were appointed a committee to receive and entertain Honorable Thomas H. Benton at the Union Hotel, later called the Gilliss House. Mr. Benton addressed the citizens of Kansas City, when, among other prophetic and encouraging words, he said: "Here, gentlemen, where the rocky bluff meets and turns aside the sweeping current of this mighty river; here, where the Missouri, after running its southward course for nearly 2,000 miles, turns eastward to the Mississippi, a large commercial and manufacturing community will congregate, and less than a generation will see a great city on these hills," confirming what John C. Fremont, speaking of the town of Kansas, said six years before: "This is the key to the immense territory west of us." On May 11th a calaboose of hewn logs, 14 x 16 feet, was ordered to be built on the river front and was completed by July 30th. On July 28th George W. Wolf was elected marshal in place of M. B. Hedges, resigned; T. L. Wright was elected councilman in place of Thompson McDaniel, who did not qualify, and J. C. McNees in place of William G. Barclay, resigned. At this time three wagon roads connected the city with the outer world. One road leading to Independence, the county seat; another to Wyandotte, a narrow roadway having been cut through the bluff near Broadway; while a third road, over which freight was hauled to Westport, wound from the foot of Grand Avenue along a deep ravine, across Market Square, where the City Hall and market now are, over private ground to Delaware Street, at Sixth, and out Delaware Street to the junction of Main and

Delaware at Ninth, and thence south along Main Street to the south of McGee Creek, and then ascending the high bluffs and reaching the apex of Baltimore Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and continuing on the high ground to Thirty-first Street and Baltimore Avenue; thence in a southwest direction to Broadway and Thirty-third Street, and thence to Westport, on Broadway, as the streets are now constituted. On May 21, 1853, the assessor was ordered to make an assessment of all the property within the city limits, upon which, by Ordinance No. 15, approved December 17, 1853, a tax of 1-3 of 1 per cent was levied. This rate was increased to 2-5 of 1 per cent in 1854, and to 1-2 of 1 per cent in 1855. This rate prevailed until 1859, when it was increased to 1 per cent. Property was assessed at its full value in those days. On August 2, 1853, some steps were taken to improve the Independence road and to lay out a connecting street to the west, but outside of improving the wharf, little progress was made for want of funds. On the 5th of September a committee was appointed to secure a council chamber, but not until April 4, 1854, was a suitable room obtained. This room was located on Front Street, between Main and Walnut Streets, and was furnished with a table and a dozen chairs, costing \$19.25. By ordinance approved May 4, 1853, the portion of the south bank of the Missouri River lying within the city limits was declared to be the wharf, and a tax of \$2.50 was imposed upon each upward-bound steamer landing at the city of Kansas. This tax was set aside for the improvement of the wharf between Delaware and Walnut Streets. This rate remained until November 5, 1855, when, by Ordinance No. 25, a tax of \$5 was levied on steamboats for each round trip. On May 5, 1856, the wharf from Grand Avenue to the west line of the bluff was ordered to be improved, and a loan of \$10,000, on the credit of the wharf fund, was authorized, the interest not to exceed 10 per cent per annum. The revenue from wharfage up to April, 1853, was \$207 net, the taxes collected \$64.33, while the total expenditures were \$264.33. In December, 1853, a movement against dram shops began by the council instructing the mayor to petition the county court to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the city of Kansas. The prohibitory

Ordinance No. 17 was passed January 14, 1854, and in November, 1854, an ordinance for licensing dram shops, and making the annual tax \$250, was passed, but vetoed by the mayor. A year later, November 5, 1855, Ordinance No. 17 was repealed, and the principle of high license adopted. At the municipal election in April, 1854, Dr. Johnston Lykins, the former acting mayor, was elected mayor. New officers were appointed, among whom was John Curtis, as city attorney. Pierre M. Chouteau resigned his treasurer-ship on February 7, 1854, and was succeeded by H. M. Northrup, who acted until November 23, 1854, when he reported a balance of \$465.91 cash in the treasury; \$440.52 had been received from taxes, and \$330.75 from wharfage. In April, 1854, the city began to provide water. Ten dollars were spent for a town pump, and one hundred dollars were paid for building a wall 4x4 feet for the spring at the levee, near Johnson's warehouse, at the southeast corner of Delaware Street. The wall was built at the outer edge of the sidewalk from the rock foundation below. The owners of lots on Water (Front) Street were required to construct brick or stone sidewalks in front of their lots. The office of street commissioner was then created. Main Street was viewed with the purpose of grading it. The road tax for 1853 was donated to the city by the county. On the first of May a committee was instructed to contract for a large plow, two grubbing hoes, three spades and three shovels on the credit of the city. With these implements the gigantic task of creating a metropolitan city was begun. An engineer was employed to estimate the cost of grading Main Street. The survey was made July 16, 1854, but the final grade was not established by ordinance until December 7, 1857. The temporary grade of Market Street—now Grand Avenue—from Front Street to Third Street, was established August 30, 1854. At this meeting of the council the office of city engineer was created, Frederick Breckenridge being the first incumbent. The work of constructing Main Street was begun October 7th, and on December 1st a culvert crossing Main Street at Fifth Street, and costing \$225, was ordered to be built. Thus the year 1854 is memorable as a year of beginnings in city improvements. The congressional act organizing the two Territories of Kansas and Nebraska out of



part of the Indian country repealed the Missouri Compromise and brought the slavery agitation to the front. This led to the border troubles, which Colonel R. T. Van Horn has detailed elsewhere. At the general election in April, 1855, John Johnson was elected mayor. He resigned this office in June, and Milton J. Payne was elected his successor without opposition. He was re-elected in 1856, in 1857, in 1858 and in 1859, and again in 1862. While, as stated, the year 1854 was the beginning of the plans looking to public improvements, systematic work for the grading of streets, the construction of culverts and the building of sidewalks did not engage the attention of the city authorities until the next year. The towering bluffs overlooking the Missouri River, through which streets had been made, required much study and engineering skill in order to accomplish the purposes in view at an expense not too burdensome to bear. It was planned to open Main, Delaware, Wyandotte and Market Street—now Grand Avenue—from the river front to the lower ground at Fifth Street, which served as the flow line of the rains between the river bluff and the northern slope of the south bluff. The city engineer was directed to survey these streets, take levels and make estimates of the cost of grading each of them. The engineer's report showed that to obtain the grade of eight feet to one hundred feet for Main Street, from the river to the summit grade, a cut of forty feet at Second Street would be required, and a cut of about forty-seven feet, one hundred feet north of Second Street. To reduce the street to this grade was considered too expensive, and a modified grade was established and a contract let for the grading, so that the next year, 1856, witnessed the first practical street grading through the high hill. This grade did not prove satisfactory; it did not meet the requirements; the grade was too heavy for practical use, and in consequence the street was regraded in 1857 to the grade first advised by the engineer. The grading of Delaware Street and Wyandotte Street, which was undertaken in 1857 and completed in 1858, on grades of eight feet per hundred feet, involved very heavy work, as did Main Street. The deep cut of fifty-seven feet at the summit of the bluff on Delaware Street, between Commercial and Second Streets, and a cut of thirty-four feet at Third Street, were

necessary to give this street the required grade. On Wyandotte Street the grade demanded a cut of forty-nine feet at the highest surface near Second Street, while a little way north of Second Street the cut was greater. Broadway was also graded this year, but its topography was such that deep cuts were not required to give it a good grade. The heaviest grading was a cut of about fifteen feet north of Third Street. Walnut Street, which was some years afterward graded from Second Street south, was perhaps the most unique in topography and most difficult in construction. The cut made at Second Street was fifty-four feet below the summit, while between Fourth and Fifth Streets a fill of fifty-five feet was made to bring the street to the established grade. Hence, in a distance of 700 feet, the difference in the elevations of the high and low summits was 109 feet. Other instances of like irregularities in the city's topography could be given, but this will suffice to suggest to the reader how earnest the people were in their ambition to make a beautiful and healthful city by cutting down the hills and filling the ravines. During the progress of these improvements the construction of many culverts at street crossings were made, as also were sidewalks. The macadamizing of these streets and the grading of the cross streets soon followed. I have not the means of arriving at even the approximate expense of the many improvements recited, and of others made previous to the war, which ended for the time being all public enterprises and improvements. I venture the opinion, however, that the cost of the public improvements from 1855 to 1860 exceeded \$150,000, not inclusive of wharf bonds, a large portion of which improvements were paid by special taxes on the abutting properties. In 1857 the limits of the city were extended west and south. The boundary on the west was the State line from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to Twelfth Street; on the south, Twelfth Street to the alley east of McGee Street; thence north to Ninth Street, and thence by the former boundaries to the place of beginning. In 1859 the limits were extended south and east. The boundary on the west was the State line from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to Twentieth Street; on the south, Twentieth Street to Troost Avenue; thence north to Twelfth

Street; thence east to Lydia Avenue; thence north to Independence Avenue; thence west to the section line west of Lydia Avenue; thence north to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, and thence by the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to the place of beginning. The extension of 1859 brought into the municipality very valuable property, the most important of which was McGee's addition, the first plat of which was made March 28, 1856, and the second plat June 3, 1857. This addition had become quite a prosperous suburb, which was largely due to the great industry, ability and tact of its founder, Colonel E. M. McGee. At the general election in 1860, Dr. G. M. B. Maughs was elected mayor. During his administration public improvements were prosecuted with the zeal of the preceding years. The most conspicuous work was the macadamizing of some of the graded streets, of which some were unfinished contracts of the previous years. The following streets were graded: Second Street, from Grand Avenue to Delaware; Third Street, from Grand Avenue east to Campbell Street, and west to Broadway, and Walnut Street, from Third to Fourth Streets. To meet the expenses of the street improvements from 1858 to 1861, short-time bonds bearing 10 per cent interest were issued to contractors and accepted by them. These bonds, as a rule, were taken up at a discount by the property owners to the amount of their respective taxes. In 1861 Dr. Maughs was a candidate for reelection, but was defeated by Mr. R. T. Van Horn by 104 majority. After his defeat for mayor he was elected to the Legislature in place of Nat Claiborne, who vacated his seat by removal to St. Louis. It is appropriate here to say that the General Assembly of the State, Claiborne Jackson being Governor, on May 15, 1861, enacted a law for the police government of the city, to be independent of the mayor, who had been elected as a Union man. Police commissioners were appointed by Governor Jackson, clothed with power to organize a metropolitan police for the city. The commissioners were selected because of their known disloyal affiliations, and the policemen appointed by them were likewise disloyal. This interference with local government and police brought about a crisis, when Mayor Van Horn—who had been mustered into the United States service

as a major of volunteers—issued a proclamation dissolving this police system. It seems needless to say that this proclamation was effective. This police act was repealed January 17, 1863. It may also be stated that in December, 1861, the seat of six of the nine councilmen elected in April of that year were declared vacant by the mayor, because of their disloyalty to the Federal government in uttering treasonable sentiments. The mayor's authority in this event was also respected by these men, as they made no effort to retain their seats. Their successors were elected January 4, 1862. Mayor Van Horn resigned his office March 4, 1862, and went to the front and participated in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. At the general election in April, Milton J. Payne was again elected mayor, and in 1863 was succeeded by William Bonnifield. In 1864 Colonel R. T. Van Horn was again elected mayor, and served until his election to Congress in November of that year, when he resigned the office of mayor, and was succeeded by Patrick Shannon, who was also elected mayor in 1865. During the Civil War no improvements nor any other events of importance marked the municipal history. During the next decade the following gentlemen served as mayors: A. L. Harris, 1866; E. H. Allen, 1867-8; F. R. Long, 1869; Colonel E. M. McGee, 1870; Major William Warner, 1871; R. H. Hunt, 1872; E. L. Martin, 1873; S. D. Woods, 1874; and Turner A. Gill, 1875. When the great fire calamity befell Chicago in 1871, the municipality of the city of Kansas donated \$10,000 for the relief of the sufferers. The charter of 1853 had been amended in 1857, 1859, 1861, 1866, 1868, 1870 and 1872. In 1875 a new charter was granted, which continued in force until May 9, 1889. (See "Municipal Government of Kansas City.") An ordinance had been passed March 12, 1858, approved March 20, 1858, authorizing the issuance of scrip in denominations of from one dollar to ten dollars. This scrip was to be in the form of warrants, bearing 10 per cent interest, and the revenues of the city were pledged for their redemption. Not more than \$40,000 were to be used in making cross streets and culverts, and the balance was to be used for grading and macadamizing streets. The only use made of this authority to issue scrip for building streets was under an ordinance approved by Mayor R. T. Van Horn, July 13,

1861. The property-holders on Main Street had advanced the amount of their taxes to pay contractors for work on that street, and the Union Bank held bonds in trust to cover these amounts. Scrip was issued in lieu of these bonds. No further use was made of this authority, but the ordinance remained in force until it was nullified by the charter of 1875. During the administrations of E. M. McGee and William Warner, 1870-1, a large amount of scrip, in one-dollar and two-dollar bills, was engraved and put in circulation to provide a necessary currency for business purposes, the lawful currency in circulation being inadequate. It is not known to what extent this scrip was issued, as there is no record thereof obtainable. These warrants were taken on deposit by the banks as currency. The revenue officers of the United States assessed the banks heavily in consequence, when the bankers sent H. M. Holden to Washington, who obtained an abatement from the Treasury Department. Some one in the country sent a two-dollar bill of this scrip to ex-Mayor McGee, whose signature it bore, for redemption, when he sent a remittance of \$2.10, declaring that the scrip was at a premium in that city. At the conclusion of the Civil War the population had decreased from 7,180, in 1859, local census, to less than 4,000; streets that had been graded and those that had been macadamized were in bad shape from neglect, and required repairing, in some cases at much expense. As soon as the city government, in 1865, could adjust itself to the era of peace, and recover in a measure from the stagnation caused by the war, it set about to repair the graded streets, replace the wasted macadam, and plan for the immediate revival of public improvements, which were of too great importance to be left to the chances of possible delays of petitions of property-holders. The necessity for building cross streets from Grand Avenue, through the bluffs to West Kansas, was too urgent for delay. Several propositions for issuing bonds and levying special taxes for improvements were submitted to the people, but not favorably acted on, until finally an ordinance was passed directing that an election should be held July 25, 1865, on the proposition of providing for an issue of \$60,000 in bonds to be negotiated at par; the bonds to bear 10 per cent interest, to be made payable in New York City, as fol-

lows: \$10,000 five years after date, and a like sum each year thereafter. At the election this loan was voted for by a large majority, only thirteen votes being cast against the ordinance. These bonds were executed September 1, 1865, and delivered to Mr. J. Q. Watkins, a resident banker, as commissioner, to negotiate their sale. The commissioner succeeded in negotiating them in New York, for which he received a vote of thanks from the mayor and council. Under the provisions of this ordinance the money was expended in the opening and grading of Fifth Street, from Charlotte Street to Bluff Street; grading Ottawa—now Twelfth Street—from the east line of Holmes Street to the west boundary of the city (see "Kansas City, Limits of"); the grading of Third Street, from Charlotte Street to Broadway, and macadamizing Fourth Street, from Main to Wyandotte Streets. All this work was undertaken in 1866, and was finished in that year, except some of the heaviest work, which was not completed until the following year. Bluff Street was opened and graded this year, from Fourth Street to the West Bottoms. The effect of these improvements, in connection with the railroad projects, was the restoration of confidence and the stimulation of public spirit. Many other street improvements were made the following years. Broadway was regraded in 1866 to an improved grade, from the levee to the south limit, which was Twentieth Street, and macadamized in 1869, each at the expense of the abutting property. Grand Avenue, from the levee to the south limits of the city, was partially graded in 1866, and regraded to its full width, and to a re-established grade in 1871, and macadamized in 1872, the cost in each case being taxed against the abutting property. Walnut Street, from Missouri Avenue to Twelfth Street, was graded and macadamized about the same time, and was paid for by special taxation as in other cases. The several important additions to the city, of which McGee's was the most conspicuous in enterprise and growth, proceeded to open and grade streets by petition and special taxation, the records for each year bearing evidence of the public spirit of property-owners. In 1869-70, Fifth Street, west of Broadway, was regraded, and Bluff Street was widened about twenty-five feet to its present width, and paved in 1871 at the expense of the city. An ordinance



was passed September 12, 1871, providing for the construction of an iron bridge over the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad tracks at Bluff Street, for which the railroad company agreed to pay one-third the cost of the bridge and one-half the cost of the approaches. The bridge and approaches were built in 1872. The elevation of Fifth Street was sixty-eight feet above the railroad tracks at the base of the bluff. Hence it was necessary to build a massive stone wall along the bluff side, from Fourth Street to the foot of Bluff Street, for the protection of these streets, and the railroad tracks as well. The railroad company agreed to pay one-third the cost of the wall, and, on December 23, 1872, a contract was made by the city with Michael Whelan for the work, which was very expensive. The city records from June, 1878, to October 13, 1881, show a further expenditure of \$38,200 on this retaining wall. With 1875 my history concludes. I have not deemed it necessary to go more into details of street improvements, yet I trust I have related all that is needed to show the growth of public improvements within the city, and to reflect the public spirit and ambition of the people.

As early as January 23, 1856, the municipality took measures to require safe fire flues, and on October 6th of that year the city marshal was directed by the council to inspect the houses and enforce the ordinance. On July 23, 1860, the city engineer was empowered to contract for sixteen ladders to equip two volunteer companies. Any ten citizens could form a hook and ladder company by filing their articles of association with the city register. Their reward was exemption from poll taxes. Further precautions were taken October 16, 1860, against fire by requiring stoves and furnaces to be set on fire-proof platforms. A fire department was created February 5, 1866, to consist of volunteer companies, each company to be at no greater expense to the city than fifteen dollars per year. The mayor appointed Francis Foster superintendent, and bystanders could be impressed into service under a penalty of from one to twenty dollars. On May 16, 1867, \$10,000 was appropriated to pay for a steam fire engine—which was named "John Campbell," in honor of a very worthy citizen—for hose, cart and the building of an enginehouse. On February 13, 1868, the superintendent was empowered to nominate one

foreman, one engineer, one fireman and two extra men, who were appointed, and whose duties were fixed by the council. On September 8, 1870, public cisterns were built at Fourth Street and Delaware Street, Sixth and Main Streets, Ninth and Delaware Streets, Grand Avenue and Twelfth Street, and Grand Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Five horses, with suitable harness, were bought, and another enginehouse was built in the Second Ward. On December 9, 1870, by ordinance, five hook and ladder companies were to be organized by the superintendent, the men employed to be paid for actual services. In January, 1871, the superintendent was instructed to inspect buildings, and on November 22, 1871, all firemen were required to take an oath to discharge their duties faithfully. On the 11th of July, 1872, the ordinances relating to the fire department were revised, and one engineer and one fireman, with eight men, were assigned to each engine. September 30, 1873, 2,000 feet of hose was bought, at \$1.28 per foot, and on November 11, 1873, an enginehouse was ordered built in the West Bottoms. August 28, 1875, the firemen were required to wear a uniform with the number of the company on it. On February 8, 1876, the name of superintendent was changed to chief engineer of the fire department, to hold office until removed for cause. The superintendents were Francis Foster, 1867 to 1870; James McMenamin, 1871; James M. Silvers, 1872-3; M. E. Burnett, 1874-5. Francis Foster was chief from 1876 to 1882, when George C. Hale, the present incumbent, became chief. (See article on "Fire Department of Kansas City.") The policing of the city was under the control of a marshal until the creation of a metropolitan police on the 27th of March, 1874. Up to this time a marshal had been elected annually, and the council had appointed deputies to assist him. During 1868 and 1869 the council created the office of chief of police, Simeon B. Kerr, in 1868, and Robert Adams, in 1869, being the incumbents of that office. In 1870 Thomas M. Speers was elected marshal, continuing two years. In 1874 he became chief of police, and continued at the head of the department until 1894. When the department was organized it consisted of twenty-five officers and men, and has been increased with the growth of the city. The department was organized on civil

service principles. A board was created by law, to consist of two commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State, with the mayor as ex-officio president. This board was sworn not to appoint a policeman for any other reason than his proven eligibility and efficiency. They were to be American citizens, not less than five feet ten inches in height, nor weighing less than 180 pounds. While they are appointed for three years, they practically hold their positions during good health and good behavior.

The city was first lighted with gas in 1867 by the Kansas City Gas Light & Coke Company, a corporation with a legislative franchise, approved February, 1865. This company had the exclusive right for thirty years to make and sell gas within the city limits. The number of gas lights provided for by contract the first year was seventy-one, though the number was increased from year to year, as gas mains were placed in the streets, to the number of 276, in November, 1873, when a new contract was made for one year. The price paid by the city for each lamp was \$46 in treasury warrants, or \$39.10 cash, which was the discount value of the warrants at that time. The gas posts and lamps were furnished and lighted and extinguished by the gas company on the moon-light schedule. In July, 1875, the number of street gas lamps was 322, the price being \$39 a year for each lamp.

In 1870 the subject of a water supply for the city was agitated, and an ordinance for raising \$300,000 for this purpose was submitted to a vote of the people and approved. But, on account of some informality in the election, this project fell through. In 1871 the council chartered a company to build waterworks. It was organized with Kersey Coates as president, and H. M. Holden as secretary and treasurer. A contract was let, but the contractors delayed work until the charter was forfeited. On March 24, 1873, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the city to build waterworks, or to contract for their construction. Under this law a contract was made with the National Waterworks Company of New York, on October 27, 1873, and the works were completed in 1876. This contract contained conditions which were regarded as a burden, and caused such agitation and hostility to the waterworks company that an amendment to the contract was mu-

tually agreed to February 20, 1877, by which the obnoxious features of the contract were stricken out, in accordance with an ordinance approved February 13, 1877.

In 1855, Kaw Township embraced the territory lying between the State line, the Missouri River and the Big Blue River, and contained Westport and the city of Kansas. At the present time Kansas City extends even beyond these limits. The legal business of this important section caused the Legislature, on November 20, 1855, to pass an act creating a court of common pleas for Kaw Township. This court held its first term in the council chamber of the city of Kansas, January 1, 1856, with William A. Strong as judge, Joseph A. Finlay as clerk, and Joseph P. Howe as marshal. The act creating the court required the city of Kansas to furnish a court room and offices and pay half the expenses, and empowered the city to levy a tax of 1-2 of 1 per cent on the assessed value of the property of Kaw Township. The rented council hall was burned in 1856, and the records were lost, except the book containing the minutes and ordinances. By an ordinance passed October 20, 1856, a City Hall, to cost \$3,500, was ordered to be built. It was a two-story brick building, with tin roof, and contained a commodious council chamber and offices, which sufficed for court purposes and public meetings. The lower story was intended for a market, but was never so used, and subsequently converted into offices. On July 21, 1857, an ordinance was passed taxing Kaw Township to pay her part of the expenses of the court. Thus this court was measurably a part of the municipal machinery. In 1860 a markethouse of brick was erected on Market Square, east of the City Hall.

In 1856 the municipality began to recognize the advisability of railroad connections with the roads then being constructed west of St. Louis. The Missouri Pacific Railroad had been built to about twenty-five miles west of Jefferson City, and was slowly extending its line westward. It was deemed by the city government and inhabitants as one which should be extended to the city of Kansas. A committee was appointed to visit the railroad officials in St. Louis and urge the advantages of Kansas City for its western terminus. It had been ascertained by referring to the act incorporating the Missouri

Pacific Railroad Company in 1849, that no specific western terminus of this road had been determined by its charter, except that it should be on the western border of Missouri, in the County of Van Buren, now Cass County. The visit of the committee did not result successfully, the railroad officials taking the position that steamboats would carry all the river business by reason of their ability to make lower rates for freight and passengers than railroads could afford, and that it was judicious, therefore, for the railroad to construct its line through interior and avoid river connections and steamboat competition. Neither knowledge nor the field of observation of the visiting committee in such affairs enabled it to combat the position taken by the railroad men, and consequently its conference came to naught for the time being. Then an effort was made to secure the west branch of the North Missouri Railroad, but it, too, failed. These failures did not abate the railroad fever which had now taken possession of the community, but it stimulated the municipal authorities and the public to more active efforts and a stronger determination to have, not a railroad, but railroads leading from the city of Kansas to the lakes in the North, to the Gulf in the South, and to the Pacific Coast, assuming that such a system, if exploited with energy, would make this city a desirable point for connection by even the St. Louis railroads. In conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, which was organized in 1856, a broad system of railroads was planned, lithographed and published in 1857. It showed thirteen systems of railroads, radiating from the city of Kansas into the territory now gridironed with railroads. The thirteen railroads then platted and published as the local system are now in operation, and have been for many years. About this time the Missouri Pacific Railroad people were looking more favorably on the city of Kansas as the western terminus of their road. Mr. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, a prominent merchant, and a most influential citizen, at all times a friend of the city, and a large property-owner in it, advised the mayor by letter that the directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company were then disposed to consider terms with a delegation of citizens from the city of Kansas looking to the location of their road to that town, and suggested

that a delegation be sent to St. Louis for that purpose. This was done, and the conference held resulted in an agreement that if Jackson County would subscribe \$300,000 to the capital stock of the railroad company, which amount was the estimated additional cost of grading and bridging the roadway if changed from the Cass County line, it would continue its line through this county, from Pleasant Hill, by way of Independence, to the city of Kansas. This proposition was laid before the county court, was submitted to a vote of the people, and approved by a large majority of the voters. It is needless to say that the vote, at what is now Kansas City, was almost unanimous for the proposition. Subsequent to this these terms were changed, and \$200,000 in county bonds were voted as a bonus to the railroad company in lieu of the stock. The Civil War too quickly followed for early results. The railroad had been built to near Sedalia at the breaking out of hostilities, and its construction to Sedalia in 1863, and thence to Warrensburg somewhat later, progressed under difficulties. At the conclusion of the war the railroad company determined on a more vigorous prosecution of the work. A locomotive and iron rails were shipped on a steamboat at Jefferson City for the city of Kansas, and arrived at the east city limits on June 21, 1864, in charge of Mr. Daniel R. Garrison, vice president of the road, who placed Colonel Henry Hale in charge of the construction in this county eastward. The landing of a locomotive, with iron rails and wooden ties, on Kansas City soil, the breaking of ground and laying of the track, was an event that challenged the enthusiasm of the city, and a notable celebration ensued, for which a liberal sum of money had been appropriated by the council. On September 15, 1865, the road which connected the city with St. Louis was completed. The final spike was driven at the Little Blue River by Colonel George R. Taylor, the president of the road, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of people. A controversy now arose between the railroad officials and the city over the right of way through the city to the State line. The railroad company wanted the right of way along the river front, while the city was jealous of its splendid wharf, and was much disinclined to comply with the wishes of the railroad company, and offered instead the right of way



through Commercial Street, since occupied by the Chicago & Alton track. This was not satisfactory to the railroad company, and negotiations came to a standstill for perhaps a year, the depot being in the meantime at the eastern limits of the city, much to the discomfort of the public. Finally the question was settled by the railroad company paying to the city the sum of \$25,000 for the right of way along the levee. The negotiations of 1858-9, which secured the Missouri Pacific Railroad being disposed of, the attention of the city authorities was now directed to a northern connection by rail. To this end a committee was appointed to visit Clay and Clinton Counties, to influence their co-operation. Active and influential coworkers were readily found in Clay County, many plans and routes were discussed, and the town of Cameron, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was selected as the point to which to build the road. This would open another route to St. Louis, and afford direct lines to Chicago and Eastern cities.

An act to incorporate the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad Company had been obtained from the State Legislature February 9, 1857, to be constructed north and south from Kansas City, and this was used as the act under which to proceed. After much negotiation, an arrangement was made in 1860, for work on the Cameron section. It was agreed that the city of Kansas should subscribe \$200,000 to the capital stock, Clay County \$200,000 and that an effort should be made to procure private subscriptions of \$100,000. At elections, respectively held in the city of Kansas and in Clay County, the proposition to subscribe the respective amounts of stock and issue bonds therefor, was carried in each by a large majority vote. The subscriptions were made and a contract entered into with Nathaniel Thayer and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, and James F. Joy, of Detroit, representing the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, in which it was agreed that upon the construction of the road-bed and necessary culverts, with ties on a practical road-bed from the city of Kansas to Cameron, they would iron, equip and operate the road as one of their branches. The work of construction was begun and prosecuted with energy, but was suspended on account of the war, after the city of Kansas had paid out

\$52,000 of its \$200,000 in bonds. During the war much was done by the washing away of portions of the constructed roadbed and the loss of ties already delivered. In 1865, Charles E. Kearney was recommended by the city for president of the road. He was unanimously elected and entered upon the duties of his office with the ability and resolution for which he was noted. The confusion and chaos incident to war and the uncertainty regarding the status of the contract, required the best executive talent. Colonel Kearney called to his council, from time to time, such men as General John W. Reid, Colonel Kersey Coates, E. M. Samuels—all four gone from among us—Colonel R. T. Van Horn, Colonel Theo. S. Case and the writer of this article. The future policy was outlined and easily agreed to. The financial situation was not such as to give much encouragement to the enterprise. The available stock and bonds were inadequate to meet the obligations formerly contracted. This situation was brought to the attention of the city officials, who readily agreed to submit a proposition to a vote of the people for an additional subscription of bonds, whenever needed to carry the work to a finish. The spirit was: "Get the railroad, at whatever cost." Finally a new agreement was made with Mr. Joy representing the executive committee of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, under which the building of the roadway was again undertaken and completed in 1867 and turned over to the Burlington System. Colonel Kearney, John W. Reid, and the writer of this article negotiated this contract. Under this contract it was agreed that the incorporators, R. T. Van Horn, Milton J. Payne and David E. James, who held a legislative franchise for a railroad bridge and wagonway over the Missouri river at Kansas City, would transfer this franchise to the railroad company on the condition that it should be the first one constructed to Kansas City from the north. On the completion of the road the franchise was so transferred. This bridge was completed and the event celebrated on the 4th of July, 1869, with imposing ceremonies. Of the \$200,000 in bonds which had been previously voted for the purpose of building this railroad, \$52,000 had been issued in 1861, and \$148,000 in 1866, but these bonds and other resources were not sufficient to meet the company's pressing

obligations, consequently the \$25,000 obtained from the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company was appropriated to aid in this purpose. More funds were yet needed, and accordingly an election was ordered to be held on the 19th of June, 1866, to vote on a proposition to subscribe \$180,000 additional stock to the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad, to be issued as needed. The proposition was approved by a large majority of the voters. Sixty thousand dollars of these bonds were issued on July 28, 1866, and another sixty thousand dollars on May 30, 1867, \$15,000 of which was used to riprap the Missouri River to prevent the current from encroaching on the bridge. This was the final issue of bonds by the city for the Cameron Railroad, the total cost to the city being \$345,000, which was the best investment ever made by the city. Following the final arrangement for the building of the railroad to Cameron, the city turned its attention to the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad, which had been incorporated to start from the mouth of the Kansas—Kaw—River, pass through Fort Scott and terminate at Galveston. It was recognized that this road, too, was of such vast importance and so necessary to the city's prosperity, that on August 9, 1865, an ordinance was submitted to the electors of the city, authorizing the subscription of \$200,000 to the capital stock of this railroad, payable in 7 per cent thirty-year bonds. The subscription was approved at the election, and on August 14, 1865, an ordinance was passed directing the mayor to make the subscription. Liberal subscriptions were also made by each of the eastern tier of counties in Kansas, south of the Kaw River. The survey of the road was made in 1865 to the south boundary line of Kansas. Here the southern Indian Territory was an obstacle to further progress until the right of way could be obtained from the several Indian nations owning that territory. These nations had gone into the rebellion against the United States and had forfeited the treaty obligations hitherto existing with the Federal government. In consequence, to restore their rights on such conditions as the government thought best to impose, a conference was held at Fort Smith early in September, 1865, at which representatives of the several offending tribes were in council with commissioners of the government, General

Harney presiding, when a new treaty was made re-establishing the former relations. This assemblage offered the best opportunity to seek from the Indian nations the right of way for a railroad through their country. Accordingly on the 14th of August, 1865, the city passed an ordinance, approved by the mayor on the same date, appropriating \$2,000 to "pay the expenses of delegates to visit Fort Smith at the coming Indian council for the purpose of securing a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Kansas—Kaw—River." The mayor appointed Colonel R. T. Van Horn, Colonel E. M. McGee and Milton J. Payne, with Silas Armstrong and Matthew Mudeater, Wyandotte Indians of intelligence and capabilities, as delegates to the council, who besides acted as interpreters. Their trip was made on horseback, with a baggage wagon and a camping outfit as a necessary equipment. Their conference with the council was quite satisfactory, resulting in conferring on Congress the right to grant to a railroad company, from the mouth of Kaw River, the right of way through their territory and to dispose of the 800,000 acres of territorial land belonging to the Cherokee Nation at \$2 per acre, it being understood that the railroad from the mouth of the Kaw River should have the preference in its purchase, which was soon thereafter made by Mr. James F. Joy, for the now Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company. These lands were a source of large revenue, which went into the building of the road. The city authorized John W. Reid on August 7, 1868, to transfer its stock in this road to James F. Joy, in trust for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. March 1, 1869, an ordinance was passed submitting a proposition to the people at the general election, in April, to issue \$100,000 in bonds to the Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad—now the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The proposition was carried and the bonds were issued July 31, 1869, the bonds running twenty years and bearing 7 per cent interest. On March 6, 1872, the city subscribed \$75,000 toward building the Kansas City, Independence & Lexington Railroad. This was the conclusion of aid given to railroads prior to 1875. The city's total investment in railroads, omitting its participation in the \$200,-

ooo county subscription to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and inclusive of sundry expenses of entertainment of delegates in railroad matters, and depot grounds for the Cameron Railroad, was \$740,000. It has been demonstrated that such aid was wisely contributed.

Quotations from public speeches, even when the matters discussed bear on municipal interests and are calculated to inspire municipal legislation for the city's good, may not be strictly in line with my subject, but I feel that I may depart, in this instance, from any seeming irregularity, by closing this article with a brief extract from a speech of Col. R. T. Van Horn at the merchants' banquet in Kansas City, at which the mayor and council were guests, Christmas, 1857, because it voiced so eloquently the aspirations of the municipal government and people generally, and stimulated their faith in the gigantic task they earnestly resolved to pursue and bring to a successful conclusion. Responding to the toast, "Railroads and the Press—Twin Brothers in American Progress and Development," Colonel Van Horn said: "Since the days of Columbus, commerce and enterprise have been seeking the West. West! West! has been ever the watchword—over the Atlantic, up the Potomac, across the Alleghanies, down the Ohio, over the Mississippi, up the Missouri. It is found at last! Kansas City stands on the extreme point of western navigation. It is the West of commerce; beyond us the West must come to us overland. I say again, the West at last is found. (Enthusiastic applause.) But we are asked, where is the money to come from? To which I make answer: Less than twelve years ago Chicago had a population less than ours now is, and was without a mile of railroad. Now she has a population of 130,000 and over 10,000 miles of railroad radiating from her wharfs in every direction. Let the world know of us, as it did of Chicago, that here is the commercial center fixed by the laws of nature herself, and the capital of the world will stretch out its iron arms for our commerce—the roads will be built. Let us work westward—that is the work for Kansas City—and the first snort of the iron horse, as he bounds away for the head waters of the Kaw, and onward to slake his thirst with the waters of the Sierra Nevada, will be the herald of the swift completion of the iron

highways of the East." The later municipal history of Kansas City will be found under the heading of "Municipal Government of Kansas City."

MILTON J. PAYNE.

**City of the First Class.**—One having a population of 100,000 or more. Its governing body is a municipal assembly composed of two houses—a council, consisting of thirteen members elected from the city at large, and holding office for a term of four years; and a house of delegates, consisting of one member elected from each ward for two years. It possesses a system of registration of voters, and its police is under control of a Board of Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State, the mayor of the city being a member *ex officio*. The elective officers in a city of the first class are mayor, comptroller, auditor, treasurer, register, collector, recorder of deeds, inspector of weights and measures, sheriff, coroner, marshal, public administrator, president of the board of public improvements and president of the board of assessors.

**City of the Second Class.**—One having a population of 30,000 and under 100,000. It possesses greater authority than one of the third or fourth class. It may sell real estate for taxes, regulate the construction of street railways, establish rigorous regulations for the prevention of fires, and for the protection of the public health. Its governing body is a common council, composed of two aldermen from each ward, one of them chosen by the people of the ward and the other by a general ticket. The elective officers are the mayor, city recorder, city attorney, city auditor, and city treasurer. The city clerk, city engineer, city assessor, city counselor and city comptroller are appointed by the mayor.

**City of the Third Class.**—One having a population of 3,000, and under 30,000. It is governed by a council, composed of two councilmen from each ward, and must be divided into not fewer than four wards. It may erect a hospital, construct a sewer system, and maintain a sufficient police. In addition to the councilmen, the mayor, marshal, recorder, city attorney, treasurer and collector are chosen by the qualified voters,



and the street commissioner, together with such other officers as the ordinances may provide for, are appointed by the mayor.

**City of the Fourth Class.**—In Missouri a city of the fourth class is one having a population of 500 and under 3,000. They are authorized, each, to have a mayor, board of aldermen, clerk, collector, treasurer, assessor, police judge and marshal. They are to be divided into at least two wards, each of which elects two aldermen. The board of aldermen have power to pass ordinances for the government of the city, and to sell franchises, and the construction of electric and gas lighting plants, and with the approval of two-thirds of the voters, to construct such plant of their own.

**City University.**—An educational institution founded in St. Louis in 1858. The university was opened in the fall of 1859, occupying a building at the corner of Sixteenth and Pine Streets. The officers of the corporation controlling it were Hamilton R. Gamble, president; Edward Bredell, vice president, and Daniel H. Bishop, secretary. The faculty was composed of Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., who was president; David B. Tower, John W. Atcheson and Edward Keller. Money sufficient to pay for the building occupied and to furnish an inadequate supply of furniture and apparatus, was raised to begin with in the hope that the school would thereafter prove self-sustaining. In this the promoters of the enterprise were disappointed, and at the end of two years they found they had conducted their experiment at a loss of thirteen thousand dollars. In consequence of this showing they dismissed the faculty in the summer of 1861, suspended the school, funded their floating debt, mortgaged their property, and to secure payment of the debt leased the building to Edward Wyman for a series of years. Professor Wyman thereafter conducted in the building one of the noted old time educational institutions of St. Louis, popularly known as "Wyman's School."

**Civic Federation of St. Louis.**—Movements designed to remove or diminish the evils of municipal mismanagement have been repeatedly inaugurated in St. Louis. But until the formation of the Civic Federation

these movements were mostly spasmodic and lacked permanency. The Civic Federation was the outgrowth of a general conviction that, if anything was to be accomplished in the direction of civic reform, there must be organization, and organization of a permanent character.

In 1895 this feeling took shape. The Civic Federation of St. Louis was incorporated under a charter which declared its objects to be:

First—The formation of a non-political non-sectarian association embracing all the forces that are now laboring to advance the municipal, philanthropic, industrial and moral interests of St. Louis, and to use and aid such forces in promoting the honesty, efficiency and economy of its municipal government and the highest welfare of its citizens by educational methods addressed to the citizens of St. Louis without regard to race, creed or political affiliation.

Second—By the publication and circulation of the principles of social and economic science to establish a medium of acquaintance and sympathy between persons who reside in different parts of the city, who pursue different avocations, who are by birth of different nationalities, who profess different creeds, or no creed, who for any of these reasons are unknown to each other, but who, nevertheless, have similar interests in the wellbeing of St. Louis, and who agree in their desire to promote every kind of municipal welfare.

Third—By the promotion, extension and publication of the principles of the science of municipal government to increase the number and efficiency of agencies designed to discover and correct abuses in municipal affairs, and to increase the interest of the citizens in such affairs by securing the utmost practicable separation of municipal issues from State and national politics.

The means to be employed by the Federation were declared to be investigation, publication and organization, together with the exercise of every moral influence needed to carry its purpose into effect.

The incorporators were N. O. Nelson, Jas. L. Hopkins, Robert Rutledge, Alfred Matthews, J. W. Allen, Thos. McPheeters, Jonathan Rice, Rev. John Matthews, Benjamin Eiseman, Joseph Franklin, Dave Eiseman, J. T. Donovan, J. L. Boogher, W. A. Walker,

Murray Carleton, Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, V. O. Saunders, John F. Shepley, Geo. H. Augustine, W. Palmer Clarkson, Geo. A. Baker, James E. Fogg, J. Charles Cabanne, L. S. Richardson, Rev. Geo. E. Martin. Its first officers were J. Charles Cabanne, president; Alfred Matthews, vice president; W. Palmer Clarkson, treasurer; L. S. Richardson, secretary. Mr. Cabanne, not being able on account of ill health and business engagements to take an active part in the work, retired after a few months, and W. W. Boyd, D. D., was selected to fill the chair.

The Federation had seven standing committees, of which the following gentlemen were the chairmen: E. C. Sterling, of the ways and means; M. R. H. Witter, of the political; Reid Northrop, of the municipal; Alfred Matthews, of the philanthropic; N. O. Nelson, of the industrial; Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, of the committee on morals, and Chancellor W. S. Chaplin, of the educational committee. On all these committees the names of women appear, Mrs. Adele S. Morrison being a member of the ways and means committee, Mrs. Mary McC. Blaisdell of the political committee, Miss Anna B. King and Mrs. Mary Cushman of the philanthropic, Mrs. Mary Hoxsey and Mrs. Charlotte C. Elliott of the industrial, Miss Mary E. Perry and Mrs. Mary G. Scudder of the committee on morals, and Mrs. Martha E. Ware and Mrs. Penelope A. Orrick of the educational committee.

During the year 1895 the work of the Federation was pushed with earnestness. It encountered, however, the difficulties which necessarily attend the beginning of such organizations. Such movements are often handicapped by the extravagance of public expectation. The task to be accomplished is underestimated; the means of accomplishing it are overestimated. While there is a vague impression in the community that municipal misgovernment and corruption prevail, few realize how prevalent both are. Much less has the general public any knowledge of details. Men engrossed in business have but an imperfect conception of the means by which the machine politician has acquired power, and fail to realize how strongly those who live by politics are entrenched in their positions. Such men assume that the only requisite to the overthrow of the machine and to the wiping out of corruption and mismanage-

ment is that good citizens should unite for the purpose. And when such a combination is formed and it does not at once accomplish all that is expected there is disappointment, and those engaged in the work are too frequently assailed with indiscriminate criticism and blame. In the nature of things, a movement such as that of the Civic Federation must be managed by amateurs. There is no place in it for the professional politician. If professional politicians take part in it their work not only contributes nothing to its success, but their presence is a positive injury to it.

In fact, the work of such an organization is not what a party man would denominate practical. While it is not strictly theoretical, such an organization can not enter the arena of politics. That is, it can not put up candidates; it can not lay down party platforms; it can not use party machinery. Its chief work is educational, using the term in its broadest sense. Its purpose is to show to the public the evils which are to be eliminated from municipal government, and to make clear the methods by which such work can be accomplished.

In view of these facts it is not surprising that the early efforts of the Civic Federation did not excite enthusiasm in the general public. The unfortunate outcome of the first attempt to bring a public official to justice added to the public disappointment. The result of this was a reorganization of the Federation. Under Dr. Boyd's presidency a new executive body was created, which was called the Central Council. This was composed of fifty men chosen at large and two chosen from each ward, making an aggregate of one hundred and six. Honorable R. Graham Frost and Mrs. Albert Arnstein were elected vice presidents, and Mr. Walter S. Vrooman secretary.

The first move made by the new organization was directed at the board of president and directors of the St. Louis public schools. The course taken by this body had been for some years such as to excite the gravest apprehension in the minds of good citizens. There was a widespread conviction in the community that the funds of the board were grossly mismanaged, and waste, if not actual corruption, was openly charged. The first step taken by the Federation was to call upon the courts to declare void a contract which

had been let in violation not only of the rules of the board, but of the plainest dictates of business sense. This effort was not successful, the court holding in effect that the board was a law unto itself in these matters; that, in any event, it did not lie with the judiciary to interfere with the discretion reposed by the law in the board.

The failure to accomplish their purpose in this direction did not dishearten the officers of the Federation. They immediately determined that the time was ripe for the abolition of the old board and the creation of a new one. The president of the Federation appointed a committee of eight prominent professional and business men, among them several lawyers, which committee was charged with the important duty of preparing a law which should accomplish this purpose. This committee was composed of the following gentlemen: F. N. Judson, chairman; G. A. Finkelnburg, Edward C. Eliot, Frederick M. Crunden, H. Hickman, W. A. Alderson, Robert Rutledge, R. Graham Frost.

In a very able report made by this committee they set forth in a succinct manner the general reasons for recommending a radical change in the administration of the schools and school property. The report says:

"When the present board was organized, in 1833, St. Louis had about six thousand inhabitants, barely one-fourth of the population of any one of the twenty-eight wards of to-day. There were then no school taxes to levy, no graded schools to manage, and for many years the land litigation of the board was its most important business. In the sixty-three years which have elapsed the city has grown to six hundred thousand people, and in a few years may reach a million. The board collects and disburses annually one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of public funds, manages an invested school fund valued at nearly two million dollars, is in charge of school buildings and property of the estimated value of over three million dollars, employs over fifteen hundred teachers, and educates in the schools under its charge over sixty thousand children. It is not only compelled to deal with a rapidly increasing population, but the difficulties are increased by the vast area over which the population is being scattered. The absence of any adequate system or organization results in confusion between the administrative and super-

visory or legislative business of the board, and in a consequent scramble for the incidental patronage involved in the public work and in the disbursement of the public money. This confusion of administrative and supervisory duties has resulted in the distribution of the business of the board among committees, by whom the administrative business is mainly conducted. As it is impossible to fix responsibility, demoralization is the inevitable consequence. Neither the efforts of good men in the board nor any rules enacted by the board can remedy evils inherent in the system itself, which the city has outgrown."

Preparatory to the work of drafting the contemplated measure, correspondence was entered into with the officials of all the large cities of the United States. Replies were received from eighteen cities. The committee also procured a report which had been a short time previously made by a committee of the National Educational Association, after a careful investigation of the various public school systems of this country. With the information thus obtained, the committee was enabled to draw up a bill which placed the schools and the school fund of this city under a management which, it is safe to say, is not anywhere exceeded in efficiency. It provides for a separation of the business from the educational department of the system, placing over each a responsible official, with an honorary supervisory board of twelve members. The department of buildings, charged with the construction and maintenance of schoolhouses, and embracing also the appointment and control of the janitors and others employed in the schoolhouses, was the department in connection with which the most scandal had developed in the past. This department the committee placed in charge of a single official, called the commissioner of school buildings, with ample powers, but under a strict responsibility to the board itself. All contracts to any considerable amount must be publicly let. The committee, believing that there is no department of public service where civil service reform is more practicable or desirable, provided for a competitive examination for the positions of janitors and engineers.

The bill as originally drawn provided for the appointment of the school board by the mayor. It was found, however, that the retention of this feature would result in the de-



feat of the measure, and the demand that the board be made elective was acceded to.

This bill was presented to the Legislature which met in January, 1897. It finally passed both houses and became a law. But in its passage it encountered the bitterest opposition. Every expedient known to the expert lobbyist was resorted to by its opponents. There seems to be little doubt that money was freely used. The school board which it was designed to supersede assumed the leadership of the opposition. The contractors who were fattening upon the mismanagement of that board contributed liberally to the purpose. All of the St. Louis members of the House of Representatives, and some of the Senators from St. Louis, were hostile to the bill and used their influence against it, although at least one of the Senators gave it most efficient support. The fact that, in the face of such opposition, the Civic Federation was enabled to carry the measure through the General Assembly speaks volumes for the ability and determination of that organization.

This success alone has amply justified its existence; for of all municipal mismanagement or corruption there is none of quite so black a dye as a waste or looting of the school fund. The mass of the children growing up in our large cities receive no education except that which is furnished them by the public schools. Therefore any mismanagement of the school fund is a blow aimed at a vital spot. And it is for this reason that the citizens of St. Louis owe so large a debt of gratitude to the Civic Federation.

But the work of the Federation did not end with the adoption of the law. Through its efforts a ticket for the new board was put in the field. The men on this ticket were not only non-partisan; they were men of the highest character, capable, honest and devoted to the cause of public education. Taken all in all, the board which was elected through the instrumentality of the Federation was the equal of any to which in the past the management of the public schools has been entrusted. That board has saved to the schools, as compared with the preceding board, sums running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. And it has at the same time given to those who attend the schools better accommodations and better teaching than they were receiving under the old regime.

To enter into the details of the work of the Federation would extend this article to an undue length. It is sufficient to say that it is ever watchful for the interests of the citizens of St. Louis, ever ready to bring to public attention any dereliction in duty on the part of its officers, always alert to perceive and make public any act of either branch of the city government the tendency of which is harmful. During the municipal election of 1897 it did not accomplish all which it sought to do. But it gave to the citizens of St. Louis much valuable information with reference to the various candidates, and the majority of those who were indorsed by it were elected.

Soon after the national election of 1896 Mr. Walter S. Arooman resigned the secretaryship of the Federation and Mr. A. R. Verdier was elected to succeed him. After the municipal election in the following spring Dr. Boyd resigned the presidency. The officers of the board in 1898 were: A. L. Berry, president; R. Graham Frost, Albert Arnstein and David Kreyling, vice presidents; A. R. Verdier, secretary, and Thomas S. McPheeters, treasurer.

EVERETT W. PATTISON

**Civil Service Reform Association of Missouri.**—An association whose object is, to quote from its constitution, "to establish a system of appointment, promotion and removal in the civil service founded upon the principle that public office is a public trust, admission to which should depend upon proved fitness." It further demands that appointments to subordinate executive offices, with such exceptions as may be expedient, be dependent upon "competitive examinations, open to all applicants properly qualified, and that removals shall be made for legitimate cause only, such as dishonesty, negligence or inefficiency, but not for political opinion or refusal to render party service." The association is non-partisan, and the discussion of questions on party grounds at its meetings is forbidden. It holds its annual meetings on the first Thursday in May, and special meetings on the call of the president. It was organized May 28, 1881, with Henry Hitchcock for president; Gerard B. Allen, Thomas T. Gantt, John A. Allen, Adolphus Meier, Silas Bent, Joseph O'Neil, Wayman Crow and James E. Yeatman, vice presidents; Jay L.

Torrey, treasurer, and John W. Dryden, secretary. It was just after the close of the Civil War that the condition of the civil service began to attract the attention of serious and earnest men. Indeed, as early as 1864 Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the reform of this service, but it was not acted upon. Three years later Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, presented an elaborate report from the committee on retrenchment of the Thirty-ninth Congress concerning the conduct of the civil service and in favor of measures for the improvement of it. The next year Mr. Jenckes presented a second report to the Fortieth Congress with a bill to regulate the civil service; and the following year George William Curtis delivered a masterly address on the subject before the Social Science Association. In his annual message of December, 1870, President Grant called the attention of Congress to the need of reform in the civil service, and in 1871 an amendment to the appropriation bill offered by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, was passed, authorizing the President to "prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof." Under authority of this amendment President Grant appointed a commission, with George William Curtis at its head, to prescribe rules for carrying it into effect. In December of the same year the commission presented its report, with appropriate rules, which the president adopted. In 1872 the advisory board appointed under these rules made a report, grouping various offices and prescribing further regulations, which also were adopted by the President. In his annual message in 1873 President Grant again commended the reform, and repeated the recommendation in 1874, asking Congress to enact additional legislation in behalf of it; but Congress failed to provide the legislation asked for and the progress of the reform was for a time arrested. But a growing popular feeling in favor of it was apparent in the country, and in 1876 the platforms of both the Republican and the Democratic parties declared for it. President

Hayes urged it in his inaugural in 1877, and in his annual message of the same year, and again in 1879. In 1875 Mr. Curtis resigned from the Civil Service Commission, and Dorman B. Eaton was appointed chairman, and visited England, investigated the civil service system of that country, and made a report on "Civil Service in Great Britain." In 1881 President Garfield, in his inaugural address, warmly favored it. President Arthur, in his first message, in 1881, expressed doubts about the applicability of some features of the British competitive system to the civil service of the United States, but recommended an appropriation of \$25,000 a year for the enforcement of the act of 1871. Congress granted an appropriation of \$15,000. On the meeting of the Forty-seventh Congress, in December, 1881, Honorable George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, introduced in the Senate a bill called by his name, but drafted by the New York Civil Service Association, of which Dorman B. Eaton was chairman. No action was taken, but the congressional elections of 1882 showed an increased popular feeling in favor of the reform, and when the Forty-seventh Congress met again, in December, it took up the matter in earnest. In the Senate the Pendleton bill was passed December 2, 1882; and the House passed it eight days later—January 4, 1883—and this law is the basis of what has been accomplished in the direction of reform of the national civil service. It provides for open competitive examinations and the exemption under severe penalties of public officers from political contribution, and requires that appointments to the public service shall be apportioned among the States according to population. It does not apply to all appointments in the Federal service, but only to such as are included in what is called the classified civil service. This is a comparatively small proportion—only about one-tenth—but the advocates of the reform regard it as a recognition, at least, of the merit system in place of the one which made the Federal offices the spoils of victory to be used for the benefit of the successful party.

D. M. GRISSOM.

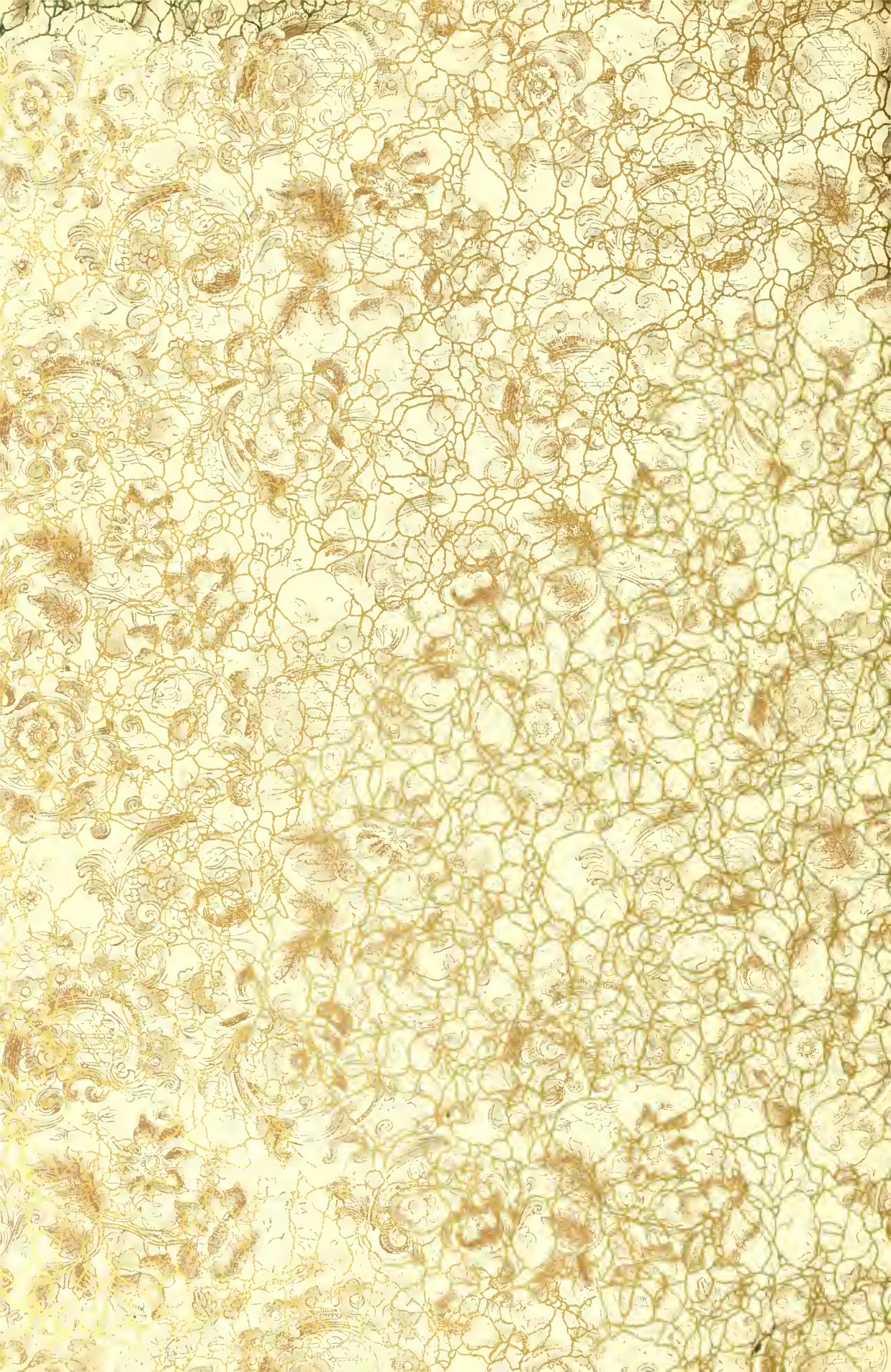
















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