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David R. Francis

ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

HISTORY OF MISSOURI,

A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
FOR READY REFERENCE.

EDITED BY

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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.”



C. B. Clapp

Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.

C

Civil War.—See "War Between the States."

Clan-na-Gael.—A secret organization composed of Irishmen and having for its object the establishment of Ireland's independence of Great Britain. There were many branches of the society in the United States, and leading Irish Nationalists were identified with it until a faction which obtained control brought odium upon it by its violent and criminal methods. The Clan-na-Gael was, in a sense, the successor of the Fenian Brotherhood, which was founded in New York in 1857 and spread over the United States and Ireland. A branch of the Clan came into existence in St. Louis after the Civil War, and some prominent Irish-Americans of that city were numbered among the members of that organization. None of these, however, were involved in the plottings which overwhelmed the Clan in Chicago and other cities and practically put an end to its existence.

Clapp, Charles, B., physician and surgeon, was born in Danville, Illinois, November 21, 1858. He is a son of George A. and Catherine Clapp, both of whom were of German descent. The original American ancestry of the paternal line came to America in the early Colonial days and settled first in Massachusetts. Later on descendants of these Clapps drifted into North Carolina and here George A. Clapp, father of Dr. Charles B. Clapp, was born. In 1832 George A. Clapp, with his brothers, moved to Danville, Illinois, where twenty-six years later Dr. Clapp was born. The story of Dr. Clapp's experiences in life should afford encouragement and inspire confidence and ambition in many a struggling youth to whom the future may look dark and hopeless. It is a story of early bereavement and privation, of subsequent struggle and effort against overwhelming odds, and finally of success achieved

solely through persistent, intelligently directed, never ceasing endeavor. It is a story that must command the admiration of the thoughtful and appreciative reader, for the heroism displayed, and at the same time the heart throb of sympathy goes out involuntarily to the brave lad, who, with the stoical patience and sturdy bravery characteristic of his race, battles on and on with only the end in view, scorning the obstacles encountered by the way. When Dr. Clapp was but seventeen days old his mother died; the infant was cared for by various kindly disposed persons for some six months following, and finally found a home in the family of his father's eldest brother. Here he remained eight years, when, his father having married again, he was taken under the parental roof together with a twin brother and a sister two years their senior. This was in 1866. The father was a farmer, and thus in rural surroundings and pastoral pursuits Dr. Clapp passed his boyhood until 1872, when the elder Clapp removed with his family to Nemaha County, Nebraska, where he still resides. In the meantime, Charles B. Clapp, now approaching man's estate, felt the need of an education, and a longing for something different in the way of a life's career from that of a simple farm hand. This aspiration and ambition grew with his growth and would eventually no longer be stifled. On the 2d day of March, 1874, with but four pennies in his pocket and the snow nearly a foot deep on the ground, he set out afoot from his father's house to fight, as best he might, life's battle and carve out for himself the best career future opportunity or environment might offer. After a journey of about forty miles, which brought him into the State of Iowa, he found employment as a farm laborer at \$15 per month. The following winter he attended school. The succeeding summer he again worked on a farm, and with his accumulated earnings entered the State Normal

School as a student. When eighteen years of age he taught a district school in Nebraska and in the autumn of 1879 went to Philadelphia and entered the College of Pharmacy, working on Sundays and all extra time for C. J. Biddle, on West Market Street, for his board. He graduated from this college in 1882, and at once took charge of a large drug store at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. The incessant demands he had so long made on his vital energies, however, brought about a physical collapse, and after a few months he found himself compelled to retire for a period of long needed rest and recuperation. He returned to his native town of Danville, Illinois, and after some four months' rest and nursing, felt himself again able for the conflict. He then assumed charge of the wholesale and retail drug business of W. W. Woodbury, of Danville, where he continued until 1884, when he went to Chicago and purchased a drug store on State Street, and the next year one also on Prairie Avenue. These properties he disposed of in 1886 and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. H. W. Morehouse, of Danville. In the autumn of that year he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated from that institution February 19, 1889. Returning to Danville, he opened an office there March 4, 1889, and that year was appointed local surgeon of the Wabash Railroad. In October, 1890, he removed to Moberly, Missouri, and was at once appointed division surgeon for the Wabash, and on the completion of the Wabash Employees' Hospital at that place, was appointed surgeon-in-charge, which position he still holds. He has been health commissioner of Moberly from the beginning of his residence there to the present time. Dr. Clapp now directs his principal attention to surgery, although he has an extensive general practice. He also devotes all the spare time at his command to bacteriological researches. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and has filled all the offices in the Blue Lodge. He is a Knight of Pythias and has held all the offices in his commandery. He is also a member of the orders of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America and Maccabees. He was married November 21, 1883, to Miss Laura Dell Lockhart, eldest daughter of J. R. Lockhart, of Danville, Illinois. Her father is of German parentage,

and her mother of English. Mrs. Clapp is a lady of culture and refinement. She graduated at the Danville High School in 1879, and from that time till her marriage was a teacher.

Clardy, Martin Linn, lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, April 26, 1844, and was educated at St. Louis University and the University of Virginia. He then studied law and devoted himself to the profession. In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Democrat, and re-elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth, serving three full terms as the representative of the Tenth Missouri District. He subsequently removed to St. Louis and became attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

Clarence.—A city of the fourth class in Shelby County, twelve miles west of Shelbyna, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph division of the Burlington Railroad. It was founded in 1857 by the railroad company. It has five churches, a graded public school, a flouring mill, bank, two hotels, two newspapers, the "Courier" and the "Farmers' Favorite," and about half a dozen other business concerns, both large and small, including shops and stores. The leading fraternal orders have lodges in the city. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Clark.—An incorporated town in Randolph County, eleven miles southeast of Moberly. It is located at the junction of the Wabash and the Chicago & Alton Railroads. It has a substantial bank, a saw and grist mill, hotel, churches, excellent public school, a commodious operahouse, and about fifteen stores and shops. It is surrounded by an unsurpassed farming country. Population, 1900 (estimated), 250.

Clark, Champ, lawyer, journalist and member of Congress, was born in Anderson County, Kentucky, March 7, 1850. He received his education at Kentucky University and Bethany College, with the advantage of a course of law at the Cincinnati Law School. He served for a time as president of Marshall College, of West Virginia. After establishing himself in the practice of his profession in Missouri, he was elected city attorney

of Louisiana, Pike County, and afterward held a similar office in Bowling Green, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Pike County. He also served in the Missouri Legislature and as presidential elector. In 1892 he was elected, as a Democrat, to Congress from the Ninth District. In 1896, after an interval of one term, he was re-elected, defeating the Republican antagonist, William M. Treloar, who had defeated him two years before, and in 1898 he was again re-elected. He is one of the limited number of members of Congress who are always listened to with interest and delight by the promiscuous crowds at Washington City. He has, in his varied life, worked for wages as a farm hand, taught school, clerked in a country store, assisted to pass laws in the State Legislature, practiced law, and had a wide experience in the making of stump speeches. He is cheerful, genial and humorous, often brilliant and entertaining, and there is never a failure of a full audience in the House when it is known that Champ Clark is going to speak.

Clark, Charles, was born in the city of New York, December 1, 1831. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Clark entered commercial life. In 1858 he removed from New York City to St. Louis and engaged in the insurance business until the Civil War. On July 22, 1862, he married Miss Susan McLure, daughter of William Raines and Margaret A. E. McLure, of St. Louis, and has two children, Louis Vaughan Clark and Charles McLure Clark. At the close of the war Mr. Clark went to Montana and spent several months studying the mineral resources of that State, then a Territory. Not deeming the time propitious in which to project mining enterprises, he returned to St. Louis and engaged temporarily in the grain commission business. When the time seemed ripe for him to enter upon the business of mining he returned to Montana and engaged in it. Meeting with success, he formed the syndicate which purchased the Granite Mountain properties, and subsequently organized the Bimetallic Mining Company, of which he was president and manager until it was a pronounced success. These companies, projected by the foresight and propelled by the energy of Mr. Clark, have paid about \$14,000,000 in dividends to the owners and placed in circulation in St. Louis and Mon-

tana over \$23,000,000, the greater portion of which was invested in St. Louis enterprises. These successful mines were no doubt some of the principal causes of the material prosperity which St. Louis has enjoyed for the past dozen years. He is still largely interested in mining. He was prominently identified with the organization and erection of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railway system of St. Louis.

He is a director in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company (in which he is also a member of the executive committee) and in the Merchants'-Laclede National Bank. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company (of Kansas City, Missouri); of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company; of the St. Louis Fair Association, and of other less well known business enterprises and associations.

He has always been active in the support of the parish of the Church of the Holy Communion, and is in the directories of many charitable and philanthropic institutions.

His interest in general enterprises is shown by holding membership in various business and social clubs of the city.

In business, social and religious circles he enjoys the favor and esteem of his intimates and associates, and sees the setting sun of life shedding roseate hues athwart his pathway. With excellent health and a sound mentality, he is fitted to enjoy life to its full, and bids fair to reap for many years to come the fruits and pleasures resulting from a well ordered life.

Clark, Charles N., Congressman, was born in Cortland County, New York, August 21, 1827, and was educated at Hamilton, in his native State. In 1859 he removed to Illinois. In 1861 he assisted to raise a company of cavalry and served with it in the Union Army until 1863, when, being disabled, he left the service and settled at Hannibal, Marion County, Missouri, where he took an active part in building the Sny Island levee, by which a hundred thousand acres of choice land was saved from overflow. This experience led him into the movement for the improvement of the Mississippi River, in which he became active and prominent. In 1894 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, from the First District, Missouri, receiving 15,786 votes, to 15,357 cast for W. H. Hatch;

4,270 for John M. London, Populist, and 228 for W. S. Little, Prohibitionist.

Clark, Cyrus Edgar, merchant and manufacturer, was born February 19, 1853, in the town of Rahway, Union County, New Jersey, son of Daniel and Harriet (Williams) Clark. His father, who removed from New Jersey to St. Louis in 1858, was the founder of the business which the son has since increased and expanded in keeping pace with the development of the country and the demands of trade. The elder Clark was a man of superior capacity and large enterprise, and during his business career in St. Louis built up the most extensive leather trade controlled by any house west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was recognized by the leather interests of the country as an authority on all matters pertaining to the trade, and in St. Louis he is remembered as an eminently successful merchant and a citizen noted for his benevolence and philanthropy. Coming to St. Louis in his early childhood, the subject of this sketch grew up in that city, receiving thorough educational training in the public schools. At the end of a scientific course of study, which included the higher mathematics, the Latin and German languages and English literature, he was graduated with honor from the high school in the class with Charles Nagel, John S. Thompson, Dr. Robert Luediking and others, who have since distinguished themselves in various callings. In accordance with the practical views of the elder Clark he began, as any other boy would have had to begin, to learn the leather business, and worked his way upward from one position to another, as his merits justified promotion. When he had thoroughly mastered all the details of the business he was admitted to a partnership and became an active participant in its conduct and management. Upon the death of his father, in 1895, his uncle and cousin, who had previously been partners in the business, withdrew, and Mr. Clark then organized the James Clark Leather Company, a corporation of which he has since been president, and which has greatly extended the trade of the old house. He married, in 1876, Miss Mary Cliff Warren, daughter of Samuel D. and Josephine Warren, of St. Louis. The children born of this union are: Celeste W., Warren D., Arline and Robert E. Clark.

Clark, Cyrus F., farmer and legislator, was born November 17, 1847, in Strafford County, New Hampshire. His parents were John and Betsey (Jenness) Clark, both natives of that State, and of English parentage. In 1855 they removed to Ohio, and thence to Audrain County, Missouri, in 1869. The father died in 1872, and the mother in 1899. The elder Clark was a Democrat until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he became a Republican. His wife was a most charitably disposed woman, delighting in kindly deeds. Their two oldest sons, Jacob Pike and John Everett Clark, were Union soldiers during the Civil War, and the first named lost an arm in battle in Virginia. Cyrus F. Clark acquired the rudiments of an English education in the common schools, and afterward entered the high school in Batavia, Ohio, where he mastered the prescribed course, and passed the final examination most creditably. In 1867, when nineteen years of age, he removed to Audrain County, Missouri, and engaged in farming and school teaching. After teaching in various country schools, he taught in the graded schools in Mexico, Missouri, from 1869 to 1871, and for a year following in a school in Texas. Except for the time occupied in teaching, and a few months' visit with a brother, then land register in Washington Territory, his attention has been given to the conduct of large farming and stock-breeding interests in Audrain County, Missouri, in which he has been industrious, persistent and successful. His real estate holdings amount to more than two thousand acres, and he usually cares for from one hundred to three hundred head of cattle, and upwards of one hundred horses and mules, together with many hogs and sheep. He has had much of public concern to deal with, evidence of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellows. For thirteen years he has been a director and the secretary of the Hardin College board, and for twelve years a director in the Southern Bank. He has been a member of the Audrain County Fair board for ten years, and has served as secretary, treasurer and president of that body. His interest in high-grade horses led to his election to his present position of president of the Horse Breeders' Association of Missouri. Being a pronounced Democrat, and a man of commanding influence in city and county, he has been

frequently called upon to occupy important positions through the suffrages of the people. In 1886 he was elected to the City Council of Mexico, Missouri. His service in this body ceased in 1888, when he was elected from Audrain County to a seat in the General Assembly of Missouri, and he was re-elected on the expiration of his term. In both positions his services were faithful and meritorious. Not assuming to be an orator, his speech was always earnest and effective, and was heard with deep respect because of the honesty and good judgment of the man; while in the committee room, and in consultation, he was regarded with interest, and his influence was commanding. In both legislative sessions in which he sat, revision of the statutes occupied a large part of the consideration of the lawmakers. In the Fortieth General Assembly, Mr. Clark was chairman of the ways and means committee, and a member of the committees on banks and corporations, on accounts, and on agriculture. He introduced and championed to a successful finish the bill establishing the State Fair of Missouri, a measure of vital importance to the farmers of one of the most prolific crop and stock-producing States in the Union. In advocacy of this important measure, he acquitted himself admirably, for he had given so much thought to the subject, and had drafted the bill so carefully and exhaustively, that it was adopted substantially as it came from his pen. There are States that hold in grateful remembrance those who instituted their fairs many years ago, and it may be that Mr. Clark will be similarly appreciated. He was also author of the bill establishing veterinary service in Missouri, for the abatement of disease, and of bills for the regulation of railways, for the taxation of favored classes, and of other salutary measures. Mr. Clark is an active member of the Baptist Church. His benevolent spirit holds him in warm sympathy with the Home for Aged Women, at Mexico, and he is treasurer of its board. He is a member of the American Order of Modern Woodmen, and of the King's Sons. He was married January 19, 1876, to Miss Wilmoth Sims, a lady of culture and benevolent disposition, and an active member of the Baptist Church. She was a daughter of William M. and Frances (Barnes) Sims. Mr. Sims was a prominent citizen of Audrain County, and

took an active part in public concerns. He served as county judge, and occupied other responsible positions, and was one of the founders and the vice president of the Southern Bank, of Mexico. He was one of the most extensive land-owners and stock dealers in the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been born five children, of whom three are deceased.

Clark, Harvey Cyrus, lawyer and prosecuting attorney of Bates County, is a descendant of one of the most prominent families of English ancestry residing in New Jersey in Colonial times. Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a descendant of the first of the family to settle in the Colonies, and a distinguished patriot of New Jersey. The first of the family of whom there is extant any authentic record, was Joseph Clark. He settled in South Carolina, and some of the subsequent generations located in Kentucky. One of his sons, James Clark, was the father of James C. Clark, whose son, James Harvey Clark, was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. James Harvey Clark, a native of Kentucky, practiced medicine in that State for many years. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, and served as captain in a Confederate regiment raised in Kentucky during the Civil War. His son, James Cyrus Clark, was born in Kentucky, and in young manhood removed to Otterville, Cooper County, Missouri. There he married Melissa M. Myers. Their son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cooper County September 17, 1869. When he was two months of age his parents removed to Butler, where his father immediately engaged in mercantile pursuits. The elder Clark was one of the early pioneers of Butler, the village numbering, at that time, not more than a dozen small frame houses. In 1875 he was elected sheriff of the county as the candidate of the Democratic party, whose principles he has always endorsed. In this office he served two terms. Subsequently he was elected county collector, serving in that capacity also for two terms. In 1880 he was elected cashier of the Bates County Bank, and is still the incumbent of that position. The career of General Harvey C. Clark has been a most noteworthy one, considering his age. Few men of his years rise so rapidly

to positions of trust and responsibility, stand so high in the esteem of the public, or wield so potential an influence as he. As a boy he attended the public schools of Butler, and Butler Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887. In the fall of that year he entered Wentworth Male Academy at Lexington, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1889. The two following years were spent as a student in Scarritt College, at Neosho, Missouri, which granted him a diploma in 1891. Soon after the conclusion of his college course he entered the law office of Honorable David A. De Armond, of Butler, and in June, 1893, was admitted to the bar before Judge Lay, of the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit. The Honorable W. W. Graves, of the circuit court, at that time a practicing attorney of Butler, immediately offered him a partnership, upon which he entered, sustaining this relation until the elevation of the senior member of the firm to the bench, on January 1, 1899. Since that date General Clark has been engaged in professional practice in partnership with J. S. Francisco. In 1896, as the candidate of the Democratic party, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Bates County. So satisfactory were his services to the public that he was renominated and re-elected in 1898, being the recipient of a large number of votes from the ranks of the Republican party. He is now (1900) closing his second term of office. General Clark is a Royal Arch Mason, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. But it is in military affairs that he has risen to a position of the greatest distinction. In 1888, while yet under age, he organized Company B of the Second Regiment, Missouri National Guard, stationed at Butler, and was elected, without opposition, to the captaincy. In this position he served continuously until June, 1897. During his incumbency he was twice elected lieutenant colonel of the Second Regiment, but refused to accept the office, preferring to remain as an officer in the company he had organized. In June, 1897, he resigned the captaincy of Company B to accept an appointment as major and quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier General Milton Moore. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish War, in 1898, Governor Stephens requested him to raise and organ-

ize the command which became known as the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Regiment of Infantry. This he did at once, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the regiment, filling that position during practically all of its service in the war. The command formed a part of General Fitzhugh Lee's Army Corps, and was the only Missouri regiment which reached Cuba. During this service of about a year he displayed rare military ability; and in recognition of his services and his skill as an organizer and commander, in February, 1899, Governor Stephens appointed him brigadier general of the Missouri National Guard, thus placing him in command of the entire military organization of the State. Since that time he has effected a complete reorganization of the National Guard, placing it on a firmer and more satisfactory basis than has ever before obtained. He is probably the youngest man ever assigned to the highest position of command of the military establishment of any State in the Union. General Clark was married June 30, 1897, to Harriet De Armond, daughter of Judge David A. De Armond, of Butler, now (1900) Representative in Congress from the Sixth District.

Clark, John B., Jr., lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Fayette, Missouri, January 14, 1831. He was educated at the common schools and the State University. He studied law under his father, John B. Clark, Sr., and graduated at the law department of Harvard University. In 1861 he espoused the Southern cause in the Civil War, entered the Confederate service as lieutenant, and served through the war, rising by successive promotions to brigadier general. At the close of the struggle he returned to Fayette, and was elected collector of Howard County. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress from the Eleventh Missouri District, as a Democrat, and re-elected four times in succession, serving in all ten years.

Clark, S. H. H., railroad president and manager, was born October 17, 1836, on a farm near Morristown, New Jersey, and died at Asheville, North Carolina, June 1, 1900. In his early boyhood he found it necessary to contribute his share to the support of his father's family. While working at whatever

he could find to do, he managed to obtain a fairly good education by studying diligently at night and spending the most of his leisure time reading such books as were accessible to him. He began "railroading" as a boy in a humble capacity, but was apt, faithful and efficient, and in the course of a few years reached, through successive promotions, the position of passenger conductor on one of the railroads running between New York and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It was while serving in this capacity that he attracted the attention of the distinguished railroad manager and financier, Sidney Dillon. Dillon was an admirable judge of men, and was always quick to discover the capacity for usefulness of those in his employ. He discovered such capacity in Mr. Clark, and took him from the passenger train which he was running to make him general manager of the Flushing Railroad, on Long Island. This brought him into an intimate relationship with Mr. Dillon and his New York associates, and the ability which he displayed as a railroad manager marked him for promotion and operation in a larger and broader field. When the Dillon syndicate obtained a controlling interest in the Union Pacific Railway system Mr. Clark was sent west to take the position of general freight agent on that line. In this new field his splendid capabilities were soon made manifest, and after a time he became second vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific system. While acting in this capacity he was brought into close contact with the eminent financier, Jay Gould, and a warm friendship sprang up between the two men. In 1886 Mr. Gould persuaded him to accept the vice presidency and general management of the Gould Southwestern Railway system, and he was given full control of the management of lines aggregating seven thousand miles of trackage and earning thirty millions of dollars per annum. For years after this, in fact, until Mr. Gould's death, he was one of that gentleman's closest and most confidential friends, and was the recognized representative of his interests in the west. After Gould got control of the Union Pacific the second time Mr. Clark became vice president and general manager of that system, as well as of the Southwestern system, and continued to hold that position until 1893, when failing health compelled him to relieve himself of a portion of his responsibilities. As a result

he severed his connection with the Missouri Pacific and was elected president of the Union Pacific Railroad. Afterward, when the Union Pacific Company went into the hands of receivers, Mr. Clark was made chairman of the receivers' board, and was practically the manager of the property up to the time that its affairs were reorganized, in 1897. He was conspicuously active in perfecting the plan of reorganization, under which the road relieved itself from the government claims against it and entered upon a new era of development. As a natural consequence of his close connection with this reorganization, and of the ability which he had displayed as a railroad manager and executive officer, he was the first choice of those most largely interested in this great railway property for the presidency of the reorganized Union Pacific Company, but failing health compelled him to decline the position, and toward the close of the year 1898 he retired from active participation in railway management. At the time of his retirement to private life he had been for nearly thirty years a conspicuous figure in the Western railway world, and among his contemporaries none had shown broader capacity or contributed more to modern railway development. Mr. Clark married Miss Annie M. Drake, of New York, and one son was born to them, S. Hoxie Clark, now a member of the St. Louis bar.

Clark, William, Governor of Missouri Territory, was born in Virginia, August 1, 1770, and died in St. Louis, September 1, 1838. He belonged to an old Virginia family that did much for the West at a critical period in its history. His parents were John Clark and Anne Rogers, who were married in King and Queen County, Virginia, in 1749. They had four daughters and six sons. William Clark married Julia Hancock at Fincastle, Virginia, January 5, 1808. Their children were:

1. Meriwether Lewis.
2. William Preston.
3. Mary Margaret.
4. George Rogers Hancock.
5. John Julius.

Julia Hancock, first wife of William Clark, died at the family estate of Fotheringay, Virginia, June 27, 1820.

Subsequently William Clark married a

widow with three children, Mrs. Harriet Kennerly Radford. By this second marriage they had two sons:

1. Jefferson Kearny.
2. Edmund.

Of the above, three of William Clark's sons were married.

Meriwether Lewis Clark married Abigail Churchill. Their children were, William Hancock, who married Camilla Gaylord; Samuel Churchill, Mary Eliza, Meriwether Lewis, who married Mary Martin Anderson (their children being John Henry Churchill, Caroline Anderson and Mary Barbaroux); John O'Fallon, George Rogers and Charles Jefferson, who married Lena Jacob (their children being Mary Susan, Evelyn Kennerly and Marguerite Vernon).

The second wife of Meriwether Lewis Clark was Julia Davidson.

The next son of William Clark, who married and left descendants, was George Rogers Hancock Clark, who married Eleanor A. Glasgow. Their children were, Julia, who married Robert Stevenson Voorhis (their child being Eleanor Glasgow); Sarah Leonida, John O'Fallon, who married Beatrice Chouteau (their children being Henry Chouteau, Beatrice Chouteau, Carlotta, William Glasgow, Clemence Eleanor, John O'Fallon, Harriet Kennerly and George Rogers); and Ellen Glasgow, who married Willis Edward Lauderdale (their children being Seddie Clark and Walter Clark).

The third son of William Clark that married was Jefferson Kearny Clark, who married Mary Susan Glasgow, the only sister of Eleanor A. Glasgow, they being daughters of William Glasgow, of Delaware, and Sarah Mitchell, of Fincastle, Virginia.

The Clark family has been illustrious in three States—Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri—and its connection with the history of each is honorable and patriotic. Of the six brothers born in Virginia four bore a prominent part in the Revolution, and when, in the year 1784, the family came to the West, and settled at the falls of the Ohio River on the site of the present city of Louisville, their patriotic name had preceded them and prepared the way for eminence and usefulness among the large number of Virginians; eminent because of their struggles and sacrifices during the Revolution, who sought the glowing West as a field in which to begin life anew

and with whom Revolutionary service was a sufficient claim on their confidence and support. One of the brothers was General George Rogers Clark, whose daring and difficult expedition for the capture of the posts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes forced the British to abandon the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and retire to the northern lakes, and thus secured the West to the United States at a time when neglect and inaction might have made a long and bloody struggle necessary. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the brothers. He was only fourteen years of age when the family came from Virginia to the fort which his enterprising elder brother, George Rogers Clark, had built at the falls of the Ohio; and it was in the dangers, alarms, expeditions and combats connected with this fort that William Clark received the rugged experience that prepared him for his future historic, military and brilliant career. Life in the West at that time demanded unflinching and daring personal courage, vigilance, prudence and a thorough knowledge of Indian character and habits—and these qualities young Clark already possessed in no small degree, when, in 1788, at the age of eighteen years, he was appointed ensign in the United States Army. Four years later, in 1792, he was made lieutenant of infantry, and next promoted to adjutant and quartermaster. In 1796 failing health compelled him to resign his position in the army, and he shortly afterward came to St. Louis, at that time in foreign territory, but recognized by the emigrants from Kentucky and Virginia already moving into the trans-Mississippi region as destined, at no distant day, to become part of the United States. President Jefferson was familiar with the patriotic record and the high qualities of the Clark family, and when, in 1803, the President planned the expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River, he selected William Clark, at that time thirty-three years of age, and in the full vigor of his powers, as the companion of Meriwether Lewis in the conduct of the enterprise. The expedition, composed of Lewis, Clark, nine young men from Kentucky, fourteen regular soldiers, two Canadian voyageurs and a colored servant, started in the spring of 1804, made the journey to the Pacific in November, 1805, and returned, arriving in St. Louis September 23, 1806. This famous expedition accomplished all that

President Jefferson expected and much more. It not only gave a great deal of valuable and interesting information about a region before almost unknown, but it made an assertion of United States authority over the great Northwest which forced the Hudson Bay Company, at that time encroaching upon it under British claims, to withdraw and concede the undisputed possession of it to our government. When William Clark, appointed lieutenant of artillery, began his preparations in company with Lewis for the enterprise in 1803, St. Louis was a foreign village, but before the party started, in 1804, the cession treaty had been made and the young officers had the satisfaction of making the journey on the soil of their own country. The return of the expedition, in the fall of 1806, after an absence of two years and a half, was an interesting event in the history of St. Louis, and of national value also, and the record of it is to this day one of the most charming books of travel in existence. In 1807 Clark resigned from the army and was appointed brigadier general for the Territory of Upper Louisiana, and in 1813 was appointed Governor of Missouri Territory by President Madison, holding the office until the State of Missouri was organized, in 1821. In 1822 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in St. Louis, and held the office until his death. Governor Clark was a citizen of St. Louis for forty-one years, and his residence on the corner of Main and Vine Streets was a center of hospitality known far and wide—North, South, East, and especially throughout the West—to army officers, travelers, authors and distinguished visitors. He expended a large amount of time and effort in the foundation of an Indian museum, the first collection of Indian weapons and curiosities in the country, and for a long time it was one of the sights in St. Louis which visitors were accustomed to examine. The friendship that existed between Clark and Meriwether Lewis, companions in the famous expedition ever since known by their joint names, was of a chivalrous and romantic character. They were high-bred, accomplished young men, of noble and gentle natures, firm and fearless in the presence of danger and sincere and faithful in their affections. At the beginning of the century their successful exploration marked a brilliant event in history.

In February, 1806, President Jefferson addressed to Congress a communication regarding the discoveries made by Lewis and Clark. This was read in Washington, and afterward the President's message was reprinted in New York and in London.

Many editions have been published of the Lewis and Clark expedition, in America and in England; there appeared an Irish edition in Dublin in 1817, and translations have been made into French, Dutch and German, showing the continued public interest, both national and foreign. Toward the close of the century its vital importance has been emphasized anew in the literary tribute of Dr. Elliott Coues' splendid volumes of "The Lewis and Clark Expedition." This complete and scholarly work was published in 1893 by Francis P. Harper, of New York. It contains a map of North America from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, made from the original drawing of William Clark, which shows his remarkable power as a draughtsman at that early day.

Dr. Coues writes: "William received his first title or distinction of any sort while yet a mere lad, being made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati on March 1, 1787, before he had completed his seventeenth year. His original certificate of membership is extant; it bears the signatures of George Washington, President, and General Henry Knox, Secretary."

To quote again, Dr. Coues says: "General and Governor Clark was known far and wide to the Indians. . . . Probably no officer of the government ever made his personal influence more widely and deeply felt; his superintendency grew to be a sort of lawful autocracy, wielded in the best interests of all concerned, on the strong principle of even-handed justice; his word became Indian law, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. . . . This man was a large factor in the civilization of that great West which Lewis and Clark discovered. It may be said of him, with special pertinence, *stat magni nominis umbra*—for the explorer stands in the shadow of his own great name as such, obscuring that of the soldier, statesman, diplomat and patriot."

Clark, William Henry, deputy sheriff of Jackson County, was born August 28, 1857, near Blue Springs, Jackson County, Missouri. His father, David M. Clark, was

born in Virginia in 1822 and is now a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. He came to this State with his parents and the greater portion of his life was spent on the farm near Blue Springs, a fine tract of land owned by him. He has always been in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party, but has never sought public office. David Clark served four years under General Price, in the Confederate Army. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary E. Harris, daughter of Samuel Harris, one of the earliest settlers of Jackson County, Missouri. She was born in that county, and is living a life of contentment and deserved happiness. David M. Clark and wife are the parents of eleven children, of whom ten are living. William H. is the third son. He was educated in the public schools of Jackson County, limited as they were when compared with the splendid educational advantages of today, and made the best of his opportunities. At an early age he accepted his full share of the farm work and gave evidence of industry. He made his home with his father until he was twenty-seven years of age. In 1883 he removed to Independence, Missouri, and engaged in the hardware business, which he followed from that year until 1897. He was connected with the Russell Hardware Company for ten years, and as a business man showed himself possessed of keen judgment and commercial ability, coupled with strict integrity and an adherence to the principles of right and honor. In January, 1897, he was appointed by Sheriff Robert Stone, of Jackson County, to the position of deputy sheriff, having charge of the outside work for the eastern part of the county. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and as a representative of that party served the constituency of the Third Ward of Independence as member of the city council during the year 1896-7. Mr. Clark is a member of the Christian Church. He is identified with McDonald Lodge No. 324, A. F. and A. M., and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married October 30, 1889, to Miss Nannie J. Oldham, daughter of John R. Oldham, one of the pioneer residents of Jackson County. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two children: Mattie Oldham Clark, aged five, and John R., aged three. The head of this family, devoted to his home and church,

exerts a strong influence in the community and enjoys the high esteem of his neighbors and those who are brought into daily contact with him.

Clark County.—A county in the extreme northeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by the State of Iowa; northeast by the Des Moines River, which divides it from Iowa; east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois; south by Lewis County, and west by Knox and Scotland Counties; area, 325,238 acres. The surface of the county is about two-thirds prairie. Along the larger streams and back from the river bottoms, the land is broken and hilly. About 11,000 acres of rich bottom land lies between the Des Moines and Fox Rivers, and this land is protected from overflow by an expensive system of levees. Another rich tract of bottom land is south of the Fox River. The county is drained by the Des Moines, Little Fox, Sinking Creek, Wyaconda, Little Wyaconda, Honey and many smaller streams which flow directly or indirectly into the Mississippi River. The soil of the bottom lands is of great fertility, and year after year produces enormous crops. The soil of the uplands is a friable loam, with a stiff clay subsoil, in places streaked with gravel and sand. About 68 per cent of the land is under cultivation and in pasture. Ten per cent of the area of the county is still in timber, consisting of fine growths of oak on the uplands, while along the streams are oak, black walnut, butternut, hickory, sycamore, ash, maple, elm and honey locust. The grasses grown are bluegrass, clover and timothy. The average yield to the acre is: Corn, 32 bushels; wheat, 16 bushels; oats, 25 bushels; potatoes, 90 bushels; clover hay, two tons, and timothy hay, 1½ tons. All the vegetables are produced abundantly. Fruits of all kinds that can be grown in a moderate climate bear well. In the northern part of the county are considerable deposits of bituminous coal. There is plenty of limestone suitable for building purposes. The most profitable industries of the residents of the county are agriculture and stock-raising. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the exports of surplus products from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 4,252 head; hogs, 35,715 head; sheep, 1,319

head; horses and mules, 1,694 head; wheat, 17,732 bushels; oats, 129,996 bushels; corn, 468,186 bushels; hay, 394,000 pounds; flour, 1,621,000 pounds; timothy seed, 111,000 pounds; lumber, 1,854,000 feet; walnut logs, 84,000 feet; piling and posts, 18,000 feet; cross ties, 1,135; cord wood, 1,248 cords; cooperage, 496 cars; stone, 18 cars; wool, 8,155 pounds; potatoes, 1,202 bushels; melons, 12,000; poultry, 733,304 pounds; eggs, 308,070 dozen; butter, 31,361 pounds; game and fish, 53,973 pounds; hides and pelts, 30,451 pounds; vegetables, 888,694 pounds; molasses, 1,993 gallons; whiskey and wine, 1,220 gallons; vinegar, 60,000 gallons; canned goods, 168,030 pounds; furs, 1,430 pounds; leathers, 5,995 pounds. Other articles exported are brick, tobacco, cheese, dressed meats, tallow, strawberries, fresh fruit, honey, beeswax, nuts and nursery stock. According to the most authentic record obtainable, the first settlement in the territory now Clark County was made in September, 1829, when Sackett and Jacob Weaver, who came from Kentucky, settled upon land on the Des Moines River, near the present site of St. Francisville. A year later William Clark built a log cabin near the present site of the town of Athens. Soon after a number of Kentuckians settled in the same neighborhood. Among them were Samuel Bartlett, Jeremiah Wayland and George Heywood. Wayland moved to where St. Francisville is now situated and there built a log cabin, which, in 1832, was swept away by a flood. In 1831 Giles Sullivan settled in the county about two miles above St. Francisville, and a few months later his wife died—the first death in the new settlement. The winters of 1830-1, so it is related in the traditions of the old settlers, were of great severity, and the snow was of such depth that travel was almost impossible, and Indians who occupied the bottoms along the Des Moines River lost nearly all their horses. In 1831-2, among the people who settled in the county were Richard Riley and Dabney Phillips, of Kentucky; Colonel Rutherford, of Tennessee; J. Weaver, who, in 1832, built the first mill on Fox Creek, near the present site of Waterloo, and which afterward became known as Moore's Mill. William D. Henshaw, of Virginia, and Messrs. Butts, Rebo and Ripper, who came from Kentucky. The first children born in the Clark County terri-

tory were George Wayland, Elizabeth Bartlett and Martha Heywood. For some time the nearest mill was at Palmyra, some sixty miles distant, and there was no store much nearer until 1833, when John Stake opened one at St. Francisville. Owing to the Black Hawk War, there was no heavy immigration to the county until 1834, when numerous families from Kentucky joined the settlements about St. Francisville. All the earliest settlers lived on the most friendly terms with the Indians, particularly with Chief Keokuk's band, against whom the only grievance was that their dogs killed the hogs of the settlers. A complaint about this resulted in a pow-wow, at which the Indians were feasted, and the "talks" were of such a nature that soon few Indian dogs were seen running about without a muzzle of lind tree bark. During the Black Hawk War a fort, called Fort Pike, was erected at the present site of St. Francisville, and was occupied for about three months by a company from Pike County. After the defeat of Black Hawk, it is a tradition in Clark County that his squaw and papooses were guests at the house of Jeremiah Wayland, where they helped hoe corn and dig potatoes. The first marriage in the territory now Clark County was performed by, as it was afterward learned, a "bogus" minister. The contracting couple were William Clark, who came from Illinois, and Elizabeth Payne, a young widow, and the first ceremony took place at the house of Jeremiah Wayland. When it was discovered that the minister was a counterfeit, Squire Robert Sinclair, who lived at Tully, was sent for, and the matrimonial knot was legally tied, and the event was duly celebrated. The first brick house in the county was built in 1837, at Waterloo, by Pleasant Moore. The Baptists were the first to organize a religious society, their organization dating from May 7, 1835, and soon afterward they built the first church, on the trail leading to the Fox River ford. In 1818 the Territorial Legislature organized a county which was called Clark, in honor of Governor William Clark, and it included the territory that is now embraced in half a dozen counties in the northeastern part of the State. Owing to the lack of population, the county government became disorganized, in fact it never was thoroughly organized, nor did it have representation in the Legislature. December

16, 1836, the county was reorganized and its limits further defined. Thus did the present county of Clark come into existence. The members of the first county court were John Taylor, Thaddeus, William and R. A. McKee, with Willis Curd, clerk, and W. S. (Sandy) Gregory, sheriff. The first county court met at the house of John Hill, in Des Moines Township, April 10, 1837. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice were Stephen Cleaver, of Ralls; O. Dickerson, of Shelby, and Michael T. Noyes, of Pike County. They selected a tract of land four miles east of the site of Kahoka, and in 1837 a town was laid out, which was named Waterloo. This place remained the county seat until February, 1850, when the county court changed the judicial seat to Alexandria, where courts were held until August 9, 1855, when it was ordered that the Circuit Court of Clark County be notified that the county seat had been changed back to Waterloo. Waterloo remained the county seat until 1872, when the present courthouse was completed at Kahoka, and in it the county court first met, January 15th of that year. The first county court met about two miles west of the present site of Kahoka. The second term was held at the house of Joseph McCoy, the first county treasurer, which place was the meeting place until August 8, 1837, when the court made an order moving the county seat to Waterloo. The first circuit court for the county of Clark was held April 6, 1837, at the house of John Hill, in Des Moines Township, about two miles west of the present site of Kahoka, Honorable Priestly H. McBride, presiding judge. The first grand jury returned no true bills and was discharged. At the December term, 1837, the first indictment was found against J. C. Boone, who was charged with larceny and burglary. Clark County, being on the dividing line between the North and the South during the Civil War, was in a constant state of agitation, first from one side and then the other. In all, however, the county fared well, and damages within its borders were small. The county furnished a large number of soldiers to the Northern side, and a few to the cause of the Confederacy. Clark County is divided into thirteen townships, named, respectively, Clay, Des Moines, Folker, Grant, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Sweet Home,

Union, Vernon, Washington and Wyaconda. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$2,439,860; estimated full value, \$4,879,720; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$974,240; estimated full value, \$1,948,480; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$727,590.47; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$75,135; estimated full value, \$150,270. There are fifty-nine miles of railroad in the county, the Keokuk & Western passing from east to west near the center; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, passing diagonally through the county in a southwesterly direction, and the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; passing south from the eastern center of the county, along the Mississippi River. The number of schools in the county in 1898 was ninety-one; teachers employed, 114; pupils enrolled, 4,805; permanent school fund, \$29,898.56. The population of the county in 1900 was 15,383.

Clarke, Enos, lawyer, was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. He is of Scotch-English descent and the founders of his family in this country, who settled in Virginia, were active patriots in the Revolution. During his childhood his parents removed to Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, where he received such instruction as was afforded by the common schools of that day, then prepared for college in a private classical school, and in 1855 entered Madison University, at Hamilton, New York, from which he was graduated in 1859, sharing the highest honors of his class. Having determined upon law as the profession of his life, he studied in the office of ex-Chief Justice Samuel M. Beardsley, of Utica, New York, and was admitted to the bar of Oneida County, New York. Justice Beardsley having died just prior to this time, he became a member of the firm which succeeded to the large and important business of that eminent lawyer, his associate being a son of the deceased justice, and the firm known as Beardsley & Clarke. At the bar of his district, it was his good fortune to frequently meet those who were classed with the leading legal minds of that long-distinguished bar, composed at that time of men since eminent, as Justice Ward Hunt, Roscoe Conkling, Hiram Denio, Francis Kernan and others. While condi-

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

tions seemed to assure honor and success at that bar, he had cherished the purpose of returning to the West, and in 1863, in response to overtures from Edward R. Bates, of St. Louis, Missouri, he removed to that city and entered into a law partnership with him. This relation was terminated by the death of Mr. Bates, and in 1866 he became associated with John C. Coonley, the firm being Clarke & Coonley. This continued until the removal of his associate to Chicago, and then he formed a partnership with George A. Madill, under the name of Clarke & Madill, which was maintained until about the time Mr. Madill was elected judge of the circuit court, when Mr. Clarke formed a law co-partnership with Daniel Dillon under the name of Clarke & Dillon, and this continued until 1878, when Mr. Dillon was also elected judge of the circuit court. About this time he found it necessary to withdraw from professional life on account of an illness which came upon him in the fullness of his powers and prospects, and was protracted through many years, and he has since devoted his attention to various official and private trusts committed to his care. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri by Chief Justice Chase, under an act of Congress enacted that year, and performed the duties of this position, often arduous and exacting, through the varied volume of cases and issues presented with a method, ability and fidelity which brought distinction and honor to the office. At a national commercial convention, called to consider proposed bankruptcy legislation, held in the year 1888, he was appointed a member of a committee of three to prepare and submit to Congress a draft of a new bankrupt law, which was thereafter formulated and became known as "The Torrey Bill." His active life was largely occupied with political concerns, natural consequence of his early training and the importance of the questions at issue. In his boyhood he had imbibed from his environments a deep-seated abhorrence of slavery. During these impressible years of his life, while moved by parental teachings, he came under the personal influence of Owen G. Lovejoy, brother of the martyred Elijah P. Lovejoy, which tended to strengthen the convictions governing his subsequent political life. In New York State, at the begin-

ning of the Civil War, he furnished prompt assistance in the organization of troops for the Union cause, and afterward in Missouri rendered service as a member of the Seventh Regiment of the State Enrolled Militia. On the occasion of the National Fast Day proclaimed by President Lincoln, in 1862, he delivered, at the request of the citizens of Utica, a public address on the state of the country. On coming to St. Louis he allied himself with the few who were then prepared to assert themselves as anti-slavery men, in forming the first immediate emancipation association known in a slave State. In 1863 he was a member of the famous delegation of seventy appointed by a mass convention held at Jefferson City, under the leadership of the late Justice Charles D. Drake, to visit President Lincoln and urge the removal of General Schofield from the command of the Department of Missouri and the appointment of a commander more radical in his Unionism and anti-slavery sentiments. In 1864 he was an alternate delegate from St. Louis in the convention which nominated President Lincoln at Baltimore. During the same year he was elected from St. Louis to the Legislature, and in that body he commanded respect and attention by his vigor of address upon questions which the more timid would have avoided. Among measures of public interest which he introduced at that time was a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment conferring the right of suffrage upon the colored people, and he advocated it in a speech remarkable for its force of argument and boldness of utterance. It was widely circulated and received the warm commendations of Senator Charles Sumner, Gerritt Smith and others. When John M. Langston, the colored orator of Ohio, on conclusion of a State canvass, made a visit to the State capital, during the session of the Legislature, it was upon presentation by Mr. Clarke that he was accorded the privilege of delivering an address in the chamber of the House—the first time in the history of Missouri that the courtesy had been extended to a colored man. In 1868 the Missouri (now "Globe") "Democrat," on its own motion, brought out the name of Mr. Clarke for the position of Attorney General of the State, and with a number of the leading Republican papers in the State, warmly advocated his nomination, but the selection of a St. Louis man (E. O.

Stanard) for second place on the ticket referred the choice of a candidate for Attorney General to the western part of the State. When the Liberal movement in Missouri came into existence, and even before, Mr. Clarke vindicated the consistency and logic of his convictions by giving it the support of his name and his active efforts. Having already maintained a protest against a government half free and half slave, he now recognized that the State, in time of restored peace, could not long exist with its former voters half enfranchised and half disfranchised. This led him to join in remonstrance against the extreme measures of his party, and ally himself at the outset with a dozen or more persons, with Carl Schurz in the lead, in an organization known, in 1868, as the "Twentieth Century Club," which preceded the liberal movement and prepared the way for that removal of disabilities from voters that followed it. In 1870 he was a delegate to the State Republican Convention, urging the restoration of the suffrage to all disfranchised persons, and in 1872 he was a delegate to the National Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and supported the nomination of Charles Francis Adams for President, and that failing, he supported Horace Greeley. The same year, in the State Liberal Republican Convention, he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the State ticket with Governor Woodson, but declined in favor of another. With the readjustment of parties, he resumed active affiliations with his old-time party, and has since usually given his support to its policies, and now and then participated in its conventions. He is recognized as a scholar, a thinker, a student and a speaker of impressive address, and never fails to impart a charm and an interest to discussion in the lyceums and clubs in which he is a frequent participant. As early as the year 1866, on invitation from the Alumni Association of his *alma mater* at Hamilton, New York, he delivered before the literary societies the annual commencement address, the poem on that occasion being delivered by the then venerable Dr. Smith, of New England, author of the national anthem, "America." This event was the first when so young an alumnus had received this distinction from that historic institution. His deep interest in educational matters led to his election, in 1865, as one of the curators of the Univer-

sity of Missouri, and he served a number of years. Some years ago he retired to his beautiful home at Woodlawn, near Kirkwood, suburban to St. Louis. There, with his library and attractive environments, he pursues his literary researches with even more enthusiasm and real enjoyment than in his earlier days, and is a keen observer of all current events. During recent years improved health conditions have permitted the resumption of more active interests, which, in many directions, now engage his attention. He is a member of the Ohio State and Missouri Historical Societies, the Contemporary Club, and other organizations in the city, and member of standing committee of legislation of the World's Fair committee of two hundred. His home is yet shared by the bride of his youth, to whom, as Miss M. Annette, daughter of the Honorable John J. Foote, of New York, he was wedded in 1862. A daughter, Rowena A., is their only child.

Clarke, Joseph Marcus, journalist and banker, was born June 4, 1814, at Bethel, Ohio. His parents were Houten and Nancy (Riley) Clarke. The father was an Englishman, who came to Ohio when a young man, there married, and reared a family of three sons and four daughters. Smith, the oldest, married and settled in his native State. Wright was for some years a member of Congress, and afterward served as third auditor of the treasury under the administration of President Grant. Joseph Marcus, the third child in order of birth, mastered the common school course in the place of his nativity, afterward adding to his education in academies in Bethel and Bavaria, Ohio. His first effort in business life was at Shawneetown, Illinois, where, for two years, he managed with signal success the Illinois "State Journal," the third newspaper in the State, with respect to age, one of high reputation, and of which much was expected. His health was impaired by the confinement, and seeking its restoration, he spent three years in travel through Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee, busying himself with dealing in horses. This tour proved most satisfactory, for while it was profitable in a pecuniary way, it cured him of his physical ailments. For a couple of years he managed a plantation near Richmond, Virginia, afterward removing to New Liberty, Kentucky,



J. W. McLanahan

where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for some years. In 1854 he settled in Osage County, Missouri, and cultivated a farm for fifteen years. While residing here he represented his county in the Legislature during the session of 1858 and 1859. About 1866 he returned to Kentucky, again locating at New Liberty, where he established the "Owen News," the first newspaper printed in the county. He conducted this successfully for some years, when he returned to Missouri, and engaged in the banking business at Jefferson City, eventually becoming president of the First National Bank of that city. He was an earnest member of the Christian Church, and the acknowledged founder of that organization in Jefferson City. Major Clarke was twice married. While traveling in the South he met and married Miss Elizabeth E. Mottley; several children were born to them, all of whom, with the mother, are deceased. In 1845, near Richmond, Virginia, he was married to Miss Lavinia E. Nunley, daughter of Anderson and Frances (Russell) Nunley, and of this union was born one son, Julius S. Clarke. Major Clarke died December 7, 1889, and his loss was deeply felt throughout the community. He was a man of great force of character, whose influence and example were potent in all concerns entering into the welfare of the people among whom he lived. With a versatility of talent which served him in various and diverse lines, he was constant in all his purposes, and all of his effort was to a definite and useful end. Benevolence was a feature in his character which marked him pre-eminently before his fellows, his kindness and charity reaching all classes of the suffering and distressed, yet so quietly that his good deeds went unheralded, except by the recipients of his bounty. In movements for the public good, he was active and liberal. Jefferson City is indebted to him for its city hall, a fine edifice, elegant in its appointments. In recognition of this munificent gift, as well as his worth as a man and value as a citizen, the city has set up his statue in that building. The figure is of bronze, in exact life size, standing six feet two inches in height, designed by Doyle, of New York, and is a real work of art, as well as a piece of faithful portraiture. In the same building are fine oil portraits of Mrs. Clarke, widow of Major Clarke, and of their deceased son, Julius S. Clarke, executed by Miss Ober-

millier, of Toledo, Ohio, at a cost of \$1,000, under order of the city authorities, who were desirous of yet further honoring the memory of this philanthropic family. Julius S. Clarke, at the time city attorney, died at the home of his mother in Jefferson City, August 5, 1878. He had received his literary education in Louisville, Kentucky, afterward studying law at Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar. Although but a young man in years, and scarcely entered upon the active work of life, he had won for himself an honorable place in his profession, giving promise of unusual usefulness and high distinction. He inherited the best traits of the father, displaying virtues of the highest type, and was regarded with confidence and esteem, in all the relations of life, by all classes of people, who, to this time, cherish his memory and deplore his untimely death with deep sorrow. He was a member of the Christian Church, consistent in his life, and abounding in works of charity and kindness. The remains of father and son rest side by side in the cemetery near Jefferson City, in a family mausoleum of impressive design, built of Carthage limestone, eighteen feet in length and thirteen feet in width, erected in 1898. Mrs. Clarke survives. She is a devoted member of the Christian Church, in whose special work and beneficences she maintains a deep interest and bears a liberal part, at the same time extending aid to all worthy objects throughout the community.

Clarke, William Bingham.—The name of W. B. Clarke is illustrious not in Kansas City alone, where he is prominent in financial and social circles, but throughout the West. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 15, 1848, his parents being the late Aaron Clarke, formerly of Milford, Connecticut, and Caroline E. Bingham, of Andover, in the same State. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, and afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar. In his subsequent career as a banker, financier and capitalist, he found his legal attainments invaluable. He acquired a practical mastery of the banking business in two of the largest banks in Cleveland. In 1869 he visited the Northwestern States in search of a favorable locality for engaging in banking on his own account, deciding at length on Abilene, Kansas, then the head-

quarters for the Texas cattle trade for the West. It was a place of rapid growth and of much prominence, with all the wild characteristics of a frontier town. Mr. Clarke, ever strictly temperate, and carrying no weapons, was always treated with respect and had no personal difficulties in this lawless community. He there established and carried on a successful and rapidly increasing business. After the scattering of the cattle trade, he removed to Junction City, Kansas, there organizing the First National Bank of that place, which he afterward purchased and changed to a private banking house bearing his name. He early saw the advantages of buying bonds in all parts of the State and negotiating them in the East, where money was more plentiful and consequently cheaper. He has conducted his "Kansas Bond Bureau" for nearly twenty years without the loss of a dollar to any of his clients. Following the panic of 1873, a county upon whose bonds he had advanced a large sum of money repudiated its obligations, causing him a total loss of the whole sum invested. On the heels of this misfortune (for misfortunes never come singly) came the suspension of several of his correspondents, followed by a run on his bank, which forced him to make an assignment for the benefit of his depositors. He called a meeting of his creditors; made a statement of his financial condition, and the causes which led to it, and laid before them a proposition to pay them 25 per cent of his indebtedness, which—such was their confidence in his integrity—they accepted without a murmur and signed a full release. He was thus able to keep his bank open and continue his legal warfare against the delinquent county to recover the sum due him. Not long afterward, to his own gratification and much to the surprise of his creditors, he was enabled to declare a dividend of 10 per cent on his discharged indebtedness. At the end of seven years, having won his case in the United States Supreme Court, at great expense, he collected the amount of the repudiated bonds, with interest, and at once declared a further dividend of 65 per cent and interest for the entire time depositors had been deprived of the use of their money. In his determination to discharge every shadow of obligation against him, he even made good to certificate-holders their losses in selling their claims, which they did at the moment

of his suspension, when the excitement was at fever heat. This way of doing business—all too uncommon everywhere—and which Mr. Clarke could not have been legally compelled to, was widely commented upon and discussed by the press throughout the country—no such record ever having been made by a banker before. No combination of circumstances could have inspired the public with greater confidence in Mr. Clarke than this misfortune, and the able manner in which he extricated himself and others from its effects. After relieving himself from these moral obligations, which seemed to worry him more than his creditors, he continued his banking and bond business with remarkable success, for he had come to be recognized as the most extensive and best informed dealer in municipal bonds in the State.

In 1886, having been chosen president of the Merchants' National Bank, of Kansas City, Missouri, in which he was a large stockholder, he reorganized his private bank in Junction City, Kansas, into the First National Bank of that city, in which he still retains an interest and is one of the directors, the president of that bank being the Honorable G. W. McKnight, the young man who came west with Mr. Clarke, in 1871, to Abilene, and was with him and has been connected with him ever since. Mr. Clarke then removed with his family to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided. In 1881, when telephones were being introduced throughout the East, Mr. Clarke's attention was directed to their utility for business and other purposes, and he invested largely in the stock of The Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, becoming its president. During his administration the business grew to a remarkable degree, largely covering the field indicated by its name, and also the Indian Territory. Other important enterprises calculated to enhance the prosperity of Kansas City and to open up its tributary country, have always received his liberal and practical co-operation, and he is prominent in the city's financial, commercial, religious and social circles and helpful in all to a remarkable degree. He is a thirty-second degree Mason; has been twice president of the Kansas City Club; once president of the Country Club; third, second and first vice president of the Commercial Club, and in 1891 was elected president of that remarkable semi-social organization. On

account of his private business, however, he found it impracticable to do the office justice, and therefore declined the election. He is an officer and director in several benevolent associations, and has been conspicuously identified with various other interests of a charitable, social and business character. In 1888 Mr. Clarke organized the United States Trust Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, of which institution he was the first president, and still holds the office. In 1891 he became interested in the manufacture of salt at Salt Lake, Utah, and in connection with some associates and prominent officials of the Mormon Church organized the industry into one large corporation controlling the entire output of salt from that great lake. His business interests brought him in close touch with the Mormon Church, and the business has been conducted most successfully. In Colorado he early became interested with many of the leading and wealthy mine-owners and capitalists in developing the mines of their State. Some of the largest enterprises conducted in Colorado have had the benefit of his co-operation in their development. When the proposed road connecting Salt Lake City with Los Angeles and San Pedro, California, was organized, he was invited into it and became one of its incorporators, bringing to it a large amount of influence and prestige. As a layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church he has always been prominent, and in the State of Kansas was the first treasurer of that diocese, and held the office until his removal to Missouri. When the diocese of Missouri was divided and the new one formed, known as the Diocese of West Missouri, he was chosen the first treasurer of that diocese, and still holds the office. He has six or seven times been elected a delegate to the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. He is a prominent member of the Sons of the Revolution, and is also a member of and has held important offices in the Society of Colonial Wars. In 1896 he was requested by the National Republican Committee to assist in stamping out the free silver fallacies, then at their height. He immediately organized a Sound Money League, and was elected its president, and in that capacity used his remarkable executive and organizing powers for the benefit of his party. The league secured in a few weeks a membership of

17,000 out of 32,000 registered voters in Kansas City, who voted for sound money, effecting a change of over 8,000 votes in his own city, thereby bringing it to the notice of the business world that the business interests of Kansas City recognized the wisdom of a sound circulating medium. In the campaign of 1900 Mr. Clarke was made a member of the National Advisory Committee from Missouri, again adding his business sagacity and executive ability to another successful sound money campaign. Mr. Clarke has always declined any political office, but by his action has shown that he feels it the duty of all good citizens to take an active interest in the selection and election of proper representatives to office. In 1876 he married Miss Kate E. Rockwell, daughter of George Rockwell—a native of Ridgefield, Connecticut—and Catherine C. (Westlake) Rockwell, of Newburg-on-the-Hudson. They have two sons, William Rockwell Clarke, Yale, 1900, and Bertrand Rockwell Clarke, Williams, 1904.

Clarksburg.—A city of the fourth class, in the northwestern part of Moniteau County, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, six miles west of California. The railroad name of the town is Moniteau. The first house on what is now the site of the city was built by Hiram Clark, a Kentuckian, who settled upon the land. In 1859 a post-office was established there, with Mr. Clark as postmaster, and the same year a store was opened by W. J. Stephens, and since that the growth of the town has been gradual. It is in the central part of the Moniteau County coal district. It has Union and Baptist Churches, one hotel, a good public school and two private institutions, Hooper's Institute and Clarksburg College, the latter under the supervision of the Baptist Church. Population, 1899 (estimated), 850.

Clarksdale.—A town in DeKalb County, laid out in 1885, and incorporated in 1887. There are five stores and one church building, used by Baptists, Christians and Latter-Day Saints. Population, about 250.

Clarksville.—A city of the fourth class, in Pike County, located on the Mississippi River, twelve miles below the city of Louisiana, on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern branch of the Burlington Railroad. It

was laid out in 1819 by John Miller, who afterward became Governor of Missouri. It was incorporated as a city in 1854. Its location is picturesque, inclosed by cliffs running back from the river. It has two public schools, one of which is for colored pupils; Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic and Christian Churches, and Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches for colored people. The business interests of the town are represented by two banks, an iron foundry, a vinegar and cider works, tobacco factory, opera house, two hotels, a flouring mill and about twenty-five other business enterprises, including stores in the different branches of trade, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Clarkton.—A village in Freeborn Township, Dunklin County, eighteen miles northeast of Kennett. It has a church, public school, a flouring mill and cotton gin. It was founded in 1860 and named after Henry E. Clark. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

"Claybanks."—This was the name given to the conservative element of the Republican party when it became divided into two factions, as a result of President Lincoln's removal of General John C. Fremont from the command of the Western Military Department in 1861. This element of the party had opposed the radical action of General Fremont, indorsed President Lincoln's action and recognized the fact that great diplomacy was necessary on the part of the government in dealing with the war issues. The radical Republicans of that period were known as "Charcoals."

Clay County.—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by Clinton County, on the east by Ray County, on the south by the Missouri River, separating it from Jackson County, and on the west by Platte County. The land surface is rolling, in a few parts so rough as to be untillable, with rocky and precipitous bluffs. The Missouri River bottom portions are richly productive. The county was originally heavily timbered, and much forest is yet standing, comprising oak, hickory, ash, walnut, hackberry and cottonwood. It is abundantly watered, having a front of nearly fifty miles on the Missouri River, and being

drained by its many affluents. Flowing springs are abundant, and wells sunk to a depth of thirty feet yield excellent water. The climate is salubrious, and the hygienic conditions are favorable to health and longevity. The county contains some of the most productive farms in the State. The chief products are corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, grass, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. The following were the principal surplus product shipments reported by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1900: Wheat, 13,395 bushels; corn, 13,457 bushels; flour, 1,231,300 pounds; shipstuf, 330,000 pounds; vegetables, 1,043,255 pounds; fruit, 245,255 pounds; poultry, 734,752 pounds; eggs, 177,588 dozen; game and fish, 26,398 pounds; cattle, 19,739 head; hogs, 60,328 head; horses and mules, 633 head; sheep, 5,090 head; wool, 27,834 pounds; lumber, 590,700 feet; coal, 7,000 tons; stone, 117 cars; brick, 1,570,000. The valuations for taxation in 1900 were: Real and personal property, \$5,698,066; railway property, \$1,616,975; merchants and manufacturers, \$153,845; total, \$7,468,886. The county tax was 40 cents on the \$100; there is no bonded county or township debt. The first white settlement was by French trappers about 1800, at Randolph Bluff, on the Missouri River, but no trace of their occupancy remains. Major John Dougherty, on his way to the Rocky Mountains, was in the county in 1808. The first permanent settlers came in 1819, and among them were John Owens, Samuel McGee, Benjamin Hensley, William Campbell, Thomas Campbell, John Wilson, Zachariah Everett and John Braley. In 1820, and until 1828, a brisk tide of immigration set in. The new settlers were mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. They were of the true pioneer type, possessed of sturdy independence and self-assertion, and free from vice. In 1820 the Indians became troublesome, and four blockhouses were erected; one was on the Thornton farm, five miles southwest of Liberty; another was one and one-half miles southeast of that place, and the other two were on Fishing River, in the southeastern part of the county. In the same year, in the latter locality, a number of Indians were killed in a skirmish, and the settlers were thereafter undisturbed. Much distress was caused by the deep snow in 1830-1. October 29, 1830, snow began to fall,

and soon covered the ground twenty inches deep on the level, with five feet drifts in places. A week afterward there was a snow fall of two feet, and a third heavy fall occurred January 3d following. The snow went off in a flood in March. Nearly all crops and growing farm products in the Missouri River bottoms were destroyed by the great flood of 1844, and much suffering ensued. Clay County was created January 2, 1822, by detachment from Ray County, and was named after Henry Clay, of Kentucky. It extended to the northern boundary of the State, and included the territory now constituting the counties of Clinton, De Kalb and Gentry, and the larger portion of Worth. The legislative act of January 2, 1833, constituting various counties, reduced Clay County to its present dimensions. The creative act appointed John Hutchins, Henry Estes, Enos Vaughn, Wyatt Atkins and John Poor as commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and made the house of John Owens the temporary seat. There convened, February 11, 1822, the first county court, consisting of Justices John Thornton, Elisha Cameron and James Gilmer, commissioned by Governor Alexander McNair. The court appointed W. L. Smith, clerk; John Harris, sheriff; W. Hall, assessor; Jesse Gilliam, collector, and Samuel Tilford, John Hutchins, Howard Everett, R. Linville and B. Sampson as commissioners to preserve the school lands from waste. The court allowed the justices one dollar a day each, and Mr. Owens the same sum for the use of his house. At the May term, John Thornton was made presiding justice, and G. Huffaker and J. Williams were recommended to the Governor for appointment as justices of the peace for Fishing Creek Township. In 1822 there were six stores in the county, which paid a license of five dollars each. The first road established in the county was from Liberty to the Bluffton road. The tax list was for \$142.77, of which less than two dollars was uncollected. In 1824 a road to Council Bluffs was established. The county court, in 1825, comprised the justices of the peace, George Burnett and Sebron G. Sneed, and court sessions were held in Sneed's house in Liberty. In February, 1826, the county court adopted a seal with the following device: "A plough and rake with the sun immediately over the plough, the rays of which point in every direction." The court ap-

pointed patrols to see that slaves remained at home at night. In February, 1823, were recorded deeds of emancipation to "Tom, a man of color," by Henry Estes, and to "Sylvia, a woman of color," by John Evans. In 1836 was built a bridge, the first in the county, over Fishing River, at the crossing of the State road. March 4, 1822, was held the first circuit court, at the house of John Owens, with David Todd as judge, W. L. Smith as clerk, Hamilton R. Gamble as circuit attorney, and John Harris as sheriff. The first grand jury was composed of Richard Linville, foreman; Z. McGee, B. Sampson, R. Y. Fowler, Z. Everett, H. Everett, J. Ritchie, J. Munker, J. Evans, T. Estes, A. Robertson, R. Hill, D. Magill, W. M. McClelland, R. Poage, S. Tilford, D. Gregg, W. Allen, E. Hall and J. Williams. Dabney Carr was the first attorney admitted to practice. Among the first judicial processes was a warrant, issued by Judge Todd, for the arrest of three Indians, Buffalo Nose, White Briar and Where-He-Is-Crossing, of the Iowas, who, while passing through, stole horses from Ezekiel Huffman and others. Arrests were made and the Indians were jailed at Fayette, whence they were taken to the Chariton County jail, from which they escaped. The horses were recovered. In 1828 a slave woman named Annice drowned two of her small children in a stream; she was put upon trial, convicted, and was hung in Liberty, August 23d following, this being the first legal execution in the county. The first Representative from Clay County was Simon Cockrill, elected in 1822, and the first State Senator was Martin Parmer, elected in 1826. In 1846 Willard P. Hall was elected to Congress. He was nominated as the regular Democratic candidate while he was a private in Captain Moss' Clay County Company in Mexican War service, and was opposed by James H. Birch, Independent Democrat. Hall marched with his company to Santa Fe, and wrote an address of reply to his opponent, who was making an active canvass. Hall's address was printed, and proved a most effective campaign document. Hall was elected by a large majority, and was duly advised of the fact. He remained with the army, however, for a time, accompanying General Kearney from Santa Fe to California, and was commissioned a lieutenant. In 1836 two school districts were formed in Township 52, Range 30,

with Fishing River as the dividing line; the southern district was called Franklin, and had as trustees, Hames Dagley, George Withers and Samuel Crowley; the northern district, called Jefferson, had as trustees, Winfrey E. Price, Michael Welton and Joel P. Moore. Later four school districts were formed in Township 52, Range 31, and schools were opened in all. In 1831 the county court appointed W. S. May to select the school sections, and sales were made from these lands by Samuel Tillery as commissioner. In 1853 Colonel A. W. Doniphan became the first school commissioner. August 29, 1854, the Clay County Teachers' Institute was organized at Mount Gilead Church, with James Love as president, and L. R. Stone as secretary; this is believed to have been the first body of the kind in the State. Clay County is now pre-eminent in its educational advantages. In addition to William Jewell College and Liberty Ladies' College (both noted under their respective heads in this work), and Haynes' Academy, at Excelsior Springs, there are excellent high schools at Liberty, Kearney and Excelsior Springs, and high-school work is done at other places. In 1899 there were ninety-five public schools, of which six were for colored children; the enrollment of pupils was 4,192 white and 226 colored; the number of teachers employed was 117, of whom six were colored; the value of school property was \$104,840; the average tax levy for school purposes was 51 cents on the \$100; the permanent school fund amounted to \$75,802.34.

Many of the early settlers were devout people who turned their minds to public worship as soon as there was a settlement sufficiently numerous. The old-school Baptists, mostly from Kentucky, predominated and effected the first church organization in Clay County, known as Little Shoal Creek Church, in Liberty Township. This was constituted May 28, 1823, by Elder William Thorp, a forceful pioneer preacher, who served the congregation for twenty-eight years. In 1824 was built a log house of worship, which was replaced with a brick structure in 1882. In 1823 Elder Thorp also organized the Big Shoal Creek Baptist Church. Other churches of the denomination were formed at Duncan's schoolhouse, in Platte Township, in June, 1827; Mount Zion Church, in Fishing River Township, in Sep-

tember, 1830; Clear Creek Church, in Kearney Township, August 6, 1840, and the Providence Church, in Liberty Township, organized April 28, 1848, by the Rev. Robert James (father of the James boys), and the Rev. Franklin Graves. A Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized at Barry, June 3, 1826, by the Rev. R. D. Morrow; it numbered twenty-seven original members. An old-school Presbyterian Church was formed at Liberty in 1829. In 1837 a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Pleasant Grove, from which place it was removed, first to Haynesville, and then to Holt. The same denomination formed a church at Liberty in 1840, and at Gosneyville in 1843; the Rev. E. M. Marvin, afterward known as Bishop Marvin, was first pastor of the church at Liberty. The first organized body of Christians was at Liberty in 1837. Other Christian Churches were the Barry Church, which organized April 26, 1840, and built a frame house of worship the same year; the Church of Christ, at Smithville, organized in October, 1843, which in 1848 built a brick edifice, which was replaced by a larger structure erected in 1883, at a cost of \$4,500; and Mt. Gilead Church, in Kearney Township, organized in 1844 by the Rev. A. H. Payne; the latter body built a house of worship the same year, and replaced it in 1873 with a brick edifice costing \$2,600. Bethel German Methodist Church, in Kearney Township, was organized in 1845, with the Rev. Heinrich Neulson as first pastor, who, the same year, organized Zoar Church, in Fishing River Township; in 1847 a church of the same denomination was formed four miles east of Liberty by the Rev. H. Hogrefe. The churches at Liberty are noted at length in the article on "Liberty." The military and political history of Clay County is of intense interest. In 1832 Colonel Shubael Allen, with two mounted companies, commanded respectively by Captains George Wallis and Smith Crawford, made a thirty-two days' campaign to the Iowa line to protect the settlements against Indians; the expedition returned without finding an enemy. It was at a regimental muster on the farm of Weekly Dale, three miles north of Liberty, in the summer of 1835, that the Platte Purchase movement had its inception; William T. Wood, David R. Atchison, A. W. Doniphan, Peter H. Burnett and E. M. Samuel were

there appointed a committee to conduct the negotiations. (See "Platte Purchase.") In 1836 Colonel Shubael Allen's battalion, before mentioned, was called into service in "the Heatherly War" (which see) and returned without having encountered an enemy. In 1838 two companies, commanded respectively by Captains Moss and Prior, participated in the "Mormon War." It is to be noted that Joseph Smith and several of his Mormon leaders were brought to Liberty and confined in the jail; they were thence sent to Boone County for trial, and on the journey Smith made his escape. Clay County took a distinguished part during the Mexican War. May 3, 1846, at a meeting presided over by J. T. V. Thompson, a committee, consisting of J. M. Hughes, M. M. Samuels, Alvin Lightburn and J. T. V. Thompson, was appointed to procure means to equip a company of volunteers. As a result, a company of 114 men was formed and equipped, officered by O. P. Moss, captain; L. B. Sublette, first lieutenant; James H. Moss, second lieutenant, and Thomas Ogden, third lieutenant. The company rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth, and became part of Colonel A. W. Doniphan's Regiment. (See "Doniphan's Expedition.") After its return from Mexico, at the close of the war, the company was banqueted at Liberty, when a reception procession was marshalled by Judge J. T. V. Thompson, a welcoming address was made by H. L. Routt, and addresses were delivered by Colonel A. W. Doniphan, General D. R. Atchison and Honorable James H. Birch. During the border troubles, in 1854-8, the people of Clay County were intensely interested. Recognizing the menace to slavery, they were among the foremost in active opposition to the designs of the Free-Soilers, and evidence of the spirit which then prevailed is found in the action of a public meeting at Liberty, where resolutions were adopted approving the destruction of the "Parkville Luminary" newspaper by a mob, because of its Free-Soil utterances. December 4, 1855, a pro-slavery party seized the Liberty Arsenal. At the presidential election in 1860, the county cast 1,036 votes for Bell, the Constitutional-Union candidate; 524 votes for Douglas, 304 votes for Breckinridge, and not a single vote for Lincoln. When South Carolina seceded, a meeting was held in Liberty, when Judge J. T. V. Thompson and H. L.

Routt were the principal speakers, and a company of minute men was formed to meet such emergencies as might arise. Later, Colonel A. W. Doniphan and James H. Moss were chosen by an overwhelming vote as Union delegates to the State Convention in January, 1861. In April following, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, followed by President Lincoln's call for troops, a great popular movement set in in favor of secession. April 20th the Liberty Arsenal was taken possession of by those favoring the Southern cause. A few days later a meeting was held in the courthouse, where secession flags were displayed, and violent secession speeches were made. This was followed next day by a Union meeting, in which addresses were made by Colonel Doniphan and James H. Moss, and resolutions were adopted declaring adherence to the Union, but protesting against coercion. A company of home guards was organized at Liberty, under the command of Captain O. P. Moss, an Unconditional Unionist, and a company of Mounted Rangers, composed almost entirely of "Southern Rights" men was formed under Captain H. L. Routt, and were provided with arms taken from the Liberty Arsenal. Four other companies were formed elsewhere in the county, and most of their men afterward entered the State Guard. June 19th Captain Prince entered Liberty with several companies of United States troops and captured and paroled twenty of the State Guards, and tore down a secession flag. Five companies from the county took part in the siege of Lexington. September 17th occurred the battle of Blue Mills. After the capture of Lexington, five companies were organized in the county, and joined General Price's army. December 8, 1861, General B. M. Prentiss entered Liberty with 2,000 Federal troops, and administered the oath of loyalty to a number of Southern sympathizers, and took away with him a number of the most conspicuous of them. March 14, 1862, Colonel Parker, with a company of Confederates, appeared, shot and wounded Owen Grinshaw, a Unionist; captured Captain Hubbard, a Federal officer, and ten of his recruits, and tore down a United States flag. In the summer of 1862 the county was in possession of Colonel Penick's regiment of Missouri State Militia, who arrested many Southern sympathizers, whom he obliged to take the oath

of allegiance and give bond for good behavior. Among these was Frank James, who took the oath, gave bond for \$1,000, and soon afterward joined Bill Anderson's guerrilla band. The same year, Judge J. T. V. Thompson and Colonel H. L. Routt, original secessionists who had supported Governor Jackson, returned to Liberty and took an active part in Union movements. A considerable number of Clay County Confederates participated in the battles at Independence and Lone Jack, and several were killed, among them Colonel John T. Hughes. August 14, 1862, Colonel Penick and fifty men were ambuscaded near Barry, losing three men killed and two wounded. They drove off the bushwhackers and killed two citizens whom they accused of giving false information. May 19, 1863, guerrillas entered Missouri City and killed Captain Sessions, of the Enrolled Militia, Lieutenant Gravenstein and a private, plundered the stores, and took a number of horses. September 6th a bushwhacker named Donovan was killed in a skirmish between Liberty and Missouri City. In the fall of 1863 Colonel James H. Moss formed the Eighty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia; among its members were a number of ex-Confederate soldiers. The year 1864 was notable for crime and disorder. Bands of bushwhackers roamed about. Among those who came to death at their hands were Bradley Y. Bond, Alvis Daily, the brothers Simeon and John Bigelow. All these were Unionists, and most of them ex-soldiers. The perpetrators of these deeds pleaded that they were in retaliation for the killing of their own people. June 2d, while pursuing the bushwhackers, Captain Kemper and party were ambuscaded on Fishing River, losing two killed, while Captain Kemper and two others were wounded. In the summer of 1864 Bill Anderson's band routed Captain Colly's company of militia; Captain Colly was shot and killed by Anderson, two of his men were killed in the affair, and two others were shot after being taken prisoners. March 30, 1865, Shepherd's band of bushwhackers were attacked by armed citizens, and routed, losing Alexander and Arthur Dever, killed. These disorders ended May 28th, when Oliver Shepherd, with four of his men, surrendered to Lieutenant Ben Cooper, at Liberty. Shepherd was hung by a vigilance committee in Jackson County in

1868. Ling Litton became a quiet citizen, and was afterward elected city marshal at Liberty and sheriff of Clay County. Several of the guerrillas became brigands after the war, and were concerned in various bank and train robberies between 1866 and 1881. Among these depredations was the robbery of the Clay County Savings Bank, September 13, 1866. A number of the outlaws stood guard, while two of their number entered the bank, covered Cashier Bird and his son with their revolvers, and took from the vault \$60,000. One of the robbers wantonly shot and killed a young man, William H. Wymore, who was standing on the street. In 1867 the Kansas City branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway was completed from Cameron, Missouri, to Kansas City. The Wabash Railway was completed through the county in 1868, the Council Bluffs Railroad in 1869, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in 1886. Notwithstanding the drainage of war times, the population in 1870 was 15,564, a gain of more than 2,500 since 1860. In 1900 the population was 18,903.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Clayton.—The county seat of St. Louis County, nine miles west of the city of St. Louis. It was laid out in 1878 around a tract of four acres donated by Mrs. Hanley for the public buildings, and was named after Ralph Clayton, an old citizen, who donated one hundred acres of his farm to the new county. Mr. Clayton was born in Augusta County, Virginia, February 22, 1788, came to Missouri in 1820 and settled in Central Township of St. Louis County, on the land which he opened and lived on, till his death, at the age of ninety-six years.

Clayton, Ralph, one of the most honored citizens of St. Louis County, and the man after whom its county seat was named, was born February 22, 1788, in Bath County, Virginia, and died at his home, in the town of Clayton, July 22, 1883. When he was a small child his parents removed to Augusta County, Virginia, and there he grew up and received a good practical education. His father, whose name was John Clayton, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Rice, were both natives of England. From the land in which they were born and reared they came to Virginia, and for many



H. Clayton

years they lived on a large estate, which has been handed down from father to son through several generations, and which is still in the possession of their descendants. Ralph Clayton came to Missouri in 1820, at the time when the new Commonwealth was preparing to assume the duties and responsibilities of statehood. He settled on a farm which was nine miles west of what was then the little city of St. Louis, and for more than threescore years thereafter he was a prosperous agriculturist and one of the leading citizens of St. Louis County. On this farm he lived for sixty-two years, and in the later years of his life he saw a thrifty and prosperous village grow up on the lands which he had cleared and cultivated. When St. Louis County was separated from the city and it became necessary to establish a new county seat, he donated to the county a site for its capital, and, in honor of him, the town was named Clayton. Near his home he built a Methodist Church, in which he and his family worshiped for many years. In this good work he was generously aided by his neighbors and friends, and those who applied to him for favors in turn were never disappointed in his contributions, no matter what religious denomination benefited by his gift. A most hospitable and generous man, he was the friend of all who came to him for aid, and no unfortunate was ever turned away from his door unblessed by his benefactions. Frequently urged by his friends to accept office, he as frequently declined the honors, preferring the quietude of his home and his farm life to public position. Only once did he vary from this rule, and that was when he consented to serve a term as justice of the peace. After a long, useful, happy and contented life, he died when in his ninety-sixth year. One of his distinguishing characteristics was his temperance in everything and total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, and doubtless this had much to do with the prolongation of his life. Notwithstanding his remarkable age, as long as he was able to walk he could be seen every day directing his workmen on the farm and in the village of Clayton. Two weeks before his demise he walked from his home to a Sunday service at the church which he loved so well. He had a remarkably retentive memory and was a great reader, his Bible being the best beloved of all his books. It

was his custom to spend the early morning of each day in the privacy of his own chamber reading the Book of Books, and the old volume which was his constant companion through life is treasured as a sacred heirloom by his family. In all his business relations his integrity was of the ideal kind, and the good name which he left behind him is a precious inheritance to his children. May 31, 1831, he married Miss Rosanna McCausland, of St. Louis County, who died in 1862. Their children were John A. Clayton, Rev. William D. Clayton and Mrs. Mary McCausland.

Clearing House.—The clearing house is of comparatively modern origin, the first institution of the kind having been established in London about the beginning of the last century. The New York Clearing House, the first organized in the United States, began its operations October 11, 1853. The St. Louis Clearing House was organized in 1868, beginning its operations December 24th of that year. The banks and banking institutions numbered among its charter members were as follows: Accommodation Bank, Bartholomew, Lewis & Co., Boatmen's Saving Institution, Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, Central Savings Bank, Clark Bros. & Co., Commercial Bank, Exchange Bank, First National Bank, Fourth National Bank, Fourth Street Bank, Franklin Avenue German Savings Institution, Franklin Savings Institution, German Bank, German Savings Institution, Haskell & Co., International Bank, G. H. Loker & Bro., Mechanics' Bank, Merchants' National Bank, National Bank State of Missouri, National Loan Bank, North St. Louis Savings Association, People's Savings Institution, Provident Savings Institution, St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis Building and Savings Association, Second National Bank, State Savings Association, Third National Bank, Traders' Bank, Union National Bank, Union Savings Association, United States Saving Institution, Western Savings Bank. Of these banks the following have since voluntarily retired from business, many of them soon after the panic of 1873: Accommodation Bank, Central Savings Bank, Clark Bros. & Co., Exchange Bank, First National Bank, German Bank, Haskell & Co., G. H. Loker & Bro., National Bank, State of Missouri, National

Loan Bank, North St. Louis Savings Association, People's Savings Institution, Second National Bank, Traders' Bank, Union National Bank, United States Savings Institution, Western Savings Bank. Of the banks belonging to the original clearing house not in business, or represented by legitimate successors in 1897, the Provident Savings Institution is the only one which went into bankruptcy. This bank failed, but paid the depositors almost in full. The first president of the Clearing House Association was William E. Burr, and the first vice president was Charles Hodgeman. The first committee of management was composed of J. H. Britton, Felix Coste, J. C. H. S. Block, W. H. Maurice and John R. Lionberger. The first manager was Jas. W. Howenstein. Howenstein was succeeded as manager in 1871 by Edward Chase, who continued to act in that capacity until his death, which occurred March 1, 1897. Thomas A. Stoddard succeeded Chase. A reorganization of the association took place soon after the panic of 1873, and in 1875 an amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing that no member should be added to the association who has not a paid-up capital of \$150,000. Mainly through consolidations of the banking interests of the city and the building up of banking institutions prepared to operate on a vastly larger scale than their predecessors, the number of members of the association had been reduced in 1897 to twenty, one of these members being the United States Subtreasury in St. Louis. For the month of January, 1873, the total clearings were \$43,933,907; the total clearings for the month of January, 1897, were \$113,589,327, and these figures are fairly illustrative of the growth and expansion of the financial and commercial interests of the city during this period of twenty-four years. The purpose of the Clearing House Association is, primarily, to facilitate the exchange of checks and bring about the immediate settlement of balances between the banks of the city. The method of doing this is a matter of interest to the public in this connection. In the conduct of his affairs a business man receives checks on various banks. These checks are not presented for payment at the banks upon which they are drawn, but are deposited by the man in whose favor they are drawn in the bank in which his own account is kept, and either cashed or passed to

his credit. At the end of each day's business each bank finds itself in possession of large numbers of checks drawn upon other banks, which must be presented for payment. To bring together representatives of all these banks, to check up their accounts against each other and to settle the balances before another day's business begins is the business of the clearing house. When a bank closes its business for the day all of the checks drawn against each of the other banks of the city, which have been deposited during the day with such bank, have been filed away in an envelope bearing the clearing house number of the debtor bank. A memorandum made on a clearing house slip, showing the amount due the bank from each of the debtor banks, is filed with the checks which are to be sent to such banks for payment. On the following morning a delivery clerk and a settling clerk representing each of the banks proceed to the clearing house, carrying with them all of the checks held by the bank which they represent drawn on other banks. At 10:30 o'clock the clearing house is called to order by the manager, and the delivery clerks then present to the settling clerks of each of the banks the checks charged up to them on the preceding day. When the accounts of the different banks against each other are thus brought together the exact amount that one bank owes another on account of the exchange of their checks is quickly ascertained, and a clearing house check, drawn in favor of the creditor and against the debtor bank, settles the day's business between them. Thus in fifteen minutes all the transactions of the previous day are adjusted between the banks of the city and the new day begins with all scores settled. Banks which are not members of the Clearing House Association arrange to make their clearings through banks which are members of the association, their checks being treated the same as those of individual depositors in such clearing house banks, except that the clearing house makes it a point to keep informed as to their solvency. July 29, 1884, the St. Louis post-office was admitted to clearance privileges, the idea originating in that city. Money orders, as turned into the banks by their depositors, bear the clearing house stamp of the bank offering them in lieu of and equivalent to indorsement. Balances are certified in favor of some bank having a credit.

Checks in favor of the clearing house certificates are issued by the postmaster upon the United States Subtreasury, which is the depository of all postoffice moneys. Fully seven-eighths of the money orders payable at St. Louis are credited on the accounts of bank depositors engaged in trade, thus affording to payees an easy method of cashing the same without the annoyance in many cases of personal identification. January 1, 1897, the Subtreasury joined the Clearing House Association. In addition to facilitating the exchange of checks between banks, the clearing house "exercises a supervisory watchfulness over the affairs of its members and bonds them all together in mutual helpfulness in times of commercial distress."

Clearmont.—A village in Atchison Township, Nodaway County, five miles northeast of Burlington Junction, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and also on the Clarinda branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. It is a thriving place of 300 inhabitants. The place contains Methodist, Baptist and Christian Churches, a Masonic lodge, a lodge of the Independent Order Good Templars, the Jackson Bank, with a capital of \$12,000 and deposits of \$46,000, and is the center of a large grain trade. The "News" covers the field of local news-gathering acceptably. A good creamery receives fair support.

Cleary, John M., lawyer and legislator, Kansas City, was born August 21, 1869, at Odell, Illinois. His parents were Michael and Ellen (Burke) Cleary. The father was a native of Livingstone County, Illinois, a wealthy land-owner and stockman, a member of the State Legislature from 1882 to 1890, and again elected in 1898. The mother was reared in Sandwich, Illinois. The son lived at home until he was seventeen years of age, engaged in such labors as pertain to a large stock farm, and laying the foundation for an education in the district school and in the Odell High School, following this with a course in the Northern Illinois Normal School, at Dixon, Illinois. In 1886 he entered St. Victor's College, at Bourbonnais Grove, near Kankakee, where he completed a liberal literary course. He then engaged in the study of law in the Bloomington Law School, at Bloomington, Illinois, and in the office of Ste-

venson & Ewing, in the same city. One of his preceptors, Mr. Stevenson, was elected Vice President of the United States in 1892. Mr. Cleary was admitted to the bar in 1893, and in September, 1894, removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he engaged in practice. In November, 1898, he was elected a representative in the General Assembly, where his intelligent judgment and careful discharge of duty commanded deep respect. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always been earnest in advocacy of the principles and interests of his party. In religion he is a Catholic. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta, a Greek letter society, with which he became connected in his college days; of the Marquette Club of Kansas City, and of Kansas City Lodge, No. 26, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is unmarried. Mr. Cleary occupies an honorable place at the Kansas City bar, and in other courts where his professional attainments and enthusiasm in his calling have won for him respect and admiration. In his political affiliations he commands a degree of confidence among his associates which affords promise of preference in the field of politics or in the line of his profession, as he may prefer, while for his social traits he is highly esteemed in all circles in which he mingles.

Cleary, Redmond, was born May 25, 1829, on a farm in Tipperary County, Ireland. He was reared at home and attended a private school near there until fifteen years of age. His father died about this time and he then had to work on the farm until his twenty-first year. Owing to reverses, the family emigrated to this country in the latter year—1850—via New Orleans, and settled in Carondelet. After several years of hard work and economy he managed to accumulate a few hundred dollars. With these savings he started in the grocery and feed business in 1854. Later in this year he became a member of the then Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, which was in its infancy, and remained an active member of 'Change until his death, covering a period of nearly forty-five years. He continued in this line for a number of years, being successful from the start, and in the spring of 1865 he organized the general grain and commission house of Cleary & Taylor. This firm also prospered, and he remained in this co-

partnership until 1876. In that year he bought Mr. Taylor's interest, and continued the business under the name of Redmond Cleary & Co.—he being the sole owner. In 1887 he incorporated the latter concern as the Redmond Cleary Commission Company. Shortly after Mr. Cleary's death—which occurred in January, 1898—this latter very well known corporation went into voluntary liquidation and retired from business, after nearly half a century of honorable and successful commercial life. Mr. Cleary was of a speculative turn, at times being largely interested in real estate, mining, banking and elevators. Although often solicited, his modesty prevented him from accepting many very high positions in either public or private life, he having no taste for the excitement of the former, although deeply appreciating the honor his fellow citizens sought to confer upon him. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, and always gave liberally to charity, being a generous benefactor of several local institutions. In 1858 he married Miss Alice K. Ryan, of St. Louis, who lived a little more than a year, and whose death was preceded a few days by that of their only child. Some months after this great loss Mr. Cleary, in 1860, left for Ireland, where he revisited the many dear scenes of his youth. While abroad he traveled extensively, spending nearly two years in Europe. Shortly after his return to this country, on June 17, 1863, he married Miss Julia H. Doyle, of St. Louis, daughter of John Doyle and Mary C. Hayden.

Cleavesville.—A hamlet in Gasconade County, forty miles southwest of Herman. It has one store, a school and church. Population, 1899 (estimated), 20.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, better known as "Mark Twain," distinguished as an author, is a native of Missouri, born in the village of Florida, Monroe County, Missouri. He was of aristocratic lineage. His father, Judge John Marshall Clemens, of Virginia, was a descendant of Gregory Clemens, who was one of the judges who condemned to death King Charles I, of England. Jane Lampton, mother of Samuel L. Clemens, was of the Lampton family of Durham, England. The Montgomeries, who

accompanied Daniel Boone to Kentucky, in which State she was born, were also among her ancestors. John Marshall and Jane Clemens were married in Kentucky, and first made their home at Lexington, where they owned a handsome estate and six slaves who came to them by inheritance. They removed to Jamestown, Tennessee, where Judge Marshall had procured a large tract of land from which he anticipated large returns, and this transaction afterward prompted the writing of "The Gilded Age" by "Mark Twain." In 1835 the parents removed to Missouri, locating at Hannibal. Their son, Samuel, was then a delicate child, three years of age. Somewhat later he was sent to the farm of an uncle, where he could enjoy open air and outdoor sports. He was anything but studious, and could neither be coaxed nor driven to school after he was ten years old. He found occasional occupation in the office of a newspaper conducted by his brother, Orion, but tiring of confinement, left home at the age of eighteen years, and went east where he lived for four years. In 1857 he began learning steamboat piloting, under Horace Bixby, on the Mississippi River. His memory was marvelous, and his eye for landmarks sure, and he soon became a skillful pilot. In his leisure hours upon the boat, or while lying in port, he sought society, and made himself agreeable in conversation and as a piano performer and singer. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he entered the Confederate Army as a second lieutenant under General Tom Harris, but he abandoned this service a few weeks later. His brother, Orion Clemens, having been appointed secretary of the new Territory of Nevada, Samuel accompanied him in his trip across the plains, and, residing in Virginia City, contributed to the leading paper of the town a series of letters which found such favor with the proprietor, that he appointed the writer local editor, and sent him to Carson City, as legislative correspondent. It was while so engaged that his journalistic *nom de plume*, "Mark Twain," was adopted. Shortly afterward, he removed to San Francisco, California, and became city editor of the "Morning Call." After a short time he was sent to Hawaii as a newspaper correspondent, and while so engaged his description of the burning of the ship "Hornet" brought him generous recognition as a

descriptive writer. Six months later he returned to California and gave a few lectures, but soon abandoned the uncongenial labor. In 1867 he wrote "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras," and this gave him immediate introduction as a humorous writer. The next year he went abroad with the "Quaker City" steamship excursion to Europe and the Holy Land, and this afforded him inspiration for his first considerable published volume, "Innocents Abroad," which brought him immediate fame. An episode of his voyage was his meeting with Miss Olivia L. Langdon, to whom he was married in February, 1870. For four years following his return home, he was successfully engaged in lecturing. Shortly after his marriage he established his home at Buffalo, New York, where he purchased an interest in a newspaper, but he found confinement irksome, and removed in 1871, to Hartford, Connecticut, where he produced two volumes, "Roughing It" and "The Gilded Age." In 1873, with his family, he visited Great Britain. Among other works he has produced "Life on the Mississippi," 1875; "Tom Sawyer," 1876; "A Tramp Abroad," 1880; "Prince and Pauper," 1881, and "Huckleberry Finn," 1885. In 1885 he became a member of the new publishing firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., New York. This firm paid to the family of General Grant, \$350,000 for the "Memoirs" of the distinguished soldier, the largest sum ever paid for a biographical work. The fortune thus acquired was lost through investment in a type-setting machine, and "Mark Twain" turned again to authorship and with the proceeds of his book "Following the Equator" paid a debt of \$96,000 outstanding at the time of his failure. He made a lecturing tour in various countries, and afterward wrote "Pudd'nhead Wilson," which was entirely successful, as was an after dramatization. Years of voluminous writing have failed to exhaust Mr. Clemens' originality or buoyant humor. On the contrary, improvement and versatility are discerned in his more recent work. His works have been translated into seven different languages, and are as familiar in many foreign countries as at home.

Cleveland.—See "Burlington Junction."

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.—The Cleveland,

Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, lying entirely on the east side of the Mississippi, is one of the most important systems reaching St. Louis. It controls 2,248 miles of road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, extending into the southwestern part of Michigan and connecting the four great cities that constitute its name in a quadrilateral of trade. It was formed in 1889 by the consolidation of several valuable roads, St. Louis contributing the Indianapolis & St. Louis, and other lines coming in to complete the "Big Four" system. There are nine divisions, each of these four cities having one, and four others, being those of Cairo, Whitewater, Sandusky and Michigan. It is one of the most compact systems west of the Alleghany Mountains, and it would be difficult to overestimate its advantages to St. Louis, one being the connection it affords with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and Newport News.

Cliff Cave.—A cave thirteen miles below St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, used for a wine cellar. It is known also by the name of Indian Cave.

Clifton Hill.—An unincorporated town, located in the extreme western part of Randolph County, on the Wabash Railroad, twelve miles west of Moberly. It has five general stores, two drug stores, hardware store, lumber yard, barber shop, hotel, shops, etc. The town also supports an enterprising newspaper. It has a good public school and two churches. Population, 1900 (estimated), 200.

Climate of Missouri.—The annual mean temperature of Missouri, as computed from all available records to the end of 1898, is 54.5 degrees. The annual mean of each of the five physiographical divisions of the State is as follows: Northwestern plateau, 51.9 degrees; northeastern plain, 53.6 degrees; southwestern lowlands, 54.5 degrees; Ozark plateau, 55.2 degrees, and southeastern lowlands, 57.6 degrees. The lowest annual mean temperature is found in the extreme northwestern counties, where it is slightly below 50 degrees, and the highest in the extreme southeastern counties, where it is about 60 degrees. The variations in the annual mean temperature from year to year rarely exceed three degrees and are often less

than one degree. The following table shows the mean temperature of each division by seasons:

| Division. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Northwestern plateau..... | 51.8 | 74.5 | 53.6 | 27.7 |
| Northeastern plain..... | 53.5 | 75.3 | 55.1 | 30.6 |
| Southwestern lowlands..... | 54.3 | 75.7 | 56.1 | 31.9 |
| Ozark plateau..... | 55.1 | 74.8 | 56.2 | 34.7 |
| Southeastern lowlands..... | 59.0 | 76.7 | 58.3 | 37.3 |
| State..... | 54.5 | 75.3 | 55.9 | 32.4 |

The warmest month of the year is July, with a mean temperature for the State of 77.0 degrees, and the coldest is January, with a mean temperature of 29.8 degrees. During the months of June, July, August and September the temperature occasionally rises to 95 degrees, but does not often exceed 100. The highest temperature ever recorded at any weather bureau station in the State was 106 degrees, at St. Louis on August 12th and 26th, 1881. During the winter months the temperature sometimes falls to 5 or 10 degrees below zero, but temperatures of 20 degrees below zero are of very rare occurrence. The lowest temperature ever recorded at any weather bureau station was 29 degrees below zero, at Springfield on February 12th, 1899. The average number of days during the year with maximum temperature above 90 degrees is twenty, and the average number with minimum temperature below 32 degrees ranges from about 75 in the southern, to 110 in the northern portion of the State. During the winter cold waves occasionally sweep over the State, causing falls in temperature of from 40 to 60 degrees in twenty-four hours, but periods of extreme cold are usually of short duration, as are also periods of extreme heat in summer.

The average date of the last killing frost in spring and the first in autumn, as computed from the records of the several weather bureau stations, is as follows:

| Station. | Last in Spring. | First in Autumn. | Length of Season, days. |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Keokuk, Ia..... | April 11 | October 13 | 184 |
| Hannibal..... | April 13 | October 16 | 185 |
| St. Louis..... | April 10 | October 31 | 201 |
| Columbia..... | April 13 | October 14 | 183 |
| Kansas City..... | April 8 | October 16 | 190 |
| Springfield..... | April 16 | October 13 | 180 |
| Cairo, Ill..... | March 29 | October 25 | 209 |

The average annual precipitation for each division, and for the State, is as follows: Northwestern plateau, 36.33 inches; northeastern plain, 38.41 inches; southwestern low-

lands, 39.24 inches; Ozark plateau, 43.73 inches; southeastern lowlands, 46.36 inches, and for the State, 40.81 inches. The wettest months are May and June, the average precipitation for the State for those months being 5.23 and 4.95 inches, respectively, and the driest are February and October, with an average for the State of 2.33 and 2.36 inches, respectively. The following table shows the average precipitation for each division by seasons:

| Division. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Northwestern plateau..... | 10.74 | 13.62 | 7.32 | 4.65 |
| Northeastern plain..... | 11.58 | 11.87 | 8.45 | 6.51 |
| Southwestern lowlands..... | 12.44 | 12.59 | 7.79 | 6.42 |
| Ozark plateau..... | 14.00 | 12.75 | 8.89 | 8.09 |
| Southeastern lowlands..... | 14.53 | 11.36 | 9.90 | 10.57 |
| State..... | 12.65 | 12.44 | 8.47 | 7.25 |

Of the eleven years from 1888 to 1898, inclusive, the wettest was 1898, with an average for the State of 53.67 inches, and the driest was 1894, with an average of 33.18 inches. Rainfalls of from 2 to 3 inches in twenty-four consecutive hours occur in some portion of the State during nearly every month of the year, but falls of more than 4 inches in twenty-four hours are comparatively rare.

From November to March, inclusive, the precipitation is usually general in character, but during the summer months the greater part occurs in the form of local showers.

The average seasonal snowfall ranges from about 10 inches in the southeastern, to about 25 inches in the northwestern portion of the State.

The prevailing winds are southerly, although during the winter season northwesterly winds prevail a considerable part of the time. The average hourly wind velocity ranges from five to ten miles during the summer, and from eight to twelve miles during the winter months.

The average cloudiness ranges from 35 to 50 per cent during the summer and autumn, and from 50 to 55 per cent during the winter and spring. The average number of rainy days (days on which .01 of an inch or more of precipitation falls) is 9 in January and February, 10 in March, 11 in April, 13 in May, 11 in June, 9 in July, 8 in August and September, 7 in October, and 8 in November and December.

The mean annual relative humidity is 72 per cent.

A. E. HACKETT.

Clinkscapes, James R., banker, was born May 25, 1851, in Carroll County, Missouri, and died at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, October 24, 1893. His remains now rest in Oak Hill Cemetery at Carrollton, Missouri. His parents were John W. and Joanna P. (Thomas) Clinkscapes, the first named of whom came of a Virginia family, and the last named of a Kentucky family. His father was only a child when he came to Carroll County, Missouri, and his family were among the first settlers in that county. James R. Clinkscapes obtained his early education in a private school at Carrollton and completed his academic studies in the University of the State of Missouri at Columbia. For two years after leaving college he lived at Golden, Colorado, having gone there for the benefit of his health. While there he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the end of this period of two years, he returned to Carrollton, Missouri, and embarked in the general merchandising business there, which he continued until about the year 1889. The First National Bank of Carrollton was then organized through his efforts, and he became its president, a position which he continued to fill until his death. By nature a public-spirited and enterprising man, he was long recognized as one of the most useful citizens of Carrollton. Having in view the building up of the town as a trade center, he was especially active in promoting the building of railroads through this portion of the State, and in bringing about the establishment of manufactories of various kinds in the chief town of Carroll County. It was through his efforts largely that the Dain Manufacturing Company, which engaged in the manufacture of mowers and all kinds of agricultural implements, was induced to begin business at Carrollton, and he was a director and treasurer of this corporation up to the time of his death. He had also been a stockholder in a planing mill and other manufacturing concerns, and scarcely any enterprise was suggested or promoted during his active business career at Carrollton which he did not aid and assist with his means and influence. He was the kind of man looked to by his neighbors and townsmen to lead in all movements having for their object the advancement of the material interests of the place, and his high character and unquestioned probity commanded the confidence of the

public for any enterprise with which he was identified. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was a member of the Christian Church. When the new church of that denomination was erected in Carrollton, he was a member of the building committee, and besides handling all the building funds, gave his personal and daily supervision to the work of erecting the edifice. Deeply interested in all the work of the church, and holding the office of deacon, he contributed in every way possible to the extension of its usefulness. He affiliated with fraternal societies as a member of the Masonic Order, in which he had attained the degree of Knight Templar. October 3, 1878, Mr. Clinkscapes married Miss Annie F. McBaine, of Columbia, Missouri. Mrs. Clinkscapes has been, and is still, very prominently identified with educational and philanthropic work and various movements for promoting culture and intelligence among women. She is now State secretary of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and has taken an active part in formulating and pushing forward educational and literary work among the women of Carrollton. She is a director, and has been president, of the Carrollton Magazine Club, and is a member of the Chautauqua Circle of that city. She was graduated from Christian College, of Columbia, Missouri, in 1876.

Clinton.—The county seat of Henry County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railways, eighty-five miles southeast of Kansas City, and 230 miles west of St. Louis. The business center is substantially built, and the residence districts are laid out in broad streets and avenues, upon which stand beautiful homes of various types of modern architecture, surrounded with spacious and well adorned grounds. Water is provided by the Home Water Works, incorporated in 1886. For two years the supply was drawn from Grand River. In 1888 a six-inch well was sunk to a depth of 840 feet, and in 1894 a second well was sunk, eight inches in diameter, and 550 feet deep. The aggregate capacity is 600,000 gallons per diem. The water is slightly sulphurized. Other large water sources are the artesian wells of the Clinton Ice Plant, 800 feet deep, and eight inches in diameter; and the free-flowing un-

utilized well, 900 feet deep and eight inches in diameter, owned by Britts and Dorman. The Holly system affords pressure for fire purposes, and the city maintains a fire department at an annual cost of \$960 for men in charge, paying additional men when called into service. The city expends \$4,000 per annum for water for public uses, and \$3,700 per annum for electric lighting, furnished by the Clinton Gas & Electric Light Company. The bonded indebtedness is \$18,000 on sewer and building account. The city hall is a two-story brick building, erected in 1891 at a cost of \$6,000; it contains a council chamber, police court room, calaboose, and rooms for the fire equipment. The courthouse is a beautiful edifice of Warrensburg stone, completed in 1893, and costing \$50,000. The walls are rough, with smoothly dressed facings of same material as the body of the building.

Church edifices are spacious, and in most instances are of modern and handsome design; these are of the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, German Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South; Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal denominations. Churches are also maintained by the colored Baptists and Methodists.

The public schools were organized soon after the Civil War, with Rev. L. C. Marvin, Dr. G. Y. Salmon and Judge J. G. Dorman as directors. The first superintendent was Aaron T. Bush, and he was assisted by Mrs. Richard Wooderson, Miss Irene Rogers (Mrs. B. G. Boone) and Miss Almira Parks (Mrs. A. M. Fulkerson). The first school building was a four-room, two-story frame structure, located about half a block west from southwest corner of the square. The Franklin school, of six rooms, was built in 1870 at the northwest corner of Franklin and Third Streets, and the frame school building was moved to North Clinton and named "Lincoln School." This was occupied by the colored school until 1894, when it was destroyed by fire, and a four-room, two-story brick structure took its place. In 1881 six rooms were added to the west side of the Franklin building, and an east wing, consisting of six rooms, was built in 1885. Eight years later a six-room brick edifice was erected at the corner of Franklin Street and Orchard Avenue for the benefit of the children

in the western part of the town. This school was named "Jefferson Park." The crowded condition of the rooms necessitated still another schoolhouse, and in 1897 Washington School, on the corner of Ohio and Sixth Streets, was built. Although there are eight rooms in that building at the present time (1900), only seven have been used. About four miles southeast from Clinton is Reid School, which, although it is in many respects but a rural school, yet is in the Clinton district and under the supervision of the city school. There have been fourteen superintendents since the war: Aaron T. Bush, 1865-6; Joel Townsend, 1866-7; J. A. De La Vergue, 1867-8; Mrs. Maggie Salisbury, 1868-9; C. L. Wells, 1869-70; L. M. Johnson, 1870-3; F. Rowe, 1873-4; J. N. Cook, 1874-6; E. W. Stowell, 1876-8; C. J. Harris, 1878-9; E. P. Lamkin, 1879-81; C. B. Reynolds, 1881-97; G. M. Holiday, 1897-9; F. B. Owen, 1899. Since 1875 there have been 258 graduates from the high school. In 1897 the course was lengthened from three to four years, two courses—Latin scientific and English scientific—were offered, and the high school was placed on the list of approved schools of the State University. The preparatory work is divided into eight grades—four years primary and four years grammar. Upon the completion of the work in the grammar school, certificates of admission into the high school are given. The school board is strictly non-partisan, each of the two leading political parties making one nomination each year. The growth of the schools may be shown by the following: Teachers employed in 1886, 18; 1891, 22; 1893, 27; 1895, 30; 1897, 32; 1898, 36; 1900, 37. Value of buildings and grounds, 1886, \$40,000; 1891, \$51,000; 1893, \$65,000; 1897, \$79,000. It is said that Judge J. G. Dorman, one of the prominent citizens of Clinton to-day, at one time knew the name of every child in the district, and that he was one of two who took the enumeration in an hour's time. The report of the State superintendent for 1899 shows the following: Total enumeration, 2,131; total enrollment, 1,617; number of days school is maintained, 180; number of pupils that may be seated, 1,861; volumes in library, 1,125; value of library, \$1,000; assessed value of taxable property, \$1,452,680; levy for school purposes, \$1 on \$100.

Fraternal societies include a Masonic

lodge, a chapter, a commandery and a chapter of the Eastern Star; two lodges and an encampment of Odd Fellows, and lodges of the Knights of Pythias, United Workmen, Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees, the Ancient Order of Aegis, the Home Roofers, and the True Samaritan; the latter order has its principal office here. In 1895 was organized Company F, Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Missouri, under command of Captain John W. White; it served with its regiment during the Spanish-American War under Captain A. C. Landon, and under him resumed its place in the State military establishment after being mustered out of the service of the United States. The newspapers are the "Democrat," daily and weekly, Democratic, founded in 1868 by Joshua Ladue, and now conducted by Charles H. Whitaker & Son; the "Tribune," weekly, Democratic, founded in 1895 by Hutchinson, Stark & McBride, and purchased in 1897 by the present proprietors, E. R. and W. P. Lingle; the "Eye," weekly, Democratic, founded in 1885 by its present proprietor, T. O. Smith; and the "Republican," the only Republican newspaper in the county, conducted by Harry H. and T. E. Mitchell; it is successor to the "Clinton Advocate," founded in 1845 by W. H. Lawrence, and purchased in 1891 by Harry H. Mitchell, who changed its name.

The oldest banking house is that of Salmon & Salmon, one of the pioneer financial institutions of southwest Missouri. It was founded December 1, 1866, by George Y. and Harvey W. Salmon, and De Witt C. Stone; Stone retired in 1873, the Salmons buying his interest, and yet continuing in management. The capital is \$50,000, the deposits are \$600,000, and the loans are \$500,000. The Citizens' Bank of Clinton was founded in 1872, as the First National Bank of Clinton; in 1894 it surrendered its charter, and became a private bank under its present title; March 20, 1900, its capital was \$25,000, its deposits were \$115,000, and its loans were \$90,000. The Brinkerhoff-Faris Trust and Savings Company, capital \$150,000, was established in 1867, and incorporated in 1887.

The industries comprise two large steam roller process flour mills, a custom mill, a foundry and machine shop, an ice factory, and two pottery works, one operated by steam. Large shipments are made of live

stock, grain, flax seed, broom corn, flour, pottery ware, coal, leather and cigars. One and one-half miles southwest of Clinton, at the terminus of a horse-car line, are the beautiful grounds of the Artesian Park, containing a spacious lake, with hotel of three stories, basement and attic, equipped with all modern conveniences, including dancing hall, billiard rooms and bowling alley, a pavilion, and boat and bath houses. The artesian well on the grounds discharges a palatable water, possessing known medicinal qualities, containing the chlorides of potassium, sodium, magnesium and calcium, the carbonates of magnesium and calcium, sulphate of calcium, and sulphidic gas. The park is a favorite resort, and attracts visitors from considerable distances. Adjacent to this property, and owned by the same company, are the fair grounds of eighty acres, which afford annual exhibits of farm and garden products, and are the scene of spirited contests in the speed ring. One and one-half miles east of Clinton is Englewood Cemetery, owned by the city, upon rolling and well shaded grounds, containing many artistic productions from the chisel of the sculptor.

Clinton was made the county seat of Rives County (see "Henry County") in November, 1836, and the first sale of lots took place in February following. The first building erected on the site was a weather-boarded log house, built by Thomas B. and Benjamin F. Wallace, who opened a store, removing to it a stock of goods from their old location a mile northward. Others who soon put up buildings were John M. Reid, Asaph W. Bates and John Nave, the latter named opening the first tavern. In 1837, when the population of the town did not exceed fifty, the building of the courthouse was begun, and a postoffice was established. The office was known as "Rives Court House," and retained this name for some time; Benjamin F. Wallace was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by Frank Fields about 1841. In the latter year came Dr. Hobb, the first physician, and Preston Wise opened a dramshop. In 1843-4 the United States land office had been removed from Lexington, and Daniel Ashby was receiver, and John L. Yantis was register. Gold and silver were required in payment for public lands, and large quantities of specie were conveyed by wagon to St. Louis, guarded by armed men. One

Turner was keeping a school in a frame building on what is now Franklin Street, near the public square; among his pupils were Dr. J. H. Britts, afterward a man of prominence; Mrs. B. L. Owen and her sister, Mrs. Garth, and others. The population was then not much more than 100.

Religious meetings were held in the courthouse. The first preachers were itinerants, among whom are remembered Frank Mitchell, a Methodist; Reece, a Cumberland Presbyterian; Longan, a Christian, and Marvin, a Universalist. The first church building was of frame, built in 1858, on the south side of the public square, on Main Street, by William Schroeder, a Methodist preacher; the building was occupied by preachers of various denominations, as they made their visits. In 1858 the first newspaper appeared, the "Clinton Journal," Isaac E. Olney, publisher. It suspended publication in 1861. The town suffered no material damage during the Civil War, but industry and development were paralyzed. Progress was slow for some years after the restoration of peace. The first church building erected after the war, and next after the Schroeder church, was that of the Cumberland Presbyterians. It was a two-story brick structure; the lower floor was used for religious purposes; the upper story was used as a Masonic lodge room, and was occupied by the resuscitated Tebo Lodge No. 68, chartered in 1844, and suspended during the Civil War. Numerous churches organized in 1866, and began the erection of houses of worship. Among these was the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the fruit of a revival held by Hugh R. Smith and J. H. Houx; the latter named had been invited to Clinton after his arrest under the provisions of the Drake Constitution test oath, while conducting a revival at the Bear Creek camp ground, in the south part of the county. In 1866 Salmon & Salmon opened a bank, and G. Sellers began the publication of the "Advocate" newspaper. Its first issue claimed for the town a population of 250. August 26, 1870, the first railway, the Tebo & Neosho, reached the town, and that dates the beginning of the substantial development and prosperity of the place. Clinton was incorporated February 6, 1858; it became a city of the fourth class April 2, 1878, and a city of the third class February 24, 1886. Population in 1900, 5,061.

Clinton Academy.—An educational institution formerly conducted at Clinton, and founded by W. H. Stahl. In 1881 Emilius P. Lamkin became associated with Mr. Stahl, and soon afterward assumed complete control. The school was first conducted in rooms over a store building on the south side of the square, but afterward was moved to a one-story frame building on North Second Street. The lack of suitable buildings was always an obstacle in the way of a large attendance. The enrollment averaged about 125 each year. The work done was not surpassed by any school of its class, and the courses offered were exceptionally advanced. The school was chartered in 1885, and degrees were conferred upon the completion of the classical, scientific, English or commercial courses. From 1882 to 1896 there were seventy-one graduates, many of whom are rising into prominence in their chosen life work. In 1891 the secret society of Phi Lambda Epsilon was founded by four of the students in the academy. The death of the principal, Professor Lamkin, in the middle of the term of 1893-4, was an irreparable loss to the school. For the remainder of that session the associate principal, William M. Godwin, and Charles F. and Uel W. Lamkin, conducted the work. The following year Rev. J. S. Worley and W. H. Forsythe were joint principals, and during 1895-6 Rev. J. L. Darsie was at the head of the institution. At the close of 1895-6 the doors of the academy were permanently closed.

Clinton County.—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by DeKalb; east by Caldwell; south by Clay, and west by Buchanan and Platte Counties; area 420 square miles, or 269,000 acres. It was named after De Witt Clinton, the distinguished Governor and statesman of New York. Its latitude is about that of Philadelphia. The surface is mainly undulating prairie, well drained, with little swamp, and with little land that can not be tilled. The soil is rich, black loam, easily cultivated and exceedingly productive. The largest stream in the county is Smith's Fork of Platte River. The others are Shoal Creek, Castile Creek, Horse Fork, Clear Creek, Dear Creek, Robert's Branch, all unfailing streams, which afford a good supply of running water. Ever flowing springs abound,

and in digging wells good water is found at a depth of twenty-two feet. Every water-course is marked by a line of timber, with occasional isolated groves, and although it is a prairie county, nearly a fourth of the area is timber—red, white and black oak, ash, maple, cottonwood, elm, wild cherry and crab apple. The soil is light, porous, and capable of holding and absorbing moisture. Good building stone is plentiful, the limestone being of a superior quality and used in the construction of buildings. The mineral springs of the county enjoy a high reputation.

The first settlers in the territory now Clinton County were William Castile, who lived on the creek which bears his name, and Hiram Smith, a hunter, whose cabin stood about the center of what is now Jackson Township. This was in 1826, and shortly afterward James McKowan, from Clay County, and Armstrong McClintock and Samuel Biggerstaff, from Kentucky, located on Castile Creek. In 1828 Mrs. Nellie Coffman, from Kentucky, settled near the present site of Hainesville, and Josiah Cogdell, Drew Cogdell, George Denny and Collet Haynes located in the same neighborhood shortly after. John Stone made a settlement near the present site of Cameron, and Isaac D. Baldwin, James Shaw, John Ritchie, Samuel McKorkle and Edward Smith came into the same neighborhood before 1830. Two years later John Livingston made a settlement about a mile northeast of where Plattsburg now stands, and in 1833 he put up a pole cabin on the present site of Plattsburg. The earliest settlements were made nearest to Clay County, which was already comfortably settled, and because the Indians were not yet gone from the northern part of the county. The pioneers had no trouble in supplying their rude tables with wholesome food, for the groves and prairies alike abounded in game. Deer were to be seen in herds, even when not looking for them, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens were plentiful, while the streams were alive with wild ducks, geese and swan and fish. The bears had not entirely left the country, and were occasionally encountered. Hunting and trapping were profitable vocations, and the experienced trapper could easily manage to gather a yearly pack of furs and pelts, which, taken to the nearest town, brought him in exchange all the necessities of his simple life, and some

money besides. Wolves were abundant, and wolf scalps were first-class currency, always received for taxes. Bee trees were frequent in the timber along Smith's Fork, Castile Creek and Shoal Creek, and when located and cut down yielded a supply of wild honey for the settler's table. The act of the State Legislature creating Clinton County was passed January 2, 1833, and it named David R. Atchison, afterward United States Senator; John Long and Howard Everett commissioners to select the seat of justice. On the 15th of January Governor Dunklin appointed John P. Smith, Archibald Elliott and Stephen Jones judges of the county court. On the second Monday in March following, the county judges met at the house of Laban Garrett, and organized the first county court by choosing John P. Smith for presiding justice, and Richard R. Rees for clerk, and recognizing Thompson Smith, appointed by the governor, as sheriff. Elijah Fry was appointed assessor. On the 8th of April following the court met at the house of John Biggerstaff and appointed Washington Hufaker, collector; Levi Shalcher, surveyor, and John Biggerstaff, treasurer. The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice reported that they had selected the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 24, of Township 55, Range 32. The report was approved, and the name of the town to be laid off was Concord. In the following January, 1834, the name was changed to Springfield, and in 1835 it was again changed to Plattsburg, after Plattsburg in Clinton County, New York. Henry F. Mitchell was appointed commissioner of the seat of justice, and on January 18, 1834, presented to the court the plat of the town. After six weeks' notice in the "Liberty Enquirer," the first sale of lots was made July 13, 1835. The first deed recorded in the county was from Vincent and Sarah Smith to John P. Smith, all of Clay County, conveying eighty acres of land for the consideration of \$200. There were four attorneys present at the first term of the circuit court, Amos Rees, W. T. Wood, D. R. Atchison and A. W. Doniphan. The first courthouse was built in Plattsburg (then called Springfield) in 1834. It was of hewed logs, two rooms, one eighteen by twenty feet, the other sixteen by eighteen, one story. Henry F. Mitchell was the superintendent and Solomon Fry the contractor. This was

a temporary structure, and in June of the same year, the county court let the contract for a brick courthouse thirty-two feet square and two stories high. This building stood until 1859, when a large courthouse was erected, the main building being a square with short wings projecting north and south from the western side. In 1873 the county court purchased from Daniel Thomas a farm of 156 acres at \$46 per acre, and made it a pauper farm, at which the paupers dependent on the county are cared for. In 1868 the county court, in compliance with the general wish of the people of the county, subscribed \$200,000 in aid of two railroads—\$100,000 to the St. Louis & St. Joseph, and \$100,000 to the Leavenworth & Des Moines. The first of these is now part of the Wabash system, and the other a part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system. The St. Louis & St. Joseph road was completed in July, 1870, and on the 23d of that month the last spike was driven at Plattsburg with formal ceremonies and amid great rejoicing. The Leavenworth & Des Moines road was finished in 1871, and there was a double excursion, one from Chicago, and the other from Leavenworth, meeting at Trenton, Missouri. The Hannibal & St. Joseph road, which runs through the northern edge of the county in two places, was completed through Cameron in 1859. The roads in the county in the year 1900, with their modern names, were Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, St. Joseph branch; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Leavenworth branch, and Hannibal & St. Joseph, Cameron branch.

When the Mexican War began, in 1846, Clinton County was only thirteen years old, but its people shared the war spirit that prevailed in western Missouri and produced the Doniphan Expedition, and the army under General Price which followed. A considerable number of young men went into Clay County and entered companies that served under Doniphan and Price, among them being W. J. Biggerstaff, Halet Jackson, Cyrus Jackson, Thomas J. Morrow, Charles C. Birch, James H. Birch, Jr.; Hort Peak, Romulus E. Culver, James H. Long and Henry Quine. In the Civil War there was the same division among the people of Clinton County that prevailed in so many counties of Missouri, though happily there was less violence and bloodshed than occurred in Clay and

Platte Counties. In the election for delegates to the State Convention of 1861, Judge James H. Birch, an avowed Unionist, was elected over Rev. A. H. F. Payne, who was put forward as representative of the Southern element. During the summer of 1861 there was active recruiting on both sides carried on, four companies, under Captain William H. Edgar, who was afterward killed at Shiloh; Captain Hugh L. W. Rogers, Captain Archibald Grooms and Captain James H. Birch, Jr., being raised for Federal service, and at least 150 young men from the county being enlisted in the bodies that joined General Sterling Price's army. In November a body of Confederates arrested Judge Birch, member of the State Convention and the most prominent Union man in the county, and carried him off to General Price's camp, south of the Missouri River, but after a short confinement he was released. In 1863 a detachment of Colorado troops came into the county and plundered several merchants, John E. Shawhan being robbed of \$10,000. Shortly after a body of the Twenty-fifth Missouri came in and killed two prominent citizens, Southern sympathizers, Captain John Reed and Rev. A. H. F. Payne, the last named an old minister of the Christian Church, who, two years before, had been the Southern candidate for delegate to the State convention, and been defeated by Judge Birch. The return of peace, after the protracted strife marked by so much animosity, estrangement and blood, in the State, was joyfully received by the people of Clinton County, and on the 21st of April, 1866, there was a large mass meeting held in Plattsburg to commemorate the happy event. Judge Robert Johnson presided and W. J. Bickerstaff was secretary. On the 14th of May, following, there was an ovation to the discharged Union soldiers at the Plattsburg fair grounds. The "Clinton County News," published first at Plattsburg in 1859, was the pioneer newspaper of the county. G. W. Hendley was the publisher. It continued till the year 1862, when the office was burned and the paper ceased. During the Civil War the "New Constitution" was published for a time by W. L. Birney, and in 1866 Judge James H. Birch started the "Clinton County Register," a Democratic paper; in 1873 the "Lever," also Democratic, was started by John McMichael, and in 1880 C. J. Nesbit

and Thos. G. Barton commenced the "Purifier," all these exhibiting ability and intelligence, and recognized as useful and valuable journals. In 1867 the "Chronotype" was first published at Cameron by J. A. Carothers. A year afterward the name was changed to "Observer," and it is Republican in politics. The "Cameron Democrat" and the "Cameron News," both Democratic, were started afterward, but did not survive long. In 1867 the "Vindicator" (Republican) was begun by J. H. Frame and G. T. Howser, and soon grew into a prosperous journal. In 1881 it began the issue of a daily edition. The Lathrop "Herald" was first published in 1869, and ceased in 1871. The same year the Lathrop "Monitor" was begun and became a spirited and thriving Republican journal. The Lathrop "Herald," a Democratic paper, begun in 1880 by Lee & Chonstant, has become a useful and influential local organ. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year 1898, the products shipped from the county at that time were: Cattle, 33,600 head; hogs, 70,022 head; sheep, 3,821 head; horses and mules, 3,588 head; wheat, 3,899 bushels; oats, 3,959 bushels; corn, 5,997 bushels; flax, 536 pounds; hay, 49 tons; flour, 1,446,653 pounds; corn meal, 14,891 pounds; shipstuff, 6,100 pounds; clover seed, 27,000 pounds; timothy seed, 3,970 pounds; lumber and posts, 6,000 feet; cordwood, 1,846 cords; wool, 23,738 pounds; poultry, 532,230 pounds; cheese, 17,459 pounds; dressed meat, 9,728 pounds; game and fish, 1,560 pounds; tallow, 23,815 pounds; hides and pelts, 84,400 pounds; feathers, 4,337 pounds; nursery stock, 12,410, and other articles in smaller quantities. In the year 1900 the enrollment of school children in the public schools in the county was 3,868 white and 294 colored, total 4,162; number of volumes in the school libraries, 1,137; valued at \$1,200. There were seventy schools in operation; 106 teachers employed, 100 white and six colored, of whom forty-three were male and sixty-three female; estimated value of school property, \$70,000; total receipts for school purposes, \$83,795; total expenditures, \$55,309; permanent county school fund, \$24,505; township school fund, \$20,586; total, \$45,092. The assessment of property for taxes of 1898 in Clinton County showed 265,000 acres of land valued at \$3,142,747, being at the rate of \$11.85 per acre; 4,000 town lots valued

at \$777,045; total real estate, \$3,919,792; horses, 7,913, valued at \$148,285; mules, 1,488, valued at \$32,951; asses and jennets, 34, valued at \$1,620; neat cattle, 26,451, valued at \$416,548; sheep, 2,320, valued at \$2,961; hogs, 34,327, valued at \$78,542; all other live stock, \$520; money, bonds and notes, \$835,667; corporate companies, \$151,089; all other personal property, \$297,366; total personal property, \$1,965,549; railroad, bridge and telegraph property, \$1,076,908; total taxable wealth of the county, \$6,962,249. The total taxes levied for the year 1898 against real and personal property were for State purposes, \$15,983; for all county purposes, \$34,339; total, \$49,322. In addition to this there were taxes on railroad, bridge and telegraph property in the county, \$13,457; taxes on merchants and manufacturers, \$2,441; foreign insurance taxes apportioned in the county, \$1,009; total taxes, \$66,299. The bonded debt of the county in 1898 was \$65,000, consisting of \$50,000 in 6 per cent bonds, issued in 1880 and running ten to twenty years, and \$15,000 in 6 per cent bonds, issued in 1896 and running five to ten years. The population of the county in 1900 was 17,363.

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Clinton Normal Business College.

A commercial college at Clinton, formed by consolidation, by Joseph Harness, of what was known as the Clinton Business College, C. E. Greenup, principal, and Smith's Business College, Ellis Smith, principal. After this consolidation the building now occupied by the institution was erected, in the year 1895. The principals of the college have been Ellis Smith, C. J. Davis, J. E. Fesler, E. W. Doran, and at the present time (1900) H. A. Harness is in charge. The college has enjoyed a good enrollment during its existence and its graduates are to be found in almost every walk in life.

Coal.—Coal is the most abundant mineral in Missouri, and there are more persons employed in mining it than in mining any other. It is estimated that the coal fields of the State are 25,000 square miles in area, of which 8,400 square miles are upper coal measures, 2,000 square miles are exposed middle, and 14,600 square miles are exposed lower measures. The upper measures contain about four feet of coal; the middle measures about

seven feet, and the lower measures about five workable seams, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to four feet and a half, and thin seams varying from six to eleven inches—in all about thirteen feet and a half of coal. The area of over eighteen inches thickness of coal within 200 feet of the surface is about 7,000 square miles. The southeastern boundary of the coal measures runs from the mouth of the Des Moines River through the counties of Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper Counties, into Oklahoma, and all the counties northwest of this line are known to contain coal. The regular coal rocks exist also in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Callaway and St. Louis Counties, and local deposits of bituminous and cannel coal are found in Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, Lincoln and Callaway Counties. In 1865 the State geologist, Professor Swallow, estimated that the coal area of the State, at an average thickness of only one foot, contained 26,800,000,000 tons of coal. But in many places the thickness is fifteen feet, and a reasonable estimate places the average thickness at five feet, so that, it is probable the State contains five times this quantity of coal, in workable beds. In 1880 the quantity of coal mined in the State was 543,990 tons, valued at \$1,037,100; in 1898, 2,036,364 tons, valued at \$2,295,000. Coal was mined in forty counties of the State in 1898, those yielding the largest quantities being Adair, 58,420 tons; Barton, 13,032 tons; Bates, 364,254 tons; Henry, 26,448 tons; Lafayette, 299,338 tons; Macon, 655,415 tons; Vernon, 239,554 tons; Linn, 7,218 tons; Randolph, 171,078 tons; Putnam, 56,320 tons; Ray, 132,200 tons.

Coates, Kersey, conspicuous among the few whose foresight and energy made Kansas City the metropolis of the Missouri Valley, was born September 15, 1823, in Salisbury, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died in Kansas City April 24, 1887. His parents were Lindley and Deborah (Simmons) Coates, both members of the Society of Friends. The father, who was a farmer, afforded liberal educational advantages to his son, Kersey, who acquired a thorough knowledge of the English branches and some

of the modern languages at Whitestown (New York) Seminary, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. For some years afterward he taught English literature in the high school in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. When twenty-five years of age he began the study of law in the office of the distinguished statesman and lawyer, Thaddeus Stevens, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. Before he could fairly enter upon practice, an unforeseen circumstance gave a different direction to his life, leading him into a field of peculiar usefulness, and eventually rewarding him with fortune and distinction. The struggle for possession of the Territory of Kansas between the Free-Soil and pro-slavery parties was just beginning. In sympathy with the former element were a number of Pennsylvanians, members of an Emigration Aid Society, whose purpose it was to save the Territory to freedom, and who were also desirous of purchasing public lands, solicited Thaddeus Stevens to name a man of capability and integrity to go thither as their adviser and agent. Upon his warm recommendation Colonel Coates was engaged, and in 1854 he departed upon his mission, which was destined to engage him for two years, during which time he witnessed many scenes of violence and bloodshed, while his own life was frequently imperiled. He was more than the mere agent for men of means seeking prospectively remunerative investments. His natural instincts led him to abhor slavery, and his convictions had been deepened through the influence of his father, an active aider in the management of the "Underground Railway," and of his personal friend and patron, Thaddeus Stevens, an implacable enemy of a system of human bondage. Colonel Coates aided the Free-Soilers persistently and fearlessly, and soon came to be regarded as one of their most resourceful leaders. In two instances his experiences were among the most intensely interesting and dramatic of those troublous times. In the one, he was of counsel for the defense of Governor Charles Robinson, put on trial for treason. In the other, he afforded concealment to Governor Andrew H. Reeder, whose life was in jeopardy, and aided his escape to Illinois. Years afterward Governor Reeder sent to Mrs. Coates an oil painting representing himself in the disguise of a woodchopper, as he ap-

peared at that critical time. When the immediate emergency had passed, Colonel Coates located in Kansas City, where he passed the remainder of his life, continually exerting his effort for its development and improvement. From the beginning he was the acknowledged leader in all important enterprises. There were a splendid few, such men as R. T. Van Horn, E. M. McGee, M. J. Payne and others, who were as sanguine of the future of their city, and as energetic in their effort, but Colonel Coates stood alone in his remarkable prescience of conditions and possibilities, and in a reserve resourcefulness which achieved success in face of apparent failure. At the close of the Civil War the population of Kansas City was less than 5,000, and the nearest railway was thirty miles distant. Leavenworth, Kansas, claiming a population of 15,000, was generally regarded as the coming Western metropolis. It was under these conditions that Colonel Coates and his colleagues made their greatest effort and achieved their greatest successes. The building of the Cameron branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway was begun; a charter for a bridge over the Missouri River at Kansas City was procured; the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway was incorporated and endowed with State lands in Kansas; and railway right of way was secured by treaty through the Indian Territory. In all these great enterprises Colonel Coates was one of the ablest leaders; in awakening the interest of Eastern capitalists, and in securing means for railway and bridge-building, his efforts were the most incessant, and his influence was the most commanding. He was a familiar figure in the moneyed circles of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in legislative assemblages at Jefferson City and Topeka, and in Washington City during congressional sessions. His purpose was ever the same, the advancement of the interests of Kansas City, and he never failed to command attention, and ultimately to effect his purpose. Meantime, he busied himself as earnestly in instituting and advancing purely local enterprises as though he bore no weightier burden. He aided in the establishment of newspapers, banking houses, and innumerable commercial and industrial concerns. From the first his faith in the city had been implicit. At the close of the war period the Philadelphia investors whom he represented were dis-

couraged, regarding as a poor investment a tract of 110 acres of land bounded by the Missouri River, Main Street, Broadway and Santa Fe Street, which he had purchased for them at an outlay of \$6,600. At their solicitation, he purchased it from them, and this tract ultimately became the foundation of his fortune. The payment of a security debt at one time forced him into a mercantile business, from which he soon retired, but which developed into the present mammoth house of Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co. The most conspicuous buildings of his erection were the Coates House, one of the most elegant hotels in the country, and the Coates Opera House. He assisted in organizing the Kansas City Industrial Exposition & Agricultural Fair Association in 1870, and the Inter-State Fair Association in 1882; he was for many years president of the latter organization. He was also president of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company at its organization, and for some years afterward. He was an original Republican, and in 1860 was president of the only Republican Club in western Missouri, and one of less than eighty Kansas City voters who voted for Lincoln. During a part of the war period he was colonel of the Seventy-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, which rendered efficient service, particularly during the Price raid in 1864. In his religious views he leaned to Unitarianism. His wife, SARAH W. CHANDLER, was born March 10, 1829, at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was descended from the Chandlers of Wiltshire, England, a Quaker family which established its American branch in 1687, on the River Brandywine, twenty-seven miles from Philadelphia. Her parents were John and Maria Jane (Walter) Chandler. The father was a farmer, a man of great force of character, who, for three consecutive terms, occupied a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The mother was also of English descent, a member of an influential family. The parents removed to a farm near Kennett Square when their daughter Sarah was an infant. There she was reared, and the influences by which she was surrounded were traceable in the years of her mature womanhood. It was the place of birth of Bayard Taylor, and the home of his first wife, Mary Agnew. Both became intimate personal friends of Sarah Chandler, who, after com-

pleting her education at the Simmons Seminary in Philadelphia, became first an assistant and then a principal in the Martin Seminary. Here, in her young womanhood, she met many of the literary celebrities of the day, from whom she derived inclination to investigate social, economic and political questions, eventually abandoning orthodox Quaker reserve and allying herself with a more progressive and active element. Here, too, she first met him who became her husband, whose admiration she won in her delivery of an address upon the "Social Advancement of Woman" before a Young Ladies' Lyceum. From the first, she gave evidence of high talent. At the age of ten years she had mastered arithmetic, and undertaken the higher branches. She never regarded her education as completed, and through her lifelong habit of study she constantly added to her store of knowledge. She was an accomplished botanist and linguist. After her marriage to Mr. Coates, in 1855, she accompanied him to Kansas City. In their journey up the Missouri River she witnessed scenes of violence which were a severe shock to one of her delicate sensibilities. In the troublous times which followed she sympathized with her husband, and encouraged him in his every undertaking, sharing the labors in which he engaged and the dangers to which he was exposed. Previous to and during the Civil War her home was at once a refuge for the pursued and terror-stricken, and a hospital for the sick and wounded. When peace was restored she became equally interested and equally active in promoting the material progress of the community, and in the leadership of various movements having for their object the awakening of inquiry, the dissemination of knowledge, and the advancement of education, art and science. A history class, of which she was president, was a most successful organization of its kind, and left a broad and enduring influence. She was an earnest friend of the Art Association, to which she afforded great encouragement and liberal pecuniary assistance. It was in the fields of social and domestic life, however, that her efforts were mainly exerted, and her influence was most strongly felt. A woman of remarkably sympathetic disposition, she sought amelioration of the condition of the suffering and oppressed, particularly of her own sex,

and her zeal at times led her to advocate measures so greatly in advance of the day, and so foreign to prevailing sentiment, that few followed her, and a lesser number aided her, until accomplished results vindicated her course. She was an indefatigable worker in the Woman's Christian Association—of which she was one of the founders—having for its purpose the aid of the homeless and struggling, and in the Woman's Exchange, which afforded opportunity for remunerative labor to necessitous women who were unable to engage in employment away from their homes. The Mothers' Club claimed a large share of her attention, and in that body her counsels were regarded as of unusual worth. Her interest in the Social Science and Equal Suffrage Societies was earnest and continuous, and led her to investigation resulting in the discovery of peculiarly distressing conditions. As a result, she visited the State Board of Charities to enter a protest against neglect and ill treatment of women committed to public institutions, and it was largely through her effort that relief was afforded to insane women sent to county poorhouses on account of the overcrowding of the State Insane Asylums, and that a police matron was placed in charge of women committed to prison. Her last appearance in a public capacity was in January, 1897, in Kansas City, as honorary chairman of the reception committee, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. She extended bountiful pecuniary aid to all societies with which she was connected, and her private charities were many and liberal. In religion she was a Unitarian. Her death occurred July 25, 1897. The record of her remarkably useful life is preserved in an interesting volume, "In Memoriam Sarah Walter Chandler Coates," printed by her children for private distribution, and edited by her daughter, Mrs. Homer Reed.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Cobb, John Columbus, banker, was born in Sniabar Township, Lafayette County, Missouri, March 18, 1843, son of Albert T. and Louisa (Hoskins) Cobb, and is one of the oldest living natives of the county. His father was born in North Carolina, was reared in Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1838, becoming one of the first inhabitants of

Sniabar Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife was a native of Tennessee. They raised a family of nine sons and one daughter, all of whom are still living. J. C. Cobb attended the common schools of his native place, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1864 he entered the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment and fought for the preservation of the Union until the close of the war. Soon after peace was declared he engaged in freighting on the plains, devoting two years to this exciting life, of which he had had a taste in 1861. In 1868 he began cultivating the farm at Chapel Hill, Lafayette County, owned by A. W. Ridings, who had been his employer on the plains. This fine property he purchased in 1869, and has added to it from time to time until the estate now includes 430 acres. It is the seat of the old Chapel Hill College, at one time one of the noted institutions of learning in Missouri, where many of the famous men of the State were educated. In 1879, upon the founding of the town of Odessa, Mr. Cobb established a grain business there. The next year he removed with his family to the town and established the Bank of Odessa, of which he has since been president. The original capital stock was \$10,000, but this has been increased to \$50,000. Mr. Cobb continues to raise stock on his farm, which is one of the best improved and most highly cultivated in Lafayette County. Though he has always been a Democrat, he has never cared for public office. He is deeply interested in the cause of education, and has been trustee of Missouri Valley College at Marshall ever since its establishment. In the Cumberland Presbyterian Church he is an active and influential factor, and for some time he has served as treasurer of the church at large, home and foreign. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Lexington Presbytery. Mr. Cobb was married April 12, 1868, to Lou A. Hobson, a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and a daughter of Lemuel Hobson, one of the early settlers of that county, who erected the first brick house in Independence. They have been the parents of two sons and one daughter. The only living child is the daughter, Dora Lou, now the wife of Gordon Jones, president of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank.

Cobb, Seth Wallace, Congressman, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Wallace) Cobb, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, December 5, 1838. He lived on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, receiving in the meantime what education he could get at intervals in the public schools, and then took up the business of saddle and harness-making, which he followed for four years. During this period he also served as deputy postmaster at Jerusalem, the county seat, pursuing his studies at night and varying these occupations by sending local news items to the Petersburg "Express," which resulted in his becoming a correspondent of that paper, continued after the war, under the pen name of "Black Eagle," by which title he is still known among his friends in Virginia. Mr. Cobb entered the Confederate Army as orderly sergeant with one of the first companies raised under the call of Governor Letcher for volunteers. His family had been strong Whigs and opposed to secession, but when his native State seceded he was prompt to enlist. He served in the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia during the entire war, reaching the rank of major by brevet toward its close. When General Lee surrendered, Major Cobb returned to his home with the view of resuming life on the farm, but after only a short experience he went to Petersburg, where he was employed as a clerk, first in a grocery and commission house, and then in a clothing store. An opportunity was offered him by friends to become associated in the editorship of the "Index," the successor of the "Express," which had been suppressed by the military authorities, and Major Cobb embraced it, serving on that paper with William E. Cameron, afterward Governor of Virginia. In December, 1867, he came to St. Louis, without money and among strangers, and demonstrated by his subsequent career that merit and perseverance can wrest success from the most unpromising surroundings. By the aid of Colonel Thomas Richeson, then of the Collier White Lead Company, he obtained a situation with the late Ira Stanbury, which he held for a short time and then went with the grain commission firm of James G. Greer & Co., afterward with E. E. Ebert & Co., working through all the lower grades of clerkship. In 1875, with a few hundred dollars, alone and unaided, he started the firm

of Seth W. Cobb & Co. This house at this date—1899—stands as high as any in St. Louis, and is equaled by few in the volume of its business. Few enterprises for the advancement of that city's interests have been inaugurated during a period of almost a quarter of a century, in which Mr. Cobb has not been a factor. During his presidency of the Merchants' Exchange the Merchants' Bridge was projected, and he was the president of the company that built it until 1889, when he was first elected to Congress. Though not a seeker for office, his abilities and popularity early indicated to his fellow citizens his availability for the public service, and he was easily elected. He represented the Twelfth Missouri District as a Democrat in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses, refusing a renomination which was offered him for the Fifty-fifth.

Cochran, Charles Fremont, editor and member of Congress, was born at Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, September 27, 1848. His parents were Dr. W. A. and Laetitia Cochran. The father located at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Missouri, in 1852, and was one of the substantial residents and prominent professional men of northeast Missouri. The mother was the daughter of a South Carolina farmer. Charles received a solid education in the common schools of the localities where his parents resided during his boyhood, and from his youthful days down to the years of maturity has shown a preference for political economy, biography and history, choosing these branches above all others. He has in his library the works of most of the great authors on these subjects and the studied pages are thumb-marked by frequent handling and are still his favorites. The family removed to Weston, Platte County, Missouri, in 1857, and remained there until 1859, when there was a removal to Atchison, Kansas. At the age of sixteen Charles was left to make his own way in the world, on account of the death of his father, and was henceforth to fight life's battles alone. He learned the printer's trade and followed it faithfully for seven years. He set type during the long days and studied the books of legal authorities at night, without the advantage of the preceptor or the opportunities of the class room. Notwithstanding the unfavorable circum-

stances under which he struggled he mastered the study sufficiently to secure speedy admission to the bar, and within a few years was recognized as one of the leading members of the profession in the State of Kansas. His health failing, on account of injuries received accidentally, Mr. Cochran was compelled to retire from the legal profession. He removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and became the editor and publisher of the St. Joseph "Gazette," a newspaper that has long battled for the political principles to which it steadfastly holds, and which is counted among the oldest, most reliable and most influential publications of the State. Mr. Cochran continued in the editorial chair until he was elected to Congress. He has enjoyed a political experience that is brilliant on account of its steady and rapid advancement. He was county attorney of Atchison County, Kansas, for four years, being twice elected to that office. In 1890 he was elected State Senator from Buchanan County, Missouri. In 1896 he was elected to Congress from the Fourth District of Missouri. In 1898, and again in 1900, he was renominated and re-elected. As a legislator Mr. Cochran is known as a tireless and conscientious worker, a man who pays close attention to the welfare of his district and of his constituents, and who is notably brilliant in debate and while on the platform expounding the principles in which he has abiding faith. He is generally recognized as a forceful writer, a logical reasoner and a consistent advocate of that which he holds to be right. Mr. Cochran was married April 27, 1874, to Miss Louise M. Webb, of Leavenworth, Kansas. To this union one child has come, Charles Webb Cochran, a promising young man of the age of twenty-four.

Cockerill, John A., was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1846, and died at Cairo, Egypt, April 10, 1896. His father, J. R. Cockerill, was a member of Congress and colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the Civil War. John A. Cockerill served in the Union Army, also, enlisting at the age of fifteen years as a drummer in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and serving under Rosecrans and Buell. After the war he was associated with C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in the "Dayton Ledger," and in 1870 became connected with the "Cincinnati Enquirer," beginning as a reporter, and rising



George O. Coffin U.S.

rapidly to the position of managing editor. In 1876 he went to southeastern Europe and served the "Enquirer" as correspondent on the field in the Russo-Turkish War. On his return, he became connected with the "Washington Post," and the "Baltimore Gazette," and in 1879 came to St. Louis and took a position on the "Post-Dispatch." In 1882 the "Post-Dispatch" became involved in an acrimonious personal quarrel with Colonel A. W. Slayback, a prominent lawyer and public man of St. Louis, which resulted in Slayback, in company with a friend, going to the editorial room of the "Post-Dispatch," and in the encounter that followed being shot and killed on the spot by Cockerill. The tragedy provoked intense feeling, for both the combatants were prominent and influential, each with a backing of prominent and influential friends—it being asserted on the Slayback side that Cockerill had goaded his antagonist beyond endurance and then wantonly slain him—and, on the Cockerill side, that Slayback had come to the office armed, with a mortal purpose, and Cockerill had only killed him in self-defense. Cockerill stood an examination and was discharged. He afterward went to New York and became editor of the "World," and was subsequently connected with the "Commercial Advertiser." During the Japan-China War he went to the scene as war correspondent for the New York "Herald," and on the way home, after the war, died at Cairo, Egypt. He was a brilliant writer, equally at home in the editorial office, in the field or at Washington as correspondent. He was high-spirited and warm-hearted, and was affectionately esteemed by his friends.

Cockrell, Francis Marion, lawyer, soldier and United States Senator from Missouri, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, October 1, 1834, and raised to farm work, receiving the best part of his education at Chapel Hill College, in Lafayette County, Missouri, where he graduated in 1853. He studied law and began the practice at Warrensburg. When the Civil War came on he espoused the Southern cause and entered the Confederate Army, serving with distinguished gallantry to the end of the strife. He rose rapidly to colonel and brigadier general, taking part in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge, the siege of Vicksburg and the bloody battle

of Franklin, besides many other smaller engagements. "Cockrell's Brigade," composed entirely of Missourians, was recognized as one of the best disciplined, best fighting and most efficient bodies of soldiers in the Confederate Army. When the war was over he came back to Missouri and settled down to the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was chosen to the United States Senate as successor to Carl Schurz. It was the first civil office he had ever held, and he was the second native-born Missourian, Lewis V. Bogy being the first, chosen to that august position. Senator Cockrell's record at Washington has been in the highest degree honorable and acceptable to the people of Missouri, an evidence of which is that, without encountering a competitor for the honor in his own party (the Democratic), he has been re-elected four times. Fidelity to duty, loyalty to his country, the highest sense of honor and a watchful regard for the interests of his State, mark his senatorial career, and there is no one of his compeers who commands a larger measure of personal influence and a higher respect from his political opponents than Senator Cockrell, of Missouri.

Coffeysburg.—A village on Grand River, in Daviess County, sixteen miles north of Gallatin, the county seat, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad. It has Baptist, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a bank, two hotels, a weekly paper, the "Sun," and about twenty-five miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

Coffin, George Oliver, physician, was born August 4, 1858, at Danielsville, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Samuel T. and Lavina (Seigenfuss) Coffin. The father was directly descended from Tristram Coffin, the founder of Nantucket, and originator of whaling industries in Nantucket and New Bedford, Massachusetts. The mother was great-granddaughter of John Boyer, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, living in the Wyoming Valley. At the time of the famous massacre the Boyer mother and three children found protection in the fort. The father was killed and scalped by the Indians, who took two of his children to Canada. The

daughter remained in that country. When John, the son, was of age he walked back to Pennsylvania, where he married and founded a family. George Oliver Coffin, fifth in descent from him, was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Williamsburg Academy. When nineteen years of age he entered the Penn Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1879. He engaged in practice at Frankfort, Kansas, where he remained for five years. In 1884 he removed to El Paso, Texas, where he passed the winter, and then entered the Marine Hospital service as contract surgeon and quarantine officer. He was in Mexico during the winter of 1885-6, and in the spring of the latter year removed to Silver Cliff, Colorado, where he remained in practice for about eighteen months. In the fall of 1887 he located in Kansas City, where he is now usefully and successfully engaged. Soon after arrival he took a course of study in the Kansas City Medical College, and in 1891 a second course, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine for the second time. In May, 1894, Mayor Webster Davis appointed him house surgeon of the City Hospital, which position he held until his appointment as city physician, May 1, 1895. Upon the expiration of the latter term he was reappointed in 1897, and was again reappointed in 1899, for a term expiring April 20, 1901. During his occupancy of this position he has received high commendation for marked improvement in the hospital service. In the first year of his administration he secured from the city council an appropriation of \$25,000, with which he constructed the second of the brick buildings, the first at all adequate for hospital purposes. This was two stories, with full basement, and contained the offices, insane ward, female wards, male surgical department, and female sick and surgical department, all provided with modern equipments. In 1897 he secured a further appropriation of \$7,000, and remodeled the original brick building, constructing a modern operating room, provided with necessary accessories, an amphitheater accommodating two hundred students, and sanitary bath rooms, making the building and furnishings as complete as any new hospital. In 1899 he procured \$3,500, with which he erected a ward for tuberculosis and infectious cases, practi-

cally establishing the first isolation for tuberculous cases, with accommodations for forty-four patients. In 1897 he was elected professor of surgery of the Medico-Chirurgical College, which position he continues to hold, as well as that of dean of the faculty, to which he was elected the year following, and re-elected in 1899 and 1900. He is also professor of clinical surgery in the Woman's Medical College, of Kansas City. He is a member of the medical staff of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Metropolitan Street Railway, surgeon on the staff of the German Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Douglas Hospital, at Kansas City, Kansas, and medical director for the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. From 1876 to 1879 Dr. Coffin served as a private in Company K, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, National Guard. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, but his conduct has been marked by independence and freedom from political aspirations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a past chancellor in the order of Knights of Pythias and a member of the order of Elks. In 1883, Dr. Coffin married Miss Minnie A. Deane, daughter of Colonel G. A. A. Deane, of Frankfort, Kansas, present land commissioner of the Missouri Pacific Railway. Their children are Deane Oliver and Bertha M. Coffin. Edward Carl Coffin is a son of Dr. Coffin by a former marriage, his first wife having been Miss Lucy Brady, of Frankfort, Kansas.

Cole, Amadee, a leading representative of the younger generation of business men in St. Louis, was born in that city, September 21, 1855, son of Honorable Nathan and Rebecca (Fagin) Cole. He was educated in the public schools of that city, at Washington University, and at Shurtleff College, of Upper Alton, Illinois. Soon after leaving college he became interested with his father in the commission business, and is now rounding out a quarter of a century of successful operations in that field of enterprise. As the elder Cole sought to withdraw from the business to

which he had devoted so many years of his life, he shifted its burdens and responsibilities to the shoulders of the son, who has not only maintained the high reputation which the house had previously established for integrity and correct business methods, but has added to its prestige and prominence. When the business was incorporated he became vice president of the corporation, and for a decade or more he has had entire charge of the conduct and management of its affairs, transacting annually a large volume of business, having numerous ramifications and extending over a wide area of territory. No higher compliment can be paid to him than to say in this connection that he has proven himself a worthy successor to one who has always enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of the people of St. Louis, and whom it has been their pleasure to honor in numerous ways. For many years Mr. Cole has been a member of the Merchants' Exchange, has served as vice president of that organization, has been solicited to accept the highest office in its gift, and has enjoyed at all times the unqualified esteem of those with whom he is brought into contact in the affairs of everyday life. A member of all the Masonic bodies of the city, he has attained high rank in that order, and is one of a comparatively small number of thirty-second degree Masons in Missouri.

Cole, Nathan, merchant, ex-mayor and ex-Congressman, was born in St. Louis, July 26, 1825. His father, Nathan Cole, had emigrated from Ovid, Seneca County, New York, to St. Louis in 1812. In 1837 he removed his family to Chester, Illinois, and made a determined but fruitless stand against the financial ruin of that year. He died in 1840, leaving nothing to his children but the inheritance of an honorable name and a reputation for great energy of character and unsullied integrity.

In such a school of discipline young Cole grew up, and while the teaching was bitter, it no doubt contributed to strengthen his character to a degree attainable in no other way. In 1845 he went to St. Louis and began the search for employment. He had neither money nor friends, and no acquaintances even. For some time he canvassed the city in actual privation, but eventually

a position was offered him at ten dollars a month, and he gladly accepted it. His salary was rapidly advanced, and so efficient and valuable had he become to his employers that in a comparatively brief period he was earning fifteen hundred dollars a year, no small compensation in those days for the salary of an employee.

In July, 1851, Mr. Cole was admitted as a junior partner in the house of W. L. Ewing & Co., wholesale grocers, and during the fourteen years of this connection he contributed his full share toward giving the house its reputation as one of high character and remarkable success. On January 1, 1865, this partnership was dissolved, when, in conjunction with his brother, the house of "Cole Brothers, commission merchants," was established. From that day to this the firm and succeeding corporation has enjoyed a continuous success, amid all the vicissitudes of the war and the panic that followed it, and to-day it stands among the first in St. Louis in credit and reputation for fair and honorable dealing, and for the faithful discharge of all trusts confided to its care by its numerous patrons.

In 1869 Mr. Cole's fellow citizens pressed him into public service and (much against his personal inclination) elected him mayor of the city to deal with certain evils that had been inflicted upon the people by "rings" in the municipal government.

In 1876 he was summoned to a more important service, to represent his district in the Forty-fifth Congress, and in this case also against his will. He discharged the duties of the office, however, to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He went to Washington as a business man, and devoted himself specially to the commercial interests of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley. He was an ardent advocate of closer business relations with Mexico and South America, and delivered a speech on our commercial relations with Mexico which was highly praised, and in Mexico was hailed as the commencement of a new era. It was widely reprinted in the Spanish language, and Mr. Cole had the pleasure of receiving copies of it elegantly printed and bound.

Mr. Cole has also held many minor offices and positions in the public service, always, however, unsought on his part. Among the institutions with which he has been promi-

nently connected are the St. Louis National Bank and National Bank of Commerce.

Cole Camp.—A village, in Benton County, on the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southwestern Railway, twenty miles northeast of Warsaw, the county seat. It has a public school, Baptist, Methodist, South, and Catholic Churches, the latter with a parochial school; a Republican newspaper, the "Courier"; a bank, a flouring mill and a creamery. In 1900 the population was 700. The first settler was Hosea Powers, in 1839; he was an educated man, a lawyer, and a practical surveyor, who established the lines for his own claim. In 1846 V. G. Kemper set up a store, and others followed. A post office was established by removal from a location on Cole Camp Creek, and from this the new settlement took its name. It is believed that the name originated from the fact that some of the Cole family, from Cooper County, had camped in the vicinity while on a hunt.

Cole Camp was the scene of one of the most bloody conflicts of Civil War days, in which the loss of life, for the numbers engaged, exceeded that of many greater engagements. Early in 1861 Captain A. H. W. Cook organized here a force of some 300 loyal Home Guards. This command was occupying the barns of Harman Harnes and Henry Heisterburg, two miles east, on the night of June 18th. At nearly daybreak next morning they were attacked by two companies of Confederates organized at Warsaw, led by Captains O'Kane and Hale, who, on their way, had captured one Tyree, whom they charged with being a spy, and killed. As they approached the first barn the doors opened and they met a heavy fire, which killed six of their number, but the Home Guards failed to follow up the advantage. The Confederates then turned to meet the Guards issuing from the second barn, who broke under their fire, and in their retreat were met by a party of Confederate horsemen, who hastened their retreat with further loss. Of the Home Guards nineteen were killed and twenty-two wounded; the attacking party lost six killed and numerous wounded. This affair broke up the Home Guard organization for the time, but most of them soon found service in other commands.

Cole County.—A county in central Missouri, of irregular shape, bounded on the northeast by the Missouri River, on the east by the Osage River, which joins the Missouri at the eastern extremity of the county; on the south and southwest by Miller County, and on the west by Moniteau County. It is drained by Moniteau and Moreau Creeks, and numerous other small streams. It comprises 234,466 acres, of which 70,000 acres are under cultivation. Considerable portions are untillable, but afford excellent grazing. The upland soil is rich and warm, producing grain and small fruits of superior quality, while the low lands yield a rank growth of nearly all products known to the latitude. The crops are wheat, corn, oats, barley and hay, with tobacco of peculiar excellence. Peaches and apples are abundant, and perfect in quality. Hogs and cattle are large and profitable products. The broken lands are rich in lead, iron and bituminous coal, with some deposits of cannel coal. The native woods are oak, hickory, walnut, elm, ash, sugar maple and cottonwood. In early days there were many relics of the Mound-builders, which have all but disappeared. The most numerous and perfect mounds were at the junction of the Missouri and Osage Rivers and on Moreau Creek, some containing stone sepulchers enclosing human skeletons, with war and hunting implements. The late Elias Elston, of the village named for him, made a collection of these relics, which included specimens before unknown, now in possession of the Missouri Historical Society, in St. Louis. Cole County was originally contained in the tract occupied by the Osage Indians, and was in the St. Louis district of Louisiana Territory. It became a part of Howard County upon its organization, in 1816, and of the new county of Cooper in 1818. In 1820 it was organized as a county, and named for Captain Stephen Cole, a pioneer, who built Cole's Fort, where Boonville now stands. The first whites came from Tennessee, in 1815-16, settling at the mouth of Moniteau Creek. John Inglish located west of that point, and Henry McKenney opposite, with James Miller, James Fulkerson, John Mulkey, David Chambers, Joshua Chambers, John Harman, David Young, William Gooch and Martin Gooch near by. Harman brought one son, and all the others

from two to five sons each. In 1819 came James Hunter, the first militia colonel; John Hensley, the first Senator, with others, who located on the Missouri River, nine miles from the site of Jefferson City. In 1820 the lands of the county were opened for entry, and a large immigration began. In 1821 John Vivion and James Stark were appointed judges, and opened the first county court April 2d, at the house of John English. In 1822 the first elected judges, John English, Reuben Smith and James Stark, took their seats. Marion was designated as the seat of justice, and order was made for the erection of a courthouse and jail; the cost of the former was \$748, and of the latter was \$690. The north half of Marion Township was detached, being designated as Marion Township, and in 1823 Jefferson Township was created. February 3, 1829, the county court held its last session at Marion, the building selling for \$450, and March 30th convened at the house of John C. Gordon, in Jefferson City, pursuant to a removal act of January 21st, and appropriated \$900 for a jail. In 1831 the court occupied the State House, and in 1832 rented a building from R. W. Wells. In 1838 the new courthouse was occupied, built at a cost of \$4,000, part of the realty being donated by the State. Judge David Todd held the first circuit court at the house of John English, with Paul Whitely as sheriff, January 15, 1821. In 1824 Reuben Hall was indicted for murder, and sentenced to death, but the execution was deferred, and he was afterward pardoned. Judge Todd held the first term of court in Jefferson City, at the home of John C. Gordon, February 20, 1829. In 1835 the first divorce case in the county was tried, that of Mary Hodges against Peter B. Hodges. Louis White and David Duaine, Canadians, were the first foreigners naturalized. In 1839 Henry Lane was tried for murder, found guilty, and his execution, October 14th, was the first in the county. The old courthouse was replaced in 1897 by the present handsome edifice of Carthage stone, erected at a cost of \$49,700, and furnished at a cost of \$10,000. The indebtedness of the county is \$60,000 for building the courthouse, and \$30,000 on railroad bond account. The first church building was of logs, erected by the Baptists, in 1837, on the James Dunnica farm, ten miles west of Jefferson City. Rev. John

B. Longdon was the first minister, and James Fulkerson and Martin Noland deacons. The same year a Catholic Church was formed by Father Helias. Rev. James McCorkle was the first Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and the elders were James Mead and Samuel Crow. The Methodists organized a church in 1838. The first school was opened by Lashley L. Woods, in the courthouse at Marion, March 10, 1827. In addition to the children of James Miller, Jason Harrison and others, he had for pupils about twenty grown men and women. Another pioneer teacher was Jefferson Thomas, who died in 1832, and was the first person buried in the Jefferson City Cemetery. Jefferson School District was instituted in 1835, with Daniel Colgan, John Walker and Samuel L. Hart as trustees. In 1898 there were in the county 55 public schools, 76 teachers, and 6,241 pupils; the permanent school fund was \$16,636.56. Railroads entering the county are the main line and the Lebanon branch of the Missouri Pacific. In 1898 the principal surplus products were as follows: Wheat, 158,883 bushels; flour, 7,746,180 pounds; cornmeal, 87,000 pounds; shipstuff, 1,428,600 pounds; clover seed, 97,993 pounds; hay, 98,500 pounds; wool, 7,850 pounds; neat cattle, 2,458 head; hogs, 20,950 head; logs, 36,000 feet; cross ties, 76,953 feet; lumber 246,900 feet. In 1900 the population was 20,578.

Coleman, Henry B., physician, was born July 27, 1853, at Columbus, Missouri. His parents were Thomas and Leah Catherine (Tackett) Coleman. The father, born in Henrico County, Virginia, son of a practicing physician, was educated at Yale College, studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and removed to Columbus, Missouri, in 1846, where he practiced medicine until 1854, when he came to his death by drowning near his home. The mother, born in Monroe County, Virginia (now West Virginia), was educated at Abingdon, in that State, and came to Missouri with her parents in 1844, the family making their home in Cass County. Her grandfather came to America from France at the same time with Lafayette, to aid in the cause of independence. Her grandmother, Mary Anderson, was a relative of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She died in 1861. The son,

Henry B., orphaned at the age of eight years, was cared for by an uncle until he was twelve years of age, when he went South with his older brothers to make his home with an aunt at Tulip, Arkansas. After two years' residence there his uncle and aunt, John M. Rice and wife, removed to Missouri, making their home near Columbus, and he accompanied them, remaining with them until he began to work for himself. His only education was such as he received in the ordinary ungraded schools where he made his home during his boyhood days. In 1875 he entered the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1878, and in 1893 he took a postgraduate course in Chicago. In 1878 he began the practice of medicine at Columbus, and was occupied in a large and remunerative field for many years. In 1893 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he is now engaged in a practice which has been for many years widely useful, and in which he has risen to prominence. In 1888 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives from the Western District of Johnson County, and served one term, commanding the unqualified respect of the members of that body for his careful and diligent attention to the duties devolved upon him. In politics he is a Democrat, earnest in support of the principles of his party, without undue self-assertion. While a boy at Tulip, Arkansas, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has since maintained his connection with that denomination, being now a member of the Olive Street Church, in Kansas City. In 1882 he became a member of Mitchell Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Columbus, Missouri, over which he presided at one time as worshipful master; he now holds membership with Temple Lodge, No. 299, of Kansas City.

College Mound.—An incorporated village, twelve miles southwest of Macon, in Macon County. It was laid out October 10, 1854, McGee College, a private institute, conducted under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, having been started there the year before. The school was discontinued some years ago. The town is seven miles from Excello, a station on the Wabash Railroad. It has two general and two drug stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.—This institution was organized in 1869, by Professor Louis Bauer, then but recently from Brooklyn, New York. The faculty was composed of the following physicians: Louis Bauer, M. D., M. O. C. S.; Montrose A. Pallen, Augustus F. Barnes, T. F. Prewitt, J. K. Bauduy, John Green, G. Baumgarten, I. G. W. Steedman, W. B. Outten, A. J. Steele, F. H. McArdle, J. M. Leete, J. M. Scott, Charles E. Briggs, William L. Barret, James F. Johnson, William T. Mason, A. G. Jackes.

The second year Dr. Barret withdrew from the faculty, and Dr. Le Grand Atwood was added thereto. In the course of the second year dissensions sprang up between members of the faculty, and the school was abandoned at the close of the year. The building in which the two years' lectures were delivered stands on Locust Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets.

As the name of this college indicates, one of its principal features was the introduction of a "Practitioner's Course," which, at this time, had begun to attract considerable attention in medical circles, and this college is credited with having been the first to inaugurate a special course of lectures for physicians and advanced students of medicine.

Collegiate Alumnae Association, St. Louis Branch of.—In 1893 there met in St. Louis all graduates from the State of the colleges then admitted to the Collegiate Alumnae Association, for the purpose of forming a State branch, which might work to better advantage under local conditions than as individual members of the national organization. There was such a large number that it was deemed wise to form two State branches—from the middle of the State westward in Kansas City, and from the middle eastward in St. Louis. The first president of the St. Louis branch was Mrs. William Trelease, with Miss Adelaide Denis as secretary, who served until May, 1897, when their places were filled by Mrs. Philip N. Moore as president, and Mrs. George C. Vich as secretary. The meetings are held three times a year at the homes of the members. The membership is small, when considered as a union of forces from half the State, but it is an organization that grows steadily, and must increase in power

with its growth. The national organization is working toward higher courses of study and better equipment in the colleges; toward scholarships at home and fellowships abroad, and toward establishing an American Table in the Archaeological School at Athens. Each member of a branch becomes a member of the Collegiate Alumnae Association, and half of her fees go to the work of that body. Local conditions are very much benefited by local aims, and the St. Louis branch has taken direct interest in the public schools of the city. Its first aim was toward better work in English, in preparation for college, and toward that end the best work of different colleges was brought to the student's notice, and a prize was offered to the girl preparing for college who had the best record in English. Three such prizes were given, with excellent result. During the last year the work has been directed toward proper sanitation of the schools—not necessarily of the old buildings, which were known to be much out of order, but of the new buildings, where the advice of women who were interested might help toward that perfection of result which all wish to attain. The report of such work will be given to the building superintendent, at his own request, as quietly and unobtrusively as possible. Meantime anything that seems a part of direct educational advancement is of interest to the association, whose aim is always toward the highest and the best.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Collier, George, in his day one of the wealthiest citizens of St. Louis, was born March 17, 1796, near Snowhill, Worcester County, Maryland, and died in St. Louis, July 18, 1852. He was the son of Peter and Catherine Collier, and was reared in Maryland. He came west in 1818 and engaged in business with his elder brother in St. Louis, under the firm name of John Collier & Co. His brother died, unmarried, at an early age, and from him and his mother George Collier inherited a considerable fortune. He afterward became identified with various manufacturing and other interests in St. Louis, among them being the Collier White Lead Company, which is still in existence, and is widely known throughout the country. He acquired a large fortune and died a millionaire, when millionaires were comparatively few in number in the West.

He was twice married, first to Frances E. Morrison, daughter of James Morrison, of St. Charles, Missouri, and after her death to Sarah A. Bell, daughter of William Bell, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At his death Mr. Collier left five sons and two daughters.

Collier, Luther, lawyer, was born June 19, 1842, in Howard County, Missouri, son of William and Susan (Higbee) Collier. His father was prominent both as a man of affairs and a public official. He served as justice of the peace in Grundy County, was a judge of the county court for two or three terms in the fifties, and was postmaster at Trenton eight years, beginning with the first administration of President Lincoln. He died at Trenton, October 10, 1870, and is remembered as a worthy pioneer and a useful and honored citizen. The son, Luther Collier, was carefully educated in the schools of Trenton, graduating from the high school of that city when Professor Joseph Ficklin, later of the University of the State of Missouri, had charge of the Trenton schools. In 1860, the year after his graduation from the high school, he became assistant instructor in that institution, and was teaching when the Civil War began. His patriotic impulses carried him into the militia service, beginning with a six months' term in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He was mustered out of the militia organization in March of 1862, and three months later enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment. With this regiment he served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Washington, D. C., in 1865. He was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea and in the siege at Atlanta, and saw much hard fighting. Gallantry and soldierly conduct won for him promotion from a private in the ranks to the captaincy of Company A of his regiment, and he was later made adjutant of the regiment. After the war he returned to Trenton and first embarked in business as a partner in a marble shop. He was thus occupied for a year, and then farmed for another year. At the end of that time he turned his attention to the study of law, and read under the preceptorship of Colonel J. H. Shanklin, while serving as road and bridge commissioner of Grundy County. He was admitted to the bar in February of 1870, and began the practice at Trenton in the

summer of 1871. A careful and judicious counselor and adviser, he has since built up a large office practice, with which he has coupled the abstracting of land titles and insurance. Candid and conscientious in all his dealings with clients, he has gained and retained the confidence of the public, and is much beloved by the people among whom he has lived from early boyhood up to the present time. Immediately after the Civil War he was appointed by the county court of Grundy County a justice of the peace, and throughout the reconstruction period had some difficult duties to perform in that connection. Other official positions which he has filled have been those of docket clerk in the General Assembly of Missouri, during the years 1870-1-2; mayor of Trenton, in 1882; city attorney of Trenton for several terms, and member of the school board of that city. The last named position he has filled for twenty-five years, and he is now president of the board. In politics he is a Republican, and he has been a member of the Christian Church since he was fifteen years of age. Since 1879 he has been an elder in that church. He was first post commander of Colonel Jacob Smith Post, No. 72, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and gave to that post its name. Other organizations of which he is a member are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. Captain Collier was first married, March 27, 1862, to Miss Martha B. Carter, of Trenton, who died June 16, 1878, leaving five children. October 29, 1879, he married Miss Fannie C. Brawner, who died April 30, 1893, leaving four children. February 28, 1895, he married Alexa W. Marshall, and two children have been born of this union.

Collier, William, pioneer, was born June 2, 1828, in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, and died at Trenton, Missouri, September 8, 1900. His parents were William and Susan Collier, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Higbee. Prior to his marriage the elder William Collier saw service in the War of 1812 as a Kentucky volunteer. He was married in 1817, and lived in Kentucky until he came with his family to Missouri. The younger William Collier attended the

common schools at Fayette in his early boyhood, and later attended the schools at Trenton, Missouri. His father was a brickmaker and mason by occupation, and the son learned these trades. The elder Collier was the contractor for the building of the courthouse in Grundy County, and began this work in the year 1843, completing it in 1844. He removed with his family to Trenton before beginning work on the courthouse, becoming a resident of that place in the year 1842. William Collier, Jr., who was then fifteen years of age, assisted his father in the building of the courthouse, which is still standing and in use. He worked at the building trade, in all, about fifteen years, and from 1853 to 1860 was thus engaged at Trenton. He was also engaged for a number of years in farming operations. During the Civil War he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was numbered among the loyal Unionists of northwestern Missouri who were ready at all times to do all in their power to suppress the secession movement. After the war he engaged for a time in the mercantile business, and was also a trader in real estate. He was an active, capable and honorable man of affairs, and throughout a residence of more than half a century in Grundy County he enjoyed the unqualified esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact in business and social relations. In early life his political affiliations were with the Whig party. In 1860 he voted for Bell and Everett, who were the candidates of the Constitutional-Union party for President and Vice President, respectively. His devotion to the perpetuation of the Union carried him into the Republican party, and he continued to be a warm supporter of its principles and policies as long as he lived. In 1853 he united with the Christian Church, and he was a consistent member of that great religious denomination until his death. In his younger days he was very active in church work, and was noted for his kindly deeds and his helpfulness to those less fortunate in life than himself. His was a gentle and kindly nature, and he derived the most genuine pleasure from charitable and benevolent acts. In 1852 he was initiated into Grand River Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Trenton, and remained an honored member of that organization up to the time of his death. He filled many important offices in



Wm Collier Sr

his lodge, having been elected secretary June 30, 1853, and noble grand March 27, 1856. He also served as treasurer of his lodge in 1850 and 1870. Mr. Collier was twice married, first in 1854, to Miss Sarah A. Templeman, who only lived eleven months after their marriage. His second marriage occurred September 14, 1871, when he was united to Mrs. Samantha M. Telley, whose maiden name was Leedy. Mrs. Collier survives her husband. No children were born of his first marriage. Of his second marriage six children were born, two of whom died in infancy. Those living in 1900 were Mrs. Lillie Burrill, Mabel Collier, James Collier and Susa Kathryn Collier.

Collins.—A village in St. Clair County, on the Kansas City, Clinton & Southern Railway, twelve miles southeast of Osceola, the county seat. It has a public school, a Baptist Church, and a United Brethren Church, a Republican newspaper, the "Advance," and a flourmill. In 1899 the population was 650. It was platted when the railway was built, and took its name from that of the township in which it is situated, named for Judge William Collins.

Collins, Daniel, was born August 10, 1847, in Melvoe, Ireland. His parents were Michael and Margaret Collins. He received an indifferent education, but his life training from his earliest youth served to give him such mastery of a science which has brought untold wealth to countless thousands that his experiences and judgment are held to be of greater value than the opinions of many who are accounted scientists. His school opportunities were limited to a few months at irregular intervals before he was twelve years of age, and there ceased. His father was a copper-miner, and from him he derived some knowledge of the properties of that metal, the mode of its production, and a desire to learn more of the subject thus unfolded to him. At the age of eight years he began labor in the tin mines at Cambron, near Land's End, Cornwall, England, famous for their antiquity and as the most productive field in that metal found in the world. His first work was to operate a blow-fan to supply air to the miners. He was there employed for one year, and when sixteen years of age was a miner, drawing a miner's

wages. When he reached the age of seventeen years he came to America and found employment in the zinc mines at Ogdensburg, Sussex County, New Jersey. From there he went to West Cheshire, Connecticut, where he opened a barytes mine for A. L. Hunt, the presence of that mineral having been discovered by himself. He subsequently took charge of the Red Ash Coal Mines, at Mackinac City, in Pennsylvania, owned by Michael Barry, and was so engaged for three years. He then mined zinc for a time at Freedensville, Pennsylvania, in old diggings. Removing to Illinois, he dug coal for three years at Gardner, Grundy County. In March, 1871, he came to Missouri, and mined lead at Granby for a few days, when he went to the site of Joplin, then wild prairie. He there engaged in mining, but unsuccessfully. The practice was to seek mineral upon the hills, instead of on the low grounds, and the toil was arduous. Repeatedly he and his colleagues suffered disappointment, taking up their windlasses and carrying them and their tools to another location miles away. After spending four months in these profitless undertakings, he went to Oronogo, to assist in sinking a pump shaft for the Granby Company. He then moved back to Joplin, and instituted a stage line to Carthage and a freight line to Baxter Springs, a distance of fifteen miles, transporting to that place part of the pig lead produced from the Joplin mines. He continued this a number of years, until the completion of what is now known as the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, which supplanted his freighting business, and he resumed mining, continuing a lively stable business. He retired from these pursuits some years ago, and now gives his attention to his large mining properties, which are of great value, comprising many thousand acres held individually or in association with others. His services to the mining interests of Joplin and the adjacent territory can not be estimated, nor are those interests to be mentioned unconnected with his name. He was one of the first twelve men who came to the neighborhood after the war, and the first to sink a new shaft or resume work in an old one, by proper processes, he being the only practical miner then on the ground. He traced the ore croppings from Joplin Hollow to East Hollow, a distance of five miles, and was the

discoverer of the celebrated John Jackson Mine, in the Chitwood Hollow, giving it the name of an old friend in St. Louis. He was the first in that section to identify "black jack" as zinc blende, and he sent a package to East St. Louis, where the result of the assay confirmed his assertion. At this time there was no market for zinc, and it was not until about a year afterward that the first car load was shipped by Murphy and Porter. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Murphy, and the two advised together constantly, but were never associates in business. Mr. Collins has always been an intensely active Democrat, devoting his effort and means unstintingly to the service of the party, but without the least selfishness of purpose, having been neither a seeker after nor holder of office. He was reared a Catholic. Toward all sects of Christians he has constantly manifested the utmost liberality, and he has contributed toward the building of every church edifice in the city. His aid has been rendered with equal willingness and generosity to every public purpose, and wherever suffering or distress made its appeal. He enjoys the fame of being the best informed mineralogist in the district, and his counsel is constantly sought by investors, among whom are the largest in the East, individual and corporate, who refer to him as being a masterly practical expert in zinc, copper, lead and silicate. His highest fame, however, rests upon his discovery of zinc in the Joplin fields, the vast product of which has made this region the wonder of the world.

Collins, George R., prominently identified with the business interests of Kansas City ever since his removal to Missouri, was born in Troy, New York. His parents were Samuel and Mary A. (Banker) Collins. On the paternal side he is descended from six of the original Puritans who settled in New England during the years preceding 1630, and the genealogical records of both his paternal and maternal ancestors are traced back to the very foundations of England and Holland as nations. The paternal ancestor who came to America was Lieutenant Benjamin Collins, who located at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1628, and from whom the subject of this sketch is a descendant in the ninth generation. The other five original

Puritans, whose daughters, granddaughters, etc., married into the Collins family, were the first Hugh Mosher, the first Samuel Hubbard, the first John Greenman, the first Joseph Clarke and the first Richard Maxson. John Maxson, the senior son of Richard Maxson, the ancestor of George R. Collins in the second generation, had the distinction of being the first white person born on the site of Newport, Rhode Island, the date of his birth being in 1639. John Collins, the ancestor of the subject here written of, in the fourth generation, was Governor of Rhode Island from 1786 to 1790. Histories of New England show the prominence of these men and their descendants down to the present day. The mother of Mr. Collins was Mary A. Banker, a direct descendant of the original patroon, Gerit Bancker, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1656, to New York and settled in Albany, then a mere village. He also had interests at Schenectady, New York, and spent a portion of his time there until the terrible Indian massacre which desolated that town. After that event he concentrated his business at Albany. He was a fur trader and merchant, and was very wealthy at the time of his death. He left one son, Evert, and one daughter, Anna. The son continued his father's business at Albany with his portion of the fortune, and the daughter married Johannis De Peyster, of New Amsterdam (New York City), thus becoming the mother of the celebrated De Peyster family, her wealth being the foundation of the present massive fortune of that family. The entire line of Gerit Bancker's descendants were successful, conservative business men, retaining the strong characteristics of the sturdy Holland stock even to the present generation, and it may be readily understood that they have always been progressive, substantial citizens, filling many positions of trust and serving in various political offices the municipalities and nation they so materially assisted in establishing. To give the military history of the ancestors of Mr. Collins would require an entire volume. He is eligible to membership in the society of the Sons of the American Revolution through their distinguished records of service. The father of Mr. Collins was a wholesale grocer at Troy, New York, and after retiring from business he removed to Daytona, Florida, to escape the rigors of



George R. Smith
Kansas City

the northern climate. There he died, February 8, 1898. The boyhood days of George R. Collins were spent upon the banks of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. He received his education in the public schools of Troy, New York, and finished by graduating from the Troy Military Academy. He then went to New York City and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but after a period of fourteen months he realized that promotion beyond an ordinary clerkship was improbable, so he resigned his position and, returning to Troy, took a position in a large dry goods establishment. A few months later he accepted a clerkship in the Manufacturers' National Bank, and remained in that capacity until 1887, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Collins had the same desire to try his fortune in the Western country that is experienced by most of the young men in Eastern States, with the point of difference in his case that the Western idea had a fixed point of location in his mind at an early age. He studied histories of different States during his boyhood, and chose Missouri as his future location, believing that, for a large number of reasons, it was destined to become one of the wealthiest States in the Union. The location of Kansas City appealed to him as a desirable one, and, pinning faith to the opinion that such a city in such a State could have only a bright future, he decided to cast his lot in the city which has since been his home. In New York he had every advantage which political and social influence could give, but in October, 1887, he acted upon his determination and started for Kansas City, having secured the promise of a position with the American National Bank of that city. Upon his arrival he found that the bank would not be ready for him until the first of the following month, when the new building now used by the same institution would be ready for occupancy. Mr. Collins was tendered a place in the bookkeeping department of the G. Y. Smith Dry Goods Company, and accepted it. He was advanced rapidly, and during the following July was made credit manager of the large concern, which position he filled until the company moved its stock to Fort Worth, Texas, in 1890. Mr. Collins declined strong inducements to accompany his employers to the new location. His faith in Kansas City and a purpose many years

old refused to let him leave. At this time the Westport Bank was opened and he was offered the position of cashier, which he accepted. He held this until the following year, when he accepted the position of cashier of the German Savings Bank, of Kansas City. He remained in that capacity until 1892, when he entered into a partnership with Henry H. Craig and W. S. Sitlington, forming a financial and insurance business arrangement. This continued until 1895, when Mr. Collins sold his interests therein to devote his time to the management of the National Benevolent Society, a large fraternal organization which had been started by some of the most prominent business men of Kansas City. Under his management the society has prospered and increased in membership, until now it has many thousands throughout Missouri, the Central and Western States. Mr. Collins has been a member of the Kansas City Commercial Club, has been identified with many of the movements originated for the advancement of the business interests there, and has unbounded faith in the city's prospects to become the metropolis of the West. It was he who made the discovery that in proportion to population, Kansas City does more business per capita, each week, in dollars and cents, as shown by the bank clearings, than any other city of the United States, and his articles on this subject were widely copied by the press and favorably commented upon. He has interests in various enterprises, including a cattle ranch in New Mexico and a tract of mining land in the center of the zinc-mining district at Joplin, Missouri. Many of Mr. Collins' ancestors possessed military disposition, and he naturally inherited their spirit. He was a member of cadet companies until old enough to enlist, when he became a member of the Sixth Separate Company, National Guard of New York, known also as the Troy Citizens' Corps, which was originally organized in 1835. He served continuously with this company until he removed to Missouri, and within a month after his arrival in Kansas City he met the celebrated Captain Thomas Phelan, who was then organizing Battery B at Kansas City. Mr. Collins was induced to enlist in the new battery, and was immediately made first sergeant. He served with the battery until the following May, 1888, when he was commissioned second lieutenant

of Company D, Third Infantry, N. G. M. During the following April he was promoted to the first lieutenancy. In 1889 he accompanied the regiment as acting adjutant upon its trip to New York City, to attend the ceremonies of the Washington centennial inaugural. He continued with Company D until March, 1890, when he was commissioned by Governor D. R. Francis to organize a new company for the Third Regiment, to be known as Company H. This he promptly accomplished, and was commissioned captain. His company was more generally known as the Kansas City Fencibles, and in 1892 was sent by the State of Missouri to Chicago to assist in representing this State in the dedication of the World's Fair. The battalion, composed of Company H and other troops, was under his command during the period of absence from the State, and the trip was safely and successfully made. Captain Collins continued in command of Company H until the summer of 1896, when he became dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the regiment were managed to such an extent that he resigned. Immediately upon the breaking out of hostilities with Spain, he rented a store room at Eighth and Main Streets, in Kansas City, and organized a regiment of infantry of 1,000 men. He tendered the services of the regiment to the government, but the early collapse of Spanish resistance precluded the possibility of their seeing active service, and the regiment was therefore disbanded when there was no further prospect of its being needed. The Third Regiment was ordered mustered out of service in 1899, and a new regiment was ordered organized. Captain Collins was selected as one of the organizers, and chose the letter "H," the name of his old company. Primarily a business man, he devotes to military affairs only that portion of his time which he deems it his duty to devote. Taking no interest in political affairs, he feels it a duty to perform some public service, and prefers this department of it to that offered by the field of politics. Captain Collins is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of Southgate Lodge No. 547, A. F. and A. M. He was married July 2, 1900, to Miss Blanche W. Hastings, daughter of Hiram C. Hastings, a wealthy contractor, of Frankfort, Kansas. Her parents were among the pioneers of that State, removing to the western country from

the State of New York. Mrs. Collins was carefully educated and is a woman of refinement and culture.

Collins, Monroe R., Jr., a native son of St. Louis, who has grown into prominence among the business men and financiers of the city, was born February 8, 1854, son of Monroe R. Collins, Sr. His father came to Missouri from Ripley, Ohio, and his mother was a native of Maryland. He is a nephew of the late Peter and Jesse G. Lindell, who came to St. Louis at an early date and engaged extensively in various business enterprises, built up vast fortunes and left their names linked indissolubly with the city's growth and progress. After completing his education at Washington University, Mr. Collins began his business career as shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Later he established a general collecting agency in St. Louis, and in 1879, forming a partnership with Delos R. Haynes, engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of Haynes & Collins. In 1884 he established what is now the widely known real estate firm of M. R. Collins, Jr., & Co., of which he has since been the manager and executive head. Inheriting a portion of the Lindell estate, he became largely interested in the management of the properties belonging to the estate, and also became manager of numerous other estates and the representative of many Eastern and local capitalists in the guardianship of their interests in St. Louis. In addition to looking after these trusts, he has been extensively engaged in a general real estate business, and, acting for clients, has laid out several additions to the city and suburbs of St. Louis, two of which have been named for him. One of these is known as "Collins' Addition to Kirkwood," and the other as "Collins' Subdivision" at Ellendale, on the old Manchester Road. He is vice president and secretary also of the Collins Realty Company, a corporation which owns property in all parts of the city of St. Louis. Few men identified with the real estate interests of that city are so well known to the general public as is Mr. Collins, and none exerts greater influence in real estate circles. From November 1, 1895, to April 12, 1897, he was secretary of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, and he has long been one of the most active, forceful and enterprising members of that



Mr Collins

body. He has served one term as a member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, and while in that body was speaker pro tem. of the House, chairman of the ways and means committee, and member of the committee on public improvements. His religious affiliations are with St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in Masonic circles he is well known as a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 163, St. Louis Chapter No. 8, Ascalon Commandery No. 16, and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. For five years he served as member of the Masonic Board of Relief, and is also a member of the St. Louis Club, the St. Louis Jockey Club and the Missouri Historical Society. He married in 1878, Miss Clara Shewell, of Philadelphia, who belongs to an old English family which settled in the "Quaker City" about the year 1700.

Collins, Monroe R., prominent in St. Louis for many years as a merchant and man of affairs, was born August 13, 1827, in Ripley, Ohio, and died in St. Louis, August 30, 1887. His parents were Eli and Mary (Barrett) Collins, who removed to St. Louis in 1847. The elder Collins was a successful general merchant and pork-packer, who, prior to his removal from Ohio, had been prominent in the politics of that State. The son was educated in the schools of his native town, and came to St. Louis an intelligent, well informed young man, equipped by natural endowments, as well as early training, for a successful business career. His father had met with financial reverses shortly before his coming to St. Louis, and the young man began life there without other capital than brains, energy and a capacity for hard work. During the earlier years of his career he engaged in a small way in manufacturing enterprises, with such success that the capital accumulated in this way enabled him later to embark in business as a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Miller & Co. Endowed by nature with the instincts which make men successful in trade, prosperity attended his merchandising operations, which he continued until he retired from business to give his entire time and attention to the management of his property interests and the estate inherited by his wife. In the early part of the year 1850 he had married Miss Esther Baker, a daughter of Robert Baker,

of Berlin, Maryland, and a niece of Jesse G. and Peter Lindell, who were numbered among the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of St. Louis. At the death of the Lindells, Mrs. Collins inherited a share of their estates, and the responsibility of looking after this property devolved upon Mr. Collins. Severing his connection with the mercantile interests of the city in 1861, he was known thereafter as the representative of large property interests, and the estate committed to his care was largely increased in value as a result of his judicious guardianship and management. While he led a quiet life, he was recognized as a man of keen sagacity and superior capacity for the conduct of affairs, especially accurate in his judgment of real estate and other property values, and in his forecasts of the growth and improvement of the city. As a citizen he stood high in the community with which he was identified for forty years, his unquestioned probity and honorable business methods commending him to all with whom he was brought into contact in the relations of everyday life. In his young manhood he identified himself politically with the Whig party, and later became known as a staunch Democrat, but he was never active in political campaigns, and never sought or held any political offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and at the time of his death was officially connected with St. John's Church, of that denomination, as a steward. Out of his abundance he gave liberally to that church, and his catholic spirit made him a generous donor, also, to other churches and religious institutions. He left at his death two sons, both of whom are now prominent citizens of St. Louis, the elder, Robert E. Collins, being a member of the bar, and the younger, Monroe R. Collins, Jr., being head of the real estate firm of M. R. Collins, Jr., & Co.

Colman, Norman J., agriculturist, journalist and cabinet officer, was born May 16, 1827, near Richfield Springs, New York. After obtaining an academic education he came west from New York State as far as Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged for a time in teaching school. While there he also studied law and received the degree of bachelor of laws from the Law Department of Louisville University. After graduating

from the law school he went to New Albany, Indiana, and began the practice of his profession as a partner of Honorable M. C. Kerr, who had formerly been his roommate and classmate, and who in later years, achieved national distinction as a member of Congress, dying while serving as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Well adapted to the profession of law, Mr. Colman built up a fine practice at New Albany, and while there was elected to and held for one year the office of district attorney, resigning the position to come to St. Louis. After practicing at the bar of that city for some time an innate fondness for rural pursuits caused him to purchase a country home, and about the same time he began the publication of the agricultural paper which has since become famous throughout the country as "Colman's Rural World." From the beginning of his career he took an active interest in public affairs, and when the country was plunged into civil war as a result of the slavery controversy, he was among the prominent Missourians who stood bravely in defense of the Union. He served as lieutenant colonel of the Eighty-fifth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, and both as soldier and civilian aided in preventing Missouri from joining the secession movement and in establishing national supremacy. After the war he was among those who believed that the victors should be magnanimous in their treatment of those who had suffered defeat, and, as a consequence, affiliated politically with the party which favored restoring all the rights of citizenship to those who had participated in the Southern uprising. He was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1865, and, after serving with distinction in that body, was nominated by the Democratic party for Lieutenant Governor in 1868. In that year he was defeated, with all the candidates on the Democratic ticket, but in 1874 he was again nominated for Lieutenant Governor and was elected. A warm friend of popular education, he early became interested in the welfare of the State University of Missouri, and for sixteen years was a member of the Board of Curators of that institution. At the same time he was doing all in his power to promote the interests of the farmers of Missouri and of all the Western States, and throughout all the years of his later life he has been exceedingly active in this field of labor. He has served as presi-

dent of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, of the State Live Stock Breeders' Association, of the State Board of Agriculture, of the State Dairy Association, and has been officially identified with many other State and national associations organized to advance the interests of the farmers of the country. His broad and practical knowledge of everything pertaining to agriculture and agricultural interests, and his eminent fitness to perform the duties of the office caused him to be appointed United States Commissioner of Agriculture in 1885 by President Cleveland, with the result that the sphere of this department was immediately afterward very materially enlarged under his administration. In 1889 the Agricultural Department was, by act of Congress, elevated to the dignity of an executive department of the general government, and it was provided that the head of the department should occupy a seat in the President's cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture. President Cleveland at once appointed Governor Colman to the newly created office, and he served in that capacity until the close of the administration, enjoying the distinction of being the first representative of the agricultural interests of the United States to sit in the President's Cabinet. He dignified the position and rendered services of great value to the farmers of the country by his able and eminently practical administration of the affairs of his department. Upon his retirement from the Secretaryship of Agriculture the President of France, through the Minister of Agriculture, conferred upon him the Cross of "Officier du Merite Agricole," which was accompanied by a gold medal and the decoration of the order. Since then he has resided at his country home near St. Louis, devoting his time to the editorial management of his famous journal and to his private farming interests. His influence has always been strongly and aggressively in favor of progress in the highest and best sense, and he has been at the same time an able and useful public official, a journalist whose influence has been felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, and a thoroughly public-spirited citizen in all that the term implies.

Colonial Dames of America.—A society composed of women, each of whom is descended in her own right from some an-



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cestor who resided in an American colony prior to 1750, this ancestor, or some one of his lineal descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the member; or who held some important office in the Colonial government, and, by distinguished services rendered prior to 1776, contributed to the founding of this great nation. The object of the society is the commemoration of the brilliant achievements of the founders of this republic and to stimulate women as well as men to better and nobler lives; to diffuse information of the past and create popular interest in American history; to inspire love to country and teach the young to venerate the memory of their ancestors. In furtherance of this object the society collects manuscripts, traditions, relics and mementos of bygone days for preservation, and gives loan exhibitions from time to time. The local work of restoration and preservation of historic buildings is necessarily limited to the residents of the original thirteen Colonies; the restoration of the Senate chamber, Congress Hall, Philadelphia, in 1896, by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames being a notable instance.

The Missouri Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized October 10, 1895, and incorporated December 11, 1896, with the following officers: Mrs. George H. Shields, president; Mrs. Hamilton Gamble, first vice president; Mrs. William A. Hardaway, second vice president; Mrs. H. N. Spencer, secretary; Mrs. William S. Long, treasurer; Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, registrar. Additional members of the governing board: Mrs. Amos M. Thayer, Mrs. Henry W. Eliot and Florence Boyle—all of St. Louis, with the exception of Mrs. Gamble, who resides in Kansas City. At the end of six months there were in Missouri only seventeen members of this exclusive organization, most of these residing in St. Louis. The growth of the society is necessarily slow, as, aside from the hereditary restriction, applicants can present their credentials only on invitation, and each member is permitted to invite only one in a year. The board meetings are held in St. Louis, at residences of officers, at noon, on the last Saturday of alternate months from October to June. The name of a candidate proposed at one meeting is passed upon at the next, two adverse votes preventing election. In the words of the president, Mrs. Shields: "Our work for the first year has been prin-

cipally in organization; for the coming year we have other plans. In our non-Colonial States we can not have loan collections of Colonial relics or visit the places made sacred by the deeds of our noble ancestors, but we can reawaken and keep alive interest in and love for the traditions of Colonial days, that when the opportunity occurs to pay deference to the memory of the founders of our great country their descendants may not be found wanting in patriotism, but may be worthy the name inscribed on the bar of the insignia—the name loved and honored by Colonial ancestors."

During the recent War with Spain the Colonial Dames demonstrated their active patriotism. The society as a whole was the first women's organization to contribute to the relief fund. Their services were formally offered to the President and formally accepted by him on the day that war was declared, and theirs was the first contribution to the relief ship "Solace." The members of the St. Louis society worked along with their sister organizations in this common cause. They are now interested in the coming centenary celebration of the Louisiana Purchase, and have issued a letter to the schools throughout the State offering two cash prizes of twenty and ten dollars for the best essays relating to this subject written by pupils during the year. This educational work will be continued and medals will be provided for awards for future essays by pupils on given subjects. The seal adopted by the Missouri Society in December, 1897, was originated by Mrs. William A. Rucker, of St. James, Missouri, and is directly commemorative of the Louisiana Purchase. Within a ribboned Napoleonic wreath of wild roses and wheat heads are the French and American flags, crossed above a quill treaty pen. Half encircling the wreath from below is a flat garland, with ends notched and pendant, bearing the words, "Missouri Society of Colonial Dames of America."

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Colonization Society.—The idea of restoring Africans in America to their native land was suggested as early as 1773 by Rev. Samuel Hopkins and Rev. Ezra Stiles, of Rhode Island, who issued a circular in which they invited subscriptions to a fund to be used for founding a colony of free negroes on

the western shore of Africa. A contribution was made by ladies of Newport in February, 1774, and aid was received about the same time from Massachusetts and Connecticut. After the Revolutionary War, Dr. Hopkins continued his efforts to rid this country of negro slaves, and, among other endeavors, sought to make arrangements by which free blacks from America might join the English colony at Sierra Leone, which had been established in 1787 and which was designed to constitute "a home for destitute Africans from different parts of the world, and for promoting African civilization." Failing to make this arrangement, he proposed in 1793 a plan of colonization which was to be put into operation by the general government and States of the American Union. The subject continued to be agitated, and in 1811 steps were taken for the organization of a colonization society. An organization was finally effected in 1816, and the first officers of the "American Colonization Society" were chosen January 1, 1817. The society as organized made no reference to emancipation, present or future, and Henry Clay, John Randolph, Bushrod Washington and other slave-holders took a leading part in its formation. Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess were sent to Africa in 1817 to select a site for the colony, and Cape Mesurada was finally chosen. Two years later Congress appropriated \$100,000 to be used in sending back to Africa such slaves as should be surreptitiously imported. The first emigrants were sent out in 1820, and the government of the colony was assumed by the society. The colony was named Liberia, and its civil government was established first in 1824. Until 1847 certain governmental powers were vested in the Colonization Society, but in that year it was declared a free and independent State, and the United States, Great Britain and France acknowledged its independence. The American Colonization Society may therefore be said to have founded Liberia, and to have sustained the colony until it became self-supporting. The first movement looking to the formation of an auxiliary to the American Colonization Society in St. Louis was made in 1825. In March of that year a public meeting was held for that purpose in the Methodist Episcopal Church, over which Rev. Salmon Giddings presided as chairman, and in which William Carr Lane,

A. Monroe, Colonel John O'Fallon, James H. Peck, Theodore Hunt, Edward Bates, Edward Charless, Charles S. Hempstead, H. L. Hoffman and other well known citizens of that day, took a prominent part. The result of this meeting was the organization of the St. Louis Colonization Society, which co-operated actively for several years with the American Colonization Society. About 1831 this organization appears to have lost its vitality and practically ceased to exist. In 1839 a new society was organized, which was called the "Missouri State Colonization Society," and which continued in existence several years, having in view the same objects as the first society. Beverly Allen, Rev. A. Bullard, Rev. William M. Daily, Rev. W. S. Potts, Edward Bates and a number of prominent men outside of St. Louis were the moving spirits in the organization and in the conduct and management of this society. "The Young Men's Colonization Society" was organized in 1848, with Rev. William G. Eliot, H. S. Woods, J. R. Barret, Rev. Mr. Finley, Josiah Dent, Barton Bates, R. F. Barret, John Henderson, William Warder and C. Carroll as officers and managers. All these societies contributed to a considerable extent to the advancement of the movement which resulted in the building up of the negro republic known as Liberia, which now has a population of something more than a million people, but which has never realized the full expectation of its founders and promoters.

Colony for Feeble-minded and Epileptic.—The Fortieth General Assembly of Missouri appropriated \$40,000 for the founding of a colony for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, hitherto cared for in the State Lunatic Asylums. A board to locate the colony was constituted, the members being John O'Day, of Springfield, president; Dean D. Duggins, of Marshall; George Robertson, of Mexico; Mrs. Dora Lee Hall, of St. Joseph; and Miss Pearl Mitchell, secretary, of Rocheport. Propositions including gifts of land or cash were made by the citizens of Lexington, Springfield, Mexico, Glasgow, Monroe City, Hannibal and Marshall. The institution was located at the last named city upon a tract of 280 acres, presented to the State by the people of Saline County. One cottage, already built, will accommodate sixty patients. Plans for future building

contemplate the erection of fourteen cottages, affording accommodations for one thousand inmates, an administration building, a chapel and a schoolhouse. The General Assembly of 1901 was expected to make the necessary appropriations for the work, to enable its completion in that year.

Colored Institute Fund.—This is a State fund composed of tuition fees of colored teachers' institutes, collected by county treasurers and paid into the State treasury. The moneys are used to pay conductors and instructors in colored institutes. The receipts into the fund in 1897 were \$1,046, and in 1898, \$771; and the disbursements to conductors and instructors were, in 1897, \$1,033 and in 1898, \$661; balance January 1, 1899, \$147.

Colored Orphans' Home.—This orphanage is conducted under the auspices of the Harper Woman's Christian Temperance Union, colored. This union was organized in 1886, and in the following year voted to make charity one of the leading features of its work, proceeding then to take the first steps in the founding of a home for colored orphans and destitute children of St. Louis. A board of fifteen directors for the management of the projected home was elected in October, 1887, of whom the following were officers: President, Mrs. S. D. Brown; vice president, Mrs. S. W. Newton; recording secretary, Mrs. F. M. Oliver; corresponding secretary, Mrs. N. E. Cheney; treasurer, Mrs. E. Napier. After great efforts in the overcoming of many obstacles, the home was opened in October, 1889, at its present location, 1427 North Twelfth Street, and was incorporated in 1889. The building which it occupies, the property of the Western Sanitary Commission, had been used years ago for the same purpose, but as, after its establishment, the home had not been supported by the colored people, the commission, having exhausted the fund for its support, had closed it and used the building for other charitable purposes. Mrs. James E. Yeatman, becoming interested in the efforts being made by the board of directors, offered them the use of the building, rent free, under certain conditions, and there for ten years the home has been maintained. During this time it has housed and cared for over two hundred

orphans and destitute children. Thirty-seven of these are present inmates, one hundred and twenty-five have been returned to parents and friends, and twenty-five have been provided with homes. In 1895 the home succeeded in getting the care of the "city waifs," which is a source of income to the institution.

Columbia.—The county seat of Boone County, and the seat of the State University. It was founded by the Smithton Land Company, which consisted of thirty-five stockholders, among whom were Lilburn W. Boggs, elected Governor of Missouri in 1836; David Todd, first judge of the Circuit Court of Boone County; Taylor Berry, killed in a duel in 1824 by Abiel Leonard; and Nicholas S. Burckhardt, first sheriff of Howard County. This corporation first laid out the town of Smithton, which it designed to make the county seat of Boone County, and which was located on the beautiful elevated plateau northwest of the site of Columbia, and now part of the estate of the late Jefferson Garth. The town was named in honor of General Thomas A. Smith, then receiver of the land office at Franklin, Howard County. Smithton never had more than twenty inhabitants, for, in May, 1821, it was removed to the present site of Columbia and called by that name. Nevertheless, until this removal, by an act of the Legislature, it was the temporary capital of Boone County, and the first terms of the county and circuit courts were held there. The first county court began its sessions February 23, 1821, in Smithton. Judges Anderson Woods and Lazarus Wilcox were present. After appointing Warren Woodson clerk pro tem., and Michael Woods county assessor, it adjourned. At its next meeting, held in Columbia, May 21, 1821, Peter Wright, the third judge, appeared and took his seat. The first session of the circuit court in Boone County was held at Smithton, April 2, 1821, with David Todd as judge; Roger N. Todd, clerk; Hamilton R. Gamble, circuit attorney, and Overton Harris, sheriff. Peter Bass was foreman of the grand jury, which indicted William Ramsey and Hiram Bryant for assault and battery. The court held its sessions under an arbor constructed for the purpose, there being no suitable building for its accommodation. At the end of two days the court adjourned. The first

Fourth of July celebration in the county was held in Smithton, in the shade of the trees, in 1820, John Williams acting as president, and Overton Harris as secretary. A serious difficulty in obtaining water by digging wells in Smithton was the cause of the removal of the town. For many years after removal a dry well ninety feet deep existed on the site of Smithton, and in Mr. Garth's pasture. Columbia was laid out in 1821, and the first sale of lots took place May 20th of that year. The first house erected there was a log cabin built by Thomas Duly, in 1820, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifth Street. The first merchant of Columbia was Abraham J. Williams, who, in 1825, was president of the Missouri State Senate, and after the death of Governor Frederick Bates was acting Governor up to the time of the election to that office, in September of 1825, of John Miller. Mr. Williams died December 30, 1839, and is buried in the Columbia Cemetery, where the monument over his grave can now be seen. He erected a two-story frame store room on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifth Street, which occupied the site until some years since, when it was torn down and a brick dwelling erected in its place. Colonel Richard Gentry opened the first tavern in Columbia, in 1821. It was a log building, and stood on the site of the present opera house. Colonel Gentry became a very prominent citizen. He was postmaster after the death of Charles Hardin in 1830, served as colonel of a regiment of volunteers in the Florida war, and was killed at the battle of Okeechobee, December 25, 1837. Gentry County was named in honor of him.

The first brick house was built in 1821 by Charles Hardin, who was Columbia's first postmaster, and the father of Governor Charles H. Hardin. The house is still occupied as a residence, although it is now nearly eighty years old. December 7, 1821, the first session of the first circuit court was held in Columbia, David Todd sitting as judge. This court was held in a log cabin, near the site of the present county jail. The first session of the county court held in Columbia began February 18, 1822. The first tavern license was granted to Wilfred Stephens, August 20, 1821, and the first license to retail merchandise was granted to Peter Bass, June 1, 1821. At this time the town consisted of a few cab-

ins on "Flat Branch." In 1822 a spirited rivalry sprang up between Dr. William Jewell and Colonel Richard Gentry, as to whether the central part of the town should be where it now is, or at the intersection of Broadway and Water, or Fifth Street. Gentry triumphed, and during the year 1822 several houses were built on what is now Eighth or Courthouse Street. The primary design of the founders of Columbia was that the lot on which now stands the courthouse and jail should be a public square, and the survey was so made. At the end of the year 1822 the nucleus of a town had been fully established, and dry goods stores were kept by Peter Bass, Abraham J. Williams and Robert Snell; groceries by Thomas Duly and John Graham, and taverns by Richard Gentry, Wilfred Stephens and Samuel Wall. In 1823 the population of Columbia was only 130, but in 1830 it had grown to 600; and in 1840, when the corner stone of the State University was laid, to about 1,000. The first church in Columbia was founded by the Baptist denomination, November 23, 1823, with eleven members, at the residence of Charles Hardin. The Presbyterians organized the second church, with seven members, September 14, 1828, the organization being effected at the residence of James Richardson, a one-story log building, on the northeast corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets. This building stood until 1899, when it was torn down. The first courthouse erected in Columbia, in 1824, was called, in the advertisement for bids, "the hull of a courthouse"; and those who aided in the administration of justice within its walls, either as judges, jurors or other officers, or as citizens or spectators, listened with rapture to the forensic eloquence of early lawyers, will agree that it was a "hull," in fact, as well as in name. It was a brick structure, erected by Minor Neal, and stood, until supplanted in 1848 by the present courthouse, where the Baptist Church once stood. It was of plain, old-style architecture, hip roof, two stories high, with a court room on the ground floor, the floor of brick, and grand and petit jury rooms above stairs, the building being fifty feet long by forty feet wide. The rooms were lighted with candles. Courts were held in this building until the completion of the present courthouse. The first jail was built by George Sexton in 1822, and the first jailer

was John M. Kelly, who died in Columbia in 1874.

The first newspaper published in Columbia was the "Missouri Intelligencer," with Nathaniel Patten as editor and publisher. He removed the paper from Fayette to Columbia, and issued the first number May 4, 1830. It was discontinued in 1835, and was succeeded by "The Patriot," Frederick A. Hamilton, publisher, and James S. Rollins, editor. In January, 1843, "The Patriot" was discontinued, and William F. Switzler started "The Statesman," which he owned and edited until 1885, covering a period of forty-two years. At the end of that time he went to Washington to assume the duties of chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in the Treasury Department.

The first theatrical performance was given in Columbia, home talent alone participating, on Christmas night, 1832, the play being "Pizzaro; or the Death of Rolla," concluding with the farce, "My Uncle." On the 21st of October, 1833, a semi-weekly line of mail coaches was established between St. Louis and Fayette, by way of St. Charles, Fulton and Columbia.

From the small and unpretentious beginnings, indicated above, with wide expanses of unsubdued forests and wild prairie about it, Columbia has grown to be recognized as one of the most beautiful, cultivated and wealthy little cities of the State, and the business, social and educational center of an agricultural district of unsurpassed fertility, enterprise and intelligence. Its streets are broad and shady, and many of them well paved, with more miles of granitoid, brick and plank sidewalks than any town of its population in Missouri. Many of its business blocks, and its three banks, are attractive in architecture and models of convenience, and its suburban homes, and a large proportion of those in the central portion of the city, are unsurpassed in size and beauty of their adjacent grounds. The streets of the city are lighted by electricity, and its waterworks furnish an abundant supply of the best water. The religious denominations represented in Columbia are Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopalian, Methodist and Catholic. The four first named have large, beautiful and costly church buildings, the Presbyterian, Christian and Episcopalian edifices being of stone. Education is the

dominant interest of Columbia, and it well deserves the name "Athens of Missouri." The State University and Agricultural College buildings, located in a quadrangle, in a beautiful campus; Christian and Stephens' College, for the education of young women; three public school buildings for white children, and one for colored, all in the midst of shady groves, are the pride and boast of the people.

"The Herald" and "The Statesman" are its newspapers, issued weekly, together with several monthly college and fraternity magazines, all printed and illustrated in the best style of "the art preservative." The Herald Publishing House is one of the largest and best appointed in the State, and prints and binds the Supreme Court decisions of Missouri and other States, and also other books.

Columbia is connected by branch railroads with two of the great systems of the West and South, the Wabash, at Centralia, twenty miles north, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, at McBaine, nine miles south. The population of Columbia in 1900 was 5,651.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Columbian Club.—Among the many pretty clubhouses of St. Louis the Columbian is one of the most imposing. Situated on Lindell Boulevard, at the northwest corner of Vandeventer Avenue, its location is admirable. It is a massive, square, yellow brick structure, with white stone trimmings, the front facade being a worthy tribute to the architect's art. In fact, the Columbian Club is the finest Jewish institution of its kind in the West. The internal appointments are rich in elegant simplicity, there being nothing lacking for the comfort and convenience of the members, and on evenings of entertainment the ball room is one of the sights of the city. The first meeting for the organization of the club was held May 15, 1892, there being present at this meeting Messrs. Marcus Bernheimer, Nicholas Scharff, J. D. Goldman, Jonathan Rice, Jacob Meyer, Elias Michael, Louis Glaser, Benjamin J. Strauss, Moses Fraley, Adolph Baer, Joel Swope and William Kohn. At this meeting it was decided that, besides the twelve gentlemen present, the following should be admitted as charter members of the club: Messrs. Isaac Schwab, William Stix, Ben Eiseman, David Eiseman, Isaac Meyer, Jacob Furth, Meyer

Bauman, Louis M. Hellman, A. S. Aloe, Gustav Roseberg, Simon Strauss, Morris Glaser, J. J. Wertheimer, Philip Constam, Meyer Swope, M. Schwab, Sam Schroeder, George W. Milius, Adolph Scharff, Lazarus Scharff, Adolph Samish, Simon Seasongood, Joseph Wolfert, A. J. Weil and Charles Stix. The first officers were, Jacob Meyer, president; Jonathan Rice, first vice president; Gus Roseberg, second vice president; L. M. Hellman, treasurer, and Benjamin J. Strauss, secretary. The meetings before the formal opening of the clubhouse, in September of 1894, were held at the vestry rooms of Temple Israel.

Columbian Exposition.—One of the most interesting and instructive events in the history of the city of St. Louis was the effort made to secure the holding of the Columbian Exposition, which it was then proposed should be held in 1892, in that city. The effort was the work of all classes of citizens, from the capitalist to the laborer; from the wealthy manufacturer and merchant to the smaller tradespeople. The first meeting to consider the matter was convened at the office of the mayor of the city of St. Louis, in the old City Hall, corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, on a joint call issued by the then Governor of Missouri, Honorable David R. Francis, and the then mayor of St. Louis, Honorable E. A. Noonan, August 3, 1889. Invitations were sent to forty leading citizens, who assembled on said date, and Mr. Charles Green, then president of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, was called to the chair. Colonel C. H. Jones, then editor of the "Republic," offered a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting, "That the World's Fair be held in the city of St. Louis," and for the appointment of a committee of twelve, who should take in hand all matters connected with the securing of the fair, which resolutions were adopted, and the committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed: David R. Francis, E. A. Noonan, C. C. Rainwater, C. H. Jones, Charles Green, John A. Dillon, Samuel M. Kennard, D. M. Houser, Leverett Bell, Emil Pretorius, Charles A. Cox, John O'Day. Congressman Nathan Frank offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the committee of twelve

appointed by the meeting have and be clothed with plenary power to appoint a committee of one hundred or more, and that they ask the co-operation of other municipalities of the State, and of the State at large, for the selection of auxiliary committees."

Soon after a meeting of the committee was held at the Mercantile Club. Mr. John T. Davis was elected a member and chairman of the committee. It was then resolved that a committee be appointed, to be called a "Committee of Two Hundred for the Promotion of the World's Fair of 1892 in St. Louis." The committee was subsequently appointed, and met on the 7th day of September, 1889. John T. Davis having declined the chairmanship of the committee, Honorable David R. Francis was elected. An executive committee was carved out of this committee, with C. H. Jones as chairman, and Frank Gaiennie, secretary. A finance committee, with Honorable E. O. Stand as chairman; a committee on congressional action, with Honorable E. S. Rowse as chairman, and a committee on the local site, with Colonel George E. Leighton as chairman, were created. The committee engaged headquarters at the Mermod-Jaccard Building, corner of Broadway and Locust Streets, and Mr. D. H. MacAdam was placed in charge as chief of the bureau of information. A well prepared address to the people was issued. It was determined that a "guarantee fund" of \$5,000,000 should be raised, and subcommittees were constituted for this purpose. October 4, 1889, at a meeting of the general committee, it was reported that the \$5,000,000 guarantee fund was completely subscribed, and on the 11th day of November, 1889, a delegation of twenty-five, in addition to the vice presidents of the committee of two hundred, was selected, called the "Washington Delegation," for service, when called on, to proceed to Washington to aid in securing congressional support for the location of the fair at St. Louis. November 12th Governor David R. Francis and Colonel C. H. Jones left for Washington, and opened a St. Louis bureau at Willard's Hotel, placing in charge thereof General John B. Clark, ex-clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington; ex-Governor Thomas B. Fletcher, and Samuel Hayes. Auxiliary committees of the residents of St. Louis, natives of other States

than Missouri, were constituted to exert their influence on the Congressmen from the States whence they came, and literature and documents of all kinds were prepared and distributed for the purpose. The active work was then transferred to Washington.

Four cities competed for the prize: New York City, Washington, D. C., Chicago and St. Louis. Each city had headquarters in Washington, and the contest was most exciting and spirited. The congressional delegation from St. Louis consisted of Honorable F. G. Niedringhaus, representing the Eighth Congressional District; Honorable Nathan Frank, representing the Ninth Congressional District, and Honorable William M. Kinsey, representing the Tenth Congressional District.

The Senate World's Fair Committee met on January 8, 1890, to hear arguments as to where the World's Fair should be located, and time was allotted for presentation of the claims of the various cities.

The reasons why the World's Fair should be located at St. Louis were forcibly urged by Governor David R. Francis, Honorable E. O. Stanard and Colonel Charles H. Jones. Succinctly stated, it was urged on St. Louis' behalf that she was first in the field in proposing a World's Fair to celebrate the quadricentennial of the discovery of America by Columbus, and that the city of St. Louis was the most suitable site; that this was done as early as 1882 in articles written for the "Missouri Republican," and which idea was subsequently adopted at the First National Convention of Fair and Exposition Managers, held at St. Louis in June, 1884; that in 1885 the commissioners of the New Orleans Exposition declared themselves in favor of a World's Fair, and in favor of St. Louis as the site of that fair.

The international aspect of the fair was relied on, namely, that visitors from the Old World, traveling from the Atlantic seaboard to the banks of the Mississippi River, would see about one-third of the domain of the republic. The national view was dwelt on, and a map showing that a circle with a radius of 500 miles, drawn around the city of St. Louis, contained therein, according to the census of 1880, 23,800,000 people; a similar circle drawn around the city of New York contained 20,100,000, and a similar circle around the city of Chicago, 21,700,000 people. The trans-

portation facilities were strongly put forth, showing a larger mileage of inland water transportation than any other large city of the Union. The local advantages, because of the magnificent water supply, and the perfect sewerage system, were strongly urged, and the hotel accommodations were shown to be fully equal to the demands which would be made upon them.

The committee offered seven distinct available sites within the limits of the city of St. Louis, which were displayed by photographic views to the committee. They were the following: Site No. 1, two gentle slopes of ground south of Tower Grove Park and west of Grand Avenue; Site No. 2, was an area bounded by Shaw Avenue on the south, Tower Grove Avenue on the west, Grand Avenue on the east, Manchester Road and Chouteau Avenue on the north; Site No. 3, a strip from Grand Avenue to Forest Park, and from the Wabash Railroad track to Laclede Avenue; Site No. 4, the ground between Union Avenue on the east, Jacob Avenue on the west, Forest Park on the south and Delmar Avenue on the north; Site No. 5, a level plain running from the St. Charles Rock Road to the fair grounds, bounded by Prairie Avenue on the east; Site No. 6, beginning on Penrose Street, north to Bellefontaine, with Warne Avenue and Bircher Road as its eastern and western boundaries. The city of St. Louis also tendered Forest Park, containing 1,300 acres of ground, for use of the World's Fair, which was the seventh site proposed.

During the six months preceding the convening of the Fifty-first Congress all the cities competing for the location of the fair were active and zealous in securing commitments on the part of their representatives in Congress. The subject of whether there should be a celebration and where the celebration should be held, in the event Congress decided that there should be a celebration, was thoroughly digested by the members of Congress when they went to Washington to attend Congress. Following the precedent established in the legislation regarding the Centennial of 1876, at Philadelphia, the committee on foreign affairs assumed that it would have charge of any legislation touching the World's Fair.

Knowing that if this committee was given jurisdiction of this matter it would act

against the interests of St. Louis, because no member of Congress favorable to St. Louis was a member of the committee on foreign affairs, Congressman Frank offered a resolution providing that a select committee of nine members should be appointed, to be called the "World's Fair Committee," to whom should be referred all matters relating to the proposed celebration. The committee on rules subsequently reported such resolution back with the recommendation that it be passed. A minority report was submitted in the nature of a resolution as a substitute, namely: "That the committee on foreign affairs have jurisdiction of all matters relating to the World's Fair." On the 17th of January, 1890, this report of the committee on rules was submitted to the House, and gave rise to one of the most exciting and most earnest debates that took place in that memorable Congress. The members favoring the appointment of a select committee consisted of those favorable to St. Louis for the location of the fair and those who were unpledged to any city. A combination of the other cities was made of the members who supported the minority substitute. By a close vote, namely, 135 to 133, the resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee was adopted. This victory was hailed with great delight by the people of St. Louis, but the effect was, however, to more strongly combine the opposition to St. Louis by the friends of the other competing cities.

Speaker Reed, in pursuance of the resolution, appointed a select committee on the World's Fair, consisting of the following: John W. Candler, of Massachusetts; Robert R. Hitt and William M. Springer, of Illinois; G. E. Bowden, of Virginia; James J. Belden and Roswell P. Flower, of New York; Nathan Frank and W. H. Hatch, of Missouri; William L. Wilson, of West Virginia. Missouri was honored with two places on this committee—Nathan Frank and Wm. H. Hatch.

A bill providing for the holding of the fair at St. Louis was introduced by Mr. Frank and referred to this committee. Other cities followed and introduced similar bills through their representatives. The select committee reported back to the House a "bill to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international

exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mines and sea, in the city of ———, in the year 1892." This bill was made a special order for debate on Thursday and Friday, February 20th and 21st, which was participated in by the leading members of Congress.

The vote was taken on the 25th day of February, 1890, on the resolution to fill in the name of the city. On the first roll call Chicago received 115 votes, New York 72, St. Louis 60 and Washington 56. No place having received a majority of all the votes cast, a second roll call was had, and no place having then received a majority, another roll call was needed. It was necessary to call the roll of the House for an aye and nay vote seven times, which finally resulted in a combination of interests by which Chicago received 156 votes, or a majority of one vote, and the resolution was then adopted, inserting the name of "Chicago" in the blank place.

NATHAN FRANK.

[Congressman Frank, both at home and at Washington, was one of the busiest of the promoters of the Columbian Fair project for St. Louis. He was punctual in attendance upon all the committees to which he was assigned, and was prolific in wise suggestions in furtherance of the cause. His speech before the final congressional vote was taken was replete with facts and fine points bearing upon the contest. He referred to the original conception of the idea belonging to St. Louis, where it had been elaborately discussed for five years, as one of pure sentiment and patriotic feeling. He deprecated the partisan considerations which had been made to bear weight upon the settlement of the location. He spoke of the geographical advantages of St. Louis, accessible, as she is, to the largest number of people of this country, and of the continent south of us; of her greater nearness to the general variety of exhibits than any other city; of her choice of favorable sites or grounds; of the welcoming and hospitable spirit of her people; of her complete ability to carry out all the requirements of the bill; her salubrious and healthful climate; her character as a cosmopolitan city; her hundreds of miles of streets and boulevards; her magnificent parks and monuments; her splendid hostleries, and her conspicuous place in the history and traditions of the country.—EDITOR.]

Columbian Knights.—A fraternal insurance order established in Chicago, and incorporated under the laws of Illinois August 14, 1895. Its total membership was about six thousand in 1898. St. Louis Lodge No. 55, having about ninety members, was the only lodge of this order in existence in St. Louis at the beginning of the year 1898. This lodge was organized in July, 1897, by George A. Lemming, who later removed from Chicago to St. Louis and became the president of the lodge, succeeding John B. Meyers. Other officers were N. W. Perkins, Jr., vice president; F. Ryan, secretary, and Hugh Koch, chaplain.

Columbian Medical College.—The Columbian Medical College was founded in Kansas City, in 1898, by Dr. J. L. Robinson, Dr. W. F. Morrow, Dr. P. C. Palmer, Dr. J. E. Moses, Dr. G. W. Lilley and Dr. J. H. Johnson; all except the two last named are yet connected with the college. It occupies two stories of a rented building, and is provided with necessary laboratories, and maintains a free dispensary. The first graduating class were six in number, and there were thirty matriculants in 1900.

Columbian School of Osteopathy. This school is located at Kirksville, Missouri, and is for the giving of instruction in the art of osteopathy, surgery and medicine. It was founded November 8, 1897, by Dr. Marcus L. Ward, who on that date formed the first class for instruction. A charter for the institution had been granted on November 1, 1897. The first class occupied rooms in one of the business blocks in the main part of the town of Kirksville. The growth of the school was so rapid that it was decided to erect a building especially for school purposes. A tract of land one mile east of the Wabash depot at Kirksville was secured, on which a fine pressed brick building, sixty by sixty feet, three stories and basement, was built and equipped in the most modern manner. Into this building the school was moved in April, 1898. The location of the college is at a considerable elevation above the surrounding country, of which it commands an extensive view. A monthly review, called the "Columbian Osteopath," is published under the direction of the faculty of the college. During the 1899-1900 term, 250 students were in attendance at the school.

Comingo, Abram, lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, January 9, 1820, and died at Independence, Missouri. After receiving a good English education he studied law and was admitted to the bar in his native State in 1847. The following year he came to Missouri, and achieved a successful practice. In 1861 he took a firm stand for the Union cause, and was elected to the State Convention. The same year he entered the Union Army, and was made provost marshal for the Sixth District of Missouri. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress from the Sixth Missouri District, by a vote of 12,652 to 8,597 for Smith, Republican, and in 1872 was re-elected, serving two full terms.

Commerce.—An incorporated town on the Mississippi River, in Commerce Township, Scott County, eight miles northeast of Benton and 165 miles from St. Louis. It is the eastern terminal of Houck's Missouri and Arkansas Railway. The town was laid out in 1823 by the heirs of Thomas W. Waters, the original locator of the land which comprises the town site. It was incorporated in 1857, and in 1864 became the seat of justice of Scott County, by legislative enactment, and remained such until 1878, when by popular vote Benton was again made the county seat. It has a bank, large flouring mill and elevator, two churches, a public school, a hotel and several stores. It is an important shipping point for grain and other produce. Population, 1899 (estimated), 800.

Commerce of Kansas City.—The situation of Kansas City at the point where the Missouri River turns eastward naturally made it a center of trade. There was a good landing, and goods could be transported cheaply to this point from the East, and hence it became the depot for supplying the Indians and settlers to the south and west. Santa Fe, eight hundred miles distant, had been the port of entry for the Mexican empire, and after Texas, New Mexico and Arizona came into the possession of the United States, the trade increased until superseded by the railroads which brought the frontier town nearer and nearer to the point of consumption. From 1824 oxen were used to draw the wagons, and these oxen could feed on the grasses along the route.

The prices obtained for domestics, tobacco, whisky and iron was 1,000 per cent of their cost and hence the trade yielded large profits. The trade with Santa Fe prior to the founding of Kansas City, in 1838, is given by competent authority as amounting to \$1,700,000. Then about eighty wagons made the trip annually, and each had to pay a duty of \$500 on entering Santa Fe, regardless of the value of the cargo. The port was closed in 1843, by order of Santa Anna, but was reopened in 1844. When the trade reopened, in 1845, Kansas City, or Westport, being the nearer point and affording good pasturage for oxen, superseded Independence, which had previously been enriched by this trade. At this time Messrs. Bent & St. Vrain landed the first goods that were shipped directly from Kansas City in wagons. During the next five years the freighting and outfitting business was drawn away entirely from Independence. In 1850 the Subletts of St. Louis, F. Aubrey, Dr. Conolly and the Armijo Bros., of Santa Fe, were, with Messrs. Bent & St. Vrain, the chief firms engaged in the trade. (See article on "Westport.") In the earlier stages the business aggregated about \$100,000 annually, but in 1850, six hundred wagons set out from Kansas City. During the decade the business grew enormously, and in 1860 it was five times as great. The outgoing trains carried whisky, fancy groceries, prints, notions, etc., and brought back wool, dried buffalo meat, buffalo robes, gold dust, silver ore, and Mexican dollars sewed up in raw hides. The California excitement in 1849-50 brought business to Kansas City in furnishing horses, mules, oxen, wagons, and other outfitting supplies to immigrants. The Overland Express, by means of Concord coaches drawn by horses or mules, carried mails, express goods and passengers to Santa Fe and to Salt Lake City and San Francisco. The passengers were armed in order to defend themselves against hostile Indians. The Santa Fe line was started in 1849, but the Stockton line was not established until October 1, 1858, when six Concord coaches, twelve provision wagons with one hundred and fifty mules, started from Kansas City, then a pioneer town of about 7,000 inhabitants. The next train did not leave until November 6th. The Kansas City landing had a rocky bank with a deep current before

it. This naturally fitted it to become a great steamboat freight depot. Warehouses and stores were located in the vicinity of the landing. The steamboats arrived loaded down with passengers and freight. About fifteen hundred boats arrived and departed in 1857. The immigration to Kansas and Nebraska in 1854-60 added to the prosperity of Kansas City. The newcomers replenished their needs and found a market for their produce. This was interrupted for a time during the border troubles. The money used was specie. Over five million dollars was put in circulation, the United States mint furnishing \$2,800,000, \$1,500,000 came from New Mexico, and the balance was brought by immigrants. This money was expended largely in Kansas City, and added to her growth. The year 1856 showed an increase in population from 2,000 to 4,000. The warehouse business of this year was \$545,000; the merchandise sold amounted to \$6,000,000; the imports from New Mexico amounted to \$1,768,000. The commerce of the city was growing so rapidly that in 1856 the Chamber of Commerce was formed, and November 9, 1857, the General Assembly chartered the Chamber of Commerce, the incorporators of which were Dr. Johnston Lykins, John Johnson, M. J. Payne, R. G. Stephens, John Campbell, Dr. Benoist Troost, William Gilliss, J. M. Ashburn, W. H. King, H. M. Northrup, E. C. McCarty, Jos. C. Ransom, Kersey Coates, S. W. Bouton, Thomas H. Swope and W. A. Thompson, all of whom were noted factors in organizing Kansas City as a great business center. This organization did a noble work for the city, but was gradually dissolved by the troubles growing out of the Civil War. (See article on "Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.") When the war cloud burst, in 1861, the freighting business of Kansas City was transferred to Leavenworth, and the large disbursements of the government at that point stimulated its growth. The population of Kansas City dropped off one-half, while that of Leavenworth increased. In 1863 a part of the Santa Fe business returned and trade began to revive. The tide was turned October 22, 1864, when Price was defeated near Westport, and Kansas City was saved from further molestation. Peace came early in 1865, and with it an active renewal of all business interests. The Southern Kansas trade re-

turned to Kansas City. The building of railroads became the absorbing theme and the Chamber of Commerce realized the building of the railroads, which they had promoted. The trade of 1867 was \$33,000,000, which increased to \$35,000,000 in 1870. The crisis of 1873 did not affect the growth of trade much. From 1876 trade increased and a steady growth set in, which improved for a decade. The wholesale trade alone in 1886 was over \$52,000,000, and became \$78,000,000 the next year. A decade passed, covering the panic of 1893, with years of depression, and in 1897 the grand aggregate of business was as follows: Manufactures, \$100,000,000; packing products, \$75,000,000; wholesale trade, \$150,000,000; grain, \$30,000,000; live stock, \$111,000,000; and retail trade, \$75,000,000. This increase within ten years of 600 per cent shows the marvelous growth of this the metropolis of the "New West," especially as it covers the panic years from 1893 to 1897. The wholesale business of 1898 was still better, amounting to \$172,000,000.

Within a generation Kansas City has grown from a frontier town to a metropolitan city with the newest and most modern equipments. The largest business done is in agricultural implements, the sales of one hundred and thirty-three houses engaged in these lines aggregating \$25,000,000 in 1898; lumber, \$16,500,000; dry goods and groceries each, \$13,000,000; liquors and flour each, \$11,000,000; produce, \$10,000,000; building material, \$9,000,000; hardware, \$6,000,000; coal, furniture, printers' supplies, tobacco, cigars, machinery, each, nearly \$5,000,000; oil and drugs, each, \$4,000,000; boots and shoes, hay and feed, jewelry and saddlery, each, \$3,000,000; paints and paper, each, \$2,500,000; millinery and notions, each, \$2,000,000; wagons and carriages, \$1,250,000; candies, glassware, hats, pianos and wood for fuel, each, \$1,000,000; photographers' sundries, surgical and dental supplies, toys, and art materials, each, about \$500,000. These figures show what huge proportions the various business interests of Kansas City aggregate. The crops in this section have enabled the farmers to buy largely and the merchant has participated in the general prosperity. The jobbing business along the usual lines has had a steady growth.

By dint of continuous effort the wholesale houses have gained an enviable success in

the city. The retail trade of Kansas City is very large. What New York is to the East, Kansas City is to the West. Purchasers wishing a large assortment from which to select go there to buy. While the growth of the trade of Kansas City has been phenomenal, it is natural and normal. The acknowledged metropolis of the "New West," which in itself is a rapidly developing empire, trade in all lines must continue to expand and the city has no limitation to its growth. When Chicago reaches her limit, Kansas City will be only a vigorous youth.

JOSEPH MACAULAY LOWE.

Commerce of St. Joseph.—Trappers and hunters were the pioneers of civilization. They moved out along lines of least resistance, generally along rivers, and over mountains, through passes, following the trail of animals. The traders followed the trappers and selected centers where they could exchange for furs and peltries the rude articles which the Indians wanted. The settler followed the trader, who in turn was followed by the missionary and the pedagogue. The needs of the new community soon required the professional aid of the physician and the lawyer and the wants of the people created a demand for artisans in all lines. Thus arose our commerce—our trade with all its ramifications. French traders came into the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys in 1764, when the Mississippi had become the boundary line between the English and the French. Pierre Liguist Laclede held a charter from the French king, granting him the exclusive right to trade with the Indians in this region. He brought with him to St. Louis hunters and trappers who had experience in trading with the Indians. Their mode of operation was to penetrate into the interior and establish posts for trading. Such operations as these led to the formation of fur companies. In 1808, after French authority had ceased in this territory, Pierre and Auguste Chouteau organized the Missouri Fur Company, and a year after this John Jacob Astor organized the American Fur Company, into which the Missouri Fur Company was merged in 1813. In 1819 a branch of the American Fur Company was established at St. Louis and a monopoly of the trade was begun. Francois Chouteau was sent to root out the independent traders

and establish three trading posts, namely: One twenty miles west of Kansas City known as the "Four Houses;" one at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and another at Roy's Branch, above St. Joseph. In 1826 Joseph Robidoux came to Blacksnake Hills, in the employ of the American Fur Company, and four years afterward he bought their interest and became sole proprietor. He built his log hut where the Occidental Hotel now stands, an old negro doing the cooking for himself and his helpers. About the time the "Platte Purchase" was made a few families located near him. He had from fifteen to twenty Frenchmen in his employ, who, mounted on ponies, went east and west to trade with the Indians, and bring back furs and peltries. Between 1837 and 1840 a number of other persons settled at Blacksnake Hills. In 1839 three gentlemen came from Liberty, Missouri, with \$1,600 in silver, to buy the site of St. Joseph, but Mr. Robidoux would not sell. In 1841 a sawmill and two flouring mills were built. Carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers and blacksmiths came, and the work of building a town was begun. The great naturalist, Audubon, on a trip to Yellowstone Park in 1843, stopped at Blacksnake Hills and noted that it was "a delightful site for a populous city." Later in the year Mr. Robidoux platted the town and obtained a charter for it under the name of St. Joseph. The lots were sold at from \$100 to \$150 each. Immigration at once began, and the population increased from 200 to 500. This involved building. Charles and Elias Perry built two stores for general merchandise. In the next year Hull & Carter, and Livermore & Co., built business houses. Israel Landis began business, William M. Carter and Aquila Morrow each opened a plow factory, Philip Wortwein started a barber shop, and Allendorf & Rhodes opened a meat market. Joseph Fisher was the first licensed drayman and John Kennedy opened the first tenpin alley.

The Rev. T. S. Reeve, a Presbyterian clergyman, built a log church 20 x 30 feet, in the steeple of which the first bell in St. Joseph was rung. In 1845 the Edgar House, the first three-story house in St. Joseph, was built. A Dr. Martin built a six-room house, of hewn logs, which he conducted as a boarding house. A man of good education and business tact, named John Corby, came from

Kentucky, and was the first money-lender, being patronized by persons wishing to enter land. James Cargill came from Virginia, and built a flouring mill which operated three runs of burrs. A tailor and a jeweler came, and a livery stable was opened. A carriage shop was built, and the bakery business begun. A warehouse was built, and two hotels provided accommodations for visitors. A home market was provided for stock and grain, the current prices being as follows: Horses, \$30; cows, \$7; oxen, \$25 per yoke; wheat 37 1-2 and corn 10 cents per bushel. Thus, within three years the nucleus of the vast business of St. Joseph was formed. The first circus came in May, and the first artist in July, 1846. In the next year there was quite a business boom. New business houses were established and the older ones were enlarged. Improvements were made in all parts of the town and mechanics found remunerative employment. The farmers throughout the section began to trade with the merchants of St. Joseph, hemp, grain, and pork being staple products. When the rush to California in 1849 began, St. Joseph became a great outfitting point. Wagons, utensils, etc., were shipped to this point, but oxen and supplies were obtained here. The gold hunters camped around St. Joseph awaiting the appearance of grass that the oxen might find provender for their overland trip to California. From April 1 to June 15, 1849, 1,508 wagons crossed the ferries at St. Joseph, while 685 wagons crossed at Duncan's ferry, four miles above, thus making nearly ten thousand people who set out from St. Joseph in search of gold. This was increased to 50,000 the next year, which contributed greatly to the business growth of the city. Such places on the route as Denver, Fort Laramie, Fort Kearney and Salt Lake became trading points for supplying Indians and immigrants. Cattle were driven to California to supply the mining camps with fresh beef, and such men as James McCord, Richard E. Turner, Abram Nave and Dudley M. Steel, made large ventures and reaped immense profits. Provisions and wares were shipped westward by wagon trains, and the freighting business of St. Joseph grew to immense proportions. The overland stage was inaugurated and John M. Hockaday contracted to carry a weekly mail from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City for \$190,000 a year.

For years the tide of immigration rolled westward into the new lands, so that by 1860 St. Joseph had a population of 11,000 people. After the completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, Russell, Waddell & Majors inaugurated the Pony Express from St. Joseph to Sacramento, California. This required sixty agile riders, 100 station helpers, and 420 strong wiry horses. The company was organized in 1859, and the first courier set out from St. Joseph, April 3, 1860, at 5:30 p. m., after the arrival of the Hannibal & St. Joseph train. The tariff for carrying a letter to San Francisco was five dollars. During the decade many improvements were made, such as macadamizing streets and building bridges, all of which were a stimulus to business. During the Civil War the city retrograded, but after the war closed a tide of prosperity again set in and a number of houses were built and the population rapidly increased. Prosperity continued up to the panic of 1873 when the board of trade was organized, but was not chartered until 1878. About this time pork-packing began to be carried on briskly. The Tootle Opera House was built in 1873, and a new era in building began. From 1880 to 1884 was a period of steady progress. The building of large business houses was begun at Fourth and Francis Streets. The J. W. Bailey building, Hax's furniture store, and the Bergmann & Stone buildings filled the block between Fifth and Sixth Streets. R. L. McDonald built on Fourth and Francis Streets, and the imposing block of wholesale houses on Fourth Street followed. The Turner-Frazer and the Nave-McCord buildings were erected in 1882. The Tootle building, the Union Station, the Chamber of Commerce building and the general offices of the Burlington Railroad were built during this period. While the erection of new buildings was a pressing need, it was also the precursor of enlarged business. In 1886 a wave of real estate speculation swept over the country, but St. Joseph suffered less from the reaction than her neighbors. Energy, progress and confidence displaced lethargic methods, values advanced, and outside capital was attracted. Real estate speculation was at its height. Such new additions to the city as the St. Joseph Eastern Extension, Saxton Heights, Wyatt Park, and McCool's and Walker's Additions were laid out. The

boom proved a blessing. Prior to this there were not fifty houses east of Twenty-second Street, while now these new portions of the city are populous. From 1885 to 1893 the Rock Island, the Chicago Great Western, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the St. Joseph Terminal Railroads were built. These new means of transportation required new business facilities, and such large buildings as the following were built: The Y. M. C. A., the Commercial Block, Center Block, Carby Block, the Zimmermann buildings, the Irish-American Building, the German-American Bank, the Ballinger building, the C. D. Smith building, the Van-Natta-Lynds building, the Wyeth building, the Crawford Theater, the Podvant and Donovan buildings, the Coulter Manufacturing Company's building, Central Police Station, the Rock Island building, Turner Hall, the Moss building, the Samuels Block, the Saxton & Hendrix building; also, those massive piles of architecture occupied by the Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, Tootle, Wheeler and Motter, and the Wood Manufacturing Company, to which may be added the Michau Block, the Hughes building, and the block on the north side of Felix east of Sixth Street. During this period the Blacksnake and Mitchell Avenue sewers were built and the drainage of the city perfected. The electric light plant was put in, and the entire street railway system was placed upon an electric basis. During 1888-90, the bureau of statistics did much to attract Eastern capital. The panic of 1893 checked the growth of the city. A fresh impetus, however, was given in 1897 by the revival on a gigantic scale of the livestock and meat-packing interests. The wholesale and jobbing business which was started in 1856 by Tootle & Farleigh has grown to vast proportions. There are now four very large dry goods houses, doing business throughout the territory stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast. The boot and shoe business is carried on by five first-class houses, the wholesale millinery business is a large interest, three large firms being engaged in it. Agricultural implements, hats, hardware, saddlery, harness, crockery, queensware, paper, drugs, groceries, crackers, rubber goods, carpets, clothing, notions, liquors, candies, furniture, and other articles needed on the farm or in the household, or needed for the equipment of

offices, stores, hotels or factories, are largely supplied through the wholesale houses of St. Joseph. The trade reaches the enormous sum of \$60,000,000 annually. The retail stores are large and capable of supplying the local and transient trade. The hotels furnish ample accommodations for the traveling public.

F. W. MAXWELL.

Commerce of St. Louis.—A commercial motive founded St. Louis. That metropolis owes its origin to the far-reaching enterprise of New Orleans merchants. The early prosperity of the post which they established was due to the fur trade of Upper Louisiana. Indeed, the chase was the pioneer of Western colonization. In the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, many a village proudly boasts of a situation whose superiority the keen eye of a hunter was the first to observe. American civilization is largely indebted to the animals that once roamed the forests of the Western wilderness. The death of the wild beasts almost as actively promoted Western settlement as the life of wild men retarded it. The scantiness of authentic facts renders necessarily imperfect any account of the primitive commerce of St. Louis. The early traffic was almost exclusively restricted to barter for peltries. The fur trade of the Missouri Valley was the richest in the country. The commodities destined for the Indian trade were mostly imported by way of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Quebec and Mackinaw were important distributing points. With the limited facilities for transportation that existed in those days, the importation of goods over vast ranges of country was slow, difficult and costly. The very small quantity of freight that could be carried at one time across the portages increased the delay and expense of transit. It sometimes took four years to forward an assortment of furs to Europe and procure a stock of goods in return. The freight on foreign merchandise was not infrequently 100 per cent, but this enormous charge did not discourage importation, for even then the average profit of the Indian traffic was more than 50 per cent, and an occasional gain of 200 or 300 per cent inspired the trader with hopes of speedy wealth. St. Louis was the center of the fur trade of Upper Louisiana. The bulk of the peltries of this great region was brought to this

mart. From 1789 to 1804 this fur trade amounted to more than \$200,000 a year. The proportionate value of peltry which different animals contributed to this aggregate was as follows: Beavers, \$66,820; deer, \$63,200; otters, \$37,100; bear, \$12,200; fox, raccoon and wild-cat, \$12,280; buffalo, \$4,750; martins, \$3,900; lynx, \$1,500. In the first years of St. Louis the wealth of private individuals was very limited. Consequently associations of capital became necessary to conduct the extensive and costly operations of the fur trade. Companies were formed. The influence of these compact and energetic organizations was wide-spread. Their agents penetrated the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and extended their trade even to the Pacific Coast. The hundreds of men engaged in their service were scattered over all the Northwest. To the explorations undertaken in the prosecution of their business, most of our early knowledge of the physical geography of the far West is due. In 1808 the Missouri Fur Company was organized. Its chief members were Pierre Chouteau, Sr., Manuel Lisa, William Clark, Sylvester Labadie, Pierre Menard, Auguste P. Chouteau, Bernard Pratte, J. P. Cabanne and B. Berthold. Its capital stock was \$40,000. The expeditions of this company explored the Yellowstone, crossed the barriers of the Rocky Mountains, and established a trading-post on the banks of the Columbia River, in Oregon. This company was dissolved in 1812, but several of its members still continued in the fur trade. Berthold and Chouteau, M. Lisa, Bernard Pratte and J. P. Cabanne established peltry houses of their own. From 1813 to 1823 less activity prevailed in this branch of business. In 1819 John Jacob Astor founded in St. Louis a branch house, of which Samuel Abbott was the manager. It was called the Western Depot of the American Fur Company. Without mention of the year, Nicollet states that "this company once employed from 400 to 500 trappers and hunters, nearly 1,000 horses, from 2,000 to 3,000 traps, and bartered off annually from \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth of merchandise." These figures, which illustrate the trade of only one company, vividly suggest the magnitude of the Western fur trade. The operations of the Astor company extended over all the Northwest as far as the Rocky Mountains. Six or eight years after its dissolution, the old Missouri

Fur Company was reorganized. The most prominent men in this partnership were Captain Perkins, Manuel Lisa, Joshua Pilcher and Thomas Hempstead. This company was unfortunate. The disaster in which several of its expeditions terminated exhausted its resources. Under its auspices, Immel and Jones, in 1823, led a party, equipped with a costly outfit and laden with rich goods, to the valley of the Yellowstone. Defeated in an attack by the Blackfeet Indians, the leaders themselves and several of their men were slain, and all their valuable stores fell into the hands of the savages. The company survived this catastrophe but a short time. Its brief life was a succession of misfortunes. In 1823 General William H. Ashley led a force of hunters beyond the Rocky Mountains to revive a trade that had been languishing for ten years. Assailed by the Indians, fourteen of his men were killed and ten wounded. Undismayed by this calamity, General Ashley still prosecuted his enterprise. In his explorations he discovered Green River and traced the Sweetwater to its sources. His energy was richly rewarded. Large profits on the extensive stock of peltries which he secured repaid him for his hardships. The next year General Ashley increased still further the range of his commercial transactions. In command of a second expedition, he penetrated to Salt Lake, and built a fort on the borders of another lake, which, by right of discovery, he named Ashley. In 1826 a six-pound cannon, brought from Missouri, was mounted in this fort. It had been drawn by oxen 1,200 miles. The route then opened was never afterward closed. In 1828 many teams heavily loaded with merchandise traversed the plains to this remote destination. From 1824 to 1827 the value of the peltries brought to St. Louis by the agents of General Ashley was more than \$180,000. At length the wealth amassed by General Ashley enabled him to retire from business, and his interest was sold to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. William L. Sublette, J. S. Smith and David E. Jackson were members of this partnership, and Robert Campbell was clerk. The aggressive activity of these men invaded new fields and rendered California and Oregon tributary to their mercantile enterprise. The commercial influence of the early fur companies is incalculable. The trade of the Northwest was chiefly in their hands. The

transaction of their business peopled the wilderness, founded posts and villages, and gave employment and competence to a pioneer population. The prosperity of St. Louis owes its first powerful impulse to the energy of these companies. But the life of the agents who so effectively promoted the early commerce of the West was full of peril. The hunters and fur traders were never exempt from hardships or safe from the stealthy attack of murderous savages. It is stated that two-fifths of the wood-rangers, even as late as 1825, were either killed by the Indians or perished from the exposures incident to the life of a hunter. It must not be supposed that there was no fur trade in Upper Louisiana prior to the establishment of St. Louis. Even before this event, Canadian hunters had extended their search for peltries to the headwaters of the Yellowstone. The French at Fort de Chartres carried on an active trade with the Osage Indians. They conveyed goods to this tribe in canoes by the Mississippi, Missouri and Osage Rivers. But when the Indians visited the fort they took the shortest overland route, and crossed the Mississippi at Wood Island, just above Ste. Genevieve. In those days Ste. Genevieve was a point of commercial importance. It was the center of the lead trade of Upper Louisiana. In 1810 it had twenty large stores, and was still the source from which St. Louis derived a portion of its supplies. But prior to 1764 Fort de Chartres controlled the trade in oil and peltries, and secured the profits of a large Indian patronage. At first, supplies for the St. Louis market were obtained chiefly at Mackinaw and New Orleans. Exchanges between places so remote from each other, with means of communication so imperfect, were limited to a few trips a year. The route to Mackinaw was by way of the Illinois River and a portage to Lake Michigan. The foreign goods intended for the Indian trade were bought at Mackinaw, and groceries and heavy merchandise were purchased at New Orleans. Coffee was then worth about two dollars a pound, and tea was a rare luxury until after the transfer. Salt was six dollars a bushel, but after the cession the erection of new salt works reduced the cost to one-half of this price. In the course of a few years the trade of St. Louis had extended to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Quebec. Merchants

usually went to Philadelphia by way of the Ohio River and Pittsburg. They carried their peltries with them and brought home the merchandise which they purchased. The round trip commonly occupied about four months. The vast wilderness that lay between the Atlantic cities and the settlements on the Mississippi precluded frequent intercourse. During the Colonial period the traders of St. Louis dealt but little with New York. Philadelphia, being the seat of the government, was then far better known than its commercial rival, and possessing the only good road that crossed the Alleghanies, enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the Western trade which sought an Eastern market. Many of the early commercial houses of St. Louis were established by Philadelphia merchants. It was not much before 1830 that the patronage of St. Louis traders was largely diverted from Philadelphia to New York. Under French and Spanish domination the Indian traffic embraced a vast area. Hunters had visited the St. Francis, White, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Osage and Yellowstone Rivers, and the rich furs from this boundless territory had become partially tributary to St. Louis. The Mandan villages were more than 1,600 miles from the market to which they sent their peltries. The traders who visited the valley of the Yellowstone generally started from St. Louis in April, but seldom reached their destination before September or October. To insure success in the Indian trade, a perfect knowledge of the habits, tastes and caprices of the different tribes was necessary. The Indians of those days were blind adherents to traditional usages. The example set by their fathers was followed with a Chinese fidelity. If a blanket differed from the conventional pattern in size, color, quality, number of stripes, or length of fringe, an Indian would sooner freeze than wear it. If a knife varied from the prescribed form in length of blade or fashion of handle, it would not be accepted as a gift. If a rifle deviated from the favorite style, the savage would resort to his primitive bow and arrow sooner than use it. Consequently caution and expertness in selecting commodities to suit the peculiar tastes of the various tribes were essential to success in the Indian trade. In the infancy of St. Louis, a "store" was a room of very humble pretensions. In some instances it was scarcely

larger than a modern closet. The goods were generally kept in a box and were only taken out at the request of a customer. Specie was rare. The skins of wild animals were legal tender. As a medium of exchange, the standard value of shaved deer skin was twenty cents a pound, and of otter and beaver skins forty cents a pound. In the absence of specific agreement, notes were payable in peltries. The law enforced a literal observance of the terms of a contract. When money was mentioned as the consideration in a commercial transaction, the Spanish milled dollar was meant. Its value was \$1.50 in peltries. Remittances were ordinarily made in salt, lead, provisions and furs. In exchange for these things, whisky, iron, steel and dry goods were brought down the Ohio River to St. Louis. The bills which were drawn on the treasury at New Orleans to pay the civil and military officers of St. Louis were frequently exchanged for foreign merchandise. "Peltry bonds," based on the personal responsibility of the merchants who issued them, were in active circulation. The measure of value was a given number of pounds of shaved deer skins. This currency was good not only for local uses, but also for remittances from business men whose credit was well established. In the early times hundreds of hunters, fur traders, Indian agents and military officers were scattered through the boundless region lying west of the Mississippi. Most of these pioneers purchased their outfit at St. Louis. The sale of these supplies materially increased the traffic and resources of the young settlement. From its humble beginning the commerce of St. Louis rapidly expanded to important proportions. In 1821 the proximate value of the fur trade of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers was \$600,000 a year, and the annual imports of St. Louis were estimated at more than \$2,000,000. Even as early as 1821 sagacious minds had already predicted the construction of a highway to the Pacific which would bear across the continent the rich freights of Oriental commerce.

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

The period from 1830 to 1865 may be regarded as marking the transition from the early primitive trade of St. Louis to its modern commerce. What existed before this period was barter, traffic and trade, and that which followed was the development into the

marvelous phenomenon of commerce. The old state of things had little to do with transportation and distribution, for these features can not be said to have had an existence; the present state of things has everything to do with them—for internal commerce has come to mean not only exchanging, but carrying, collecting and distributing. In the old era freight rates were hardly thought of, except to make them as high as possible; but in the new era, they are computed and considered down to a fraction of a cent on the hundredweight. St. Louis prospered when it had little less to thrive on except the fur trade, for the fur trade was a source of great wealth, and it supported a considerable local force of persons engaged in conducting it—keel-boatmen, cordellers, hunters, trappers and wood-rangers; and the going and coming of its expeditions imparted an animation and excitement which were lacking in the other Western towns of that day. But pulling and poling loaded boats and barges up stream, and floating with the mere force of the current downstream on our great rivers, was slow locomotion, even at the best, and it is no wonder that the advent of steamboats should make the prodigious change that it did make, and prepare the way for that transformation of business which took place in the last three score years of the nineteenth century in St. Louis. Before the appearance of steamboats the regular charge for bringing freight up the river from New Orleans was fifty cents a pound, and when, twenty years after the landing of the first steamboat at the St. Louis wharf, in 1817, these river carriers had so multiplied and the competition between them became so great as to reduce the rate to one twenty-fifth of this figure, some idea may be formed of the wonderful effect which the introduction of steam in navigation had, not only in St. Louis, but in the entire Mississippi Valley. In the year 1897 a citizen of St. Louis was still living who was a clerk in the Citizens' Insurance Company in 1837, and remembered a conversation in the office of the company between Captain Aleck Scott and other steamboatmen, in which the decline of freight rates between St. Louis and New Orleans to \$2 a hundred was sadly lamented as presaging the doom of the river business; boats could not do the work at such a rate and live, and unless it could be brought back to what

it was ten years before, the good times of steamboating might be considered as gone forever. It was some years after this—from 1845 to 1860—that the steamboat era may be considered to have reached its climax, and it was a time in which a fierce rush of business and an unaccustomed prosperity disregarded all such things as commissions, costs and rates, provided only the articles needed were supplied—when the increasing volume of trade pressed so strongly upon the means of accommodating it that recklessness and extravagance were the order of the day. There was profit in anything and everything, for immigration was pouring into Missouri, Illinois, and the adjacent States, both from Europe and the Atlantic region; the gold mines of California and Nevada were yielding their stream of treasure; and that vast overland trade and travel which preceded the building of the first railway to the Pacific Coast was at its height. It was the steamboat era, and it was the transition era between the primitive age of keelboats, which ended about 1830, and the railroad era, which began about 1865. In 1827, only ten years after the appearance of the first steamboat at St. Louis, there were six steamboats, besides a number of keels, engaged in the trade between St. Louis and Ferre River, Illinois, at that time the seat of an active lead business, and the "Republican" of April 19th, of that year, speaks of a show of business at the wharf the past week, greater than had ever been witnessed before, and of an "unprecedented" number of arrivals. Five years later there were eight steamboat arrivals reported for the year 1832, and the whole number of steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries was given at two hundred and thirty. A merchant of Portland, in Callaway County, who kept a record of steamboats that passed that place in 1852, had the names of one hundred and five different boats that had gone up and down the Missouri River in that year. One day in April, 1837, it was proudly announced that there were thirty-three steamboats receiving and discharging at the St. Louis levee. In the following year—1838—there were one hundred and fifty-four steamboats entered at the port of St. Louis. In 1842 there were four hundred and fifty steamboats employed on the Mississippi and its tributaries—nearly double the number reported ten years before; and in 1843 there

were six hundred and seventy-two, among them the "J. M. White," whose famous trip from New Orleans to St. Louis that year, in three days twenty-three hours and nine minutes, remained the climax of steamboat achievement for nearly thirty years afterward. That this steamboat era which bridged over the period between 1830 and 1865, or between the primitive trade and the modern railroad era of commerce, was amazingly prosperous, is demonstrated by the enormous growth of population in St. Louis. In 1830 it was less than 5,000; in 1840 it was over 16,000, an increase of 230 per cent in ten years. But the next decade showed a still more marvelous growth—from 16,469 to 77,860—an increase of over 372 per cent. And in the following decade, from 1850 to 1860, there was an increase from 77,860 to 185,587, or more than a doubling. In the thirty years from 1830 to 1860 the increase was thirty-six fold. St. Louis has been the center of a prosperous business of exchange in all its conditions—in the keelboating days, from 1780 to 1820, when the freight rate was fifty cents a pound; in the steamboat age which followed, from 1830 to 1865, when the bulk of its annual commerce was one million tons; and in the railroad age in which we are now—1898—living, when its annual commerce is estimated at \$600,000,000. But while its colossal proportions as a great manufacturing and commercial city are due, in a great measure, to the vast railroad systems that converge within its limits, history will always point to the transition period, or steamboat age, as the days of its most exuberant growth.

A glance at the map of the United States shows St. Louis located near the center, about midway between the British American line on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and about midway, also, between the two oceans on the east and west. And when to this central geographical location is added its commanding position at the center of the fluvial system of the great Mississippi Valley, on the middle section of the mighty stream which, with its tributaries, presents over ten thousand miles of navigable water line, its importance as a collecting and distributing point for the products of this vast territory becomes apparent. And even this does not exhaust the natural advantages of St. Louis. It possesses the additional one of

being situated within twenty miles of the point where the two greatest rivers of the valley flow together, and only a short distance from the mouth of the Ohio, the next largest river of the valley. It is true that river transportation has lost much of its importance since that prodigious development of railroad construction in the country which was witnessed between 1850 and 1890; but it maintained its value long enough to decide the location of all the large cities in the central west, for we find them all situated on navigable rivers and lakes, and this arrangement itself helps to fortify the commanding natural position of St. Louis. With New Orleans, the largest city in the South, controlling the mouth of the Mississippi, and the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis at the head of the great river, and its river connection with them carefully maintained, it is not possible that the supremacy of St. Louis as the chief commercial center and distributing point of the Mississippi Valley shall ever be lost. Before steamboats were thought of, St. Louis was an important trading post, and before they came into use as reliable means of transportation, it was the largest town in the Central West, with a population of ten thousand souls; and this pre-eminence has been maintained through its natural advantages of position, reinforced by an intelligent and enterprising community. In 1890 it had a population of 451,770, and in 1900 a population of 575,238, marking it as one of the great cities of the earth. And it possesses an importance beyond that of mere numbers. Its commerce and manufactures exceed even its population in a reckoning of its greatness, for statistics show that the increase of its manufactures between 1880 and 1890 was three times as great as the increase of its population, and the record of its receipts and shipments of produce and merchandise exhibit a corresponding growth of its commerce. In the twenty-nine years of 1870 to 1899 the population did not double. But in the same period the amount of freight received in the city from all sources, by river and rail, more than quadrupled, increasing from 3,182,722 tons to 15,272,482 tons. In the first twenty years of this period, from 1870 to 1890, the United States census shows that the capital employed in manufactures in the city increased more than fourfold—from \$29,977,292 to \$140,775,392; and the value of the

gross product turned out more than trebled—increasing from \$62,832,570 to \$228,714,317. The reasonable estimated figures of the product of 1896, as given in the Merchants' Exchange annual statement of the trade and commerce of the city for that year, are \$300,000,000. While, therefore, the city's population was not doubled, in the period between 1870 and 1899, its receipts of freight were more than quadrupled, and its manufactures more than quadrupled in value. While there was 15,272,482 tons of freight received in the city in the year 1897, there was 8,469,598 tons shipped from it. Of course the shipments embraced a large proportion of the receipts—raw material, such as lumber, timber, iron, lead and ore coming in as receipts and going as shipments in the form of finished manufactures. Nevertheless, the receiving and the shipping constituted two separate carriages, and each carriage was a contribution to the commerce of the city. The receipts (15,272,482 tons) and the shipments (8,469,598 tons) added together make the aggregate of 23,742,080 tons, and this enormous freight tonnage represents the bulk of St. Louis commerce. In 1866 the receipts of wheat at St. Louis were \$4,410,305 bushels; corn, 7,233,671 bushels; oats, 3,568,253 bushels; rye, 375,417 bushels, and barley, 548,797 bushels, making a total of grain receipts for that year of 16,114,000 bushels. In 1892 the receipts were, of wheat, 27,483,855 bushels; corn, 32,030,030 bushels; oats, 10,604,810 bushels; rye, 1,189,153 bushels; barley, 2,691,249 bushels, making a total of grain receipts of 72,998,000 bushels. In the period of twenty-six years, the receipts had more than trebled. But commerce means shipping as well as receiving, and the statistics show that the shipments of grain from St. Louis increased from 10,033,000 bushels, in 1866, to 43,131,000 bushels, in 1892; and the grain trade, receipts and shipments, increased in the period referred to from 26,445,000 bushels to 117,128,000 bushels. The receipts of coal in the year 1870 were 23,931,475 bushels; in 1899 they were 109,067,875 bushels. In 1875 the receipts of lumber were 474,099,000 feet; in 1899 they were 1,148,124,000 feet. In 1865 the receipts of live stock were: Cattle, 94,307 head; sheep, 52,133 head; hogs, 99,663 head—total, 246,103 head. In 1899 they were: Cattle, 766,932 head; sheep, 432,566 head; hogs, 2,147,144 head; horses and mules, 130,-

236 head—total, 3,475,948 head. In 1868 the receipts of hams and meats were 46,753,360 pounds, and of lard 5,941,650 pounds. In 1899 they were, of hams and meats, 269,510,100 pounds, and of lard 52,792,420 pounds. In 1875 the receipts of wool were 4,249,307 pounds; of hides, 7,310 bundles; and of furs and peltries, 16,588 bundles. In 1899 the receipts were, of wool, 28,491,625 pounds; of hides, 68,933,720 pounds; and of furs and peltries, 259,256 bundles. In 1870 the receipts of lead were 237,039 pigs; in 1899 they were 1,611,112 pigs. In 1885 the shipments of white lead were 29,161,275 pounds; in 1899 they were 48,460,250 pounds. In 1883 the receipts of boots and shoes were 301,385 cases; in 1899 they were 1,305,679 cases. In 1866-7 the receipts of cotton were 19,838 bales; in 1894-5 they were 249,264 bales.

The foreign commerce of the country consists of its exports and imports, and the commerce of a city may likewise be taken to mean its receipts and shipments, the difference between these being what is consumed by its own population. A great commercial city is a distributing point, continually gathering and continually giving out—receiving and distributing. Through the complex agencies of accumulated capital, railways, steamers, warehouses, elevators, tugs, barges, depots, stationhouses, switches, machinery for economical handling, and also through the agency of persons expert in judging, inspecting, grading, selling and buying, it attracts commodities from the surrounding regions and even from distant parts of the whole world to be sold and bought, making it a saving both to buyers to buy and to sellers to sell in its markets, rather than for buyers to order direct from sellers, or for sellers to send direct to buyers. It is this commercial property and power, acquired through centuries of patient, skillful management, backed by enormous capital, that has made England, in a higher degree than any other country, the mart of the world—a place where it is cheaper to purchase many products than in the very countries where they are produced—a place where it is more advantageous to sell certain products than in the very country where they are most wanted. The merchants of Kansas do not buy Louisiana sugar, molasses and rice in Louisiana, but in St. Louis, because it is cheaper and more convenient to do so; and

the Louisiana planter does not order his corn and pork from Kansas, but from St. Louis, for the same reason. New Orleans buys the products of Nebraska in St. Louis, and Omaha buys Georgia watermelons in St. Louis. And not only does the situation of St. Louis near the center of the Mississippi Valley, half way between the North and the South, and on the middle section of the Mississippi River, indicate it as the proper distributing point for a wide region, but it possesses artificial appliances and instrumentalities for distribution whose value and efficiency can hardly be estimated—twenty-three great railroads, whose tracks run into the same vast train shed, and whose trains deliver their passengers at the common Union Station; two bridges across the Mississippi river; one hundred and fifty miles of street railway, affording cheap and rapid transit to all parts of the city; twenty-eight elevators for handling and storing grain; over a hundred steam craft engaged in river service; twenty-three banks and trust companies, with an aggregate capital, surplus and deposits of \$127,000,000; a spacious Merchants' Exchange and a Cotton Exchange, where buyers and sellers meet daily for the transaction of business; numerous hotels for the accommodation of visitors who come on business or pleasure; ample libraries and reading rooms; spacious parks; and an annual fair for the exhibition of domestic animals, farm, garden, orchard and vineyard products, machinery, implements and works of art. These accessories and adjuncts attract buyers and sellers from all parts of the world, and invite the shipment of commodities to its markets by guaranteeing the prompt sale of them at the prevailing prices and at the smallest cost. It is not strange, therefore, to learn from the annual reports of its Merchants' Exchange, and its various boards and associations, that St. Louis is the mart and supply center for a very large area of the fertile and productive valley of the Mississippi, and that its prosperity and wealth are founded on this relation. Its receipts of grain, flour, hay and potatoes in the year 1899 were valued at \$25,000,000; its receipts of dairy products, staple vegetables, fruits and salt were valued at \$10,500,000 more; its receipts of groceries at \$50,000,000; of dry goods at \$40,000,000; of drugs, chemicals and medicines at \$20,000,000; of hardware at \$10,000,000; of boots

and shoes at \$32,000,000; of wool, hides, furs and peltries and leather at \$9,000,000; of lead, zinc, iron and steel at \$10,000,000; of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules at \$35,000,000; of hog products and beef at \$11,000,000; of coal and lumber at \$14,000,000—the aggregate of these being \$246,000,000. But St. Louis is an industrial city, as well as a commercial city, if, indeed, in a fair reckoning its industries would not outrank its commerce. It is the seat of thriving manufactures of flour, white lead, oils, boots and shoes, clothing, chewing and smoking tobacco, architectural iron, stoves and wire, and it is certain that a large portion of the wheat, pig lead, pig iron, steel, seeds, hides, leather, dry goods, lumber, coal and leaf tobacco was used up as raw material in its mills, factories and shops and made into finished and more valuable products to be shipped off for consumption elsewhere. It had, in 1896, 6,500 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$150,000,000, employing 95,000 persons, paying out in wages \$57,000,000 a year and consuming raw materials valued at \$130,000,000 a year. Only one-half of the \$260,000,000 worth of commodities which made up its receipts, brought by rail and river to its warehouses, in 1896, therefore, was reshipped in their crude form; the other half was used to feed the city's industrial establishments. But they were not lost to its commerce. On the contrary, they were returned to the channels of trade in a doubly valuable form, for the product of the city's manufactures in 1896 was valued at \$300,000,000. In other words the \$130,000,000 worth of grain, lead, cloth, hides, leather, iron, steel, lumber and leaf tobacco, which the city used, not only furnished a living to 95,000 work people, but came out of their hands doubled in value. Making a reasonable allowance for the portion of these manufactures consumed by its own population, it may be assumed that \$260,000,000 worth of St. Louis manufactures were shipped away in 1896. And the statistics show that, in addition to this shipment of manufactures, there was shipped also \$60,000,000 worth of grain, cotton, lead, hay, meats, cattle, hogs, horses and mules, eggs, fruit, vegetables, hides and wool. Adding together these three sums—\$260,000,000, representing the total receipts; \$60,000,000, representing that portion of these receipts sent off in a crude form; and

\$260,000,000, representing the value of the manufactures shipped away, and we have \$580,000,000 as the value of the commerce of St. Louis in 1896.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Commercial Club.—One of the most prominent, active and influential clubs of St. Louis, whose chief objects are somewhat indicated by its name, but whose social and personal attributes have much to do with the high position it maintains among other similar associations of the city. It was organized in 1881, with Gerard B. Allen as president; E. O. Stanard, vice president; Joseph Franklin, treasurer; Newton Crane, secretary, and Edwin Harrison, E. C. Simmons and S. M. Dodd, who, with the officers, composed the executive committee. Its purpose is to "advance by social intercourse, and by a friendly interchange of views, the commercial prosperity of the city of St. Louis." Its select and exclusive character is protected by the limitation of membership to sixty active members, with such honorary members as may be added from time to time—nominations for membership are made by the executive committee, and, if approved by them, are reported to the club and balloted for at the next meeting for election. Three negative votes exclude a candidate. The entrance fee is five dollars. Any member submitted by the unanimous vote of the executive committee may be placed on the honorary list by the unanimous vote at any meeting; and any member, seventy years of age or over, who has been a member for a period of not less than ten years, may be placed on the honorary list by the unanimous vote of the executive committee. In the admission of members due regard is had to the branches of business in which they are engaged, so that the various commercial interests of the city shall be represented. The annual dues for members are fifty dollars, honorary members being exempt. Meetings are held monthly, except during the summer, and any member absenting himself from three consecutive meetings shall be considered to have withdrawn from the club, and his name shall be stricken from the roll, unless, upon report of the facts, the club shall otherwise order. Members may invite a friend, with the permission of the executive committee, to attend a meeting of the club, but no guest shall be present on more than one occasion, except by

special invitation of the club itself. In 1898 there were fifty-six active members and ten honorary members, and twenty-one members have died since the first organization. The club is constituted without regard to politics, and does not deal with party disputes as a general rule; but this rule, which is implied rather than expressed, does not debar it from an active interest and participation in important public questions on which there is unanimity of opinion among its members. It took an energetic part, soon after its organization, in the movement for a reconstruction of the streets of St. Louis, and it is largely due to its efforts, and the information on the subject given in a report made by it to the public, that the mud and dust of the macadam and the rotting wooden blocks of a former day have been replaced by the clean, firm and imperishable granite blocks with which the streets are now laid. The club's efforts in this behalf were followed by a vigorous action in favor of the general system of street sprinkling for the city, which has taken the place of the incomplete and unsatisfactory method by private subscription which formerly prevailed. At a later day the organization took a conspicuous and leading part in opposition to free silver coinage in the national controversy on that issue which preceded the presidential election of 1896. One of the duties which the club imposes upon itself, in the prosecution of its supreme purpose to "advance the commercial prosperity of the city of St. Louis," is that of interchanging courtesies with other cities, particularly Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, in each of which a similar club exists, and between which and the Commercial Club of St. Louis cordial relations are maintained. The St. Louis Commercial Club has paid visits to each of these cities upon the invitation of their clubs, and has, in turn, entertained successively the Commercial Club of each.

Commercial Club of Kansas City.

For a number of years, the business men of Kansas City were without any organization whatever, with the exception of the Board of Trade and Live Stock Exchange, both of these organizations being formed and conducted for the purpose of trading, the one in live stock and the other in grain. And while it is true that the Board of Trade took more or less interest in public affairs, the jobbers

and manufacturers were of the opinion that there should be an organization whose chief business would be to promote Kansas City's welfare as a commercial and manufacturing center. Accordingly, in December, 1887, a meeting of business men was called, the result of which was the formation of the Commercial Club. The organization was incorporated in December, 1887, and its object is fully stated in the incorporation papers as follows: "The objects of the association shall be to promote the progress, extension, and increase of the trade and industries of Kansas City, acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economical information, promote just and equitable principles of trade and foster the highest commercial integrity among those engaged in the various lines of business represented; to increase acquaintanceship among its members and facilitate the speedy adjustment, by arbitration, of business disputes; to interchange views and secure concerted action upon matters of public interest, freely discuss and correct abuses, using such means as may be best calculated to protect the interests and rights of its members as business men and citizens, looking chiefly toward the commercial development of the city."

The officers consist of a president, first and second vice presidents, secretary and a treasurer. The Board of Directors number fifteen and from their number they choose all of the officers except the secretary, who is appointed. The club's year dates from the first of September. The standing committees of the Commercial Club are as follows: Executive committee, house committee, arbitration committee, committee on agriculture, auditing committee, entertainment committee, insurance committee, committee on manufactures, committee on mercantile library, committee on municipal legislation, committee on State and national legislation, trade extension committee, transportation committee.

From an organization consisting of a few jobbers and manufacturers, the Commercial Club has grown to a membership of 235, embracing an individual membership of 575. Memberships in the Commercial Club are taken either by the individual or by the firm or corporation, which is entitled to be represented by either the individual, a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation. The

club embraces men who are engaged actively in jobbing or manufacturing, as well as professional men.

One of the great accomplishments of the Commercial Club has been to have the business men of Kansas City become acquainted with each other. Previous to the organization of this club, business men in the same line of business scarcely knew each other, but now they all feel upon friendly terms with their competitors, and the members of the club feel that the bringing about of this result has been a great work. In the way of practical work the Commercial Club formed what is known as the Transportation Bureau, presided over by a competent freight man, whose business it is to look after the freight and passenger business in which Kansas City is interested, and see to it that her merchants are not discriminated against in the matter of freight rates. In the accomplishment of this purpose, the club members organized a transportation company and built a line of steamers which were used on the Missouri River until such time as freight rates were in such condition that the use of these boats was not necessary. The club has been instrumental in locating in Kansas City several of the large jobbing and manufacturing houses, has always been interested in everything that would tend to make this more of a commercial and manufacturing center, and has not been unmindful of other things which are not strictly of a commercial nature. The club has advocated the building of parks and boulevards, and if the present plans of the park board are carried out, Kansas City will have some of the best parks and boulevards of any city in this country. The club has advocated well paved streets; it believes in the enforcement of sanitary laws and the abatement of the smoke nuisance. In the last few years the club has advocated the building of a free public library, which Kansas City now has; also a manual training high school, and its most recent accomplishment has been the erection of a convention hall, capable of seating 15,000 people. The erection of this building was the result of the Commercial Club's enterprise, and they have to their credit the completion of a building costing something like a quarter of a million dollars, upon which there is no debt.

E. M. CLENDENING.

Commercial Club of St. Joseph.—

A club which has for its object the promotion of the business interests of St. Joseph. It encourages new enterprises and affords information in regard to the city. It has an office with a secretary ever ready to impart information. Its monthly meetings are held in sumptuous rooms, in the Chamber of Commerce building, where all other public business meetings are held. This club has cognizance of all business matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. The expenses of the club are defrayed by the annual membership fees of the business men who belong to it.

Commissioners of Deeds.—Persons

appointed by the Governor to make certification of deeds, conveyances of land, relinquishment of dower, lease of lands, contracts, letters of attorney and all other writings under seal to be used or recorded in Missouri. They may be appointed in every State in the Union, for every Territory, and in foreign countries where they are needed.

Commissioners of Public Printing.—These are the State Auditor, the Sec-

retary of State, and the State Treasurer. They have supervision over the printing of the Supreme Court reports and other printing for the State.

Commissioner of Public Schools.

An officer chosen by the people at the district school meeting, on the first Tuesday in April in the odd years. His duties are to examine applicants who desire to become teachers, and grant certificates to those whom he finds qualified, receiving \$1.50 from each applicant. He makes report of the educational statistics of his county. His term of office is two years.

Commissioners, United States.—

The office of United States commissioner has been in existence since 1791, and has always been a part of Federal jurisprudence. The number of such officials in St. Louis varies from time to time, as appointments are made to subserve the purposes of the courts. They are appointed by the respective United States courts for the purpose of taking depositions and testimony in cases pending in such courts. They also have the power to bind

offenders against Federal laws over to the grand jury.

Committee of Safety.—A committee

formed in St. Louis in January of 1861, with full power to act for the Union party in inaugurating measures designed to prevent Missouri from joining the seceding States, and to aid in establishing the Federal authority throughout the city and State. The committee was composed of O. D. Filley, Samuel T. Glover, Francis P. Blair, Jr., J. J. Witzig, John How and James O. Broadhead. O. D. Filley was president, and James O. Broadhead was secretary of the committee. It maintained a paid detective force, which reported, from time to time, material facts relative to the movements of the secessionists. For a long time the committee met every night at Turner Hall, at the corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets, to receive these reports and take such action as might be deemed necessary. (See "War Between the States; Federal History.")

Common Fields.—The common fields

of St. Louis were lands "immediately adjoining the village on the northwest . . . set aside for cultivation and conceded in strips of one arpent front by forty in depth, each applicant being allotted one or more, according to his ability to cultivate it. . . . The tract extended from a little below Market Street, on the south, to opposite the Big Mound, on the north, and from Broadway to Jefferson Avenue, east to west." The "common field" lots "were obtainable by petition and grant, and belonged to the inhabitants as fee-simple property." Every inhabitant owning a lot in the village was entitled to a section of the common fields, proportioned to the size of his family and to his ability to cultivate it. This communal arrangement was well adapted to the conditions of pioneer life in this region. It enabled those engaged in agricultural pursuits to carry on their work in close proximity to each other, and to rally to each other's assistance in case they were attacked by the Indians, the establishment of such safeguards being a wise precautionary measure.

Common Pleas Court.—See "St. Louis Circuit Court."

Commons.—It was the custom of the French and Spanish founders of new settlements in the Mississippi Valley to set aside certain lands in close proximity to their villages for village pasture lots, in which the cattle and other live stock belonging to the inhabitants were kept for safety and convenience. Such tracts of land were not devoted to tillage, but were public pastures and wood lots. The benefits of the "commons" were free to all the inhabitants of the villages to which they were dedicated, and the grants of land made for this purpose were sometimes very extensive. The Cahokia common, for instance, was some three miles long, and the Ste. Genevieve common contained about four thousand acres. The St. Louis "common" was a tract of land, well watered by springs and covered with timber, lying southwest of the village, which contained, according to the survey of 1833, a trifle more than 4,500 arpens. This tract of land, or a considerable portion of it, at least, "was inclosed by the people in 1764-5," said Colonel Auguste Chouteau, in testimony bearing on the subject in 1808. The growth of the village made it necessary to add to the "common" from time to time by taking more land from the royal domain, and the area of the land fenced in was several times extended. The "common" was the property of the village, and was cared for by a syndic and eight umpires, nominated by the people on the first day of each year. The official decree under which a title to the lands was vested in the village was issued by Lieutenant Governor Cruzat in 1782, and by virtue of that decree the people of St. Louis claimed that their title to the "common" should be confirmed to them when the American jurisdiction was established. In 1812 Congress recognized the validity of the claim and confirmed the grant by act of June 13th of that year. An act of Congress of May, 1824, and of the Missouri General Assembly of March, 1835, authorized the sale of this body of land with reservations for schools. Soon after the legislative enactment of 1835 the people of St. Louis, to whom the question was submitted, voted in favor of the sale of the "common" and the appropriation of one-tenth of the proceeds of such sale to the school fund. This act provided for a subdivision of the land and a sale of the lots, the purchasers to pay 5 per cent interest on the amount of the

purchase money for a period of ten years, and at the end of that time to receive deeds upon payment of the principal. The sale took place in 1836, and 3,735 acres were disposed of at prices aggregating \$425,000. Very soon afterward the purchasers appear to have reached the conclusion that they had agreed to pay too much for their lots, and with practical unanimity defaulted in their payments. On this account the sales were set aside, and the city again became almost sole owner of the "common." In 1842 a limited number of lots were again sold. In 1854 the City Council, acting under legislative authority, created the "Board of City Common," which subsequently subdivided and sold at auction lands belonging to the "common," aggregating in value \$670,000, the last sale being made in the fall of 1859. A considerable portion of these lands was retained by the city and has been appropriated to various public uses.

Communism in Missouri.—In its primitive meaning of holding all property in common, communism is an ancient theory, and has had advocates and experiments for ages. Traces of it are found in the writings of Plato, and it is asserted that learned men before him defined and favored it. Among the Jews, a purist sect called the Essenes advocated it, and in the very first year of the founding of the Christian Church at Jerusalem the followers of Jesus attempted to establish it as a part of its polity. "As many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them and brought the prices of the things that were sold and laid them down at the apostles' feet; and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need." This was communism, innocent, pure and simple—and it possessed the important feature of being strictly voluntary. It was not binding on the individual Christians, and as there is no further allusion to it as an existing practice in the church, it is probable it was allowed gradually to fall into disuse. At a later day the Anabaptists of Muenster, the Libertines of Switzerland and the Familists of England advocated it, and later, still, the Shakers, the Harmonists and the Buchanites. It found in England such supporters as Bacon, Moore and Robert Oliver, and in France Saint Simon, Fourier and Proudhon. After the Franco-German War, in 1870, the Interna-

tionalists of Paris, whose theory was communism, managed to secure possession of the French capital, and their brutal excesses and wanton destruction of property brought the doctrine into disrepute. The Russian nihilists and the anarchists of Germany make communism one of their principles, and this association has not commended it. Nevertheless, in spite of all the crimes committed in its name, and all the successive failures of the enterprises undertaken to illustrate and commend its principles, it continues to have its advocates who fondly contemplate a time when society will be a vast commune, or a system of communes, without the strife and conflict of hostile interests which now disturb it; and one of the most popular books in its day was Bellamy's "Looking Backward," giving an attractive picture of what our great cities will be "in the good time coming," when competition shall have ceased, and co-operation taken its place. Missouri has not been without a share in the experiments to bring about this happy condition. In the year 1845 a colony of communists established themselves on North River in Shelby County, under the leadership of Dr. William Kiel, who had been a Methodist clergyman in Pennsylvania. He had been deposed for preaching unwarranted doctrine, and when he came to Missouri to found the colony, his friends and followers came with him. They purchased a tract of 1,100 acres of land, which was made common territory; and a common refectory supplied meals to all who were not married, the families dwelling in separate houses. A colony church, built of brick and stone, and paved with tiling, stood in the center of the town, called Bethel, and there regular worship was conducted every Sunday by the leader who made claim to a certain kind of inspiration which his followers acquiesced in. Not far from the town was the mansion house of Dr. Kiel, called Elim. There were about a thousand of the colonists, and their chief vocation was agriculture, though some attention was given to the manufacture of cloth from the wool of the colony sheep, and buckskin gloves. There was a brewery on the colony farm and a distillery, also, at which was made a supply of liquor for the colonists and some to sell. The products of the colony farm and factories were sold for the common good, and the proceeds given into the hands of the treas-

urer, to be expended for the common interest; a well stocked colony store supplied all the comforts and luxuries of the colonists, so that they had little or no use for money. They lived mostly to themselves and were orderly, industrious, kindly and exemplary in all their conduct. The leader sent out missionaries armed with his authority to found another colony at Aurora, in Oregon. Both enterprises prospered for a time, and the Bethel colony in Missouri was beginning to attract attention as a successful experiment, when dissensions about the management crept in and impaired its integrity. Members began to desert, and its affairs fell into disorder, and at last the leader, Dr. Kiel, took his departure for Oregon, in 1858, and Bethel colony began to fall into a ruin, and in a short time nothing was left but deserted buildings and an untilled farm to tell the story of the failure.

In 1857 a commune called the Icarian settlement was started at the little village of Cheltenham, at that time five miles from St. Louis, but now within the city limits. The founders were followers of Etienne Cabet, a well known Frenchman, writer and communist, who had previously made similar experiments in Texas and at Nauvoo, Illinois. A small tract of land, which included a sulphur spring and the large stone building that had been the country residence of William Sublett, a famous Indian trader and explorer, was purchased. The place had been used as a summer resort, and there were several stone cottages near the main building, which commended the situation to the communists. The settlement was administered by a president and advisory council, and the members were all on the same footing, working at mechanical vocations and having an equal interest in the common property. There were on the place blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, tailors, shoemakers and cabinetmakers, whose labors were directed to improvements on the property, and to the manufacture of products to be sold for the common good—all the earnings going into the general treasury. Movements and operations were conducted with regularity and military precision, the members assembling at the call of a trumpet, in the common dining hall, and similar blasts announcing the hours of work and recreation. There was no common religion and no common worship, the majority of the

members being freethinkers. Meetings for the discussion of social and economic questions constituted the chief entertainment. The community possessed only limited means from the beginning, and the conditions were not favorable to success. The land was bought on credit, and after seven years reverted to the seller. For a time affairs went on smoothly and the settlement was prosperous until the Civil War came on to break up so many enterprises, when it became a victim of the general disorder. The settlement was kept up until 1864, when it came to an end. Other less notable experiments have been made in the State, but all have met a similar fate.

Como.—See "Lotta."

Compton's Ferry.—A ferry crossing on Grand River in Carroll County, which was the scene of a fight on the 11th of August, 1862, between the Union troops under Colonel Guitar, and a body of Confederates under Porter. This body of Confederates had been defeated at Kirksville a few days before, and they were again overtaken in their attempt to cross Grand River. A number had already crossed when the Union troops came up with two pieces of artillery and attacked them in the rear. They were thrown into disorder, some throwing away their guns and plunging into the river, some of the horses became unmanageable and swimming back to the shore with their riders. Some were drowned, others killed and a considerable number captured. Two days later, on the 13th of August, the remnant that escaped was again attacked by Colonel Guitar at Yellow Creek, in Chariton County, and the band completely broken up.

Comstock, T. Griswold, physician, was born in the town of LeRoy, Genesee County, New York, July 27, 1829, son of Lee and Sarah (Calkins) Comstock. Both his parents were natives of Lyme, Connecticut, and his father was a brother of Dr. John Lee Comstock, a surgeon of the United States Army in the War of 1812; and the author of "Comstock's Philosophy," "Comstock's Chemistry," "Comstock's Geology," and other text books on mineralogy, physiology, natural history and physical geography. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Daniel

Calkins who, in his day, was the most celebrated and accomplished physician of New London County, Connecticut. Dr. Calkins was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of one of the Puritans who landed from the "Mayflower," and Dr. Comstock, his grandson, belongs to the eighth generation of those descended from the Puritan colonist. Reared in New York State, Dr. Comstock completed his academic studies at the high school in his native town, and soon afterward came to St. Louis, where he began the study of medicine. He entered upon his preparation for the medical profession not only with the prestige of springing from an ancestry distinguished in this field of intellectual effort, but with an inheritance of those qualities which had caused such ancestors to achieve distinction, both in medicine and in literature. He read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of St. Louis Medical College, then attended the regular course of lectures at that institution, and received from it his first doctor's degree. Naturally an independent thinker, the fact that he had graduated in the allopathic school of medicine did not prevent him from giving consideration to homeopathy, then just beginning to attract attention and receive a measure of recognition in the West. His investigations impressed him favorably with this system of practice, and after studying homeopathy for a time under the special direction of Dr. J. T. Temple, he went to Philadelphia, and became a student of the "Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania." He was graduated from that institution in 1854, and immediately thereafter began practicing in St. Louis, meeting with flattering success from the start. After a short time he went abroad to visit the hospitals in Europe, and later matriculated in the University of Vienna, where he passed the examination of the university in the German language, and received the honorary degree of master in obstetrics—doctor of midwifery. He resumed the practice of his profession in St. Louis in 1858, and in a comparatively short time he had not only taken rank among the leading physicians of the city as a practitioner, but had become conspicuously identified also with medical, educational and hospital work. He has ever since that time occupied a commanding position in his profession and has left the strong impress of



T. Griswold Leunstoeck.

his individuality upon homeopathy in the West. He was professor of obstetrics in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and when that institution was merged into the Homeopathic College of Missouri, he was appointed to the same chair in the last named college. Some years since he retired from the active duties of professor, and has been elected emeritus professor. At the special request of the faculty and students of the Homeopathic College of Missouri, for the past three years he has continued to deliver his course of lectures during the sessions of the college, fulfilling the duties of an acting professor with the same enthusiasm and erudition as in former years. In recognition of his attainments and of his distinguished services in connection with the development of medical science, the St. Louis University conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the First Missouri Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and served for a short time under General John B. Gray, resigning to take up his private practice. He was primarius physician on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital for more than twenty years and at the present time—1898—is president of the medical staff of the St. Louis Children's Hospital. His practice has always remained general, although he has been most widely consulted as an authority on obstetrics and gynecological surgery. He has been throughout his long and useful career a close student, and his library is one of the largest medical libraries owned by any physician in the West, his collection of medical literature covering a wide range of thought, research and investigation, and including many works published in foreign languages, as well as in the English language. A chivalrous devotion to his profession has operated to prevent him from participating actively in politics or public affairs, but he has always had well defined political views, and has been known as a staunch Republican. He is an Episcopalian churchman, and a member of Christ Church Cathedral, of St. Louis. October 21, 1862, he married Miss Marilla H. Eddy, eldest daughter of J. Phillips Eddy, of the old wholesale dry goods house of Eddy & Jamieson. Dr. Comstock is one of the founders of the Humane Society of Missouri for the protection of children and animals against

cruelty. For some years past he has been chairman of its executive committee, and he is still an enthusiastic worker in the alliance, and spends a good deal of his time in the interests of the cause. Not the least valuable services which Dr. Comstock has rendered to his profession has been the preparation of an admirable historical sketch of "Homeopathy in St. Louis," which appears elsewhere in these volumes.

Conant, A. J., archaeologist, was born in Vermont, in 1821, and came to St. Louis in 1857. He made the Indian Mounds in St. Louis and in Illinois the subject of careful and diligent study, and contributed to Campbell's "Commonwealth of Missouri" an article which is regarded as high authority. He found four kinds of mounds in Missouri and the American Bottom in Illinois—burial mounds, including caves or artificial caverns; sacrificial mounds; garden mounds; and miscellaneous works—and he treats them in an interesting and instructive manner.

Conception.—A town in Nodaway County, fifteen miles southeast of Maryville, near the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. It was founded in 1860 by Father Powers, Owen Reilly and Anthony Felix, and was named in honor of the Immaculate Virgin. It was made the center of the Reading colony established by the same persons. A tract of forty acres was platted and the colony house and chapel built and dedicated. Seven years later, in 1867, a Catholic Church was erected. In 1880 a monastery was built, which is now called the Benedictine Abbey, New Engelberg. It is four stories high and has forty-six rooms and fine halls. In it is conducted a theological school and a high school for boys. There are two libraries, one for the abbey and one for the people—the former containing 3,000 books, some of them very old and rare. A mile and a half from the abbey is a Sisters' convent, a four-story building, and a new house completed in 1882. The population of the town in 1899 was 150.

Concord.—See "Plattsburg."

Concordia.—A city of the fourth class, in Lafayette County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, twenty-four miles southeast of Lex-

ington, the county seat. It is the seat of a large German settlement. It has a public school; an Evangelical Lutheran male seminary, St. Paul's College, with three teachers, forty-three students, and property valued at \$18,000; three German parochial schools; two Lutheran Churches, an Evangelical Church, a Baptist Church and a Methodist Episcopal Church; a Republican newspaper, the "Concordian;" two banks, a creamery, a flourmill and a fruit cannery. There are coal mines in the vicinity. In 1899 the population was 1,300. In 1856 Henry Flandermeyer and Louis Bergman operated a large flourmill here. The town was platted in 1868 by a joint stock company, consisting of G. P. Gordon, George S. Rathburn, and others. The name was given it by its German residents.

Concordia College.—This institution was founded in 1839, at Altenburg, Perry County, Missouri, where it was housed in a log hut, constructed by the first faculty of the college shortly after their arrival in this country with the Saxton colonists, who came here to enjoy religious liberty for themselves and their children. That first building was dedicated in October, 1839, and the first faculty consisted of C. F. W. Walther, J. F. Buenger, O. Fuerbringer and Th. J. Brohm. All these men were before long called away to serve in various parts of the country as Lutheran ministers, and the only instructor of the school was, for a time, the Rev. Loeber, of Altenburg, until he received an assistant, J. Goenner, in 1843. After the organization of the Missouri Synod it was for various reasons deemed preferable to have this school located in St. Louis, and the congregations of that place offered two acres of land and \$2,000 in cash for the erection of suitable buildings, and the proceeds of their cemetery and of the sale of the hymn book published by them, for the maintenance of the college. On November 8, 1849, the cornerstone of the first building was laid, and in the same year, Rector Goenner with his students arrived from Altenburg. The building was dedicated June 11, 1850, and occupied by the professors and their families, with sixteen students. To the professorship of theology the pastor of the St. Louis congregation, C. F. W. Walther, had been called by the Synod, and in 1850 Professor A. Biewend was

called, chiefly for the classical department. In 1856 two more instructors were added, G. Schick and A. Saxer, and Dr. G. Seyffarth, formerly professor of archaeology in the University of Leipzig and a renowned Egyptologist, was received as a teacher of theology and history. Additions were made to the first building until the original plan, comprising a main building with two wings, was completed in 1857. In 1858 the institution suffered a serious loss in the death of Professor Biewend. In December of the same year Professor R. Lange, formerly of St. Charles College, was called, and in 1859 Professor Larsen was appointed by the Norwegian Synod, whose students were to receive their education in Concordia College until the Synod would provide a college of its own. In 1861 Professor Seyffarth left to pursue his scientific researches in New York, and Professor Larsen was called as the director of the college which the Norwegian Synod had concluded to erect. In the same year, however, a more radical change was brought about, as the classical department of Concordia College was, with Professors Lange, Schick and Saxer, removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, while the Practical Theological Seminary of the Synod, with Professor Craemer, was removed from Fort Wayne to St. Louis to be united with the "Theoretical Seminary" under the supervision of Professor Walther. Rector Goenner was pensioned on account of advanced age. In 1863 a third professor of theology, Professor Brauer, was installed, and in 1865 Professor Baumstark took charge of a preparatory department to the Practical Seminary. For a number of years the Rev. Theo. Brohm served as instructor in Hebrew. After Baumstark's apostasy, in 1869, Dr. E. Preuss, formerly of the University of Berlin, was appointed to a fourth theological professorship. He remained until 1872, when Professor F. A. Schmidt, of the Norwegian Synod, was appointed to a professorship in the seminary, as quite a number of Norwegian and Danish students pursued their studies there. In the same year Professor G. Schaller was added to the faculty, and Professor Brauer accepted a call to the pastorate of Trinity Church, St. Louis. In 1873 Professor M. Guenther was called. Until 1875 all the professors lectured to the students of both seminaries, but in that year the Prac-

tical Seminary, with Professor Craemer, removed to Springfield, Illinois. In 1876 Professor Schmidt, was, by his Synod, transferred to Madison, Wisconsin. In 1878 Professors R. Lange and F. Pieper were called. In 1887 Professor Dr. Walther died, and Professor Pieper succeeded him in the presidency and in the chair of systematic and pastoral theology. In the same year Professor A. L. Graebner was added to the faculty. In 1892 Professor Guenther died, and in the following year Professor Lange. In 1893 Professor L. Fuerbringer and F. Bente were appointed, and in 1897 a sixth professorship was founded and filled by the appointment of Professor G. Metzger. The course of studies comprises three years, the students being all then postgraduates, having completed a six years' collegiate course. Lectures are given in German, English and Latin. Graduates from this institution are to be found not only all over the United States and the Canadas, but also in Europe, Africa and Australia. In 1882 the old building was taken down, and on the same site and adjacent grounds the present stately structure was erected at a cost of \$150,000 and completed in 1883.

PROF. AUGUSTUS L. GRAEBNER.

Conde, Andrew Auguste, pioneer physician, was born in the Province of Anis, France, and died in St. Louis in 1776. He was educated and fitted for the practice of his profession in his native land, and then entered the French colonial service as a military surgeon. Coming by way of Canada to the Illinois country, he was stationed at Fort Chartres as post surgeon when that fort was surrendered to the English in 1765. He came to St. Louis immediately afterward with St. Ange, and in 1766 received a concession of two village lots fronting on Second Street. On this ground he built a primitive homestead, in which he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He was a man of fine education, and practiced his profession during the years of his residence there. He was the first physician to begin practice in the new colony, and hence the father of the medical profession in St. Louis. His practice extended to the French settlements on the opposite side of the river, and at his death an inventory of his estate gave the names of 233 persons indebted to him for professional services, the list being so large as to consti-

tute an almost complete directory of the inhabitants of this region. He had two daughters, both of whom survived him, and both of whom reared large families of children. He has, therefore, numerous representatives in the older French families of St. Louis, although none of his descendants bear his name.

"Conditional Union Men."—This term, which grew up in 1861 during the discussions preceding the election of delegates to the State Convention of February of that year, described all who, while being unconditionally opposed to secession and disunion, were also opposed to coercion, or the armed opposition of the Federal government to secession. If the Southern States would withdraw from the Union, they would let them go, but Missouri ought not to go with them. This was the view of a large majority of the people of the State, and among its conspicuous advocates were Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis; James S. Rollins, of Boone; Colonel A. W. Doniphan, of Clay; John S. Phelps, of Greene; Sterling Price, of Chariton; Uriel Wright, of St. Louis; Judge William A. Hall, of Randolph, and Judge John F. Ryland, of Lafayette. The name did not survive Camp Jackson. After that sharp event most of the Conditional Unionists became unconditional supporters of the Federal government, while a few, among them Sterling Price and Uriel Wright, cast their fortunes with the Confederate cause.

Confederate Cemetery.—In 1869 the Confederate Burial Association of Missouri was formed, and committees were appointed to secure means for the removal of the remains of Confederate soldiers in and about Springfield to a permanent cemetery. Many ex-Federals and their families gave active assistance. About \$3,000 was secured, and three and one-half acres of ground were acquired, adjoining the National Cemetery, three miles southeast of Springfield. The bodies of 501 ex-Confederate soldiers were interred at the beginning, brought in almost equal numbers from the battle grounds of Springfield and Wilson's Creek. Few of the bodies were identified, and the majority were marked "unknown." June 12th (the Confederate Decoration Day) the grounds were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, in

presence of a large concourse of people from various portions of the State, when an oration was delivered by Colonel Celsus Price, of St. Louis, son of General Sterling Price. As the only distinctive Confederate cemetery in the State, in 1882 it was adopted by the ex-Confederate Association of Missouri as the special object of their care, and that body contributed \$6,000 for the erection of the massive stone wall surrounding the grounds. In 1898 the Daughters of the Confederacy began the creation of a fund for the erection of a monument upon the grounds. This monument was erected under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans' Association of Missouri in 1900. It is the work of Chevalier Trentanove, of Washington, D. C., and shows the figure of a Confederate soldier with folded arms, bareheaded and his hair brushed back from his forehead. He is dressed in the uniform of a Confederate private, with his pants tucked in his boots. The figure, which is of heroic size, stands on a pedestal of Vermont granite twenty feet in height, one of the panels bearing a bas-relief portrait of General Sterling Price and the words: "To the Memory of the Confederate Dead." The cost was \$12,000.

Confederate Flag, First in Missouri.—It is stated on good authority that at Sarcouxie, in Jasper County, the home of James Rains, who became a brigadier general in the Confederate service, was floated the first Confederate flag in Missouri. It was known to be in existence prior to the commencement of hostilities, but was not publicly displayed until the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. It was twenty-seven feet long, and was hoisted upon a hundred-foot flag-staff, which was cut down by Colonel Sigel's troops when they entered the place, in July of that year, on their way to Neosho. It is further stated that a schoolhouse in the vicinity was fired by a Federal soldier, in revenge for a "tarring and feathering" received by him as an abolitionist, when he was a teacher there months before.

Confederate Home of Missouri.—A State institution, designed as a home for honorable Confederate soldiers residing within the bounds of the State, who, from wounds or disease or infirmity of age, are no longer able to support themselves. In some cases the wife of a veteran is also admitted.

It is located on the line of the Jefferson City, Boonville & Lexington Railway, two miles northwest of Higginsville. The grounds comprise 362 acres, and are utilized in large part for farm purposes, and for garden and dairy products, hogs and chickens. The buildings include the home proper, of brick, two stories, with full basement, supplied with hot and cold water, and lighted with gas, with a library of 4,000 volumes; a two-story frame hospital, with steam and gas; a two-story frame building for the superintendent and his family; a chapel, for religious meetings; thirteen three-room and one two-room cottages, for veterans and their wives, and two frame houses, with necessary barns. Upon the grounds is a cemetery of nearly three acres, title to which is in the Confederate Association of Missouri; the Daughters of the Confederacy provide headstones for graves, and a fund is being secured for the erection of a memorial monument. The management of the home is vested in a board of managers, appointed by the Governor, who appoint a superintendent, a matron, a commandant and a surgeon. In 1899 the average number of beneficiaries was 128 males and 22 females. The average male age was sixty-five. The cost of maintenance was \$11,024.23 for the year. The home was founded in 1891 by the Confederate Association of Missouri, incorporated, which paid \$18,000 for the farm and farm buildings. The present main building was erected in 1892, at a cost of \$30,000, principally contributed by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri. The hospital building was provided by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri. The cottages were provided by individual counties and cities, and each bears the name of a noted Confederate officer from Missouri. In 1897 the property was transferred to the State, which assumed its maintenance for the purposes for which it was founded. From this transference are exempted the cemetery grounds, which continue in possession of the Confederate Association of Missouri.

Confederate Raid of 1864.—The "Price raid" into Missouri, in 1864, was the last effort made to secure the State to the Southern Confederacy, and the signal and disastrous failure it turned out did much to precipitate the final catastrophe to the Con-

federate cause. It was intended to be an organized and formidable invasion, carrying everything before it and ending in the capture of everything south of the Missouri, west of St. Louis, including Jefferson City, and if things went well, the capture of St. Louis itself. To facilitate the movement against St. Louis, the State was entered at the southeast, where the Arkansas line is nearest to that city, with a straight road up through Doniphan and Arcadia Valley, Iron Mountain and Hillsboro, to the city. It was a cavalry expedition, intended to be rapid in movements, and thus increase the chances of surprise and capture of places along the route; and it was made up of three divisions, under Marmaduke, Shelby and Fagan—Marmaduke's division being composed of Marmaduke's old brigade, commanded by General John B. Clark, Jr., and Freeman's brigade, 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery; Shelby's division consisting of Shelby's old brigade, under Colonel David Shanks, and Jackman's brigade, 3,000 men, with four pieces of artillery; and Fagan's division of Arkansas troops under General Cabell, General Dobbins, General Slemmons and General McCray, 4,000 men, with four pieces of artillery—altogether 10,000 men, with twelve pieces of artillery, according to Confederate statements, the most formidable Confederate Army ever seen in Missouri. On the 5th of September it started from Pochontas, Arkansas, Marmaduke on the right, Shelby on the left and Fagan, with General Price, in the center. So great was the confidence in the success of the expedition that Thomas C. Reynolds who, four years before, had been chosen Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, and who now claimed to have succeeded to the governorship on the death of Governor C. F. Jackson, accompanied Shelby's division as an aide, expecting to be formally installed in the State capitol building upon the occupation of Jefferson City. No resistance was offered at Doniphan, Patterson, or Fredericktown, and a small Federal force at Farmington was forced to fall back; several bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad were burned and the road destroyed. On the 27th of October Price appeared before the fort at Pilot Knob, commanded by General Hugh S. Ewing, with 1,200 Federal troops, and, without waiting to place his artillery in position on the mountain where it could command the

garrison, attempted to take it by assault. The experiment cost him nearly 1,000 men, and proved an utter failure—and the commander of the garrison, General Ewing, baffled a second attempt by destroying his magazines and spiking his guns and making his escape at night. He found an open road in the rear which the Confederates had neglected to secure, and, by this, retreated almost without interruption to Leesburg on the railroad between St. Louis and Rolla. This inauspicious beginning attended the expedition to the end. It was now more than three weeks since the invading force entered the State, and it had advanced only a hundred miles. General Rosecrans was in command in St. Louis, and when the first news of the Confederate invasion was received, it caused some excitement, because all the Federal troops that could be spared had been sent out of the State to support, or co-operate with the decisive movements under Grant, Sherman and Thomas in other quarters; but General A. J. Smith's command, which was on its way up the Mississippi to be sent to Georgia, was ordered to proceed to St. Louis; and the slowness of Price's movement was favorable to Rosecrans' preparations, and when, on the 28th of October, the Confederate Army was ready to march from Pilot Knob, an advance on St. Louis was considered unwise, and was abandoned; and while Marmaduke and Shelby made demonstrations at Richwood and Union, forty-five miles from the city, the main body of the Confederate Army turned west and marched toward Jefferson City. From this time the invasion began to assume the character of retreat, for General A. J. Smith followed close upon it, and General Price burned the bridges behind him to impede the pursuit. On the 5th of October the Confederate Army crossed the Osage River at Castle Rock, and next day drew up round Jefferson City with all the indications of a purpose to attack it—and it was the belief in the Confederate Army that the attack would be ordered next day. The garrison was in command of General E. B. Brown, whose gallant and successful defense of Springfield against Shelby's attack a year before, was, no doubt, vividly remembered, and reinforcements under General Pleasantón, were on the way from St. Louis. On the 7th, therefore, when, instead of attacking the city, General Price moved west, the Confederates

themselves recognized that the invasion of Missouri was a failure, and their only object now was to escape from the State—for General Pleasanton arrived at Jefferson City the day after Price departed, and Mower's cavalry shortly after, and the Confederates were forced to halt and defend their rear against the forces now rapidly following them. As Price moved west, he sent Shelby and Clark to Boonville and Glasgow to take these places, and this was easily effected, Colonel Harding surrendering Boonville, and Captain Shoemaker surrendering Glasgow. The Confederates moved then to Lexington, and on to Independence; but by this time their condition had grown perilous. Mower and Pleasanton were pressing them in the rear, and Blunt, sent out from Leavenworth, was opposing them in front. At the Little Blue crossing there was severe fighting, and again at the Big Blue, where Captain Todd, a noted bushwhacker, fighting in the Confederate ranks, was killed; and at Westport Price found himself so severely attacked in front and rear, at the same time, that it seemed as if he could not escape. Lieutenant Colonel Merritt Young, belonging to Marmaduke's command, was killed, and Captain Frank Davidson was wounded and captured, and the losses in Shelby's command alone, which held the road out of Westport to the south, while the Confederate train passed, were over 800 men. On the 25th, two days after leaving Westport, the Federal forces again attacked in the rear at Marais des Cygnes, and Marmaduke and Cabell, who were there to cover the retreat, were captured, as were also Colonel Jeffers and Colonel Slemmons. The Confederate Army was now becoming disorganized, and it was only the firmness of Shelby's disciplined command that saved it from destruction. By marching in retreat all that night, without food or sleep, under Shelby's protection thus given, Price's army barely managed to escape, and even then, only for a time. Three days afterward, on the 28th of October, it was again attacked at Newtonia and again escaped destruction through the protection afforded by Shelby's trained command. Three days more were spent in painful and difficult marching in retreat, and at last the Confederate Army managed to cross the Arkansas River, where it was safe from further pursuit.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

Confederate Veterans.—See "United Confederate Veterans."

Congregational Church.—The first Congregational Church people in Missouri were the Hempstead family, who came from Connecticut. The first to come was Edward Hempstead, a young man of good parentage, good education and good habits, who made the journey on horseback in the year 1804, a formidable undertaking at that day. On arriving at the important post of Vincennes, he found there General William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, who was about to go to St. Louis to organize a civil government of the newly acquired District of Louisiana, which had been attached to Indiana Territory. At the request of General Harrison, Mr. Hempstead accompanied him, and, at first, located at St. Charles, removing afterward to St. Louis. His education and capacity for affairs, together with his upright character, commended him to the people of the Territory, and he was appointed and elected to several places of honor and trust, in succession, serving a term as Territorial delegate in Congress in 1812. The year before that, recognizing the important future that awaited the new Territory, he brought his father, mother, brothers and sisters to it, and established them at Bellefontaine. They were devout people of the Congregational faith, trained up in strict moral habits, and accustomed to grave and reverent methods of worship, and, as they missed in their new home the regular services they had been trained in, it was natural that they should seek to introduce them into Missouri. In 1814 Rev. Samuel J. Mills, sent out by the Home Missionary Society, of Connecticut, visited Missouri and preached in Stephen Hempstead's house. Three years later, when Rev. Salmon Giddings, from Connecticut, came to Missouri and, in November, 1817, organized the first Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, five of the Hempsteads became members, although they had been, and still were, Congregationalists. There was a cordial mingling of efforts in evangelistic and missionary work between Congregationalists and Presbyterians in that day, and for many years after, and it was only by chance, humanly speaking, that the church organized by Rev. Mr. Giddings was not the first Congregational Church organized in

Missouri. The Congregationalists of New England were more liberal with their means, and more zealous in their efforts to give the gospel to the new settlements in the West, than to affix their name to the new organizations—and thus it came about that many Presbyterian churches in Missouri owe their existence in no small measure to the Congregationalists of Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1847 Rev. T. M. Post, of Jacksonville, Illinois, was invited to become pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, and accepted the call, the engagement being for four years. At the end of the time he withdrew, and returned to Jacksonville, but his eloquence and learning, and much more, his high and gentle spirit and lofty principles had so permeated the congregation that they resolved themselves into a Congregational Church and recalled Dr. Post to be their permanent pastor. This was the first Congregational Church in Missouri, though a congregation had been organized at Arcadia some years before, which, after a feeble existence, passed away, through the removal of its members to other places. Dr. Post was pastor of the First Church in the State for thirty-five years, and when he died, in 1886, Congregationalism had become one of the leading forms of Protestantism in St. Louis and Missouri. Its ministers have been eminent for piety, a cheerful and liberal faith, evangelical zeal, and their generous co-operation in the work of popular education. In 1900 there were seventy-six Congregational Churches in the State, having an estimated value of \$859,700, and a membership of 9,502. In St. Louis there were 12, in Kansas City 7, in St. Joseph 2, in Sedalia 2, in Springfield 4, in Bevier 2, in New Cambria 2, and one each in Afton, Amity, Anson, Aurora, Billings, Bonne Terre, Breckenridge, Brookfield, Cameron, Carthage, Cole Camp, Dawn, De Soto, Eldon, Grandin, Green Ridge, Hamilton, Hannibal, Honey Creek, Iberia, Joplin, Kidder, Lamar, Lebanon, Maplewood, Meadville, Neosho, Nicholas, Noble, Old Orchard, Pierce City, Republic, Riverdale, Sappington, Sedalia, Thayer, Valley Park, Verdella, Webster Groves and Willow Springs. It supports at Springfield, Drury College, one of the most efficient institutions of the kind in Missouri, and prosperous academies at Drury, Iberia, Kidder and Noble.

Congregational Church in Kansas City.—The Congregational Churches are pure democracies. Each church is self-governing, acknowledging no head but Christ, and the different churches are bound together only by the voluntary fellowship of a common faith and work. They are historically associated with opposition to prelacy and to a union of church and State. They have been characterized by zeal for education and for missions. One strong and influential church in St. Louis was the only organization in the State prior to the Civil War. With the opening of new railroads and the influx of new population, churches of this order began to spring up in Missouri. Kansas City, in 1863, was a frontier village of about 5,000 population, a military post, and practically in a state of siege. In the summer of that year Congregational brethren from Kansas, notably the Rev. R. D. Parker, the Rev. Richard Cordley, the Rev. L. Bodwell and the Rev. Mr. Liggett, crossing the Kaw River by boat and coming through the forest covering the "West Bottoms," where are now warehouses and factories, held regular Sunday preaching services, attended largely by the military and their families, at Long's Hall, 509 Main Street. A Sunday school was also established. In October the Rev. E. A. Harlow, from Maine, took charge and remained a year. Services were held by him in Miss Brown's schoolhouse, in "The Addition," on McGee Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. In 1865 the Rev. Leavitt Bartlett, from Vermont, was sent to the field by the American Home Missionary Society, of New York. He began his work in the building of the Christian Church, which stood on a high bank at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Main Streets. On Wednesday evening, January 3, 1866, he organized the First Congregational Church in the house of W. P. Whelan, near the corner of Eleventh and McGee Streets, the site of the present church edifice. Only eleven persons entered into the solemn covenant at that time. There was yet only a small straggling frontier town creeping up from the levee, building its scattered houses southward, while the lines of earthworks could still be seen on the western bluffs, but, from the new population, professional and business men, school-teachers and artisans, who came in their youth, bringing

their fixed principles, their frugal habits, their faith in God and love of country, the organization was rapidly strengthened. The church was formally recognized as a Congregational Church on January 7, 1866, at a council of churches held in the Christian Church, the Rev. Dr. Cordley, of Lawrence, Kansas, extending the fellowship of the churches. In the same year, a substantial church building, still standing, was put up on the corner of Grand Avenue and Tenth Street. It was dedicated June 24th. The Rev. Mr. Bartlett was succeeded for a few months by the Rev. R. M. Hooker, who, in turn, was followed by the Rev. E. A. Andrews, who remained with the church for a year. In the intervals between ministers, sermons were often read by the Honorable E. H. Allen and others. April 27, 1869, the Rev. J. G. Roberts was regularly installed by council as pastor. The Honorable David J. Brewer, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the scribe of that council. This was a strong and successful pastorate, lasting for ten years. The Rev. Henry Hopkins, the present pastor (1900), was installed March 18, 1880. In 1884 a substantial and beautiful church edifice of stone, at the corner of Eleventh and McGee Streets, was dedicated, free from debt, at a cost, for lot and building, of over \$80,000. The entire history of this church is an illustration of commercial integrity and business methods in the conducting of church affairs. It has maintained a varied and aggressive work in the city along various lines of philanthropic effort, for the destitute sick, for neglected boys, and for the poor and unemployed. In 1881 a building, now occupied by the Bethel Mission, was erected in the West Bottoms, near the great packing houses, and an extensive institutional and evangelistic work was successfully inaugurated. This included a boarding house, a lodging house, a reading room, a singing school and a free dispensary. Evangelistic meetings were held, and a church was organized, but the latter was discontinued on account of the dispersion of neighborhood population, owing to the necessities of business enterprise. Other features of the work were abandoned for a similar reason, but a mission is yet maintained, through other agencies. The women of the First Church have been effectively organized and are constantly active in every form of practical

effort. This practical character of church life has held the congregation to a downtown position, remote from the homes of nearly all its people. The church has always actively and generously fostered the younger organizations. In 1899 the membership of First Church was 516.

Clyde Congregational Church was organized June 25, 1882, with nine members. September 24th, following, the corner stone of the present church edifice at Seventh and Brooklyn Streets was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and the building was completed in November following at a cost of \$7,000. In November, same year, the Rev. J. H. Williams, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was called to the pastorate. During his ministry, continuing for nearly eleven years, the original church building was greatly enlarged, and the membership increased to upwards of 250. The Rev. John L. Sewell served in the pastorate from the autumn of 1893 until September, 1896. The Rev. Wolcott Calkins was for fifteen months stated supply, and was helpful in the adjustment of the financial obligations of the church. In April, 1898, the Rev. E. Lee Howard entered upon a pastorate which continued for two years and one month. Following his removal from the city the Rev. Albert Bushnell was called, and entered upon pastoral duty July 1, 1900. The church was the first west of the Mississippi River to organize a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and the second in the world to organize a Junior Christian Endeavor Society. In 1899 the membership of the church was 333.

Olivet Congregational Church was organized in 1883, and the Rev. Henry C. Scotford was the first pastor. For a number of years the congregation occupied a small chapel at Eighteenth Street and Lydia Avenue. The Rev. George Ricker succeeded Mr. Scotford, and served for some months. He was followed by the Rev. Robert L. Layfield, under whose care the church did constantly a strong evangelistic work, and established several missions in neglected neighborhoods. During his pastorate, the site at Nineteenth Street and Woodland Avenue was purchased, and the basement to the present edifice was built. The auditorium was completed during the pastorate of Mr. Layfield's successor, the Rev. H. L. Forbes, to whom much credit is due for the completion of the building proj-

ect. The Rev. R. Craven Walton succeeded Mr. Forbes, and served until 1900, when the present pastor, the Rev. G. E. Crossland, was installed. The church numbers 110 members, and the property is valued at \$10,000.

The Southwest Tabernacle Congregational Church, at Twenty-first and Jefferson Streets, was organized November 27, 1888. About a year previously a few members of the First Congregational Church opened a Sunday school, with D. R. Hughes as superintendent, in a hall at Twenty-first and Summit Streets. At that time the southwest portion of the city was practically without churches. The Sunday school soon resulted in a call for preaching. The first service was held Sunday evening, November 29, 1887, when the Rev. H. E. Woodcock, a retired pastor residing upon the field, conducted the meeting and delivered the first sermon. The work having outgrown its quarters, in the summer of 1888 the congregation occupied a tent, with the Rev. Howard H. Russell (now national secretary of the Anti-Saloon League), then serving as city missionary under the City Congregational Union, in charge. His services continued for three years. In the summer of 1889 the site of the present church edifice was secured by the City Congregational Union, and the building was erected, its cost at completion being about \$25,000. In 1891 the Rev. Charles L. Kloss, now of Webster Groves, Missouri, was called from Argentine, Kansas, and remained as pastor for seven years. During this time the membership of the church steadily increased, and the Sunday school work was extended, and in the latter part of the period mission schools were organized and buildings were erected at Penn Valley and at Genessee. June 5, 1898, the Rev. J. P. O'Brien, the present pastor, entered upon his work, called from St. Louis. Under his leadership the church has grown steadily, and has fully maintained its active aggressive character. It has always kept in touch with the working people, and has been the church home of many people of Welsh descent. In 1900 the membership was 280.

Ivanhoe Park Church had its beginnings in the labors of workers from Olivet Church. It was organized October 12, 1895, with about twelve members, and the present chapel at Thirty-ninth Street and Michigan Avenue was first occupied December 8th fol-

lowing. The first minister was the Rev. William Sewell, who was succeeded in 1896 by the Rev. Martin Luther, the first installed pastor. In 1898 the Rev. Leroy Warren became pastor; he served until September 1, 1900, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred H. Rogers. The church numbers fifty members, and the property is valued at \$3,000.

Beacon Hill Congregational Church was organized in the summer of 1896, through the effort of members of the First Church, who recognized the necessities of people of their denomination in that portion of the city. The organizing membership was about sixty in number, which had increased in 1900 to 126. The first pastor, the Rev. J. H. Crum, S. T. D., was yet serving in the same year. Services are held in Ariel Hall, on Twenty-fourth street, near Troost Avenue. In addition to meeting current expenses, the congregation has made considerable progress toward establishing a church home. A site at Troost Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street has been purchased at a cost of nearly \$5,000, and \$3,000 has been expended in putting in a foundation for a stone church building, to cost upward of \$25,000. The time of completion is uncertain, the policy of the congregation being to progress only so rapidly as means actually in hand will permit. The church strives to keep itself in touch with its sister churches by co-operating with them in the work of missions, and in all benevolent causes, as well as in all other ways in which there can be mutual helpfulness.

A vigorous and useful organization known as the Fourth Congregational Church, now merged in the Beacon Hill Church, was for several years maintained at Twenty-fourth Street and Howard Avenue. The Plymouth Congregational Church, on the Southwest Boulevard, near the State line, did a strong and much needed work for several years prior to 1899, but is now continued only as a Sunday school and mission.

The Congregational Churches of Kansas City are not religious clubs, but are working organizations seeking to save men. They have made themselves felt for righteousness and progress in municipality, and are known as believing in an applied Christianity, in the Kingdom of God that is to come in this world.

HENRY HOPKINS.

Congregational Church in St. Louis.—This article on Congregationalism in St. Louis can be but the briefest outline of the theory or principle of the Church's life in that city. To do more would be impossible. Indeed, we must begin with the history of the Church of our order far beyond the limits of the city and far beyond the present century, which has witnessed such a development of church life. Congregationalism is more a development of Christianity under God's providence and by His Spirit than a denomination. It is a great principle or body of principles of free, progressive, expanding, evangelical Christianity, embodied at last in free churches.

There are four theories or doctrines of the Christian Church, namely:

"(1) Fellowship and unity on the principle of infallible primacy, which emerges in the Papacy.

"(2) Fellowship and unity on the principle of apostolic succession, which emerges in Episcopacy.

"(3) Fellowship and unity on the principle of authoritative representation, which emerges in Presbyterianism.

"(4) Fellowship and unity on the principle of church independency, which emerges in Congregationalism."

In these four theories fellowship is a common factor and unity a common end sought, but sought by a different principle in each and destined to success or failure according to the truth or fallacy of the theory. These four theories are actual theories and have respectively developed into or dominated large communions.

In order of age, says an eminent authority, they are: First, Congregational; second, Presbyterian; third, Episcopal; fourth, Papal. In the order of historic development they are: First, the Papal; second, the Episcopal; third, the Presbyterian; fourth, the Congregational.

We take, of course, the last of these four theories of the Christian Church, distinguished by the two facts that it is oldest in principle and latest in development. Church historians conceive that the primitive churches were as absolutely independent one of the other as were the "synagogues or clubs from which they came;" that there was at first no organic system of fellowship between

the independent churches, and when such fellowship arose it was without the exercise of authority. Here is a true definition of Congregationalism: "The Congregational theory of the Christian Church is that the kingdom of Heaven, being itself one, has but one normal manifestation or natural development, which appears first in individual churches, equal in origin, rights, functions and duties, which are consequently independent one of another in matters of control; then in associations of churches, without authority, by which the fraternity and unity of all Christians are expressed and the churches co-operate in Christian labors, all being subject to Christ alone and to His revealed will. It shuns independence on the one hand, with which it is sometimes confounded, and on the other hand the exercise of authority by associated churches. It also avoids all ministerial or prelatical rule." Its constitutive principle is "the independence under Christ of each fully constituted Church of Christ, or the autonomy under Christ of every local congregation of believers duly organized."

A principle of Congregationalism is, of course, fellowship; but since fellowship is common to all polities and should never be spoken of as a principle peculiar to any one of them, since the fundamental idea of the Church of Christ is "the communion of saints," the distinctive principle of Congregationalism is the *independence* of the local church. Growing out of this constitutive principle, in the order of development, is therefore:

(1) The local congregation of believers, having power of self-government under Christ, to manage all its internal affairs, complete, autonomous, independent of external control.

(2) These independent churches in the closest relation to one another in fellowship, a fraternity or brotherhood, with obligations and duties that bind them into associations of communion, assistance, co-operation.

(3) This fellowship finding expression in councils of churches to inquire and advise in matters of common concern.

(4) That fellowship widening out into:

- (a) District associations or conferences.
- (b) State associations or conferences.
- (c) National associations.

- (d) And finally, general councils of all national associations, or, in other words, an *ecumenical* association.

So the statement is true that, "when organized, as it some time will be, the Congregational theory of the Christian Church will have reached *ecumenical* comprehension.

This development will be normal from beginning to end, with no introduction of foreign elements, with no damage to the liberty of local churches. Its constitutive principle dominates fellowship in every stage of its widening development."

This Congregational theory is simple; it is comprehensive; it is consistent; it is living and revolutionary. As has well been said of it, "It bears in its bosom popular governments, democracies in the nations, because first in the churches. It makes all men brothers, under one Father, in essential equality. It makes the people of the Lord free—a kingdom and priests unto God." It withholds from all the power of "lording it" over God's heritage. And so this theory of church government, by its very leveling power, has been opposed by aristocracies and hierarchies "as no other polity has ever been or can ever be. Yet it still lives, to contend for mastery; for the life of God is in it." Indeed, "the influence of this theory of the church upon liberty in the state has been immense." Indeed, we may say with one of the keenest minds, "It laid the foundations of this republic, and may even claim the form of its development." "The church," says Palfrey's History of New England, "was the nucleus about which the neighborhood constituting a town was gathered;" and no institution "has had more influence on the condition and character of the people" than these little towns of New England, which were republics in themselves. "The germ of our state," it has been well said, "and national institutions was this town church, and this church was democratic and Congregational." "To Robert Browne belongs the honor of first setting forth in writing the scheme of free church government"—this "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Congregationalism is, therefore, a spiritual democracy, and as we grow more and more intelligent as a people, and more and more virtuous as a people, such spiritual democracy must make itself felt. "The most significant

fact of modern history," says Hatch's "Origin of Early Christianity," "is that within the last hundred years many millions of our own race and our own church, without departing from the ancient faith, have slipped from beneath the inelastic framework of the ancient organization and formed a group of new societies on the basis of a closer Christian brotherhood and an almost absolute democracy." The church, "in the first ages of its history, while on the one hand it was a great and living faith, so on the other hand it was a vast and organized brotherhood. And, being a brotherhood, it was a democracy."

To write the history of Congregationalism, therefore, for this or for any city, is more than merely to give dates of formation of the churches bearing its distinctive name, with their numbers and membership. It is the rather to analyze the principles and elements from which those churches spring and which they exemplify. It is to seek the original efforts and influence of the constitutive principle of Congregationalism and then of the system as it has developed and produced results. If we follow the history of Congregationalism in St. Louis as a development of Christianity, under God's providence and by His Spirit, the local history of development during the present century is in outline this:

In 1811 Stephen Hempstead and family, Congregationalists from New London, Connecticut, followed two sons who had come a few years earlier to Missouri, and finally settled at Bellefontaine. Appalled by the religious destitution, and missing church privileges and wishing for them, he wrote to Dr. Channing, of Boston, doubtless with the idea that that was a source of wealth and benevolence, appealing for a minister, and saying that he thought a thousand families at least had already come into Missouri with religious preferences. The division between the evangelical Congregationalists and the Unitarians had not then openly developed, and was not publicly acknowledged till some years later, when Dr. Channing led off in the separation. No answer seems to have come to Mr. Hempstead's request to Dr. Channing. Had a favorable response come it is impossible to say what would have been the effect on those who finally became Unitarians in Boston and vicinity, especially if their great leader, in person or by proxy, in heeding the call from this then far West, had led his wealthy fol-

lowers into a great home missionary movement thitherward. But that was not destined to be. The rupture between the two orders had not taken place; moreover, there were other movements on foot. The Congregationalists had formed their Home Missionary Society in Massachusetts in 1799, but their efforts were chiefly directed to Maine, Vermont and New York, to which emigration from Massachusetts then chiefly flowed, as Maine was then a part of Massachusetts, Vermont was a new State, and Massachusetts had obtained a large portion of land in western New York, on account of a grant in its original character. This was one fact. There was also another, and that was a controversy between the orthodox and evangelical movement of Congregationalism, especially toward foreign missions, and Unitarianism, and this was absorbing attention.

Then, too, the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, organized in 1798, had its attention specially called to its own people settling in northeastern Ohio on the lands reserved to that State when it surrendered to the United States Government its chartered claims to the lands running west in its own latitude, and for that reason called "The Western Reserve," and sent missionaries early to them and further west to the then Territory of Michigan and other parts of the Northwest Territory, now numerous and great, populous States of the interior of our country.

But what called direct attention to St. Louis was the following: The Rev. Samuel J. Mills, failing to be sent as a foreign missionary, received commission from that society—the Connecticut Home Missionary Society—to explore West and South, and in 1812 came down the Ohio, crossed southern Illinois, but was warned that it was not quite safe to come as a Protestant missionary to St. Louis, and so went south to Memphis and New Orleans and formed the first Presbyterian Church in those cities. His report kindled great interest in Connecticut and Massachusetts regarding this portion of our country. Mr. Mills also was so interested he came again in 1814, and this time visited St. Louis, preaching in Mr. Hempstead's house, distributed Bibles and raised \$300 for Bible work. This was one of the causes underlying the origin of the American Bible Society, in 1816, as a national society. Some have thought this preaching by Mr. Mills the first

Protestant preaching in St. Louis, but this can hardly be true, for there is evidence that a Baptist minister had preached once before and Methodist circuit riders years before, although they did it in defiance of the local laws of the Spanish and French authorities in that town, forbidding any but Catholic settlers to come. These preachers, disregarding those local laws against Protestant preaching, crossed after dark from Illinois, held services in the night and returned before morning. There is also this to be said, this preaching was not perhaps within the bounds of the present city of St. Louis, but at other places in the State; for the first Methodist Church in the city was not formed till 1820. A few others in the State were formed earlier. Mr. Mills' work, as we have seen, was only transient and preparatory; he gave himself up subsequently to the foreign missionary work. But the first permanent effort in church organization was made by Rev. Salmon Giddings, from Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Giddings was graduated from Williams College, 1811; Andover Theological, 1814; ordained under commission by the Connecticut Home Missionary Society in the Congregational Church, Hartford, December, 1815; journeyed on horseback and reached St. Louis April 6, 1816, where he found no Protestant Church and could not succeed in organizing one till November 15, 1817, when nine members united in forming the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis; five of these were Congregationalists—Mr. Hempstead and family and connections. This organization was named Presbyterian doubtless because it was thought such a form of church government better fitted to gather in those who came from the Southern States and from Pennsylvania, where that denomination prevailed. Thus the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches began the work in St. Louis and were united in the home work. Those great bodies of Christian workers were united for years in the foreign work—down, in fact, to 1870. Indeed, the A. B. C. F. M., to-day the largest organization in the Congregational Church, has still a prominent Presbyterian for its vice president. We refer to D. Willis James, of New York; and his father-in-law, W. E. Dodge, occupied before him the same position. So closely related have the two great bodies East and West been, and so close they still are, that many

Presbyterian members and churches still contribute to the A. B. C. F. M. In his work Rev. Mr. Giddings also organized nine churches in Missouri and eight in Illinois—all Presbyterian—and led several ministers to come from New England as home missionaries, and he and they were all the time supported by the Connecticut and Massachusetts Home Missionary Societies, till the formation of the American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, when that society assumed their support and the State societies became auxiliary to it. That grand society did an immense work in all this portion of our country, but to recount it, or even to follow up all its work in St. Louis and vicinity, would be beyond the province of this review. We may truly say that, as the Missouri and Mississippi mingle their waters in one river, so the waters of the stream of Congregationalism and Presbyterianism were mingled in the great river of salvation, which has continued to flow in St. Louis for more than three quarters of a century. But we can notice only a few of the many facts of this earlier history. For example, Rev. Artemas Bullard, the most prominent pastor of the First Presbyterian Church from 1838 to 1855—called “the second founder in the seventy-fifth anniversary”—was a Congregationalist from Worcester County, Massachusetts, and went back to that State and collected large sums from the Congregationalists for a Presbyterian College at Webster and for other church purposes, as also did others. In 1845 he led ten ministers from New England Congregational Churches, five of them from Andover Seminary, to come to Missouri and aid in building up Presbyterian Churches. Several pastors of various Presbyterian Churches in St. Louis owed their education and early religious training and their membership to Congregational Churches. Congregationalism and Presbyterianism, therefore, were combined in the early preaching of the gospel and the formation of Protestant Churches—and Congregationalism could do it, or thought it could do it, for it was behind and builded church and State and college in New England. It had its Harvard, its Yale, its Dartmouth, and subsequently its Amherst and its Williams to train its men.

But why was no Congregational Church formed in St. Louis during all its early years of growth from about 2,000 inhabitants, when

Mr. Giddings came, to nearly or quite 100,000 in 1852? Almost all other denominations had churches, and the Presbyterians had formed some seven of various kinds before any efficient attempt was made to gather a regular Congregational organization. Various causes combined in this delay in the progress of Congregationalism in St. Louis, some general and some local. In the first place, as we have already said, the Congregationalists had largely pre-empted New England with their heritage of strong churches and colleges, and the questions that were pressing the body in the East either became too absorbing or the denomination did not consider enough the beauty and fitness of its own democratic form of government for new and growing States, and indeed many Congregationalists thought a more centralized form of church government was better adapted for the new country, and did not at the time realize what afterward became so plain until they had given away hundreds and thousands of organizations. There is a second reason in the fact that, while Congregationalism has never been anything other than a vigorous system, it has always been over-generous; or, in other words, more eager to propagate and support what Dr. Ross has so aptly called the church kingdom rather than a denomination. A spirit of liberality has always pervaded the Congregational Church. It has contributed a very large share “to found institutions of learning East and West, and to carry on missionary work at home and abroad.” This is to its credit rather than otherwise. So that whatever loss it may have sustained has not been due to the lack of vitality, but to the disregard of so-called denomination and the appropriation of its fruits by others.

There is another reason for the delay in the progress of the denomination in the plan of union between the Congregationalists of Connecticut and the Presbyterians, adopted in 1801, by which they agreed not to form rival churches where one would answer all the needs of smaller communities, intended for good. This actually operated to the prevention of the free progress of our churches all through portions of the country. The difference between the two has been well thus put: To Congregationalists evangelism was everything, the propagation of a polity nothing. With Presbyterians the former was to

be done, but the latter was not to be left undone. Each preferred his own system. The Presbyterian took care of his; the Congregationalist left his to take care of itself. Hence, under the plan of union, it became the chief privilege of Congregational missionaries to build up Presbyterianism in the West. Where Congregationalism was thoroughly established and united and working definitely it grew stronger and stronger, as in New England; but in newer portions of the country, first in the middle States and then throughout the West and Southwest, where Congregationalism was in a formative and dependent state, Presbyterianism, with its more concentrated government, easily gained the supremacy and held it firmly. As has well been said, however, "If Presbyterianism has secured any part of our birthright it is because we have surrendered it; the fault was not that they loved their polity too well, but that we did not love ours enough." Thus it came about in regard to the work carried on by the American Home Missionary Society that, though "most of the means and the men for this work were furnished by Congregationalism, every church organized by the missionaries for an average of some twenty years was Presbyterian." It was magnificent generosity, but was not good denominationalism. There was also a tendency among the early Congregationalists of Connecticut toward more authority over individual churches than in Massachusetts and other New England States. The consociation, which was a "middle way between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism," as compared with the association and conference was more potent in Connecticut during periods of early history than in other parts of New England. This Presbyterianized form of Congregationalism had for a time its influence in the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, which was more or less a center of power, as we have already seen, for the propagation of the gospel in the West and Southwest. Then Presbyterians were a more compact body. Ministers, also, often thought their position more secure, authoritative and permanent under the Presbyterian system than in popular Congregationalism.

The American Home Missionary Society, too, was originally formed by union of the denominations with a view to prevent rivalries in forming churches in newly settled

places; but in 1837-8 the division in the Presbyterian Church occurred, and the old school repudiated the plan of union and formed its own boards of mission, leaving the new school to appeal to the Congregationalists to continue to support them and their churches as they were most in accord with the prevalent New England theology. Some trials, as of Lyman Beecher and Albert Barnes, intensified this appeal for co-operation, and Lane Theological Seminary and several colleges became new-school Presbyterian, yet were largely supported by Congregationalists on this ground, while they ought to have been or distinctly to have remained Congregational. Union Seminary, New York, later was supposed to be formed on that kind of union and drew its professors from New England, but required them to pledge themselves to support the Presbyterian Church, and students followed them without noticing or knowing that pledge.

In St. Louis, Congregationalists coming from New England were thus drawn into the new-school churches, as agreeing with the doctrines they had heard preached in New England, and the conservative High-Calvinists were induced to attend and support the old-school church for its orthodoxy, and thus both classes found homes in the Presbyterian Church instead of earlier forming Congregational. It was much easier, also, and more attractive in coming to a city as strangers to go into a church well organized and ministered to, with fine building and all conveniences, than to organize a new church even of their own choice. Business alliances and dependencies also added to these inducements. Then, too, the first church in St. Louis claiming the Congregational name and Congregational polity was Unitarian in doctrine. It was formed in 1835, built a fine edifice, had an attractive and highly educated pastor, drew to itself Eastern people who desired intellectual and refining attractions such as they had been accustomed to, though the doctrines were not quite what they had heard in the true Congregational Churches of New England; and this produced popular prejudice against the name Congregationalists on the part of those who did not know the distinction between the evangelical Congregationalists and the Unitarians. This prejudice was fostered by some even who ought to have known better, and yet who

charged in public that the Congregationalists were not only not evangelical, but were even erratic and fanatical, when as a matter of fact the Congregational preachers and church members from the Congregational Church East were forming the bone and sinew of the earliest Protestant Christian life of St. Louis. This also penetrated quite extensively to the whole West.

But for the reasons assigned, and perhaps others not spoken of, it came to be a fact that Congregationalism was slow in forming churches in the West generally; especially was this true in Missouri and the Southwest; for, let us note, there were in Illinois nearly 100 churches, in Iowa over fifty, in Wisconsin fifty, in Minnesota five ministering missionaries with a few churches, in Oregon two missionaries and a few churches, in newly admitted California five, before any were started in St. Louis. No doubt also the institution of slavery and the popular sentiments connected with it held the State and the city against any church distinctively anti-slavery, especially against a denomination largely Northern and "Yankee." The murder of Lovejoy, son of a Congregational minister, in Alton, after he and his printing press and paper had been suppressed in St. Louis; the driving out of Missouri of Rev. David Nelson, who wrote "The Shining Shore," suggested in the hour of danger by the lights across the Mississippi River; the driving away at night of the first pastor at Kidder, and other historical incidents, are illustrations of this feeling, and were warnings against certain movements in favor of more freedom and a church that preached equal rights and privileges for all men before the law. This troubled the Home Missionary Society severely and made a divided sentiment among its supporters, and led eventually to its withdrawing aid from churches where members held slaves, and finally was the occasion of alienation of some from the society. Congregationalists had always found difficulty in the South from this cause ever since its first ministers were driven out of Virginia, and its few churches in the other Southern States were isolated. It was for these reasons a matter of latitude and longitude that our churches were late in starting in St. Louis.

But how came Congregationalism to start at all there? The reason was this: Under the providence of God the time came at last

for the assertion of religious freedom. Like many other steps of progress in the development of the history of the world, or "in the evolution of society," this was part of a great movement, and God had His agents for the work. The plan of union between Congregationalists and Presbyterians had become irksome to many Presbyterians, for it infused into their churches more ideas of religious freedom and popular choice than their system was fitted for. Moreover, the Presbyterian Church had become divided, not only on the plan of union, but also on some doctrinal points; and so the Congregationalists, who had yielded up in the union some two thousand churches in various parts of our country, began to awaken anew to the scriptural and historical strength of their position. Their growing power in New England encouraged them to trust elsewhere the solid, simple, stable scriptural polity of their church, both as an evangelizing and organizing agency, and the renaissance of Congregationalism had begun. A new era had begun for the denomination in New York, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, and under pioneers like Rev. Mr. Pierce in Michigan and in Ohio, where especially the introduction of the "State Conference" introduced an era of unity and progress. The Presbyterian Church itself, by its withdrawal from Congregationalism, sometimes on theological and sometimes on political grounds, also tended to promote Congregational independency. For example, "the excision of forty-two members of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago in 1851 because of their attitude toward a pro-slavery General Assembly led to the formation of the First Congregational Church of that city and to the recreation of the denomination throughout the State." In Wisconsin, also, the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention organized in 1840 a "plan of union with modern improvements." This was operated in good faith for a while and with harmony; but the Presbyterian Church withdrew and left the convention to the Congregationalists, who, with their 200 churches and their Beloit College, "one of the best collegiate institutions in the West," founded in 1847, and Ripon College, founded in 1863, together with other institutions and organizations, are now making good proof of the power of their polity.

We note, too, this fact: In 1846 a con-

vention met in Michigan City, Indiana, and called upon the Congregationalists of the whole land to declare their rights, stand by the principles and adhere to the doctrines and polity of the New England fathers. This gave confidence to churches in the West and in the East and brought Congregationalists to see the value of their system and the importance of sustaining it. This new movement in Congregationalism removed local prejudices, promoted enlargement, prepared the way for the convention in Albany in 1852, for the Congregational Union, which became the Church Building Society, and finally for the National Councils at Boston in 1865, Oberlin 1871, and which now meet triennially.

Congregational history west of the Mississippi belongs chiefly to what has been called "the period of renaissance." Home missionary labor began in Iowa in 1835; the American Board entered Minnesota in 1835 as a missionary field, but the American Home Missionary Society began work there in 1834. When the great struggle was impending between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties, in 1854, Kansas was entered by Congregationalism; but, strange to say, it had pushed its way through to the Pacific Coast as early as 1849. Oregon for men like Marcus Whitman was a foreign missionary field, before it was a home missionary field. The heroic achievements and massacre of Dr. Whitman are known everywhere. The great West beyond the Mississippi Valley and beyond the Rocky Mountains—the great new West—felt the power of the Congregational Church in this new majesty of movement. The State of Missouri, and especially St. Louis, could not entirely shut out this forward movement for greater religious freedom any more than it could bar out immigration from the Northeast. A church had been formed at Arcadia, but had ceased to exist by removal of its members. Into St. Louis the movement came thus: The Third Presbyterian Church had Rev. Henry M. Field as pastor, and had received from him ideas of freedom and the free air which he and many of them had breathed in the East, at the home of his father, as minister at Stockbridge, Massachusetts; at Williams College and Yale Seminary. When he returned to New York and to a Congregational pastorate in Massachusetts they called Professor T. M. Post

from Jacksonville, Illinois, as pastor. He declined at first, but finally yielded to the solicitations of Dr. Reuben Knox, who went to Jacksonville to induce him to come. Others joined their requests with Dr. Knox, and Professor Post consented to come for four years if he could be assured of the privilege of free expression of his opinion on slavery and other subjects. It was represented to him that he would soften sectarian animosities. Dr. Post came to St. Louis; he was wise and judicious and his people loved him; but when his four years expired he returned to his loved Jacksonville. It is evident that Dr. Post's ministry changed the sentiment of that Third Presbyterian Church, and the greater portion of that church were not satisfied to remain longer under the bond in which they had been held. More than two-thirds majority voted to form a Congregational Church, bought out the other pew-holders and called Professor Post to their pastorate. Their church building was on Sixth Street, near Franklin, then a desirable location for families. They completed arrangements in 1851. Several gentlemen of public spirit invited Dr. Post to explain to them the system of Congregationalism, which he did in a lecture, January 11, 1852, defending it from Scripture, reason and history, and raising the question, "Do not her character and history and the number of her sons here demand that she should have at least one church here in the heart of this great American domain, of which she has been so primordial and mighty an architect?" As a result of all these influences the First Congregational Church of St. Louis was organized March 14, 1852, with twenty-five members. Here, then, the

First Church. root, long and deeply growing, reached the surface as a visible shoot to grow into a wide-spreading tree, and henceforth we have definite data to guide us. At its origin this church had a Sunday school of twenty-four teachers, 130 pupils. It first appeared in the Year Book of 1856 with the Illinois Association as having 132 members. Prominent and powerful men in larger proportion than usual were early connected with the church and society, yet they had a hard struggle for years. Their location was rendered unfavorable by growth of business and other causes. With view to new location, \$20,000 had been

subscribed at starting, and in a comparatively few years they had purchased land on Locust and Tenth Streets for \$13,000, built a chapel, and afterward a church costing \$55,000, which was dedicated March 4, 1860. To see how these men struggled, note the fact that they had on their house of worship a heavy debt, on which they made at different times payments of greater or less sums, and finally in 1863 they discharged the whole debt by the payment of \$40,000, \$10,000 of which had been raised at one meeting.

During these years of the life of the First Church, the State and city were overshadowed by slavery. The excitement on the subject was intense; political animosities were fierce, ending in the great war which involved the whole country from 1861 to 1865; but the struggle was early concentrated in St. Louis, and these men of the First Church were in the midst of it. The name they chose, to prevent any confusion with the First Unitarian, was "The First Trinitarian Congregational Church." Its affinities were with the evangelical churches of all names, and its pastor ever maintained friendly relations with all churches and people, but for over fourteen years it stood ecclesiastically alone in the city, and most of that time alone in the State. For associational connection it belonged to the Southern Illinois Association, which met four times with it, till in 1865 eighteen churches had been gathered in Missouri, sufficient to form an association of their own. These organizations were chiefly in the northern portion of Missouri; nevertheless, in April, 1866, the pastor joined this association of Congregational Churches in his own State and severed his connection with the Southern Illinois Association, to their mutual regret. The pastor and church were interested in the progress of the denomination. In its first year of existence they sent \$100 to the Albany Convention fund for aiding feeble churches in building houses of worship. That convention voted \$3,000 to Missouri, but there were then no churches to require it. Dr. Post was the vice president of the Congregational Union from its origin in 1853, attended and addressed its meeting in New York in 1854, wrote an account of the beginning of Congregationalism in Missouri for the first Year Book in 1854, and continued to be active in all the movements of the denomination through all the thirty years of his pas-

torate. The church was always liberal in giving to the various causes of benevolence, education and general good. They aided the college started in Kidder, which was supplanted by Drury, to which also they have given largely. They have also given to the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which Dr. Post lectured, and to many other causes. The time came for a new location. A chapel, originally for a Sunday school, had been built on Delmar Boulevard, near Grand Avenue. It had been first occupied in February, 1879. The growth of business, however, having driven those families that had worshiped in the first house from the locality, the church was eventually forced to sell that building downtown and make a church home in the new location, two miles west. But Dr. Post had grown in years, and, feeling unable to perform the extra duties involved in the charge, he resigned, but by his people, who loved him, was chosen pastor emeritus. This relation continued till his death, the last day of 1886. Rev. James E. Merrill came as pastor in 1882, had part in the building and dedication, in 1885, of the stately stone building in which they now worship, costing \$103,000. Called to Portland, Maine, Mr. Merrill was dismissed November 18, 1889. Rev. J. H. George, D. D., was pastor from 1891 until a council released him, July 26, 1897, to the regret of all, to accept an invitation to the Congregational College in Montreal, Canada. In forty-five years the church had had but three pastors, and all of them able men.

Thus far we have followed the single trunk, the only church for fourteen years of our faith and polity in St. Louis; but in 1866 two vigorous branches grew out of that trunk. It was necessary that the parent trunk attain considerable strength, else the branches would have been too slender, or would have enfeebled the parent. We now come to those flourishing branches. In following the first enterprise in church extension we find that a thriving community had sprung up at Webster Groves desiring a church convenient and congenial in their own place. A sister denomination was asked to start a church, but declined lest it should weaken another of their order some distance away. Then the Congregationalists met the need, organized a church January 31, 1866, consisting of ten from the First Church, some of their best, and afterward others from other denomina-

tions. This little band erected a substantial building of stone in 1870, since enlarged with more rooms. This has been a noble, active, generous body of Christian workers. Its pulpit has been filled by Revs. H. M. Grant, 1866; J. Cruikshank, 1871; R. M. Sargent, 1875, some months; R. Kerr, L. S. Hand, 1881; E. B. Burrows, 1883; J. W. Sutherland, D. D., 1889; C. L. Kloss, 1898.

The second epoch in church extension came on this wise: The First Church had maintained a Sunday school since 1853, the year after its own formation, in what was then the western portion of the city. The school was started by Rev. F. A. Armstrong in a house on Garrison Avenue and Morgan Street. It was supported about fourteen years by Mr. S. M. Edgell, who had erected a building for its use on Morgan Street, near Garrison Avenue. In the summer of 1866 it was proposed to organize a church as the natural development of the Sunday school. This part of the city had become the central residence part, and was fast filling with families most congenial to Congregationalism. They were largely from the Eastern States, most wealthy and cultured, many of them religious, and ready to take up the responsibilities and duties and privileges of church life. Land was presented by Messrs. S. M. Edgell and James E. Kaime, on the corner of Washington and Ewing Avenues, a chapel was erected, and the church was organized at the house of Mr. Wm. Colcord, December 5, 1866, recognized by council December 22d and 23d, and the building dedicated to the worship of God. The church took its name, Pilgrim, from the Sunday school and in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, on the anniversary of whose landing

Pilgrim Church. at Plymouth the church was recognized by council and the house of worship dedicated. Forty-five members organized, thirty-six of whom came by letter from the First. Others were rapidly added till Pilgrim became the largest Congregational Church in this part of our country. It had a most favorable location in a rapidly growing community, easily accessible from all directions; its members were able in every department, liberal and consecrated workers. The organization, especially when established under the ministry of Dr. Goodell, was full of enthusiasm and hope; the kings of business brought their

gold and silver into it, and it concentrated in itself a great power for benevolence in the city and State and whole Southwest. Pilgrim's days were also marked by the laying of the corner stone for the main edifice, December 21, 1867, and the building was dedicated December 22, 1872; the brick chapel was rebuilt with a stone front and an added story in 1873; the spire was finished in 1876, and the chime of bells, the gift of Dr. R. W. Oliphant, of the First Church, were put in the belfry in December, and the clock in the tower was the gift of Mrs. E. F. Goodell in honor of her father, Governor E. Fairbanks, of Vermont. Other improvements were added and debts were paid up at various dates, making the cost of the building \$156,973. The pastors have been, Rev. John Monteith, Jr., November 1, 1866, to March 15, 1869; Rev. W. Carlos Martin, June 24, 1869, to September 1, 1871; Rev. H. C. Hayden, for some months; Rev. C. L. Goodell, D. D., November 27, 1872, installed June 5, 1873, died February 1, 1886; Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., September 23, 1886, installed October 28, 1886, dismissed March 20, 1893; Rev. M. Burnham, D. D., June 4, 1894. The grand work of this great church goes on. Since its organization in 1866, to the annual report at the beginning of 1898, it has received into its membership by letter 1,132, and on profession of faith 1,134; it has raised for church building and its own current expenses nearly a half million dollars, and for benevolences a half million or more. It included at its last annual report nearly one-fourth of the entire Congregational membership in the city—850 out of some 3,600—and it continues in its work; and, though a change in the center of the residence district has occurred, and other churches have grown up, the population within its reach, in the locality and by the increasing electric car lines, is greater than ever before.

But Pilgrim Church remained not long alone, for in 1869 two branches grew out to the northwest.

December 22, 1867, the young people of

Third Church. Pilgrim Church started a mission Sabbath school on Grand Avenue and Lucky

Street. The next year a chapel was built on Boston Street, near Grand, dedicated June 13, 1869. March 15, 1869, the Mayflower Church, of eighty-one members, was organ-

ized, with Rev. John Monteith, Jr., as pastor, followed by Revs. E. P. Powell, 1871; W. S. Peterson, 1874, under whom the church reported itself "independent," i. e., not belonging to the association. Rev. Wm. Twining, a member of the church, supplied for some months. Rev. Theodore Clifton came in 1875; Wm. C. Stiles, 1884; George H. Grannis, 1886, and W. W. Willard, 1893. Having moved their building for better location to Francis Street, in 1877, December 19th they rededicated it and adopted the Fair Ground mission. Finding their location not attractive, in 1882 they purchased for \$12,000 a very fine corner at Grand and Page Avenues, with a house for a parsonage on one side; they moved again, and afterward erected a brick chapel on Grand Avenue, and for a time increased and prospered greatly. Their membership reached 242, and Sunday school 578, families 165, benevolences \$479. But the population of the vicinity changed, many of their own families removed to a distance, a debt encumbered their fine property, and in the summer of 1895 they sold their property to a German Church from downtown for \$35,000, which enabled them to pay their indebtedness and carry about \$22,000 to a union enterprise with Aubert Place Church. They reported a membership then of 185; families, 125; Sunday school, 220; benevolences, \$456. They had maintained through varied changes a church life for over twenty-six years; had received many members, and seen numerous conversions and confessions of faith in Christ. Rev. Harry C. Vrooman is the present pastor of the new union organization, which has adopted the name of "The Fountain Park Church."

Again a mission Sunday school was started in what was called **Elleardville**, then an outlying northwestern suburb of St. Louis, and Rev. W. Porteus, city missionary, sought help for it. Mr. Wm. Colcord, of Pilgrim, took hold of the enterprise in 1868, devoting to it about six years in time and \$3,000, it was estimated, in money. Land was given and a building erected on Belle Glade Avenue, many contributing for this, Pilgrim Church giving \$950; the Congregational Union, \$1,770, at two different times; and a church of eleven members, with seventy-five in the Sunday school, was organized July 31,

1869, over which Rev. W. H. Warren was pastor. He was followed by Revs. W. Perkins, 1873; W. B. Millard, 1874; John E. Wheeler, 1875; James H. Harwood, 1877; James A. Adams, 1880; Charles R. Hyde, 1886; Allen Hastings, 1891, and J. Scott Carr, 1895. The church has kept on, having its varied struggles and victories, sometimes sustaining Sunday schools in its vicinity and mission services at other points besides its regular work in its own home. The population around it grew rapidly for some time, a population chiefly of Americans; then other nationalities came into the locality. The membership of the church rose to 205; the Sunday school nominally to 540, which probably included mission work; the benevolences to \$256. Several other churches of different denominations have been formed near it, yet the church maintains its position. In 1889 it had paid back to the Church Building Society \$56 of the \$1,770 it had received from them. This church has a field of some promise immediately about it and increasing opportunities to the north.

After these two churches were started, in 1869, there was a delay before beginning any more, and during that delay the churches already planted were growing in their own lines of work and membership. Not until 1875 have we record of a new work. What was called The Southern Mission Church was reported that year in the Year Book (Congregational), with eighty-five members and a very large Sunday school; but no pastor's name was given; no further account of the church is found. Whether the enterprise was merged in some other enterprise is not recorded.

The Swedish Church was adopted in 1879, not reported in the Year **Swedish Church.** Book till 1886, when it had forty members; Rev. Gustavus Holmquist, pastor, beginning in 1885; Solomon Arnquist, 1891; Andrew G. Johnson, 1894; followed by N. J. Lind, ordained pastor November 4, 1897, by a council. Having paid rent for a hall on Locust and Eleventh Streets, in 1892 its liberal members, led by Mr. Johansen, purchased land on Hickory and Armstrong Streets, and by the aid of the City Missionary Society its good brick edifice, with church rooms above and two dwellings below, was erected, dedicated

December 20, 1894. This church among the people of Gustavus Adolphus deserves the sympathy of all.

In 1881 we find the next outbranching of our tree, and then on both sides, north and south.

In 1880 an appeal for help came to Pilgrim Church at its prayer meeting from some who had been trying in vain to make a Sunday school and Presbyterian Church live on High, or Twenty-third and Clark Streets; and earnest and liberal members took hold of the enterprise as a Sabbath school. At the solicitation of Rev. Dr. Goodell, Rev. George C. Adams, of Alton, Illinois, came as pastor, and in July, 1881, a church was organized with thirty-seven members, as the "Fifth Congregational," and Rev. Mr. Adams was installed October 11th of that year. The property was purchased and salary guaranteed by pastor and members of Pilgrim Church, and the Fifth Congregational Church soon came to self-support, and soon began talking about removal to a better locality, for by 1887 a change had come over the vicinity by progress of business, and a more promising field opened south of the railroads, not well supplied with churches and rapidly growing with families, giving prospect eventually of a much stronger church in that vicinity. Therefore, under lead of their pastor, they sold their property and bought a lot, and by help of Pilgrim Church built a chapel at the corner of Lafayette and Compton Avenues, and took the name of Compton Hill Congregational Church, retaining the date of their organization in 1881. Their beautiful and convenient edifice was completed in 1894, and their increasing congregations, Sunday school and varied societies have responded to the attractive privileges. Rev. Dr. Adams, after fifteen years of remarkably strong and successful work, yielded to an urgent call from the First Congregational Church in San Francisco, and was dismissed October 22, 1896, to go to his new charge. He had greatly endeared himself to his people, to the denomination and to the city. Rev. Dan'l M. Fisk, D. D., was called from the First Church, Toledo, Ohio, and was welcomed with enthusiasm early in 1897. Some conveniences were added to their house of worship for the meeting with them that year of the General Association of Missouri, and

the work began auspiciously with a new pastor. Compton Hill Congregational Church occupies a good position, and is at the center of a large and growing population.

Also in 1881 another enterprise was begun.

A chapel built by the
Hyde Park Church. Presbyterians for a work that had been given up

was purchased, moved, finished and dedicated July 10th, and a church was organized July 25th of that year with twenty-one members, taking its name from the adjoining park as the "Hyde Park Congregational Church." Rev. A. K. Wray was first pastor, 1882; he was followed by Robt. M. Higgins, 1887; Wm. M. Jones, Ph. D., 1891, who still remains. The first church edifice was built of wood; it was sold in 1894, and a fine brick building, commenced immediately, was in process of building when financial difficulties prevented its completion. With noble faith and liberal efforts, the Hyde Park people persevered in finishing the commodious first story. They have received an appropriation from the Congregational Church Building Society sufficient to remove embarrassments and give into their possession a fine building in an important district; and, although the building is not yet complete, its future is secured. Their Sabbath school is one of the largest in the city. It has 450 members, and averages 290 in attendance.

Again, a Sunday school had been started in a neighborhood where

Memorial Church. little religious interest was found, in Cheltenham,

then a suburb, by Mr. Hobart Brinsmade and Mr. A. W. Benedict, and this led to a church of twenty-six members, organized August 20, 1882, which, after the death of Dr. Goodell, was named "Memorial Church," in honor of his memory. Its pastors have been, Revs. Charles W. Drake, 1882; Horace B. Knight, 1884; Francis C. Woodward, 1886; Elias F. Swab, 1888; Henry Tudor, 1890; Edward Eells, 1891; Christopher H. Bente, 1892 to 1896, a longer pastorate than any preceding. He was followed in 1897 by Frank Foster. This is both a needy and a growing field, including in its area a large manufacturing population and a residence section south of Forest Park.

Thus in two years three churches were added to the number already existing.

Again, in the onward movement, a mission Sunday school with preaching services had been begun, and was sustained by Mr. S. B. Kellogg, at Third and Biddle Streets, and here "Union Church" was organized in 1883, removing several times, till, in 1890, it found an abiding place on Tenth Street, near Cass Avenue, in a brick building erected by the City Missionary Society, on a lot purchased for it. The church, with two dwellings on the same lot, are valued at \$16,000. The pastors have been, Revs. Edmund R. Colman, 1885; David Q. Travis (Lic.), 1886; Dana W. Bartlett, 1887; Wm. D. Jones, 1891; Harry L. Forbes, 1893; S. T. McKinney, 1897, with occasional preaching by others. This is the most easterly and strictly downtown of our churches, in a denseley settled section. It is earnestly working, although amid embarrassments, and doing strictly missionary work.

The Olive Branch Church likewise resulted from a Sabbath school on the south side, in a neglected neighborhood, conducted by Mr. H. Brinsmade and others. For a time the Sabbath school numbered several hundred members. The church was organized in 1884. A chapel, by liberal gifts, had been built on Sidney Street, and it was dedicated May 26, 1885. It was dedicated with a debt, but that debt was afterward paid and a subsequent enlargement of the chapel made. The first pastor was Rev. Edmund T. Colman, followed by Rev. Irl R. Hicks, 1885; John B. Johnston, 1888; Charles A. Wight, 1890; Edgar H. Libby, 1893, who ministered here until May, 1898, working faithfully among a great population of varied nationalities.

Thus two churches were added in two years in the downtown districts at long distances from each other.

The year 1885 was marked by the addition of two other churches in the northern portion of the city, different in language, and hence both much needed.

The first German Congregational Church was organized June 25, 1885. For its use a small building was erected on Garfield and Spring Avenues. This building was completed early in 1886, and did well for a time; later on, and for greater needs, a fine church was erected in 1897, and dedicated December 12th of that year. Marcellus Herberg commenced work in this new organization as pas-

tor in 1885; George Horst, in 1887. Mr. Horst died by injury from a runaway horse in 1894, August 7th. Martin Krey, the present pastor, was installed February 7, 1895. For the purchase of land and the original building \$3,679 was obtained from the Congregational Union; Pilgrim Church reports \$1,050 given; probably this was reckoned in the aid through the Union. The present church was erected by subscriptions from members and friends. It has a useful work before it, and strongly appeals to us as the only distinctive representative of our denomination among the German population in the city, although many of the Germans, it is true, are in our other English-speaking churches.

Again, a Sunday school was commenced July 7, 1870, in a wooden chapel near the fair grounds, led by M. Trumbell, D. N. Brown and J. A. Parker, chiefly under the care of Pilgrim and Third Churches. In 1885 a commodious brick church, costing \$5,347.60, was erected on Barrett and Thompson Avenues by liberal gifts—\$3,000 of it given by Mrs. Goodell and presented to The Church of the Redeemer at its formation, and at the dedication of the house, October 19, 1885. Silas L. Smith, 1885; George M. Sanborne, 1887; George S. Ricker, 1889; Elmer E. Willey, 1890; Edward F. Wheeler, 1893, its present devoted pastor, have followed each other in succession. The church was aided in furnishing its chapel and in other expenses in 1885, Pilgrim Church giving \$833.41; but of late years it has been self-supporting, a fact largely due to the unwearied efforts and the Christian self-denial of its pastor. It has a large Sunday school, especially of young children, and is doing a great educational and missionary work in the midst of a large population. The possibilities of the church and school are far beyond their present enrolled membership.

Now comes an epoch in Congregational work and church extension in St. Louis. Thus far the churches had been organized by persons desiring to form them, or as a result of the effort of individuals working in Sunday schools, or by pastors and churches, especially Pilgrim Church and its pastors, aiding and bringing forward new enterprises, a method of procedure in which it is easy to

see that the care of starting churches, or erecting buildings, or supporting pastors until self-support was reached, had rested on the unorganized liberality of churches and individual givers. True, the American Home Missionary Society had helped support the missionary pastors and the superintendents of that society, as, for example, in the case of Rev. E. B. Turner, with a residence at Hannibal, and Revs. West, Harwood and Doe, who resided in St. Louis, while they supervised the work of the whole State; and the Congregational Union had aided three churches and stood ready to help as facts of need were presented and churches grew. But there was need of more thorough organization among the now twelve Congregational Churches of the city to overlook the whole field, to explore destitute portions of our extending city, to determine the need for church extension and church building, to advise with and aid feeble churches, to take the oversight of buildings, of property, of funds raised for the work, by an organization and an agency nearer and more efficient than any established in New York, or managed by the New York society, could possibly be. Several mission churches had already been formed and more were in prospect from prospering mission Sunday schools. To meet, therefore, the growing demand felt by all parties for a closer relation between the increasing needs and an efficient superintendency on the ground, the Congregational City Missionary Society was incorporated May 12, 1887. The organization of the society was brought about largely through the influence of Rev. Dr. Stimson, pastor of Pilgrim Church, and it has been an efficient agency in starting or counseling or aiding churches ever since, and it has stimulated and received liberal contributions from all, or nearly all, the churches of our order, and from many generous givers, though its means have never equaled its wants, and some of the most promising opportunities for church extension in the city have been lost through lack of funds to meet the pressing demands of the hour.

The first work of the city society was purchasing the building on Twenty-third and Clark Streets, abandoned by the Fifth Church when it moved to Compton Hill, and resuming services in it as a People's Tabernacle, under the care of Superintendent Rev.

Wm. Johnson, who organized there a church in 1887 with eighty-six members, all joining by letter. He was followed by John M. P. Metcalf, 1888; John D. Nutting, 1890, and Rev. Mr. Johnson himself returning in 1893, where he has labored constantly since with success. The People's Tabernacle is surrounded by a numerous population, engaged in manufacturing, railroad work, etc. It stands with little or no competition from other churches, and is doing a great evangelistic work. While the building is old, the land upon which it stands is valuable.

We come now to the Aubert Place Church, Aubert Place, in the central-western portion of the city. This church was organized in 1890 with twenty-five members, thirteen chiefly from the First Church, by letter, and twelve on confession. The Rev. E. E. Braithwait was ordained pastor in November, 1890. The first church, which they were assisted in building, was of wood; this in a few years proved inadequate, and they prepared for a larger and more costly stone and brick church with enthusiastic self-denial, moving the wooden structure to another portion of their lot. After removal the old structure was burned in January, 1895, with furniture, library and all its contents. This was, of course, a blow, but services were held in a German church until they could furnish the spacious basement of their new building, which they did, and moved into it in the spring. A proposition was made to unite with the Third Church, which union was brought about in the autumn of that same year, and their pastor, Rev. E. E. Braithwait, was dismissed September 19, 1895, after five years of faithful labor. After union the church took the name of "The Fountain Park Congregational Church," and has for its present pastor, as we have already noted under the Third Church, Rev. Harry C. Vrooman.

Again, in 1890, the Old Orchard Church, really a daughter of the Webster Groves Church, was organized. Its pastors have been: Revs. F. W. Burrows, 1891; A. I. Bradley, 1894, and F. W. Hemenway, 1897, who, with health impaired, has just resigned. After worshipping in a hall, it built a convenient church in 1898.

In 1891 two more new churches were organized, one in the northwest, and the other the southwest, part of the city, and they

were well named Hope and Immanuel. A Sunday school under varied auspices, chiefly those of Plymouth Church, had been carried on north of Easton Avenue, in the western border of the growing city, and the City Missionary Society took charge of the enterprise, erected a building, and April 26, 1891, organized a church of twenty-six members, with Rev. J. P. O'Brien in charge, who was installed by council June 25, 1891, and regretfully dismissed also by council May 26, 1898, after seven years of fruitful labor, to accept a call to Kansas City, Missouri, to take the place of Rev. C. L. Kloss in the Tabernacle Church. Hope Church has a large Sunday school crowding its accommodations, and it appeals for a new and larger building, that it may come to full self-support. It is, indeed, a hopeful, promising field.

The organization of the Immanuel Church was as follows: A Sunday school had been started in 1890, under charge of Deacon Isaac Green, of the Third Church, in the southwestern part of the city. Several pastors visited the field, saw the need and prospects, and as a result Immanuel Church, January 27, 1891, was formed to supply the wants of a growing community in Harlem Place and Lindenwood and vicinity. It occupied a building erected by the City Missionary Society for \$1,500. The church had twenty-nine members, coming to join it from several denominations. Rev. J. P. O'Brien was pastor for a time, followed by Revs. Edgar L. Morse, 1892, and Wm. N. Bessey, 1894. Though the growth of that immediate vicinity has not been as rapid as was expected, yet the church has done, and is doing, excellent work, and continues to increase. It has a good field almost entirely to itself and a loved pastor.

In 1890 the City Missionary Society, seeing that many families were moving into a central portion of the west end, not then supplied with churches, purchased a lot on Delmar and Newstead Avenues, and in 1891 erected a brick chapel upon it, which was dedicated December 6th of that year, and a Sunday school was commenced the next Sabbath, Deacon H. Brinsmade being superintendent. Rev. J. L. Sewall was called by the City Missionary Society January 25, 1892, to take charge of the work, and remained till September 26, 1893. The church was organized April 28, 1892, and recognized by

council June 3d of that year, with seventy-one members, forty-three coming by letter from Pilgrim Church, fifteen from other churches and thirteen on confession of faith in Christ. June 29, 1892, the church bought the property from the City Missionary Society, paying \$8,927, assumed an encumbrance of \$5,260, paid up all which had been expended on their field and declared self-support, becoming also liberal contributors to that and other societies, their contributions being the third in aggregate amounts given by any of our churches, and by far the largest in average per member of any church in the city and State. In December the church called Rev. C. S. Sargent, D. D., of Massachusetts, to their pastorate; he entered on his work in January, 1894, and was installed March 1st. Dr. Sargent has labored faithfully and successfully in this field, but the opportunity before the church has always been limited by the fact that its chapel has not been sufficient to meet the demands of the field. This condition of things is more than ever emphasized at this time by the fact that Central Church is now surrounded by other churches, who have sold costly properties farther east and erected new buildings in the vicinity of, and surrounding, Central Church. And yet this church has an important strategic position for reaching desirable families, who would not attend any other of our churches. The numerous additions of late have been largely of persons from other places, many of them not formerly Congregationalists, and who would not be so now if this church were not where it is.

In Maplewood, just at the western limits of the city, a Sunday school was formed under the care of the City Missionary Society, December 27, 1891, first, in a private house; it then moved to an unfinished shop in the neighborhood. In connection with this school also was formed a branch at Ellendale, near the other. The Ellendale enterprise failed; the other was very successful, so that a church of thirty-two members, formerly of eleven different denominations, was organized April 2, 1893, taking the name of the Congregational Church of the Covenant. This church was ministered to by Rev. A. L. Love, superintendent of the City Missionary Society, by whose efforts a neat church building with many conveniences was erected, costing in all about \$6,000. It

was dedicated March 13, 1896. Mr. Love's work, of course, was only temporary, and the church soon felt the need of a permanent pastor, and they called Rev. T. T. Holway, who was ordained pastor May 14th. The church is in a growing section, and has promise of substantial increase under its faithful young pastor. It has won to itself those who made efforts to organize another Christian Church near them, and thus proves itself a union church.

The year 1894 is memorable for the addition of two churches, as 1866, 1869, 1881, 1885 and 1891 had also been memorable years.

The first of these is what is known as Reber Place Church. Some distance from any church, in the southwestern section of the city, a Sunday school, under care of P. W. Allen and Lewis E. Snow, had been gathered, and sometimes worship had been held several years near old Manchester Road, under the name of the Manchester Road Mission. After a revival, in which were many conversions, and in which George E. Thomas, of Aubert Place, was a successful spiritual leader, there were gathered into a church eighty-three members, sixty-four on confession and nineteen by letter, February 25, 1894, the organization being called, from its locality, Reber Place Church. The City Missionary Society erected a building capable of use for a Sunday school and Sabbath worship, but so made as to be available subsequently for residences. Rev. E. L. Morse, of Immanuel Church, had charge for a season, but as a special pastor was needed all the time, and both churches wished services at the same hour, a call was, therefore, extended to Rev. Firth Stringer, and he was installed June 22, 1894. His work has prospered; he has seen a good development in numbers in both the church and Sunday school, and growth both in Christian work and in spirituality. The promise of increased financial ability is also good, and the members of the church are now looking hopefully toward a larger building on a more favorable lot.

The Bethlehem Bohemian Mission has been conducted since 1891 under the City Missionary Society by Rev. E. Wrbitzky and Miss Belcahm, visitor. The new mission absorbed what had been called Bethany Mission, commenced in 1888 to work, and with

success, among the Bohemians. But the Bethany Mission was in a location not the best for that purpose. Its headquarters were in a hall; it was supported by the City Missionary Society, who paid for the hall, a considerable expense, and also for the work of the visitor, Miss Tilton. After four and a half years this seemed to be too expensive a method of conducting the Bohemian work, and the Bethany and the Bohemian Missions were united. March 20, 1894, a church of seventeen members was formed; the chapel of another church was hired for the Sunday school and for worship, till, by a free lease of land and liberal gifts, a good brick church was erected on Allen Avenue and Thirteenth Streets, and dedicated, free of debt, May 16, 1897. The history of the building of this house is of the deepest interest, and the mission has a work for both Bohemians and Americans, especially for the young. The Sunday school has two departments, one Bohemian and the other in English.

The churches had now in forty-two years reached just a full score, but several were having hard struggles financially on account of depression of business.

In 1895, as we have seen, the Third Church sold their buildings and desirable lot on Grand and Page Avenues for \$35,000, paid debt of \$13,000 and joined with Aubert Place Church, who had a capacious lot, good foundations and basement, in which they were worshipping, and with united resources furnished an ample and convenient church for worship and all church uses. We have noted, too, that the union movement took the name of "Fountain Park Church," and they dedicated their house of worship November 29, 1896. But by this union the number of churches was reduced to nineteen, the total membership of the churches and Sunday-school members diminished; but the ability for giving and ease of support increased. The pastors of the two churches combined removed to other fields, and Rev. Harry C. Vrooman was installed over the united church, January 30, 1896. This field has a well-nigh unlimited opportunity.

The expenditures of the City Missionary Society had for several years exceeded its income, and though generous offers were made by its friends and reduction of salaries was submitted to by its missionaries, and no new work in the city was permitted,

yet its debts became so heavy that the dispensing with the services of a superintendent became unavoidable. Rev. A. L. Love, therefore, resigned his office in the autumn of 1896, after having built an edifice costing \$900 at Valley Park, some twenty miles west of the city for a Sunday school at a needy community, and organized there in 1896 a church of six members, all by letter, with the expectation of more to join them. Thus the city work reached into the country by sending ministerial supplies. The superintendent, however, took charge of building and finished the church for the Bohemians as his last work before leaving the city.

This brings us to our present condition and the summing up the growth of Congregationalism. In less than forty-six years—less than a single full ministry of one reaching ripe age—it has grown from one church of twenty-five members, with 130 in Sunday school, to nineteen churches, with 3,590 (last year's report), all maintaining Sunday schools with 4,387 attendants; all maintaining prayer meetings, ladies' societies of varied kinds, and various other forms of work for the kingdom of Christ. This is really a remarkable growth. Add to this facts like these—the total value of church property in 1895 was \$461,000, with debts, \$59,900, leaving value above encumbrances \$401,100. Since that the Bohemian, costing about \$7,500, and the German main church buildings have been erected, and Fountain Park's attractive church, costing \$26,000.

Again, there was raised for home expenses last year \$80,393; the reported benevolences were \$23,608. Average per member for both purposes, \$26.18. The summing up is full of encouragement and power.

As to spiritual results, we can not estimate them. Such results as have come from the preaching of the gospel of Christ are incomparably better than gold, and the general influences in society are inestimably important, but they can not be counted or specified. Conversions with confession of Christ and additions to churches have been made every year in probably every church and under every true pastor. The years 1853, 1874 and 1880 were most marked as revival seasons, and also 1894 and 1896, in some of our churches; but every year has seen the Lord's work and manifested the

Spirit's power. Another fact we may note also, namely this, there is no regularly organized church connected with the Congregational Association in St. Louis that has failed so far in all this history, and only the one union above spoken of has taken place. Several Sunday schools and mission enterprises, which did not reach church estate, have failed, perhaps for that reason. Many churches in other parts of this State, of our own and of all other denominations, and multitudes in Illinois and other States near us, have failed from various causes, but none has yet failed in St. Louis. This sheds light on prospects for permanence. It would be well if our churches should gain permanent funds, as we hope they may in time. Our ministry has been varied in ability, character, education, effectiveness, popularity, theological views and methods of work and preaching; but we can rejoice and be thankful for all the good done by the more than seventy pastors and acting pastors. A few have been of long duration in the ministry, as, for example:

Dr. Post, who was for thirty years active pastor and nearly five emeritus.

Dr. George C. Adams, fifteen years.

Dr. Goodell, fourteen.

Theodore Clifton, nine.

Dr. J. G. Merrill, Dr. Sutherland, near the city, and Rev. J. P. O'Brien, seven years each.

Rev. W. M. Jones, Ph. D., is now in his seventh year.

Rev. E. F. Wheeler is in his sixth year.

St. Louis has been a healthy climate for ministers, and yet most of the pastorates have been short. Only a few pastors have died in their work. Dr. Goodell died February 1, 1886, of apoplexy, aged fifty-six. Dr. Post, emeritus, died December 31, 1886, of heart disease, aged seventy-six years and six months.

Rev. George Horst, of German Church, August 7, 1894, was killed by falling from a horse, at the age of thirty-two years.

Rev. Mr. Swift, preparing for organizing Olive Branch, died as a young pastor.

Our churches are now, relatively to each other, well located, no two crowding each other; all have distinct fields and work; all well manned and with prospects of good.

Other facts of interest which may appropriately be mentioned in connection with this

sketch of Congregationalism are the following:

"The Year Book" was first published by the Congregational Union in 1854; the "Congregational Quarterly" commenced in 1859 and published the statistics of the denomination from 1860 to 1878, when the "Year Book" was resumed as a separate issue, and its statistics are of inestimable value and are open to the public.

The Congregational ministers of St. Louis and vicinity meet each Monday for mutual helpfulness and consultation. They also have part in the Evangelical Alliance of the various denominations.

Fellowship of the churches is promoted by occasional fellowship meetings; by councils called for advice, or for ordination, installation or dismissal of ministers, whenever desired by any church; by the St. Louis Association of ministers and churches, which meets each April and October; by the Missouri State Association meeting, the last of April each year, and by the National Congregational Council meeting, once in three years.

The Congregational Club, formed in 1887, composed of ministers and members elected, holds five meetings each year.

Weekly papers have been published in the interest and for the mutual information of the churches, as "The Life," from 1887 to 1895, and "The Messenger," for six months in 1897—but are now suspended.

The churches contribute regularly to six great denominational boards and societies, and to many other benevolent organizations and needs as occasions call. Thus they have part in the progress of the kingdom of Christ, and the good of mankind in all the world, in addition to the local work and beneficial influence at home.

R. M. SARGENT.

M. BURNHAM.

Congregational Club.—The club of this name was organized in St. Louis, November 29, 1886, and has for its object "to encourage among the members of the Congregational Churches and societies of St. Louis and vicinity a more intimate acquaintance; to secure concert of action, and to promote the general interests of Congregationalism." Rev. Henry A. Stimson, then pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church,

originated the idea of forming the club and was the prime mover in effecting its organization. The regular meetings of the club are held on the third Mondays in January, March, October and November, and on the second Monday in May. The regular meeting in November is the annual meeting for the choice of officers.

Congressional Ratio.—The number of inhabitants entitled to one representative in Congress. This ratio is fixed anew after each decennial United States Census. After the census of 1890 it was decided that the number of members of the House of Representatives at Washington should be 356, and when the total population of the United States, 62,622,250, was divided by this number the quotient, 173,901, was made the congressional ratio. This entitled Missouri, with its population of 2,679,184, to fifteen representatives. The census of 1900 gave the State sixteen Congressmen.

Congressional Representation.—When Missouri was admitted as a State into the Union it was allowed one representative in the lower House of Congress, and it had but one for twelve years; from 1833 to 1843 it had two; from 1843 to 1853 it had five; from 1853 to 1863 it had seven; from 1863 to 1873 it had nine; from 1873 to 1883 it had thirteen; from 1883 to 1893 it had fourteen; in 1893 it was allowed fifteen, and after 1903 will have sixteen. (See also "Representatives in Congress.")

Congressman.—The popular name usually given to a member of the United States House of Representatives.

Conn. Luther, H., a veteran of the Civil War, and for thirty years a leader among men of affairs in St. Louis, was born March 14, 1842, at Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky. His parents were Dr. James V. and Mary E. Conn, strong and forceful characters, who were active in church and educational work and leading citizens of the community in which they lived. His paternal grandfather was Captain Jack Conn, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, who was a participant in the War of 1812, and who was accredited, by many of his contemporaries, with having killed the Indian



Very Truly Yours
Ruthen H. Brown

chieftain, Tecumseh, at the battle of the Thames, although others have claimed that distinction for Colonel Richard M. Johnson, afterward Vice President of the United States. Luther H. Conn was educated in part at Carrollton, Kentucky, in an old-time seminary numbered then among the leading educational institutions of the State. Later he pursued a special course of study under Professors Cloud and Magruder, the last named of whom, Major Magruder, was a graduate of West Point, and from whom he obtained a knowledge of military tactics, of which he soon afterward made practical use. He was still in school when the Civil War began, being then nineteen years of age. Fired with sympathy for the Southern cause and burning with military ardor, he left school and home very soon after the struggle began, and joined the Confederate Army as a private soldier. He was soon promoted to a captaincy and served in that capacity under the brave and dashing cavalry leader, General John H. Morgan, participating in all the thrilling and exciting experiences incident to the vigorous and effective campaigns of his renowned commander. In a hot engagement near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he was wounded, and besides being shot through both legs, had his clothing perforated with bullets, escaping death by a seeming miracle. He was captured with General Morgan's command on the occasion of the celebrated raid into Ohio and Indiana, and for more than a year thereafter was held a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, Allegheny City, Point Lookout, Fort McHenry and Fort Delaware, being transferred from one prison to another in the order named. In the fall of 1864 he was returned to the Confederate service through an exchange of prisoners, and participated in the subsequent campaign of 1864-5. On the surrender of General Lee and the evacuation of Richmond, his command was made the special escort of President Davis and the Confederate officials on their retreat into Georgia. After the final surrender and complete overthrow of the government at Washington, Georgia, in the spring of 1865, he returned to his old home in Kentucky, and addressed himself to the duties of civil life. The question as to what his vocation in life should be was one which he had not determined when he left school to don the uniform of a soldier, and it was

still unsettled when he returned to civil pursuits. His education and the broadening experiences of his military career had fitted him admirably for professional life, but he preferred to turn his attention to business pursuits, and after a few months devoted to rest and recreation, he went to Arkansas and engaged in cotton-planting. Not satisfied with this occupation at the end of a year's experience, he came to St. Louis in 1867 and embarked in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Flournoy & Co. The style of this firm was later changed to Conn & McRee, and it quickly took rank among the leading firms of its kind in St. Louis. For more than twenty years it had a large and lucrative business in all the departments incident to real estate operations, its members being especially noted for their sagacity, thorough knowledge of realty values, honorable methods and the strict integrity of all their dealings. In addition to his real estate operations, Captain Conn has been connected with many important enterprises, semi-public in character, prominent among them being the construction of the West End Narrow Gauge Railway, the Jefferson Avenue Railway, the building of the Southern Hotel and Merchants' Exchange. In promoting the establishment and improvement of Forest Park he was a moving spirit, and feels justly proud of having been a participant in the movement which gave to St. Louis what is now and will always be one of the most beautiful parks in the world and the pride of the city. He is a lover of music and art, and enthusiastic over all field sports, has traveled extensively and spent considerable time in Europe and the Orient. He is now the owner of the historic "Grant Farm," the former home of General U. S. Grant, now in the suburbs of St. Louis. There he resides much of his time and indulges his tastes for fine horses and cattle, and for rural sports and pastimes generally. The possession of the early homestead of the great soldier is something in which he very naturally takes great pride, and the American people, inclined to make of it a shrine, like Mount Vernon, Monticello, or "The Hermitage," are to be congratulated upon its having fallen into the hands of one so appreciative of its historic associations as is Captain Conn. One of very few, and perhaps the only office which he ever held, was that of commissioner of

Lafayette Park, a position which he retained for many years, serving a part of the time as president of the board. During the administration of Governor Phelps he was offered a police commissionership of St. Louis, but declined the office, as he has declined many other offers of official preferment. Politically he has affiliated with the Democratic party, but has taken no active part in politics. He is not a member of any church, but has been a liberal and helpful friend of church organizations in general. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Louise G. Gibson, eldest daughter of Sir Charles and Virginia Gibson. The only children born of their union were a son and daughter, of whom the daughter only survives. She is now Mrs. Frank V. Hammar, of St. Louis, and as Miss Virginia May Conn was a reigning belle in St. Louis during her young womanhood.

Connelly, Alvin H., president and treasurer of the Connelly Hardwood Lumber Company, at Kansas City, is a native of Illinois, and was reared and educated at Rock Island. As a young man, he entered the employ of the Rock Island Lumber Company and there gained that knowledge of the lumber industry which fitted him to successfully engage in business for himself. In 1884 he went to Topeka, Kansas, where he carried on a remunerative business until 1894. In the latter year he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he became interested in the hardwood lumber business. In 1899 Clark H. Connelly, a brother of Alvin H. Connelly, became a member of the present corporation, and was elected secretary. The yards of the company are located at 1909 Baltimore Avenue. The firm handles all descriptions of hardwood lumber, oak, ash, hickory, poplar, cypress, etc., making local shipments and sending out mixed car lots from the Kansas City yards, and shipping oak timber and bridge plank direct from their mills in Arkansas, which they operate under contract. The transactions of the company form an important item in the lumber trade of Kansas City, and the Connelly Brothers are regarded as among the most capable men in the business.

Connors' Cave.—A cave in Boone County, seven miles southeast of Columbia. It has an entrance twenty feet wide and eight

feet high, and has been explored for several miles.

Connor, Thomas, president of the Miners' Bank, Joplin, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, August 10, 1847. His parents were James and Katherine O'Connor, who immigrated to America with their children in 1851, locating at Tiffin, Ohio. The father was a laborer; he died three years after arriving in the country. The mother died at the home which they first made in Ohio, in 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Of their four children, two are deceased; those living are Mary, now Mrs. James Nolan, of Tiffin, Ohio, and Thomas, who, for sake of convenience, at the beginning of his business career, dropped the "O" in the family name, and has since been known as Connor. The latter named was the youngest child, left fatherless at the age of about nine years. He became a newsboy on trains between Sandusky and Dayton, on the old Mad River Railway, now incorporated in the Big Four system. As a consequence he was deprived of educational advantages, and all with which his mind is stored has been entirely self-acquired. When the Civil War opened in 1861 he was an ardent Unionist, and the martial spirit, characteristic of his race, impelled him to enter the ranks as a soldier, but he was four years under the required age. He accompanied the Eighth Ohio Infantry Regiment to the field, however, and was with that command for more than two years as a newsboy. His regiment was a part of Shields' (afterward French's) Division of Hancock's Corps, and he not only witnessed many of the bloodiest battles of the war, but participated in them. He was present at Fredericksburg, Antietam, the seven days' battle in the Wilderness, Winchester, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Wherever the army was, he followed it with the daily papers, often of old date, owing to delay of mails, taking them to the soldiers on the line of battle, under fire, as well as in camp. He habitually accompanied Company A in its frequent reconnoitering expeditions. After the war he prospected in the mountains in Montana for a time, and then went to Texas, where, at the age of twenty-three years, he became a successful cattle trader and drover. In 1871 he came to Missouri, locating in Seneca, where he established a livery stable.



Thos Connor

A few months later he removed his business to Joplin. He continued in this line until 1878, when he sold out. During these years he had paid much attention to the mining fields, and his investments proved richly profitable. He has contributed much toward the material development of Joplin. He was one of eight men who erected the first smelting plant in the district. For about fifteen years he was president and the principal stockholder of the Joplin Water Works, which he operated during that period, disposing of them in May, 1899, to the American Water Works Company. For several years past he has been, as he is now, president of the Miners' Bank, the pioneer financial house of the city, and one of the most stable and wealthy financial institutions in the State; beyond this, he has no connection with business concerns except in an individual way. He has never sought or held official position, although frequently solicited; but his effort and means have been lavishly extended to his party and friends. He is a Democrat, and has always been an active figure in the counsels and conventions of the party to which he adheres. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892 which nominated Cleveland, and in that campaign was the treasurer of the Missouri Democratic State Central Committee. In the presidential contest of 1896 he voted for McKinley, being unable to follow his own party in what he held to be abandonment of Democratic principles, in its advocacy of the policies represented by Bryan. Mr. Connor was married at White Pigeon, Michigan, in 1874, to Miss Melissa Wilcox. No children have been born of this marriage. Mr. Connor is in vigorous physical and mental condition, intensely active, and keenly alive to business conditions and possibilities. His most striking characteristic is his sturdy, unaffected independence, which finds little expression in words, but is manifested in his conduct whenever occasion requires. Two instances suffice in illustration. The one was his antagonism to his own political party on the occasion before narrated. The other was his action with reference to the differences between the zinc-miners and the smelter proprietors of the Missouri-Kansas district. In this contest he sided with the miners, and when the smelter proprietors refused to pay a price for

ore which the miners considered reasonable, and the market lay stagnant, he drew upon his great wealth and bought large quantities in ten-carload lots, paying a spot-cash price which was satisfactory. Mr. Connor will not admit that in this action he was actuated by any sentiment of sympathy for the miners, but that class accord to him gratitude, and hold him in high esteem as an able and powerful advocate of their interests. In a personal way he is affable with all, unreserved and companionable with his friends, and sympathetic and liberal where distress seeks his aid. With the appearance of one who has no cares, and who concerns himself little with business matters, there is no more sagacious capitalist in the land; his judgment is well-nigh infallible, and when he once determines upon a course of conduct he is deterred by no apparent obstacle, but is rather stimulated to greater effort in attaining success. He is now the largest individual owner of zinc lands in America, if not in the world, and the income from his investments is in itself a handsome fortune.

Conrow, Aaron H., lawyer, soldier and member of the Confederate Congress, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, June 9, 1824, and was killed near Camargo, Mexico, August 14, 1865. When a child, his parents removed, first to Illinois, and in 1840 to Missouri, and settled in Ray County. He studied law and began practicing at Richmond, soon rising to eminence and success at a bar which numbered A. W. Doniphan, Austin A. King and others among its members. He served four years as circuit attorney, and for a time as judge of the court of common pleas. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature, and the next year espoused the cause of the South and entered the Confederate Army. He was also elected by the Missouri Confederate troops to the Confederate Congress. On the collapse of the Southern cause, he went to Mexico with General M. M. Parsons, and while encamped near Camargo, at night, the whole party of six persons were cruelly massacred by a detachment of Mexican Liberals.

Constable.—An executive officer who attends on the court of a justice of the peace and performs duties similar to those performed by a sheriff in the circuit court. The

constable is a township officer. He serves the warrants issued by the justice of the peace, and makes arrests, summons juries and collects debts by selling property under writs of execution.

Constitution.—The supreme law of the State, sometimes called the organic law, and sometimes the fundamental law. It differs from statutory laws, or acts of the Legislature, and city and town ordinances, which are the acts of municipal councils, in that it is of higher dignity and authority, and they must conform to it. An act of the Legislature, or of a city or town council, which, upon being questioned and taken into court is judicially declared to be in conflict with the constitution, instantly becomes void and of no force. Another difference is that statutes, or ordinary laws, are acts of the Legislature, or General Assembly, the regular law-making body, which, itself, is a creature of the constitution, while the constitution is made by a State convention representing the people in their sovereignty. The State convention is not a constituted body, always in existence, like the General Assembly; it is called and constituted only on extraordinary occasions—to frame a new constitution, or amend the existing one, or to meet some great and sudden peril—and when it has performed its duty it adjourns without day, and passes out of existence. Constitutions are unwritten and written, the most illustrious example of the former being the English constitution, which consists of established precedents, customs, habits and decisions so ancient and stable as to have come to be recognized as supreme. In this country there is no such unwritten constitution; the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law, is written, and so are the constitutions of all the States. In Great Britain, the Parliament is supreme over the constitution, and may change it; but in this country there is no constituted body, whether Congress or a State Legislature, that can change either the Constitution of the United States or that of a State. A change of the former can be effected only in two ways—by a great national convention, or by the co-operative action of the national Congress and a majority of the State Legislatures. The latter is the usual method—in fact, the only one, for no national constitutional convention has been called into exist-

ence since the adjournment of the original one which framed the United States Constitution in 1787. Fifteen amendments to it have been added from time to time, but all through the co-operative action of Congress and the State Legislatures, or conventions.

The present (1900) Constitution of the State of Missouri, framed in 1875, consists of a preamble and fifteen articles. Article I accepts and recognizes the established boundaries of the State. Article II is the bill of rights, consisting of thirty-two sections. Article III is a single paragraph, naming the distribution of powers. Article IV relates to the legislative department, and consists of fifty-six sections. Article V relates to the executive department, and consists of twenty-five sections. Article VI relates to the judicial department, and has forty-four sections. Article VII relates to impeachments, and has two sections. Article VIII relates to suffrage and elections, and has twelve sections. Article IX relates to counties, cities and towns, and has twenty-five sections, six of them relating to the city of St. Louis. Article X relates to revenue and taxation, and has twenty-one sections. Article XI relates to education, and has eleven sections. Article XII relates to corporations, and has twenty-seven sections, thirteen of them relating to railroads, and three to banks. Article XIII relates to militia, and has seven sections. Article XIV relates to miscellaneous provisions, and has twelve sections. Article XV relates to the mode of amending the constitution, and has three sections. In addition to these fifteen articles, there was a schedule providing for submitting the constitution to a vote of the people and for certain other matters of convenience.

Constitution, How Amended.—Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri may be made through a process provided by itself. The amendments are first proposed by the General Assembly, through a majority vote of each House; they are, next, published with the laws of that session, and also published weekly in a newspaper in each county of the State, for four consecutive weeks, just before a general election. They are then voted on separately at the general election, and every proposed amendment receiving a majority of the votes cast becomes part of the constitution.

Constitutional Convention, How Called.

The method of calling a constitutional convention for revising and amending the constitution of the State, is, for the General Assembly to submit the question to a vote of the people; and if the popular vote is in favor of a convention, the Governor is to order an election for delegates, not less than three nor more than six months from the time of the first vote. The delegates are to be chosen by senatorial districts, two delegates for each Senator, the delegates to have the qualifications of a Senator. The delegates are to meet at a time and place fixed by the General Assembly and perform their work.

Constitutional Conventions.—Missouri has had, down to 1900, five constitutional conventions—the first in 1820, the second in 1845, the third in 1861, the fourth in 1865, and the fifth in 1875; but there have been but three different constitutions for the State. The proposed new constitution framed by the convention of 1845 was rejected by the people; and the State Convention of 1861, having been called to deal with disunion and matters connected therewith, did not frame a new constitution. The first State Convention of 1820 was authorized by act of Congress, and its object was to form a State constitution as preparation for the admission of Missouri Territory into the Union as a State. It was composed of forty-one delegates, chosen from the fifteen counties at that time organized, their names being as follows:

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

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

Franklin—John G. Heath.

Howard—Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findlay, Benjamin H. Reeves.

Jefferson—Samuel Hammond.

Lincoln—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbot.

Madison—Nathaniel Cook.

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

Pike—Stephen Cleaver.

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

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

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

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

Wayne—Elijah Bettis.

The convention met in St. Louis in the Mansion House, corner of Third and Vine Streets, June 12, 1820, and chose David Barton, afterward United States Senator, for president, and William G. Pettus, secretary. It concluded its labors and adjourned on the 19th of July, the constitution which it framed going into effect, without being submitted to the people, and remaining in force until 1865.

The next State Convention was that of 1845, which was called to correct certain inequalities of representation under the original constitution of 1820, and to give the people a more direct control over the organs of government. The number of members of the Lower House of the General Assembly was limited to 100, and each county was allowed to have one representative—an arrangement under which the more populous counties did not possess the weight they were entitled to. To remedy this and also to make the government more directly responsible to the people, the convention of 1845 was called. It was composed of sixty-six delegates, chosen by districts, their names being as follows:

First District—Edwin D. Bevitt, John D. Coalter.

Second District—Ezra Hunt, James O. Broadhead.

Third District—Joshua Gentry, Thomas L. Anderson.

Fourth District—James S. Green, James L. Jones.

Fifth District—John C. Griffin, Moses H. Simonds.

Sixth District—Joseph B. Nickel, James M. Fulkerson.

Seventh District—Jonathan M. Bassett, Robert M. Stewart.

Eighth District—John E. Pitt, Daniel Branstetter, Thompson Ward, Roland Brown.

Ninth District—William Y. Slack, Hiram Wilcoxson.

Tenth District—Claiborne F. Jackson, Lisbon Applegate.

Eleventh District—Hancock Jackson, Elias Kincheloe.

Twelfth District—David M. Hickman, John F. Stone.

Thirteenth District—Benjamin Young, A. O. Forshey.

Fourteenth District—Robert W. Wells, James W. Morrow.

Fifteenth District—Charles Jones, Joseph B. Wells.

Sixteenth District—James Farquhar, Philip Pipkin, William B. Pannell, William M. Davis.

Seventeenth District—Thomas M. Horine, Corbin Alexander.

Eighteenth District—David Porter, Franklin Cannon.

Nineteenth District—Abraham Hunter, Robert Gibbony.

Twentieth District—John Buford, Theodore F. Tong.

Twenty-first District—Thomas B. Neaves, Burton A. James.

Twenty-second District—William C. Jones, Benjamin F. Massey.

Twenty-third District—Robert E. Acock, Samuel H. Bunch.

Twenty-fourth District—John McHenry, Aaron Finch.

Twenty-fifth District—Duke W. Simpson, Nathaniel C. Mitchell, Thompson M. Ewing, Samuel H. Woodson.

Twenty-sixth District—M. M. Marmaduke, William Shields.

Twenty-seventh District—F. W. G. Thomas, Charles M. Brooking.

Twenty-eighth District—William M. Campbell, Frederick Hyatt, Trusten Polk, Miron Leslie, Joseph Foster, Uriel Wright.

This convention assembled at Jefferson City on the 17th of November, 1845, and chose Robert W. Wells, president; Claiborne F. Jackson, vice president, and R. Walker, secretary, and continued in session until the 14th of January, 1846, when it adjourned, having made provision for submitting the new constitution, which it had framed, to a vote of the people at the regular August election. The work of the convention excited a deep popular interest, and some features of the new constitution met with strong oppo-

sition; and, after a discussion unusually spirited, the instrument was defeated by a majority of about 9,000 votes in a total vote of 60,000.

The State Convention of 1861 was not called to form a new constitution, for, at the time, there was no popular demand for constitutional reform; it was called to meet the great peril of disruption of the Union and threatened civil war—matters which the Legislature could not deal with, and which had to be submitted to a body specially authorized by the people. (See "State Convention.")

The State Convention of 1865 was the product of the intense political and personal feeling, general disorder, and the growing demand for violent and radical measures, that marked the last year of the Civil War—a demand which the "Price raid," in the fall of that year, and the multiplication of guerrilla bands in the State, had made irresistible. The population at that time may be classed as Conservative Unionists, supporting the existing provisional (Gamble) government; Radical Unionists, demanding unconditional emancipation and unsparing proscription of disloyalists; and Southern sympathizers who, when taking any part in State politics, usually threw their votes on the side of the more tolerant policy. The Legislature of 1863-4 had authorized a vote of the people to be taken on the question of calling a constitutional convention, and the vote showed a majority of 29,000 in favor of it. An election for delegates was accordingly held, and the following, sixty-six in number were chosen:

William B. Adams, Danville; A. J. Barr, Richmond; Alfred M. Bedford, Charleston; David Bonham, Empire Prairie; George K. Budd, St. Louis; Harvey Bunce, Boonville; Isidor Bush, St. Louis; Robert L. Childress, Marshfield; Henry A. Clover, St. Louis; Rives C. Cowden, Halfway; John H. Davis, Hall's Ferry; Samuel T. Davis, New Madrid; Isham B. Dodson, Kirksville; William D'Oench, St. Louis; Charles D. Drake, St. Louis; John H. Ellis, Chillicothe; John Esther, Lebanon; Ellis G. Evans, Cuba; Chauncey I. Filley, St. Louis; John W. Fletcher, De Soto; Wm. H. Folmsbee, Galatin; Emory S. Foster, Warrensburg; Fred M. Fulkerson, Marshall; John W. Gamble, Mexico; Archibald Gilbert, Mt. Vernon; Samuel Gilbert, Weston; Abner L. Gilstrap,

Macon City; Joel M. Grammar, Cassville; Moses P. Green, Hannibal; Thomas B. Harris, Concord; David Henderson, Dent Courthouse; E. A. Holcomb, Keytesville; John H. Holsworth, Long Branch; Willis S. Holland, Calhoun; Benj. F. Hughes, Sedalia; George Hussman, Hermann; Joseph F. Hume, California; Arnold Krekel, St. Charles; Wyllys King, St. Louis; Reeves Leonard, Fayette; Moses L. Linton, St. Louis; John F. McKernan, Osage City; A. M. McPherson, Altenberg; John A. Mack, Springfield; A. H. Martin, Troy; Ferdinand Meyer, St. Louis; James P. Mitchell, Primrose; William A. Morton, Liberty; A. G. Newgent, Kansas City; Anton P. Nixdorf, Pleasant Farm; James W. Owens, Washington; Jonathan T. Rankin, Greenfield; Dorastus Peck, Ironton; James F. Rogers, Princeton; Philip H. Roher, Lebanon; Gustavus St. Gem, Ste. Genevieve; Eli Smith, Smithton; Knight G. Smith, Princeton; George P. Strong, St. Louis; James T. Sutton, Coldwater; John R. Swearingen, Independence; Wm. F. Switzler, Columbia; Geo. C. Thilenius, Cape Girardeau; Lewis H. Weatherby, Maysville; Jeremiah Williams, Kingston; Eugene Williams, Memphis.

The convention met in Mercantile Library Hall, in St. Louis, on the 6th of January, 1865, and elected Arnold Krekel, president; Charles D. Drake, vice president; Amos P. Foster, secretary; Thomas Proctor, assistant secretary. The convention was in session for three months, adjourning *sine die* on the 10th of April. The constitution which it adopted, called the "Drake Constitution," for Charles D. Drake, of St. Louis, vice president, and the most active and conspicuous member of the convention, abolished slavery peremptorily and without condition; made a sweeping proscription, debarring from the voting franchise and the privilege of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under authority of the State, and of being an officer in any corporation established by the State, and of acting as professor or teacher in any school, and of being trustee for any church or religious society—every person who had shown a trace of disloyalty by doing either of fourteen things—among them expressing a desire for the triumph of the enemies of the United States, or coming into, or going out of the State to avoid enrollment for draft into the military service. It established also an in-

quisitorial test oath, not only for office-holders and voters, but for lawyers, bishops, priests, deacons, ministers, elders and other clergymen, which they were required to take before being permitted to teach, preach, or solemnize marriage—the oath being a solemn declaration that the swearer had never done either of the things proscribed in the article on suffrage. The convention also passed an "Ousting Ordinance," providing for vacating a number of State, county and municipal offices, and filling them anew by appointment by the Governor—and in providing for submitting the new instrument to a vote of the people, it insured the adoption of it by making the "Suffrage" provision operative at once. The vote on the constitution was returned at 43,670 for; 41,808 against—showing a majority of 1,862 in favor of it. It was pitilessly enforced through a registration system in the hands of the dominant party, and it effectually accomplished the object it was devised for—the maintenance of a minority in authority and power in the State.

The Constitutional Convention of 1875 was called mainly to get rid of the "Drake Constitution," of 1865. That instrument contained many wise and well considered features, but its test oath, its proscriptions, and the "Ousting Ordinance" which accompanied it, had made it offensive to the people, and in 1870 the test oath for jurors and for voters was abolished as a means of conciliating the popular favor. But the Liberal movement, attended by the election of B. Gratz Brown for Governor, in 1870, broke the power of the party that had imposed that constitution on the people, and in 1874 the subject of calling a convention was submitted to a popular vote, and decided in favor of it, the vote being: For holding constitutional convention, 111,299; against holding constitutional convention, 111,016; majority for, 283. The majority was insignificant in so great a vote, and showed that the repugnance to the Constitution of 1865 had been nearly allayed by the elimination of its most oppressive features and the overthrow of the party that had imposed it. The election for delegates was held on the 26th of January, 1865, and resulted in the return of the following delegates, 68 in number: Washington Adams, Cooper County; De Witt C. Allen, Clay County; A. M. Alexander, Monroe County; F. M. Black, Jackson County; Henry Boone, De

Kalb County; George W. Bradfield, Laclede County; James O. Broadhead, St. Louis County; H. C. Brockmeyer, St. Louis County; George W. Carleton, Pemiscot County; William Chrisman, Jackson County; Edmund V. Conway, St. Francis County; Louis F. Cottey, Knox County; T. W. B. Crews, Franklin County; S. R. Crockett, Vernon County; L. H. Davis, Cape Girardeau County; L. J. Dryden, Warren County; Benjamin R. Dysart, Macon County; John F. T. Edwards, Iron County; James C. Edwards, St. Louis County; Charles D. Eitzen, Gasconade County; James L. Farris, Ray County; R. W. Fyan, Webster County; Thomas T. Gantt, St. Louis County; Louis Gottschalk, St. Louis County; John B. Hale, Carroll County; W. Halliburton, Sullivan County; Charles Hammond, Chariton County; N. C. Hardin, Pike County; J. A. Holliday, Caldwell County; John Hyer, Dent County; Waldo P. Johnson, St. Clair County; Horace B. Johnson, Cole County; T. J. Johnston, Nodaway County; H. C. Lackland, St. Charles County; William H. Letcher, Saline County; A. M. Lay, Cole County; P. Mabrey, Ripley County; B. F. Massey, Newton County; James H. Maxey, Howell County; Charles B. McAfee, Greene County; A. V. McKee, Lincoln County; Edward McCabe, Marion County; Malcolm McKillop, Atchison County; N. A. Mortell, St. Louis County; Henry T. Mudd, St. Louis County; E. A. Nickerson, Johnson County; E. H. Norton, Platte County; Philip Pipkin, Jefferson County; William Priest, Platte County; Joseph Pulitzer, St. Louis County; John Ray, Barry County; J. H. Rider, Bollinger County; J. R. Rippey, Schuyler County; James C. Roberts, Buchanan County; J. R. Ross, Morgan County; John W. Ross, Polk County; John F. Rucker, Boone County; Thomas Shackelford, Howard County; John H. Shanklin, Grundy County; George H. Shields, St. Louis County; H. J. Spauhorst, St. Louis County; William F. Switzler, Boone County; John H. Taylor, Jasper County; Amos R. Taylor, St. Louis County; Albert Todd, St. Louis County; L. J. Wagner, Scotland County; Henry C. Wallace, Lafayette County; N. W. Watkins, Scott County.

The convention met at Jefferson City on the 5th of May, 1875, and chose Waldo P. Johnson, of St. Clair County, president, and N. W. Watkins, of Scott County, vice presi-

dent. It remained in session until August 2d, when it adjourned *sine die*. The new constitution framed by it was submitted to the people on the 3d of October, and adopted by an overwhelming vote—91,205 for, to 14,517 against—a majority of 76,688 for it. It went into effect on the 30th of November, 1875, and continues to the present time—1900.

One of the important features of the Constitution of 1875 was Section 20 of Article IX, authorizing the city of St. Louis to extend its limits, and separate from the county of St. Louis.

Constitutional Guards.—A famous Democratic campaign club organized in St. Louis in the Douglas interest in the presidential campaign of 1860. The club was handsomely uniformed, and its parades under the command of Colonel Thornton Grimsley were notable features of a memorable political campaign.

Contemporary Club, The.—The Contemporary Club of St. Louis was organized in the winter of 1898. Its purpose was to bring as speakers to St. Louis well known men and women from other cities, scholars, persons who have been prominent in public affairs or educational work of any kind, clergy, lawyers, statesmen, and teachers. It was designed that the club should be strictly un denominational in character, having no sectarian bias, but representing as far as possible all attitudes of mind and all classes of earnest people. It has been a "drawing together" of people holding different opinions, not with the expectation that they should in any way give up their standpoint or present affiliations, but that they should be willing to sympathetically listen to the thoughts of others with whom they might not agree.

The organization of the club is simple in character, with an executive committee of seven persons of both sexes, the chairman of which for the first year has been Mrs. W. E. Fischel. The membership is limited to 250 persons. It includes the clergy, such as Rev. Wm. Short, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. D. M. Fiske and Rev. C. S. Sargent, of the Congregational Church; Rev. James W. Lee, of the Methodist Church; Rev. F. L. Hosmer, and Rev. John Snyder, of the Unitarian Church; Rev. R. C. Cave, of the Non-Sec-

tarian Church; the Hebrew rabbis, Rev. Samuel Sale and Rev. Leon Harrison; and Rev. Father Brennan, of the Roman Catholic Church. There are well known lawyers, such as General John W. Noble, Charles Nagel, F. N. Judson, General Shields, R. Graham Frost, G. A. Finkelnburg and James Blair; business men such as Geo. E. Leighton, O. L. Whitelaw, Geo. O. Carpenter, Elias Michael, Geo. D. Barnard, J. B. Case, Hamilton Daughaday; educators such as Professor Wm. Trelease, of Shaw's Garden; Professor E. H. Sears, director of the Mary Institute; Professor F. Louis Soldan, superintendent of the public schools; Mr. W. S. Chaplin, chancellor of the Washington University; Miss F. M. Bacon, principal of the Marquette School, and Mrs. L. D. Hildenbrandt, of the High School. In the list of membership are also included Dr. Wm. Taussig, Mr. Robert Moore, Mr. W. S. Curtis, Mr. F. M. Crunden, Dr. Thomas W. O'Reilly, Mr. W. A. Scudder, Judge A. M. Thayer and many other representative citizens. The limit of membership has about been reached at this date, and is about equally divided between the sexes, there being about the same number of ladies and gentlemen.

The plan of the meetings has been to hold informal dinner at half-past six, then to have an address by the guest of some topic of the day, and afterward discussion by those present. The first meeting in the spring of 1898 was addressed by Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, with Mr. W. S. Chaplin as chairman for the evening. On this occasion the plan of organization was adopted. The next meeting, a month later, was addressed by President Schurmann, of Cornell University, his subject being "Some Developments of Modern Religious Thought." The chairman for the evening was Rev. Wm. Short. The club resumed its sessions in the fall with an address by Honorable W. Dudley Foulk, of Indiana, on "The Expansion Policy of the United States," with Mr. Geo. E. Leighton in the chair, and with a discussion led by Mr. Leighton, F. N. Judson and I. H. Lionberger. In February of 1899 the meeting was addressed by Bishop H. C. Potter, of New York, on "Some Civic Ideals." There is a new chairman for each meeting, chosen by the executive committee. The first annual meeting was held Tuesday evening, January 17, 1899.

The Contemporary Club bids fair to be a successful movement in St. Louis, and its plans have met with the most cordial response. Nothing of the kind had existed before in the city, that is serving to bring together people of many minds in a more friendly relationship on the principle that it was possible for them to break bread together and listen to each other's opinions without sacrificing any spirit of loyalty to the cause which they may represent.

W. L. SHELDON.

Convention Hall, Kansas City.—

One of the most noted public halls in the United States, completed in 1899. The central location of Kansas City and its accessibility by railroads from all parts of the United States have made it a favorite meeting place for representative bodies of various kinds. This made necessary the construction of a building large enough to accommodate such gatherings, and on the 27th of June, 1897, the project of building a suitable hall took shape under the auspices of the Kansas City Commercial Club. A public meeting was held, at which the audience was enthused and large subscriptions were made. A committee of influential citizens was appointed to which the task of raising the funds lacking, the choice of the site, and the building and equipment of the hall were entrusted. This committee divided the city into fifteen districts, with a subcommittee of three in each district. These committeemen proceeded systematically to raise funds by plans which reached everybody. They sold stock at \$1 a share; they sold buttons to shop-keepers and others at \$1 each; at ten cents a vote for the most popular citizen the newspapers helped to raise the money. The button became the badge of a loyal Kansas Cityan, and one man would not talk business to another unless he wore this sign of loyalty. The merchants donated wares, which were sold at a concert or to those purchasing tickets. The concert and buttons netted \$50,000. Thus, within nineteen months, by the combined efforts of men, women and children \$225,000 were raised. Except their grand system of public schools, there is nothing of which the citizens are prouder than Convention Hall. The plat on which the structure is erected is 314 x 198 feet. The seating capacity of the hall is 15,000 persons,

with standing room for 5,000 more. At a Sunday-school celebration held in 1899, 35,000 children were comfortably accommodated in the building. April 4, 1900, the hall was destroyed by fire, from some unknown cause. It had been designated as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention, July 4th, following, and through almost superhuman effort it was rebuilt upon the original site and plans in time for occupation on that date.

Conventions, Political.—Conventions called for the purpose of nominating candidates for public office are the logical product of free institutions in the United States, and a recognition of the authority of the will of the people. They did not come into existence until more than thirty years after the general government was inaugurated. At first the presidential ticket was nominated by caucus—a work of Boston origin and a corruption of Caulkers, a body of patriotic workingmen whose secret meetings were the first held for the purpose of considering the tyrannical measures of the mother country. The majority members of Congress met together and decided on candidates for President and Vice President, and submitted them to the people—and the ticket thus named was voted for without question. But the practice grew into a prescriptive right; the members of Congress came to think that they had an unquestionable prerogative to name the persons whom the people should vote for—and when, in 1824, the Republicans nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for President, and Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President, when the manifest choice of the country was Andrew Jackson, the caucus system broke down, and some more popular method of nominating candidates had to be devised. The first national presidential convention was held by the Anti-Masons at Baltimore in 1832, which nominated William Wirt, of Maryland, for President, and Nathaniel Elmaker, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Four years later the Democrats held a national convention, which nominated Martin Van Buren, of New York, for President, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice President. In 1839 the Whigs held their first national convention at Harrisburg, and nominated General William Henry Harrison, of

Ohio, for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President—and ever since then presidential tickets have been nominated by national conventions, and the convention composed of delegates chosen by the party voters, has become the recognized agency for nominating all candidates for State, county and other local offices who are elected by the people. The convention system is elaborate and approximately perfect, as a representative arrangement, and it prevails in all the States, and in all localities, except where the practice of selecting candidates by primary elections has been introduced. The great parties have each its own national committee, chosen once in four years, at the national convention, the delegation in each State and Territory in that body naming a member, so that the national committee of a party is composed of as many members as there are States and Territories. This committee usually selects a number of its own members for an executive committee, and sometimes, also, a still smaller number of its own members for a campaign committee to conduct the active work of the presidential campaign. The national committee of a party names the day and place for holding its national convention for nominating a presidential ticket. There is a similar committee in each State called the State central committee, authorized to name the day and place, and make other arrangements for holding State conventions. The State central committee is selected at the State conventions and holds its position from one convention to another. It has a chief officer called a chairman, and a secretary, and usually an executive committee chosen from its own members. Each party has also a county central committee for calling the county nominating convention, and a congressional committee for each congressional district. In Missouri each party has its own committee for each of the two Appellate Court districts—and in the cities there are committees for calling conventions to nominate candidates for municipal offices. It is the practice to allow each State a delegation in the national convention equal to double the number of its electoral votes. For example, the electoral vote of Missouri in 1896 was seventeen—one for each of the fifteen Representatives in Congress, and one for each of the two United States Senators; and the Mis-

souri delegation in a national convention, therefore, would be composed of thirty-four members. The delegates in Missouri, and in most of the other States, are chosen by the State convention. When a national convention meets to nominate a presidential ticket, the practice is, first to call a temporary chairman, or president, to preside, until an organization is effected; a committee on credentials is appointed, and also a committee on permanent organization—the former to examine the credentials of each State delegation, and report to the convention the names of the properly authorized delegates, and the latter to report the names of the permanent officers of the convention. When the reports of these committees are made and accepted, the permanent officers take their places and the organization is accomplished. Then follows the appointment of a committee on platform, which also makes report, and then follows the presentation of candidates for nomination, first, for President and afterward for Vice President. The State convention for nominating candidates for State offices is called by the State central committee, which prescribes the basis of representation of the counties in it—usually one delegate for every specified number of votes cast for a prominent candidate of the party at the last preceding election. It is the custom for the State convention to present a platform. In all the States the parties hold, each, a State convention once in four years; in Missouri it is the custom to hold one every two years, for nominating the State officers to be elected. The congressional conventions are held every two years, to nominate candidates for Congress, and the county conventions also are held every two years. All the committees—the national committee, State central committee, congressional committee, county central committee, and others, though not recognized official bodies, and only voluntary party organizations, are perpetual, and the nominating conventions, though destitute of all legal authority, are permanent voluntary institutions of the country.

The first national political convention ever held west of the Mississippi River was the National Democratic Convention, which met in the hall of the Merchants' Exchange, June 27, 1876. Extraordinary prominence was given to this assemblage by the political con-

dition of the country at the time, and the prospect of Democratic success in the campaign. All the great cities of the country were competitors for the honor of entertaining the convention, which was secured for St. Louis on the fifth ballot. The hall was tendered by the merchants, and funds for decorating it and for the bestowal and entertainment of the delegates were contributed by the citizens without stint. On the opening, the spectacle of nearly 8,000 people on the floor and in the galleries, amidst a display of national and State colors, intermingled with elaborate floral ornamentation, was animated and inspiring. Honorable Augustus Schell, of New York, chairman of the national committee, called the convention to order and delivered a short address, and upon his motion Colonel Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, was chosen to preside temporarily. Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, offered a prayer, when the temporary organization was completed by the appointment of F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, as secretary, and Captain Dan Able, of Missouri, as sergeant-at-arms. The usual committees were then announced, after which Miss Phoebe Couzens was granted permission to present a memorial of the Woman's Suffrage Association, asking that the platform might contain a plank favoring the right of women to vote. At the evening session the organization committee reported the names of General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, president, with a list of vice presidents and secretaries from each State and several reading secretaries, including N. M. Bell, of St. Louis. Captain Able was continued as sergeant-at-arms. At the afternoon session of the second day, Honorable William Dorsheimer, of New York, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform, written by Manton Marble, then editor of the "New York World." This document reaffirmed faith in the permanence of the Union and devotion to the Constitution with its amendments; supremacy of the civil over the military; separation of church and State; liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; denounced the existing tariff, demanding that all customhouse taxation should be only for revenue and calling for reform in public expenditures and the waste of public lands; condemned sectarian strife in respect to schools; appealed for re-

form of the civil service; closing with a demand for "change of system, a change of administration, a change of party, that we may have a change of measures and of men." The report as presented denounced "the resumption clause of the act of 1875," and demanded its repeal. From this the members of the committee from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine and New York dissented, moving that it be stricken out. A minority report was made by the members of the committee from Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Iowa, West Virginia, Kansas and Missouri (Governor Hardin) moving an amendment to demand the repeal of the law to resume specie payments January 1, 1879. The first dissenting report denounced one clause only of the resumption act, leaving the rest to stand unobjected to and by implication approved, whereas the other demanded the repeal of the whole law. The debate that followed showed that the question involved was one between "hard" and "soft" money. The vote was taken on whether the majority report should be amended by striking out any part of it and resulted, ayes, 219; noes, 519. Nominations being in order, Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, presented the name of Thomas F. Bayard; Mr. Williams, of Indiana, that of Thomas A. Hendricks; Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey, that of Joel Parker, and Mr. Kernan, of New York, that of Samuel J. Tilden. There had been great opposition to the nomination of Mr. Tilden by the Tammany organization of New York, represented by John Kelly. This gentleman supported Hendricks, and, in a speech, vigorously opposed Tilden's nomination. William Allen, of Ohio, was proposed by Mr. Ewing, and General Hancock by Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania. Missouri offered the name of James O. Broadhead. Mr. Tilden was nominated on the second ballot. At the third day's session Thomas A. Hendricks was nominated for Vice President, there being but a single ballot.

The Democratic National Convention of 1888 met at Exposition Hall, St. Louis, on June 5th, of that year, and was in session three days. Reception committees of citizens were appointed for all the delegations, and under the direction of National Committeeman John G. Prather, everything possible was done to entertain both delegates and visiting spectators. A grand civic and military

parade, in which 4,000 people joined, took place on the evening of June 5th. Arches were thrown across several of the principal streets, which were illuminated with many thousand gas jets and vari-colored glass globes. The Convention Hall was draped with American flags and colors and festoons of evergreens, interspersed with countless incandescent electric bulbs, the coats-of-arms of the different States indicating the location of the several delegations. An immense crowd of people, including numerous political clubs with bands of music, thronged the city. The convention was called to order by Chairman Barnum, of the national committee, and prayer was offered by Bishop J. C. Granberry, of St. Louis. Temporary organization was effected, with Stephen M. White, of California, chairman; F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, secretary; Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms; and after the appointing of the working committee adjournment was taken till the following day. The permanent officers were Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, president; H. H. Ingersoll, of Tennessee, secretary, with a list of vice presidents and secretaries from each of the States and Territories. Mrs. E. A. Merriweather, of St. Louis, appeared on the platform with a number of other ladies, and made an appeal for equal rights for women in the affairs of the nation. Amidst the greatest enthusiasm Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of New York, placed in nomination Grover Cleveland for President of the United States. No other name was mentioned, and Mr. Cleveland was unanimously nominated for the office which he then held. At the opening session, June 7th, the platform was reported through Henry Watterson, of Kentucky. The resolutions pointed to the restoration during Mr. Cleveland's administration of 100,000,000 acres of lands reclaimed from corporations, to his prudent foreign policy, the exclusion of Chinese laborers, the reformation of the civil service and the position of the Democracy in regard to unnecessary taxation and to tariff reform. In a word, they made the administration of Mr. Cleveland the platform of the party in the election of 1888. The resolutions were adopted with practical unanimity. The roll was then called for nominations for Vice President. Mr. Tarpey, of California, named Allen G. Thurman; Senator Voorhees named

Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana; T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, named John C. Black, of Illinois. Before the first ballot was concluded it was evident that Thurman was the choice of the convention, and his nomination was made unanimous. And so the Democratic ticket was Cleveland and Thurman.

The third national political convention held in St. Louis was that of the Republicans, June 16-18, 1896. At an expenditure of about \$60,000 a spacious auditorium was especially erected for the purpose by the citizens, and located near the new city hall on Washington square. Delegates were in attendance from every State and Territory, and the occasion brought together a great concourse of people from all parts of the Union. The convention was called to order by Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Prayer was offered by Rabbi Samuel Sale, of St. Louis, after which Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was chosen temporary chairman, with Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota, for temporary secretary. The usual committees on permanent organization, credentials, rules and resolutions were selected, and the convention adjourned for the day. Proceedings of the second day were opened with prayer by Dr. W. G. Williams, of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis. Senator John M. Thurston was elected permanent president, with a list of vice presidents from each of the States and Territories. At the afternoon session, after the settlement of the contested cases from Delaware and Texas, the convention adopted the report of the committee on rules and an adjournment was taken to Thursday, June 18th, when the platform was reported. The resolutions arraigned the policy of the Democratic party; renewed and emphasized Republican allegiance to the policy of protection and reciprocity; pronounced in favor of discriminating duties in support of American shipping interests; declared "unreservedly for sound money" and in opposition to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement; reasserted the Monroe doctrine; sympathized with the Cuban struggle for independence; demanded thorough enforcement of the immigration laws; renewed previous declarations for the enforcement and extension of the civil service law; favored the creation of a national board of arbitration to adjust differ-

ences between employers and employes engaged in interstate commerce; and advocated returning to the free homestead policy. A substitute was offered by Senator Teller, of Colorado, in behalf of himself and other "silver" members of the committee, for the "sound money" plank, which, on motion of Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was laid on the table by a vote of 818½ to 105½. On the adoption of the platform in its original shape, Senator Teller read a formal protest against the financial feature, signed by himself and delegates from Idaho, Utah, Montana and Nevada, and then left the hall in company with about twenty other bolters. When the roll of States was called for presidential nominations, the names were presented of William B. Allison, of Iowa; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Levi P. Morton, of New York; William McKinley, of Ohio, and Mathew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania. McKinley was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Allison, 35½; Morton, 58; Quay, 61½; Reed, 84½; McKinley, 661½, or 422 more than all the rest combined. For Vice President the nomination fell to Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey. Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, received 277½ votes; Hobart, 533½. Of the new national committee, Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio, was selected as chairman. The auditorium building in which the convention was held remained standing for some months and was then torn down. It was 260 feet long, 180 feet wide, and 50 feet in height, with a seating capacity of 40,000.

The People's Party assembled in national convention July 23, 1896, at the Auditorium, St. Louis, with 1,400 delegates from the different States and Territories, and a large throng of spectators. The membership contained many persons of prominence, such as Senators Allen, of Nebraska; Butler, of South Carolina, and Pepper, of Kansas; Governor Waite, of Colorado; Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska; General Weaver, of Iowa; "General" Coxey, of the "Commonweal Army," and Captain Kolb, of Alabama, and others. The convention was called to order by Chairman Taubeneck, of the executive committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. L. Smith, of the Third Baptist Church, of St. Louis. An address of welcome was delivered by Governor Stone, of Missouri, responded to by Ignatius Donnelly, after which Senator Butler was called to the temporary chairmanship.

The permanent organization was effected by the election of Senator Allen as president, with a list of subordinate officials. General Weaver was chosen chairman of the platform committee. The resolutions demanded "a national money, safe and sound, issued by the government only," to be a full legal tender; free coinage at a ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold; increase of the volume of circulating medium; no sale of bonds except by act of Congress; prevention of demonetization of lawful money by contract, and graduated income tax; declared in favor of government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; foreclosure of existing liens on defaulted railroads; reclamation of all lands held by railroads in excess of needs for the benefit of actual settlers; favored direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, and the election of President, Vice President and Senators by direct vote; advocated the recognition of Cuban independence; advised the employment of idle labor on government work in times of industrial depression; and announced the financial question to be the paramount issue. July 25th the convention nominated William J. Bryan on the first ballot, which stood: Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 321; Debs, 8; Donnelly, 1; Coxey, 1. One ballot, as follows, was taken for the vice presidential candidate: Watson, 561 5-9; Sewell, 256 3-5; Mimms, 127 5-16; Burket, 193 3-4; Skinner, 142 1-4; Page, 89 5-16. Changes were made to Watson, giving him more than a majority, when he was nominated by acclamation.

The National Bimetallic Party Convention of 1896 was held in the Grand Music Hall of the Exposition Building, July 23-24, and elected General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, temporary, and William P. St. John, of New York, permanent chairman, with the usual complement of officers and committees. The platform declared the money question to be the chief issue, opposing the single gold standard and demanding the restoration of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, each to be of full legal tender for all debts; all currency to be issued by the general government only; denouncing the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace; and endorsing Bryan and Sewell for President and Vice President. These resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. A canvass of the delegates showed the convention was composed of 526 former Re-

publicans, 135 Democrats, 47 Populists, 9 Prohibitionists, 1 Greenbacker, and 12 Independents.

In 1900 the Democratic National Convention was held in Kansas City, in the splendid Convention Hall of that city. At that convention William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was a second time, nominated for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice President. The Free Silver Republicans also held their national convention in Kansas City that year.

Convents in St. Louis.—Wherever the Catholic Church has an existence there are to be found the houses occupied by religious recluses, which are known as convents. The founders and early settlers of St. Louis having been of the Catholic faith, it followed as a natural consequence that institutions of this kind planted there should have been among the earliest established in any part of the Western country. The growth of the church has kept pace with the growth of the city, and convents have multiplied, until in 1898 many such institutions were in existence in the city under the control of various sisterhoods, devoting themselves to religious, educational and humanitarian work. The oldest convent in St. Louis, and one of the oldest in the West, is the Convent and Institute of the Sacred Heart, established in 1827, when John Mullanphy donated to the sisters of this order a tract of twenty-six acres of land, of which the block on Fifth, between Hickory and Labadie Streets, is the remnant, on condition that they should perpetually support twenty orphan girls. A house stood on the property. In 1837 a chapel was built on the south side of the building; in 1844 class rooms were added on the north, and in 1859 a building was erected on the north end. The Maryville property, situated on Meramec and Nebraska Avenues, containing twenty-one acres, was bought of John Withnell in 1864, for forty thousand dollars. The construction of the convent building was begun in 1867, and it was opened in August, 1872. In 1891 property was purchased on Taylor and Maryland Avenues, and a large and handsome building erected on it was completed in 1893 and given the name, "Convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart." Both these institutions have since been conducted under

the auspices of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. Since the last named institution was established the twenty orphan girls whom the Sisters were obligated to support by provisions coupled with the bequest of John Mullanphy have been maintained at this convent.

St. Joseph's Convent and Academy is conducted under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Joseph, a Catholic order founded by Rev. P. J. Medaille, S. J., and which had its first establishment in the town of Puy, in Velay, France, where Madame Lucretia de la Planche gave the Sisters an abode in her house until, on October 13, 1650, the Bishop of Puy gave them charge of the orphan asylum of that city. In 1836, at the invitation of Bishop Rosati, six Sisters of the order came to St. Louis and established themselves at Cahokia, in Illinois, where they conducted for nearly eight years a flourishing school. September 12, 1836, the first novitiate of the order was founded in Carondelet and was presided over for twenty years by Mother Celestine. It occupied at first a log cabin fifteen feet square, and its one room served at once for oratory, dormitory, refectory, kitchen and parlor. A frame shed was added and used for parochial school purposes. The great flood of 1844 compelled the Sisters to abandon their establishment at Cahokia, and soon afterward the present grounds at Third and Kansas Streets, Carondelet, were given to them by Judge Bryan Mullanphy, and a large brick building was erected thereon, which burned down in 1858. The present structure was begun immediately afterward. It is the mother house of this sisterhood in the United States, and has under its jurisdiction 65 subordinate establishments, including 3 provincial novitiates, 5 hospitals, 10 orphan asylums, 1 deaf mute institute and several academies. The total number of Sisters owing allegiance to this order or house is 800.

The sisterhood of the Nuns of the Visitation was originally founded in 1610, in Haute-Savoie, France, by St. Francis of Sales and Ste. Jane Frances, Baroness of Chantal. The Sisters first came to this country in 1799 and established an academy in Georgetown, D. C., which is still in existence. In 1833 a branch of this house was established in the town of Kaskaskia, Illinois, and remained there for nearly eleven years. In the great "fresket" of 1844 the whole town of Kas-

kaskia was laid under water and the inhabitants were compelled to take refuge on the bluffs beyond the Okaw River. The convent grounds extended to the banks of the Okaw, but as the location was elevated, it was thought secure. About the first of April the Mississippi River was very high, and still rising. As this rise occurred every spring, nothing serious was apprehended, but on the night of June 21st the water rushed into the convent cellar. The convent could now be approached only on horseback or in boats. At 6 o'clock that evening Amadee Menard brought a flatboat, with oarsmen, and taking on Mother Isabella, with a number of nuns and pupils, conveyed them to his own residence, on the neighboring bluffs. Next morning—Sunday—Father St. Cyr said mass in the convent chapel for the last time for those who remained. On going to breakfast the Sisters found the water oozing in under the floor at one end. When breakfast was over they began to remove the furniture to the next floor, where they passed the rest of the day. In the evening they left the convent and went to the bluffs, where they were kindly entertained at the Menard mansion for two days. On Wednesday morning a steamboat came up the Okaw, and the Sisters, with their sixteen pupils, went on board. After their furniture had been removed from the convent to the boat they steamed for St. Louis. Here, by the kindness of Mrs. Ann Biddle, the refugees were installed in her home, on Broadway, which they occupied for two years. In July, 1846, they rented the archbishop's newly erected building on South Ninth Street, and continued to occupy it until 1858, when a building was occupied which had been erected on a tract of land on Cass Avenue, above Twentieth Street, which Mrs. Ann Biddle had bequeathed to them for the purpose. The foundations of this building were laid in the autumn of 1854. April 13, 1855, the institution was incorporated under the title of the Academy of the Visitation at St. Louis. In 1891 the Sisters purchased eleven acres of ground in Cabanne Place, between Union and Belt Avenues, and erected a large and handsome building, which will accommodate 115 pupils. They removed from Cass Avenue to the present location in the fall of 1893. The building was consecrated in January, 1894.

June 21, 1847, six Sisters of Loretto, with Mother Eleonora Clark, superior, came to St. Louis and took possession of the establishment which the Sisters of the Sacred Heart had abandoned, and which then consisted of a two-story brick house, built by Father Dunan, and some old, dilapidated cabins. These, with three acres of land, they at first rented for one year at two hundred dollars. They subsequently purchased the buildings and five acres of ground for one thousand dollars. The order of the Sisters of Loretto was founded by Rev. Charles Nerinckx, in 1812, at Hardin's Creek, Washington County, Kentucky. At that place Miss Mary Rhodes, a pious young lady, first gathered a little school of girls in a dilapidated cabin, the abandoned residence of a former tenant. Success crowned her efforts, and she was soon joined by others. A small tract of land was purchased and some rude cabins erected. They then expressed to Father Nerinckx a desire to become nuns and devote themselves to the work of educating young ladies. Their wish met the approbation of Father Nerinckx and the bishop, and they were first made postulants, with a few simple rules for their guidance. On the 25th of April, 1812, the first three postulants—Mary Rhodes, Christina Stuart and Nancy Havern—took the veil at the Church of St. Charles, near the infant convent, and they were followed on the 25th of June by Ann Rhodes and Sarah Havern. Sister Ann Rhodes was also made "Superior of the Novices and of the Society of the Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross." On the same day was commenced the erection of some log cabins for a convent, school, etc., and when these were completed the place received the name of Loretto, in honor of "Our Lady of Loretto," in Italy. Thus originated the order of the Sisters of Loretto. In August, 1880, the erection of a new academy was commenced under the supervision of Mother Ann Joseph, then Superior of the Convent, and was completed in 1882, and was dedicated on the 8th of September of that year. There are now three branches to the house in St. Louis, one at 2505 North Eleventh Street, one at 2820 North Twenty-fifth Street, and one on Taylor Avenue, near Easton.

The Ursuline Convent was founded in 1848 by seven Ursuline Sisters, who came

over from Germany upon an invitation from the archbishop. Founded under the direction of Very Rev. Joseph Melcher, V. G., its first location was on Fifth Street, below the French Market, in a house bought by the Sisters. In 1849 the King of Bavaria donated a large sum of money to the Ursuline Sisters, which enabled them to erect a building of their own in St. Louis. They then purchased the ground on Twelfth Street, between Russell and Ann Streets, and erected a building on it in 1850. In 1857 the chapel was built, and in 1866 the north wing was added. The buildings now cover an entire block. The convent has never been incorporated.

The Convent of the House of the Good Shepherd is conducted under the auspices of a very old Catholic sisterhood. In 1542 there was erected in the city of Rome an institution known as "The House of St. Martha," where women of evil lives who wished to reform might find shelter. This work was the outgrowth of the zeal of St. Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Society. In it he was assisted by some of the highest-born matrons of Rome, chiefly by Donna Lenora Osario, the wife of Juan de Vega, ambassador at Rome from Charles V. of Spain. The work met with much opposition, and it is presumed that, lacking proper support, it was abandoned. One hundred years later Father John Eudes, a zealous priest of Normandy, France, resumed the work. A house was rented and the penitents installed in it, November 25, 1641. Thus originated the order known as that of "Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd." For many years the church authorities refused to countenance this order, but Father Eudes finally succeeded in obtaining church approval January 2, 1666. In 1843 the order was introduced into the United States by the Rt. Rev. B. J. Flaget, the first house being opened at Louisville, Kentucky. From the Kentucky colony, Sisters were sent to St. Louis in 1849. They came by invitation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, who placed at their disposal a suitable house on Ninth and Marion Streets, which was opened for penitent women January 25th of that year. This house they occupied until December of 1852, when they took possession of the building erected for them on Seventeenth and Pine Streets by the munificence

of the archbishop, the site having been donated by Mrs. Anna Lucas Hunt. In 1869 the institution was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri as the Convent of the Good Shepherd. The business of this institution is transacted by a directory composed of professed members of the order stationed in the city of St. Louis. It is under the control of the members of the Catholic Church, but the inmates not of that faith never have their religious beliefs interfered with. In 1892 Mr. Adolphus Busch gave to the Sisters thirteen acres of ground situated on Gravois Avenue, 600 feet west of Grand Avenue. New buildings have been erected on this site, which will cost, when finished, \$400,000. The institution comprises at the present time—1898—four separate departments: The convent, occupied by the religious, who number 85; the Magdalen Asylum, which shelters 58 Magdalens; the Reformatory, in which at present there are over 190 girls and women, and the Protectorate, or Industrial School, which numbers 37 young girls and children. The Sisters moved to the new buildings from the old convent on November 25, 1895.

St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy had its origin in St. Louis in the year 1856, when Rev. Father Damen, S. J., who was pastor of St. Xavier's Church, applied to the parent house in New York for the establishment of a branch of the Order of Mercy in that city. On the 24th of June of that year six Sisters, accompanied by Rev. Father Ryan, now archbishop of Philadelphia, left New York and arrived there on the morning of the 27th. Their first house was at the corner of Tenth and Morgan Streets. On the Feast of the Visitation, July 2d, the Sisters began their works of mercy. February 13, 1857, the institution was chartered. In 1861 the Sisters found their house at Tenth and Morgan too small for their work, and they removed to Twenty-second and Morgan Streets, where the institution at present stands. The site of the new convent was given by the archbishop. In May, 1871, the Sisters converted their school building into a female infirmary, which developed into a hospital for both sexes. (See "St. John's Hospital," under heading, "Hospitals, St. Louis.")

The Sisters of Notre Dame first came to this country from Munich, Germany, and established a house in Baltimore, Maryland,

in 1847. In 1850 several of the Sisters went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and established a house there. From Milwaukee, Sisters came to St. Louis and located on Eleventh Street, between O'Fallon and Cass Avenue, at what is known as St. Joseph's School, in 1858. From there the Sisters established mission houses in the different parishes in the city, and in 1898 there were eleven mission houses in St. Louis. These houses do not belong to the Sisters, but to the parish in which they are located. In the fall of 1894 the Sisters purchased thirty-one acres of ground fronting on the Mississippi River and running south from Railroad Avenue, between Carondelet and Jefferson Barracks. In the spring of 1895 the erection of the convent building was begun, and it was completed and blessed on the 7th day of July, 1897. The building is a large and handsome structure of stone and brick, and fronts on the river. This house is called the mother house of the Southern Province, being the third mother house in the United States. This convent is used exclusively for the Sisters, novitiates and candidates. The Sisters have mission houses at the following places: 1918 South Eighth Street, 1204 North Grand Avenue, 1363 Hamilton Avenue, 1521 North Market Street, College Avenue, near Linton Avenue, Magnolia Avenue, near January Avenue, 742 South Third Street, and 1423 South Eleventh Street.

The Convent of the Franciscan Sisters was founded in 1865 by four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, who came from Germany and built a convent near Carondelet, south of the River des Peres. This was burned in 1877, and the Sisters removed to St. Louis, purchasing from Father Henry, of St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, the lot on which the convent now stands, at the southeast corner of O'Fallon and Fourteenth Streets. The Sisters who first came, in 1865, returned to Germany, but not before others had come to supply their places. In 1877 Sister Bernarda Passmann, banished from Germany for political reasons, came to St. Louis, and was made mother superior. In January, 1878, the order at St. Louis was chartered, with Sisters Bernarda Passman, Alonsa Cormann and Cecilia Harwig as incorporators. Their house was erected in 1878-9, and was opened January 1, 1880. The Sisters also have charge of Pius Hospital.

The Convent of the Carmelite Nuns, at Eighteenth and Victor Streets, was built in the year 1877. This community was incorporated under the name of "The Carmel of St. Joseph," in the year 1873. The incorporators were Louise J. Roman, Jane B. Edwards, Mary J. Smith, Ella M. Bolland, Elizabeth Dorsey, Mary Eliza Tremoulet, Anna M. Wise and others. The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1873. Previous to 1877 the nuns occupied the country residence of Archbishop Kenrick, west of Calvary Cemetery. They elect one of their number as prioress every three years. The present mother prioress is Mother Mary Joseph.

The Convent of the Immaculate Conception was established by the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1885, on the northwest corner of Eighth and Marion Streets. It was completely destroyed by the cyclone of May 27, 1896, and has never been rebuilt.

Maria Consilia Deaf Mute Institute was opened in 1885 for the education and industrial training of deaf mutes as far as practicable. Thus far it has been supported by the efforts of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have it in charge. This institution was transferred from Hannibal, Missouri, and is connected with the Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel, at Eighteenth Street and Cass Avenue, which is also in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Girls only are received at this institute.

The Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel was established in 1885 by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and is situated on Cass Avenue, near Eighteenth Street. This is called the Center House, the mother house being in Carondelet. The property was given the Sisters by Bishop Kenrick.

During the period of revolution of the negroes in the West India Islands, Mother Louise, under whose guidance the first Oblate Sisters' House was founded, was brought to Delaware as a child and raised in the family of a Mr. Garesche. She was selected to be mother of the first institution, which was opened under the guardianship of the Rev. Father Youbert, a priest of the San Sulpice Order. The sisterhood was founded in the city of Baltimore, in 1829, and approved October 2d of the same year by His Holiness Gregory XVI. A branch house was opened in St. Louis October 13, 1888, at 709

North Sixteenth Street, under the direction of Rev. Father Panken, S. J., and with the approval of Archbishop Kenrick. Their next place of abode was 1411 Morgan Street, where they now have a boarding and day school, which is called St. Elizabeth's Academy. The St. Frances Orphan Asylum, on Page Avenue, was dedicated in May, 1887, and is also conducted by the Oblate Sisters of Providence. The asylum is supported by charity.

Conway.—An incorporated village, in the southwestern part of Laclede County, sixteen miles southwest of Lebanon, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. It was founded upon the building of the road to that place. It has a good public school, four churches, a flouring mill, five general stores, two drug stores and a hotel. Population, 1899 (estimated), 450.

Conway, Joseph.—One of the early American settlers of St. Louis District, known as Captain Conway because of his association with Daniel Boone in the Indian warfare in Kentucky, from which both came. Captain Conway came in the year 1798, about the same time with Boone, or following shortly after. He settled in Bonhomme and opened one of the first farms, if it was not the very first, in that part of St. Louis District, on a grant of land made to him by Governor Zenon Trudeau. He was born in Virginia, in 1763, and while a boy was brought to Kentucky, where he took an active part in the Indian fighting in that State. He fought under General Harmer and General Wayne, was shot three times, tomahawked and three times scalped, and once was taken prisoner and forced to march barefooted, with bleeding feet and bleeding scalp, from the Ohio River to Detroit, the only favor he received on the painful journey being the gift of a handkerchief for binding up his head from a white woman who was a fellow prisoner. He was held prisoner for four years, enduring incredible hardships, but was finally released and allowed to return to Kentucky. After he settled in St. Louis District he was prompt to respond when the settlers were called on to go on excursions against roving bands of Indians who were threatening to attack the settlements. John F. Darby, whose father and

Captain Conway were neighbors in the Bonhomme region, says in his "Personal Recollections": "Often when I was a boy, when Captain Conway would come into the house, would I, in my boyish curiosity, creep around his chair to get a good look at the back of his head to see where the Indians had taken off the scalp from his head." He died, in 1830, on the farm where he had settled and lived for thirty years, leaving a large family. Several of his sons held county offices of trust and honor, and one was elected to the Legislature, and the name is held in something like reverence in the Bonhomme neighborhood to this day.

Cook, John D., lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court, came to Missouri and settled at Cape Girardeau in the Territorial days, and in 1820 was chosen one of the forty-one delegates to the first convention that formed the first Constitution of the State. In 1822, two years after the admission of Missouri into the Union, he was appointed by Governor McNair judge of the Supreme Court of the State, but held the position only a little over a year, when he resigned to accept the position of circuit judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit. He was very popular in southeast Missouri, and was placed in nomination for United States Senator in the first State Legislature, along with Benton and Barton. His friends were accustomed to say that if his enterprise had been commensurate with his abilities he would have risen to the highest places in the State. But his habits were indolent and he was destitute of ambition. His features were extremely homely, but he was a thorough lawyer, a most agreeable conversationalist, of large heart and benevolent nature, and prompt to assist the younger members of the profession.

Cook, John D. S., lawyer, was born November 21, 1834, at Pine Hill, Ulster County, New York, son of John Ames and Harriet (Shepard) Cook, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, and some of them of considerable distinction in Colonial history. He is eighth in descent from Aaron Cook, who emigrated to America in 1631, one of the small band of settlers who founded, in 1632, the town of

Windsor, Connecticut. The second, also named Aaron, was for twenty-five years a magistrate and representative in the General Court of Massachusetts. The fourth, who resided at Hartford, was a lieutenant of Captain Wadsworth's company of militia, and the records of wills and deeds of that town show that he married Hannah, the youngest daughter of his captain. This Captain Wadsworth was he who concealed the charter of the Colony in the Charter Oak when its surrender was demanded by King James II, through Governor Andros. It remained concealed until after the Revolution of 1688, when it was restored and remained the basis of the liberties of the Colony. Mr. Cook is thus directly connected with one of the most interesting and important events in Connecticut history. Several of the family took an active part for the country in the Revolutionary War. On his mother's side Mr. Cook is directly descended from Edward Shepard, a ship-owner and master mariner, who, literally, in the language of the New England proverb, "did not come over in the Mayflower, because he has a ship of his own." He settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1639. In the fourth generation one branch of the family removed to Newtown, Connecticut, where Mr. Cook's mother was born. John D. S. Cook, at the age of twelve years, began a course of study preparatory for college in the Delaware Literary Institute, in Franklin, New York, where his grandfather's family had settled, and four years afterward, his father having moved to Wayne County, Pennsylvania, he made his home there, and having completed preparations for college, engaged for several years in teaching in northeastern Pennsylvania to accumulate funds for his college course.

His first experience as a teacher illustrates the primitive character of the country school in that section fifty years ago. The district where he first taught contained about thirty children of school age. The only textbooks were the spelling book, English reader and Daboll's arithmetic. The "master," in teaching writing, was expected to make, or teach his pupils to make, their own pens from goose quills brought to school for the purpose. He "boarded round" among the farmers who patronized the school, and received for the first term the munificent salary of ten dollars a month. Most of the boys could

"lick the master," and it was only by ingeniously interesting some of the older scholars in studies of which they had never heard, such as geography and history, that he succeeded in maintaining discipline and carried the school through the term. All his experiences, however, were not of this character, and before he gave up the employment he had acquired a good reputation as a teacher, and was employed in some of the principal towns and cities of that part of the State. In 1855 he entered Union College, at Schenectady, New York, then under Dr. Nott, for sixty years its president, and was one of the last class instructed by that famous teacher. He graduated in 1859, in a class of eighty, and received one of the honor appointments at commencement. Immediately after graduating he was engaged as the first assistant in an academy at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, and commenced studying law with one of the older lawyers of that city. From there he took the course of the law school at Albany, New York, where he graduated in May, 1861, and was admitted to practice. After spending the summer as managing clerk in the office of his preceptor at Kingston, he, in September of that year, enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment of New York State Militia, which had already served three months under the first call of the President, and was then reorganizing for the war, and was afterward known as the Eightieth New York Volunteers. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in October, 1861, and served in McDowell's, afterward the First Army Corps, until after the battle of Gettysburg, when it was assigned to special duty with the headquarters of the army, under the immediate command of the provost marshal general. On October 10, 1861, Mr. Cook was commissioned first lieutenant, and March 3d, 1863, promoted to captain. During his service with the regiment it took part in eleven battles, and at Second Manassas, and again at Gettysburg, lost more than half the entire force engaged. In the first day's fighting at Gettysburg more than two-thirds of Captain Cook's company were killed or disabled, and on the third day they were in the front rank of the troops who received the famous charge of Pickett's division. Captain Cook has still as a trophy the sword belt of a Confederate colonel who had gallantly led the charge to within less than a

hundred feet from where he was standing in the line of Federal troops who received the desperate attack. In December, 1864, Captain Cook resigned and was honorably discharged. He returned home and settled up the estate of his father, who had died shortly before, then married, and started out to establish himself in the West. He first located at Kingston, in Caldwell County, Missouri, where he remained five years. During part of that time he was assistant assessor of internal revenue. In 1870 he removed to Kansas City. In 1874, on the recommendation of the leading members of the bar, Chief Justice Waite appointed him register in bankruptcy, an office he held while the Bankrupt Act of 1867 continued in force. He has never aspired to any other public office. In 1880 Mr. Cook was employed by some Eastern and foreign investors to examine titles for loans and attend to the collection of defaulted mortgages, and gradually made this the most important part of his practice. He has represented, and still represents, some of the oldest and most important investment companies in England and Scotland, as well as agencies in the Eastern States. This has engaged him in important litigation in the State and Federal courts of Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and Colorado, as well as in this State, with creditable success. His first appearance in the Supreme Court of Missouri was in 1869, in *Fugitt v. Nixon*, 44 Mo. Reports; in the Supreme Court of Kansas, in 1873, in *Gulf Railroad v. Miami County*, 12th Kansas Reports, and about the same time in *Thayer v. Johnson County*, in the Circuit Court of the United States. He has presented briefs in a number of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, the first being in *Croft v. Myers*, 13th Wallace, in which his former partner, Judge Cobb, was counsel, and which has become a leading case on the question involved.

From 1856 to 1880 Mr. Cook was a busy Republican and prominent in the conventions of that party. Since then he has taken no active part in politics, except to vote independently for such candidates as his judgment approved. He has been a member of Grace Church in Kansas City for many years, and of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion since its organization.

He was married, in 1865, to Rosalie E.

Barlow, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the daughter of a prominent clergyman. She died in 1887, leaving four children, of whom the eldest, a daughter, is married to J. B. Lippincott, a distinguished civil engineer at Los Angeles, California; the second to Samuel B. Moore, of the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, of Kansas City; the third (a son) is chief clerk of the purchasing department of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, and the fourth, after graduating at Trinity College, in Hartford, is studying for the ministry in the General Theological Seminary in New York. Mr. Cook is held in esteem by a large circle of friends, and, as he looks back upon the varied scenes of a long and busy life, says he thinks he will fulfill Daniel Webster's famous definition of a lawyer as "a man who works hard, lives well and dies poor."

He has been a credit to the bar of Jackson County, and merits the regard bestowed upon him by those who know his worth as a man and a student, not only of the law, but of general literature, history and social science.

Cook, Samuel Baker, editor, was born at Front Royal, Virginia, January 11, 1852, son of William and Sarah (Kelley) Cook, both natives of Virginia and descendants of Scotch-Irish ancestry. When Samuel B. Cook was a small boy his parents removed from Virginia and located in Atchison County, Missouri, and at the close of the Civil War they took up their residence on a farm near Marthasville, in Warren County, where both lived until their death, which occurred a few years after they settled in their new home. At the age of thirteen years Samuel Baker Cook was an orphan, with little capital other than that with which nature endowed him, on which to make his way through life. He worked as a farm hand during three seasons of the year and attended the public schools during the winter. This he continued to do until he was twenty years old. Of a naturally studious turn of mind, his mental qualities were developed fully as much outside the school as in, and his faculty to easily acquire and digest knowledge, to discern the fundamental principles of a proposition almost by intuitive analysis, resulted in a substantial practical education that equipped him for his subsequent successful

career. From his boyhood having been compelled to support himself by his own work, upon reaching manhood his self-reliance, combined with an indomitable will, controlled by his calm reason, was one of the corner stones of the foundation he has laid for success. That his youthful days were not wasted, is shown by the confidence reposed in him by the people of Warren County, who, when he was only twenty-six years of age, elected him for their sheriff and collector on the Democratic ticket, in a county which usually gave a Republican majority of 1,000; and that he was an efficient and highly successful officer is evidenced by his re-election to the office at the expiration of his term. In 1880 he purchased the "Warrenton Banner," at Warrenton, which paper he edited until 1885. He was as successful as an editor as he was as a public officer, and under his management and editorial direction the "Banner" was one of the strong Democratic weekly papers of Missouri. In 1885 he sold the "Banner," and purchased from Colonel John E. Hutton, then a member of Congress, the daily and weekly "Intelligencer," at Mexico, Missouri, which paper he published and edited until the autumn of 1900, when he disposed of it to give attention to public duties. As an editor, Mr. Cook's great ability is recognized throughout Missouri. While deprived of a collegiate course and educated in the common schools, where there were no pretensions of teaching "English as she should be taught," Mr. Cook is, nevertheless, a master of elegant diction and pure English, and his writings appearing in the pages of his paper rank high as examples of editorial lucidity and erudition. As an exponent and champion of Democratic principles, his paper wielded great influence throughout the State. In 1892 Mr. Cook was elected a member and appointed secretary of the Democratic State committee, and in 1895 was chosen chairman of that body, which position he held until nominated by acclamation by his party for Secretary of State. At the election in November Mr. Cook carried the State by a handsome majority, running ahead of the national ticket. His prestige is not alone an important factor in Missouri politics, but in national affairs as well. At his home, in Mexico, and throughout the State where he is known he is recognized as one of the most

sociable of men. Thoroughly in harmony with all that is progressive, he is foremost in furthering the interests of Missouri and in fostering such industries and enterprises as will benefit the State. By his own efforts he has achieved success. He knows what hard work is, and by the hardest of labor, backed by a strong intellect, he has become one of the most prominent figures in Missouri politics. Notwithstanding the demands upon him within the political field, and his business interests, which are considerable, he is much of a home man, and never quite so contented as when surrounded by his family. Mr. Cook has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Ella Howard, daughter of John A. Howard, of Warrenton, to whom he was married in 1879. Of this union two daughters were born. Mrs. Ella Howard Cook died in 1885. Mr. Cook's second wife, to whom he was married in November, 1888, was Miss Olivia Hord, daughter of Colonel Lewis Hord, a prominent resident of Mexico, Missouri. Two sons have blessed this marriage.

Coon Creek Fight.—After the battle of Lone Jack, August 16, 1862, the Confederates under Shelby and Cockrell retired before Blunt's pursuing column of Federals toward Arkansas, and while in camp on Coon Creek, in the southern part of Barton County, were attacked by the Sixth Kansas Volunteers, under Colonel Cloud. The Confederates took shelter behind the trees in the midst of which they were encamped, and, under the protection of a heavy fence, and after a short fight, repelled the attack. Confederate accounts state that the attacking force left eleven men killed and five wounded on the field, while the Confederates had none killed, but a number wounded.

Cooney, James, representative in Congress from the Seventh Missouri District, and one of central Missouri's most noted of self-made men, was born in Ireland, August 28, 1848, son of John and Hannorah (Kelly) Cooney, who came to America in 1852 and settled in New York. James Cooney began his education in the common schools of New York. At the age of eighteen he came west and located in Boone County, Missouri. After a course in the Missouri State University, he devoted three years to

teaching in Boone County, during two of which he acted as principal of the Sturgeon High School. While thus engaged, he secured a license entitling him to practice law, and in 1875 opened an office in Marshall, where he has since enjoyed a successful career. In 1880 the Democrats of Saline County offered him the nomination for the office of judge of the probate court. He accepted, was elected by a large majority, and served one term of two years. In 1882, as the nominee of the same party, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and again complimented by a re-election in 1884, serving four years in this office. Upon laying down the cares of the last named position, Judge Cooney resumed his private practice, his diligence, integrity, forcefulness of character and constant study rapidly winning for him a position abreast of the acknowledged leaders of the legal profession of central Missouri. Recognizing the breadth of his thought, the conscientiousness of his effort, and those other personal characteristics which go to make up a prudent, safe and painstaking man of affairs, he was selected, in 1896, as the most satisfactory man to represent the Seventh Congressional District at the National Capital, was nominated in convention, and elected by an overwhelming majority. During his first term he showed himself to be thoroughly informed as to the requirements of his constituents, and in appreciation of his efforts in behalf of his district and his party, he was the recipient of a renomination and re-election in 1898, and again in 1900. In Congress he has been active in introducing measures for the relief of the citizens of his district, and has effected the passage of many of such measures. He has now pending a bill providing for the establishment of a national park covering the field of the famous battle of Wilson's Creek. He has received assurances of the passage of the latter bill, which is of direct interest to the inhabitants, not only of his district, but of the whole State of Missouri. The range of subjects with which he has been connected and in which he has been deeply interested as a legislator, has not been confined to his own district. He introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the admission as States into the Union of non-contiguous territory; also a bill for the repeal

of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is the first attempt to repeal a treaty of the United States by direct legislation of Congress. Mr. Cooney believes that these measures must either expressly or impliedly become the law of this country if it builds the Nicaraguan Canal and annexes distant territories. Aside from his professional and political career, Judge Cooney has always been interested in farming, and is still prominently identified with that industry. The Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad passes through one of his farms. When that road was opened he gave the site for the present thriving village of Blackwater, thereby securing the convenience of a station for that neighborhood, and virtually becoming the founder of the town. Since the day the first house was erected there, he has been constantly devoted to its welfare and is responsible in a large measure for its development to present proportions. Judge Cooney limits his interest in fraternal orders to Odd Fellowship, with which he has been identified since 1869. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he has served as steward for several years. He was married December 21, 1882, to Dotia Trigg, a native of Cooper County, Missouri, and a daughter of John A. Trigg. The last named was one of the early pioneers of Saline County, of which he became the first circuit clerk. Subsequently he removed to Cooper County, but returning to Saline County was again elected circuit clerk in 1872 and died while occupying that office. No man who ever bore an active part in public life in Saline County stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens, regardless of their political predilections. As a public official no act of his has ever been brought into question, and his private life has been without taint or blemish.

Cooper, Jessie Bain, a conspicuous leader in Christian Science work, was born in New York City. Her father is of the Bain-McKenzie family of Scotland; her mother came from a long line of Welch Episcopalians, remarkable for scholarship in the classics. Her early education was under her mother, in the public schools at a later day, and afterward under the tutorage of Robert Curry, LL. D, founder of the Curry Institute, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Her early

religious views were formed by her mother and grandmother, and the strictest reverence for all pertaining to God was early instilled in the already conscientious child. She early joined the Congregational Church, but with broadened education she began to question the truthfulness of Bible miracles. After marriage, the influence of her husband's thought increased her rationalistic tendency, and she became connected with the Unitarian Church. During these years she was an earnest worker in clubs, and was for five years an active member of the Friends in Council. She was also zealous in public and private charities, and served as clerk of the Woman's Board of the Provident Association, and chairman of the visiting committee of the Instructive Nursing Association. Her association with these bodies, and her fine personal qualities, drew about her a wide circle of friends. While she was thus pleasantly occupied, and in the enjoyment of the delights of a happy home, her husband became ill as the result of an injury, and despite the best medical assistance grew steadily worse. In this extremity, Christian Science was brought to her notice, and Mr. Cooper was healed in three days by a Christian Scientist neighbor. All her early religious teachings of God's power, the miracles of the New Testament, came back to her and she asked, was it possible that it was true, after all? She began the study of Mrs. Eddy's works with deep earnestness, from the first putting to the test every statement which she comprehended, and proving the text-book step by step. For nine months she studied little else, and at the end of that time announced herself a Christian Scientist. To do so required great moral courage. The new sect was unpopular, and no people of standing or of her circle of friends, were instructed in the science. Her position necessarily made her, in a way, a pioneer among the more intelligent and educated classes. Her first introduction to Christian Science was under the influence of Mrs. Behan, the year following its establishment in Kansas City. She then studied under Alfred Farlow, C. S. B., and connected herself with the Third Church, in which, at various times, she served as second reader, teacher of a Bible class, clerk of the church, and a director. To her broad christian view, and personal independence, is largely due the wonderful development of

Christian Science in Kansas City. She was an earnest advocate of union of the churches, and her influence was great in bringing together the First and Second Churches; at a later day, in spite of the appeals of intimate personal friends, she attached herself to the united organization, and her example was a powerful agent in bringing the Third Church to the other united bodies some six months later. In 1892 she began healing, her first and successful case being one of tuberculosis in the knee, where amputation had been pronounced indispensable. In 1896 she formed a class of twelve persons in Christian Science healing; nearly all her pupils are now healers, but not professionally, and one of the number, Mrs. Isabel Best, is her associate in practice. In September, 1899, she opened an office in the Altman Building, and without financial necessity conscientiously devotes herself to the relief of suffering and to the propagation of scientific truth. She enjoys the retirement and silence of her practice, loves her patients, and sympathizes with them in their ills in that helpful manner which lifts their cares, and blesses them with better health and morals. Mrs. Cooper has had frequent offers to enter the lecture field. She has attained some note as a ready public speaker, particularly when advocating some charity; she is always clear, logical and convincing, and at times her earnestness moves her to real eloquence. The platform would have become her habitually, but without liking for public life, she only came upon it as a means to an end, to effect a laudable purpose. Her pen is ready in elucidation of the science which she has chosen for her life work, and an excellent example is found in the article on "Christian Science in Kansas City," in the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri." In 1883 she was married to Frank Cooper, then a recent graduate of the Wisconsin State University, and immediately came to Kansas City, which has since been their home. Mr. Cooper is now president of the Elmore & Cooper Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City, and holds high position as an upright and capable business man, and a gentleman of intelligence and refinement. Two children, William Bain and Helen Cooper, were born of the marriage.

Cooper County.—This county is situated on the south bank of the Missouri River,

and is one of the central counties of the State. Originally its territory, with more than thirty of the present counties of the State, formed a part of Howard County, which was organized by the Territorial Legislature January 23, 1816. December 17, 1818, Cooper County was organized, its area comprising all the territory of Howard lying south of the Missouri River. Its boundaries at that time were the Missouri River on the north, the Osage River on the east and south, and what was then known as the western boundary of the Territory (and the present boundary line between Missouri and Kansas) was its western boundary. It included the territory of the present counties of Cooper, Saline, Lafayette, Jackson, Cass, Henry, Johnson, Pettis, Morgan, Moniteau and Cole, and parts of Bates, St. Clair, Benton, Camden and Miller Counties, eleven of the present counties and parts of five others. At different times since, the other counties were organized out of the territory of Cooper, the last being Moniteau, which was formed February 14, 1845, and reduced Cooper County to its present limits. The county was called Cooper County in honor either of Colonel Benjamin Cooper or Captain Sarshel Cooper. The former, with his family, originally of Madison County, Kentucky, came to the present territory of Howard County from Loutre Island and settled in the Missouri Bottom, opposite Arrow Rock and near Boone's Salt Lick. Governor Lewis ordered this adventurous settler and his family back for better protection, but in 1810 he returned to the place which he had selected for his home and settled there permanently. Colonel Cooper was a member of the Senate in 1820. Sarshel Cooper was a great Indian-fighter, and built Cooper's Fort, near Boone's Lick. On the night of December 14, 1814, he was shot through the "chinkin'" of his cabin, by an Indian and killed. At the time of the shooting he was holding in his lap an infant son, who escaped injury. Cooper was the grandfather of Colonel Stephen Cooper, of Howard County, the present State Senator from that district. William Christy and John G. Heath are said to have been the first white men who remained long enough within the limits of the present county of Cooper to establish a business of any kind. In 1808 they ascended the river from St. Louis, and for a time engaged in the manufacture of

salt at the Salt Springs, on Heath's Creek, in the present township of Blackwater, Cooper County. Kinsmen of Christy now reside in St. Louis, and descendants of Heath in Howard County. The first permanent white settlers in Cooper County were Stephen and Hannah Cole, the last named being the widow of Stephen's brother, Nathan Cole. Stephen Cole and his family lived about a mile and a half east of the present location of Boonville, and Hannah Cole lived with her family east of the site of the city also, on a bluff overlooking the river on the top of which was built Cole's Fort. Stephen Cole's family consisted of himself and his wife Phoebe, and their children, James, Rhoda, Mark, Nelly and Polly Cole. In Hannah Cole's family there were herself and her children, Jennie, Mattie, Dickie, Nellie, James, Holbert, Stephen, William and Samuel, and in the two families there were seventeen persons in all. The first circuit court held in Howard County, then embracing the present territory of Cooper, was held in Cole's Fort, July 8, 1816, it then being the county seat of Howard County. David Barton, afterward United States Senator, was the judge of the court; Gray Bynum, clerk; John B. Heath, circuit attorney, and Nicholas S. Burckhardt, sheriff. The attorneys present at that session of court were Edward Bates, Joshua Barton—brother of Judge Barton, and afterward killed in a duel by Thomas C. Rector on Bloody Island—Lucius Easton and Charles Lucas. The first tavern was established within the present limits of Cooper County by William Bartlett, near the mouth of Roupe's Branch, and within the present limits of the city of Boonville. The first dance ever given within these limits by white people was given at Bartlett's tavern on the occasion of its opening. The first courthouse of the county was completed in 1823, and was a small two-story brick. The second courthouse, also a two-story brick, but much larger than the first, was erected in 1840, and, although about sixty years old and shivering in the weather to be displaced by a new one, is still used as the courthouse of Cooper County. The first newspaper established in the county was the "Boonville Herald," publication of which was begun by James O. Middleton, with Benjamin Emmons Ferry as editor, in 1834. There are now eleven weekly papers published in the county, five

of which are printed at Boonville. The first election was held in the county August 2, 1819, to choose a delegate to Congress, and 138 votes were cast, nearly all of which were for John Scott, of Ste. Genevieve. The first circuit court held in Cooper County proper began its session at the house of William Bartlett, March 1, 1819, with David Todd as judge; R. P. Clark, clerk; William McFarland, sheriff, and John S. Brickey as prosecuting attorney. Samuel Peters was foreman of the first grand jury. The first indictment presented was against Stanley G. Morgan for assault and battery, and this was done at the second term of the court, which began July 5, 1819. The first civil suit was instituted in the county July 5, 1819, by George Wilcox, against R. P. Clark and Samuel S. Williams. The first account rendered against Cooper County was by William Bartlett, who presented a bill of \$6.00 for the rent of his house for court purposes. July 19, 1819, Asa Morgan, one of the owners of the land on which Boonville is located, was licensed to keep a ferry at Boonville across the Missouri River. The first church was erected in the county in 1817, by the Baptist denomination. It was called Concord Church and was located about six miles south of the site of Boonville, with Rev. Luke Williams as its pastor. "Old Nebo Church," as it is now called, was erected in 1820, about one mile north of the present site of Bunceton, and was the second church built in the county. The first school was taught in the county by William Anderson, near Concord Church, in 1817. The first Fourth of July celebration was held in the county at Boonville in 1820, and the orator of the day was Benjamin F. Hickox, father of Colonel Truman V. Hickox, an old and honored citizen, who yet lives near Boonville. It was for this occasion that a small wrought iron cannon was made by the pioneer village blacksmith, James Bruffee.

Cooper County has furnished two Governors of Missouri, John Miller, elected in 1825, and Lon V. Stephens, elected in 1896. Three of her citizens, John G. Miller, Theron M. Rice and John Cosgrove, have been Representatives in Congress, and one, Washington Adams, served as a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

It is conceded that it is legitimately a part of the history of a county to record its most

important happenings and the progress, step by step, and year by year, of the development of its material, commercial, educational and moral interests; an account of the manners and customs of its people, its wars with Indians, and the participation of its inhabitants in other wars; the increase of its population, trade and production; and the organization and cultivation of the social forces which uplift human life to a higher plane. But it is not the purpose of this paper to attempt all this, for to accomplish it, an exhaustive history far beyond the space to be occupied would be required. Therefore a sketch, or skeleton, is all that is possible under the circumstances, furnishing another, among many illustrations, of an oft quoted couplet from "David Everett's School of Declamation," written more than a century ago:

"Large streams from little fountains flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

We have noted the condition of Cooper County at, and for a few years after, its organization, more than three-quarters of a century ago. An answer to the question, "What are its conditions, environments and possibilities to-day?" will suggest, if it does not record, the history of the efforts and agencies employed to achieve the results.

An unusual, but very suggestive, incident will demonstrate not only the smallness of the population of the county in 1821—then only 3,483—but the insignificance of the taxable wealth of the people. During that year John V. Sharp, a Revolutionary soldier, who was a resident of the county, became paralyzed and wholly disqualified for making a living. Therefore he was a charge upon the county, and his board, clothing and care cost the county \$2.00 per day. The county court, being unable to pay the bill, petitioned the Legislature, in 1822, to make an appropriation for his support, stating in the petition that the entire revenue of the county from taxes was not sufficient for his maintenance, the total taxes being only \$718 per annum and the charge for Sharp \$730. The Legislature did not respond and the court was compelled to make a special levy for the purpose from 1823 to 1828.

Cooper County has a long river frontage on its northern and northwestern boundaries. At the date of its organization it had a population of about 3,000. With its greatly re-

duced area, it now (1900) has a population of 22,532. The natural environments of both the county and its chief city, Boonville, assure them in large measure the advantages of natural drainage and consequent healthiness of topography. The surface of the county is rolling, and the lands are, as a rule, very fertile. While, of course, portions of the county are broken and the soil thin, there are many long and wide stretches, covering in the aggregate a large portion of the county's area, that are very slightly and attractive and as productive as any lands in the State.

The county now has many school and church edifices that are an honor to the Christian character, intelligence and enterprise of its people. Besides Boonville, there are in the county a number of beautiful and thrifty towns, chief among them being Bunceton, named for Harry Bunce; Otterville, Pilot Grove and Blackwater, with excellent schools, large churches, mills, banks, stores, newspapers, mechanical industries, improved streets, etc. Of lesser pretensions, and yet centers of activity and business, thrift and enterprise, are Pleasant Green, Clifton City, Sardine, Overton, Prairie Home and Pisgah.

No great interest in the county has shown more development than the breeding and improvement of horses, mules, cattle and hogs, and the stockmen of Cooper can justly claim as fine products in these lines as any in the State. Such streams as the Lamine, with its numerous confluent, Blackwater, Clear Creek, Petite Saline, Clark's Fork and others, which in earlier times were often unfordable because of high water, are spanned by good bridges and are crossed by footmen, horsemen or wheeled vehicles, as if the streams did not exist.

Within the lifetime of a large proportion of the present population not a mile of railroad or telegraph existed in the county. Now two trunk lines of railroad, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Missouri Pacific, run through the county, the former from Boonville in a southwestern direction to Clifton City, near the Pettis County line, and the latter from Blackwater, near the Saline line, eastwardly and down the Missouri River to Boonville, thence south through the center of the county by way of Palestine, Bunceton and Vermont, to the northern boundary of Moniteau. In addition to all this, long-

distance telephones connect many of the more important towns with Boonville.

WM. F. SWITZLER.

Cooper's Fort.—See "Howard County."

Co-operation.—This word has become the economic term for the various forms of industry, trade or service in which the participants share in the profits and benefits. There are co-operative stores, co-operative factories, co-operative creameries and produce shipping, co-operative housekeeping. Building associations, mutual insurance companies and mutual savings banks are strictly co-operative associations, but having been projected without any theoretical altruistic motive, and without affiliation with the co-operative movement, they are not usually embraced in that term. Neither are the colony settlements like Plymouth, and Jamestown, and Greeley, and Riverside, and Salt Lake, which were, in fact, highly co-operative.

Business co-operation is one of the important economic movements of the century, and co-operative communities have recently taken on new life. Its first appearance in St. Louis and the West was the advent of the Icarians, who passed through St. Louis in 1849 on their way from Texas to Nauvoo, Illinois.

Cabet, a French statesman and author, wrote a book, "A Voyage to Icaria," in which he described a land of happy equality, peace, plenty and loving service, similar to Utopia, without its army or religion, or the New Boston of "Looking Backward." The idea was taken up in Paris. A colonial association was formed, and in the midst of the revolution of 1848 the first installment of 200 set sail for New Orleans. A million were counted on to follow as soon as the land of Canaan was possessed and cities laid out. Across 200 miles of vacant prairie, westward from the Red River into rich and boundless Texas, the Parisian *ouvriers* and savants went, without houses or proper food, in broiling sun and drenching rain; disease and discouragement soon turned them back to such civilization as there was along the Mississippi River. The Mormons had just been driven from Nauvoo, and there the colonists took refuge. They prospered, but in time Cabet quarreled with other leaders, and he, with his following, came and settled in Cheltenham, in

the St. Louis suburb. Communism was given up, but the influence of twenty years of peaceable community life shows itself in the gentleness and refinement of the Icarians, whom we occasionally meet in St. Louis society. Another branch settled at Icaria, in southwestern Iowa, and continued true to their principles until they sold their property and disbanded, about 1895. About 1872 the grange movement among farmers spread like wildfire throughout the West. Missouri, Kansas and Illinois were at the front. Stores to supply themselves with goods at wholesale were started by hundreds. Credit and politics, inexperienced managers and dishonest agents soon proved the ruin of nearly all. St. Louis had grange agencies for many years.

In 1886 the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company introduced the French type of business co-operation, called profit-sharing. Their business was the manufacture and sale of plumbing and steam goods, employing from 250 to 400 men. After paying the usual wages, interest on capital was deducted, and the remaining profits were divided by equal percentage on wages and capital. Thus a salary of \$1,000 received the same amount as \$1,000 of the capital stock. A provident and educational fund was also provided. From 1886 to 1895 the dividends on wages ranged from 5 to 10 per cent, amounting to about \$75,000. The depression of 1896 and 1897 prevented any dividend, but the system remained in effect. In 1890 the company secured 125 acres of land near Edwardsville, Illinois, eighteen miles from St. Louis. Here they built factories, electric light and water-works, schoolhouse, clubhouse, bowling alley and billiard room, and a greenhouse. The village is called Leclaire, after the Parisian house-painter who first introduced profit-sharing in 1840. It is laid out park fashion, with winding roads, paved with cinders, broad grass plots, trees and sidewalks. In the schoolhouse grounds there are old trees and large flower beds and swings; across the street is a campus of two acres for baseball, football and tennis. A circulating library of 1,200 volumes is controlled by a board of trustees, elected by the "home-owning residents of Leclaire," which also controls the school. The plan of education is industrial, pupils learning mechanical and farm work along with the usual course of study. It begins with kindergarten and ends with the

classics and higher mathematics. There is no political organization, no saloons, no policemen, no law or authority but the State. Houses are built for employes on easy terms of payment, and are taken back if they want to leave. Co-operation and equity, but no paternalism, are the foundation principles. In 1888 the St. Louis Shovel Company adopted profit-sharing, but discontinued it after a few years.

A co-operative store was started in 1893 on the Rochdale plan, to be described later. It began with twenty-six members or stockholders, and a capital of \$500. The shares were \$50, and only one share could be held by one person. Payment could be made at fifty cents a week, and the amount paid in received 6 per cent interest. It dealt in groceries, sold at the current market prices, bought and sold exclusively for cash. The membership grew and sales increased rapidly. The profits were divided in proportion to purchases. The first quarter's business allowed a dividend of 8 per cent on purchases, the second quarter 10 per cent. The membership had grown to 150, the capital to \$3,000. It was then decided to remove to larger quarters, a meat shop was added, a larger force was employed. Every effort was made to enlist the unions and workmen in general. Some credit was given. The additional members and trade did not come; the dividends stopped, one manager after another proved incompetent, members withdrew, and after two years of struggle it gave up, with total loss to stockholders and some loss to creditors. Very similar was the experience of a store started by the men at Leclaire. Too high notions, too little attention by the members, not enough loyalty in trading, and credit, proved its ruin.

The modern co-operative store movement took its start in England in 1844. Twenty-eight weavers, Chartists and Christian Socialists formed a society having in view self-employment and self-supply. When, by small weekly contributions, they had in hand \$140 they took a vacant room in a member's house, bought tea and flour and other staples in full packages, retailed them to themselves at the retail shop prices, did the work themselves and saved the entire retail profit. The profits enabled them to lay in a large variety, they brought in additional members and the society prospered. To make the working

man independent, bring him out of debt, accumulate capital for self-employment, educate him; these were the high ideals of the Rochdale pioneers. The idea caught, the plan enabled any earnest set of neighbors or fellow workmen to start a "store." It became a "movement," it had the enthusiastic support and advice of the brilliant preachers and authors, Kingsley and Maurice, and of Holyoake, Hughes, Neale and Ludlow. The last three were well connected barristers, and through them were secured acts of Parliament that allowed the societies to incorporate as limited liability companies, with unlimited capital and numbers. By 1861 the number of stores and members had grown so large that a wholesale store was opened. In 1890 there were 1,741 associations, 1,492,000 members, 61,000 employes, \$286,000,000 sales and \$30,000,000 profits.

The original Rochdale Society had, in 1897, 12,775 members, \$1,750,000 capital, \$1,475,000 sales, and net profits, \$250,000—a good part of which was the income from investments in co-operative factories. In the fifty-three years of its existence sales had amounted to \$51,705,000 and it had paid back to its members \$8,000,000. The wholesale society does a business of \$60,000,000 a year, operates extensive factories, a bank and an insurance company, owns six ships and buys at first hands in all parts of the world. There are some highly successful societies of the Rochdale pattern in the United States. Two at Lawrence, Massachusetts, have a capital of over \$60,000, with annual sales of over \$400,000, and regular dividends. There are not less than a thousand in the country, but no official returns are acquired, and there is no federation—accurate information is not available. Co-operative creameries are abundant and usually prosperous. In California there are many fruit-shipping and supply unions, with plenty of capital and under good management. Co-operative communities have taken a fresh start, the Ruskin Commonwealth at Ruskin, Tennessee, being especially well managed and prosperous. At Commonwealth, Georgia; Equity, Washington; Bellamy, Oregon; Bliss, Idaho, and Pinon, Colorado, there are modest but sound beginnings. The advocates of co-operation believe that through it is to come relief from the inequalities of fortune growing out of the competitive system. N. O. NELSON.



Amanda Corby

Copper.—There is no copper-mining in Missouri at present, but there was at one time. The Stanton copper mines in Franklin County were opened and worked before the Civil War, and it was thought that they would prove a profitable enterprise; but the disturbances of the war caused the mines to be closed before the deposits were thoroughly explored, and they were never reopened. Copper has been found in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Greene, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties, and in very considerable quantities in Franklin, Madison, Shannon and Washington Counties, and as late as 1880, copper ingots to the amount of 230,717, and of the value of \$25,730, were produced in the State. It is probable that at some future day, when the deposits shall have been more thoroughly explored, and mining shall be more carefully conducted, the old mines will be reopened.

"Copperheads."—A nickname given to a political faction in the Northern and border States during the Civil War, which was charged with being in sympathy with the secession movement, and with aiding it by trying to thwart the measures of the national government. The name was intended to signify a concealed foe, and was derived from the serpent whose bite is as deadly as that of the rattlesnake, but which strikes without warning.

Corby, Amanda Musick, benefactress, was born in the historic old town of Florissant, St. Louis County, Missouri, youngest daughter of Joel L. and Marguerite (Presse) Musick. Both her parents were natives of St. Louis County and belonged to families numbered among the earliest settlers of Missouri. Mrs. Corby was reared in St. Louis County, grew up in the faith of the Catholic Church, and was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis. May 30, 1852, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, she was united in marriage to Mr. John Corby, who was then a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, and one of the leading citizens of that place. Leaving her childhood home, Mrs. Corby went to St. Joseph, and at once became a social leader in that city. Her tastes were artistic, and in the old days she was locally famous as a needle-

woman, whose handiwork was a thing of beauty. During her husband's lifetime she led a quiet life, busying herself mainly with relieving the sufferings of the poor and helping to lighten the burdens of those less fortunately situated than herself. At the death of her husband, his splendid estate passed unconditionally to her, and she administered this trust with rare fidelity and ability. Her feeling was that a wise Providence had made her the trustee of this wealth, to be used for the betterment of mankind, the alleviation of human suffering and the advancement of the cause of religion. Feeling thus, her heart and hand were ever open to the appeals of those in need and of those who asked assistance for any worthy cause. Shrinking from the appearance of ostentatious giving, her charities were bestowed in that quiet way which the Master enjoined upon His followers when He said: "Let not thy left hand know what the right hand doeth." Shortly after the death of her husband, Mrs. Corby began the erection of a memorial chapel, which in architectural beauty and chasteness of adornment excels any similar building in the West. It is situated in the center of a tract of 160 acres of land, which lies about three miles north of the city of St. Joseph, and which was given to the Catholic Church by Mr. Corby for a cemetery. Ten acres in the center of the tract was reserved by Mr. Corby for the chapel and grounds connected therewith. This beautiful chapel, which is the pride of the church, of the friends of the donor, and of the city of St. Joseph, was completed in 1873. By its solid walls, its artistic design, its emblematic frescoes and its sacred purposes, this affectionate memento tells that the love of a pure woman never dies. The chapel is built in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, in form an irregular cruciform, a pentagonal sanctuary forming one arm. It is 42 feet 10 inches front; 55 feet 5 inches throughout the transept, and has a total length of 84 feet and 3 inches. The massive walls, with numerous buttresses, are entirely of limestone, laid in rough, broken ashlar style, and are richly ornamented with cut and carved Carroll County sandstone dressing. The strength, durability and sublimity of the exterior are in perfect accord with the artistic and elegant interior of the structure. The frescoing, beautiful in design and elaborate in execution, is the admiration

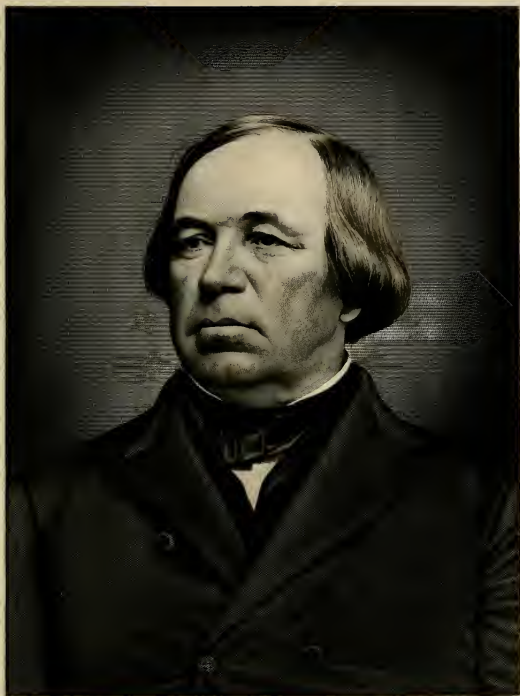
of those whose culture enables them to fully appreciate its merits. On the left of the altar, and facing the auditorium, is a beautiful fresco of the Madonna and Child, while on the right is the vault in which Mrs. Corby deposited the mortal remains of her husband, John Corby. This is an open space with a highly ornamented arched entrance looking toward the altar. Upon a deeply recessed tablet on the outside of the north wall of the vault, which is ornamented with two beautiful columns, carved and chased to symbolize mourning, is inscribed in raised letters, "To the Memory of John Corby." On the western wall of the interior of the vault is a fine painting of the Holy Sepulcher, and on the canopy above is a painting of "Our Saviour." On the outer or northern wall of the interior is represented the "Ascension," and between the windows are the fourteen "Stations of the Cross," representing Christ going from the judgment hall in Jerusalem to Mount Calvary without the gates. Upon the walls of the nave above are bas-reliefs, life size, of the twelve apostles. These various scenes are of superior artistic merit, are beautifully set in appropriate moldings, and the spaces about them are highly ornamented with Gothic tracery. The chapel, which will seat about 300 people, is indeed a gem of beauty, and is a fitting and lovely expression of the genuine piety and tender affections of her who thus practically pays loving tribute to him to whom it is built in commemoration.

During the latter years of her life Mrs. Corby arranged for the placing of her own remains in this vault by the side of those of her husband, when she should be called from earth. After a long illness, which she bore with much fortitude and Christian resignation, she departed this life and was ushered into the life to which her loved ones had preceded her, on the 10th of January, 1899. Beside the remains of Mrs. Corby and her husband, there now rest in the chapel the remains of her step-father, Sidney S. Harris; her mother, Marguerite (Musick) Harris, and her beloved brother-in-law, Dr. Edgar B. Forsee, and a vault has also been prepared for the reception of the remains of her sister, Mrs. Edgar B. Forsee, when that worthy woman shall lay aside the cares and responsibilities of this life. Thus is evidenced the fact that Mrs. Corby was not only careful

in looking after the affairs of life, but, with tender regard, made provision for the last resting places of those endeared to her by the ties of nature. Before her death Mrs. Corby conveyed the chapel and cemetery to the Sisters of Charity, making ample provision for their maintenance and improvement. This generous gift proclaims her a public benefactress and entitles her to lasting remembrance. During the later years of her life she made her home with Mrs. Forsee, who, with true sisterly devotion, nursed and cared for her through her long illness. There was much of sadness in her later life, but throughout this period of trial she was sustained by an unflinching trust in God, and buoyed up by a spirit worthy of a true follower of Christ. A true child of the Catholic Church, she was always devoted to its welfare, and her memory will long be revered by those who were associated with her in the advancement of its interests. Before her death she made Mrs. Forsee the heir to her estate, and her last wishes are being loyally observed by the sister to whom this trust was confided.

Corby, John, prominent as a philanthropist, railroad promoter and builder, merchant and banker, and pioneer in many of the enterprises which helped to make St. Joseph the city it has become, was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, June 24, 1808. He was the second child and eldest son in a family of ten children, whose parents were John and Bridget (Shehan) Corby, who, in 1820, with their family, emigrated to America and settled on a farm in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. There John Corby remained only a few years, and then started out in the world to find an honest means of obtaining a livelihood. His industrious and frugal habits soon enabled him to become an employer instead of being employed, and in a few years he became a contractor on the Baltimore & Washington Railway, one of the first railroads built in the country. He afterward took and carried out large contracts on the Pittsburgh & Erie Canal, on the Grand Slack Water Navigation project for Licking River, Kentucky, on the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and also contracts for railroads, pikes and levees in Ohio, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

During a trip to the West, Mr. Corby vis-



John C. Calhoun



ited St. Joseph in October, 1843, and with wise foresight reached the conclusion that this would become a commercial city of note. It was then a mere trading post, but with unerring judgment he read the future in store for it, and purchased a number of lots from Joseph Robidoux. In the following spring he bought out a large stock of goods, commenced merchandising, and erected the first brick house in the town. For a number of years he carried on the largest retail business in the vicinity, investing his profits in real estate, which, in later years, yielded rich returns. In 1857 he retired from the dry goods trade and opened a banking house, in which line of business he continued until his death.

Mr. Corby was made mayor of his adopted city, and served many times as a member of the City Council, in all of which positions he not only gave entire satisfaction to his constituents, but did honor to himself and at the same time advanced the best interests of the municipality. In public positions he brought to bear on affairs the same wisdom, sagacity and honesty which in private life made him respected, honored and successful.

Mr. Corby was one of the originators of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, taking an active part in securing its charter and franchise. In order to determine the best route for the road, he also made several carriage and horseback trips across the State. He was a member of its first board of directors, which position he resigned to become a contractor, and as such constructed twenty-five miles of the road. The Roseport & Maryville, or Palmetto Railroad Company, was organized in 1857, with General Jeff. Thompson as president, and John Corby as vice president.

Later Mr. Corby became the president of this company, and under his administration it was consolidated with the Northern Railroad of Kansas under the name of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company. By this act the company secured 125,000 acres of land, granted by the State of Kansas to the Wathena (Kansas) Railroad Company, and this insured the success of the enterprise. In those early days Mr. Corby was also a director in the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad Company. In 1856 he was elected mayor of St. Joseph, being always foremost in every enterprise from which benefit could

accrue to the city of his home. In 1858 he was one of the incorporators of, and a director in, the St. Joseph branch of the bank of this State, and when this was, in 1864, merged into the State National Bank, he became a director of that institution, and so continued until a short time before his demise.

On May 30, 1852, Mr. Corby was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Musick, youngest daughter of the late Honorable Joel L. Musick, of Florissant, St. Louis County, Missouri. After a life of constant activity he was attacked with heart disease in 1867, and consulted some of the best physicians in the United States, with but little benefit. In 1869 he visited Florida, where he spent a part of the winter, returning to St. Joseph on February 2, 1870, and residing there until his death on the 9th of May following. In many respects he was a remarkable man, and though by nature he was given to the accumulation of wealth, his methods were characterized by strict integrity, a practical piety and a warm, kind-hearted and wise charity. He made liberal donations to St. Joseph Seminary of the Sacred Heart and other institutions in earlier years, and one year gave to the St. Joseph Hospital between \$4,000 and \$5,000; in the same year he gave \$5,000 to a female seminary to be located on St. Joseph Avenue and Albemarle Street, \$10,000 and lots for building the St. Joseph Cathedral, and 160 acres of land, valued at about \$10,000, for a Catholic cemetery near the city, thus making a total of about \$30,000 dispensed during that year alone for religious, educational and charitable purposes.

Corbyn, William B., minister and educator, was born in Windham County, Connecticut, June 1, 1814. He was the son of Joseph Perrin and Mary Howard Corbyn. He passed his boyhood and early youth in Monroe County, New York, and was prepared for college in Phillips Academy, Massachusetts. He entered Yale College in 1835 and graduated in 1839. The next four years he spent as assistant teacher in Phillips Academy and in the study of theology. In August, 1841, he was married to Miss Henrietta N. Wright, daughter of Mr. Joseph Wright, of Glastonbury, Connecticut. She died in January, 1843, leaving an infant son, who is now the Rev. W. W. Corbyn, rector

of a parish in East Plymouth, Ohio. In December, 1843, Rev. William B. Corbyn was admitted to holy orders in the Episcopal Church at Boston, Massachusetts. In 1845 he was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in St. Louis. In 1848 he was sent by Rt. Rev. Cicero S. Hawks, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Missouri, to Palmyra, Marion County, for the purpose of opening a school, which was afterward known as St. Paul's College. Here he labored diligently and successfully for more than twenty years, bringing the college to a commanding position which was recognized not only in Marion County, but throughout the State, where it stood second to none. From that time until the summer of 1871, except for an interval of three and a half years, he was engaged in teaching at St. Paul's. In July, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary Frances McDonald, daughter of Mr. Edward McDonald, of Hannibal, Missouri. With their daughter, Edith, born August 17, 1856, they now reside at Quincy, Illinois.

Corder.—A village, in Lafayette County, on the Kansas City division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, twenty miles southeast of Lexington, the county seat. It has a public school, churches of the Baptist, Catholic, German Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal South, and Presbyterian denominations, a Democratic newspaper, the "Dispatch"; a bank, a mill, and a tile and brick factory. In 1899 the population was estimated at 700. The town was platted in 1878, by W. J. Leise, the first postmaster and storekeeper, and was incorporated in 1881.

Corning.—A town of 250 inhabitants, in Holt County, fifty-one miles from St. Joseph, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. It was laid out in 1868. It has three stores, a bank, the People's Bank, capital and surplus \$16,200, deposits \$14,000; a German Reformed and a Methodist Episcopal Church, a steam flouring mill and a grain elevator.

Cornyn, Florence M., physician, was born August 3, 1829, in Bridgeport, Ohio, son of an Irish immigrant who had settled there some years earlier. He was carefully

educated, being graduated from St. Mary's Jesuit College, of Marion County, Kentucky, and completed his medical studies at the New York University. After graduating from the last named institution, in 1849, he crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast, and was the first physician to open an office and begin the practice of medicine at Sacramento, California. In 1852 he returned to the States and settled in St. Louis, where he was engaged in general practice until appointed physician to the City Hospital. After serving three years in that capacity, he resigned to become surgeon of volunteers of the First Missouri Infantry Regiment, commanded at the beginning of the Civil War by Colonel—afterward General—Frank P. Blair. He was, up to the time that he entered the Union Army, Brigade Surgeon of the Missouri Militia on the staff of General D. M. Frost. In 1862 he resigned the surgeons'hip of the First Missouri Infantry to raise the Tenth Missouri Cavalry Regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel. He commanded this regiment with skill and ability, had many engagements with General Forrest, and established an enviable reputation for bravery and gallantry as a commanding officer. He was killed in a personal difficulty by one of his officers, and his remains were afterward brought to St. Louis and buried in Calvary Cemetery. A monument, erected to his memory by admiring friends, bears the inscription:

COLONEL FLORENCE M. CORNYN:

Born August 3, 1829;

Died August 10, 1863.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

This monument was placed here by his friends and comrades in arms, to perpetuate the memory of a soldier without fear, and a patriot without reproach.

A list of the engagements in which he participated, inscribed on the monument, shows him to have taken part in the capture of Camp Jackson, and the battles of Boonville, Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tuscumbia, Lundy's Lane, Town Creek, Florence, Iuka, Burton and Leighton.

Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de, "Spanish explorer, was born in Salamanca, Spain, about 1510, and died in 1542. On the arrival in Culiacan of Cabeza de Vaca from his journey from Florida in 1536, when he brought news of the existence of half-civil-



*Memorial Chapel.
Built by Mrs. Amanda Cook in memory of her late husband John Cook.*

ized tribes far to the north, an expedition was sent out under Marco de Niza, in 1539, to explore that region. On its return a second expedition was fitted out under Coronado, which departed from Culiacan, on the Pacific Coast, in April, 1540. He passed up the entire length of what is now the State of Sonora to the River Gila. Crossing this, he penetrated the country beyond to the Little Colorado, and visited the famed cities of Cibola, mentioned by Cabeza de Vaca and De Niza. In the kingdom were seven cities. The country, he says, was too cold for cotton, yet the people all wore mantels of it, and cotton yarn was found in their houses. He also found maize, Guinea cocks, peas, and dressed skins. From Cibola, Coronado traveled eastward, visiting several towns, similar to the existing villages of the Pueblo Indians, till he reached the Rio Grande, and from there traveled 300 leagues to Quivira, the ruins of which are well known, being near latitude 34 degrees north, about 170 miles from El Paso. There he found a temperate climate, with good water and an abundance of fruit. The people were clothed in skins. On his way back in March, 1542, Coronado fell from his horse at Tiguex, near the Rio Grande, and is said to have become insane. The narrative of this expedition furnishes the first authentic account of the buffalo, or American bison, and the great prairies and plains of New Mexico." ("Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography.")

Coroner's Jury.—The jury summoned by the coroner of a county to hold an inquest on the dead body of a person—whose death was by violence, or involved in uncertainty—and, after examining witnesses, render a verdict as to the cause and manner of death. In cases of death by violence, the verdict of the coroner's jury usually determines the course to be taken by the officers of the law in the next treatment of the matter.

Corps de Belgique.—A secret political organization designed to aid the secession movement, which came into existence in Missouri in 1862, and which is said to have owed its origin to General Sterling Price. It was named in honor of Charles L. Hunt, who was then the Belgian consul at St. Louis. All of its movements were conducted with great

secrecy, and the extent of its membership in St. Louis has never been definitely ascertained. Toward the close of the war it is said to have affiliated with and become a part of the secret political organization originated by Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and P. C. Wright, of New York, which was known as the American Knights, or Knights of the Golden Circle.

Corrigan, Bernard, conspicuous in the establishment of the street railway system in Kansas City, is the youngest of three brothers, who were born in Canada, of Irish parents, Patrick and Elizabeth (Murray) Corrigan. Thomas Corrigan, the oldest of the brothers, came to Kansas City in 1859, and died in 1895. His memory is commemorated by the beautiful chimes of the Catholic Cathedral, presented by his wife, who survived him but two years. Edward, the second of the brothers, divides his time between California, New York and Chicago. Bernard Corrigan, the youngest, who came to Kansas City in 1868, alone remains, and has made that city his home continuously to the present time. The brothers followed contract work until 1875, their largest operations being in the building of railways. In the latter year Thomas and Bernard, with the former as the leading spirit, effected the organization of a company which purchased all the street railways in Kansas City except that between Market Square and Westport. They extended the system to cover the entire city, and to Kansas City, Kansas, all mule lines, until 1886, when they arranged to apply cable power. At this juncture the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was organized, and they sold their properties to that corporation for one million dollars. Since retiring from street railway interests Mr. Bernard Corrigan has principally concerned himself with the care of his large real estate and financial interests. The family name is held in association with the Baltimore Hotel, which he erected, and in which he is a one-half owner, the estate of his deceased brother, Thomas, holding the remainder. Mr. Corrigan is also a stockholder and a director in the National Bank of Commerce and in the First National Bank. He was among the leaders in the establishment of the barge lines between Kansas City and St. Louis, which, in 1878, and for some years there-

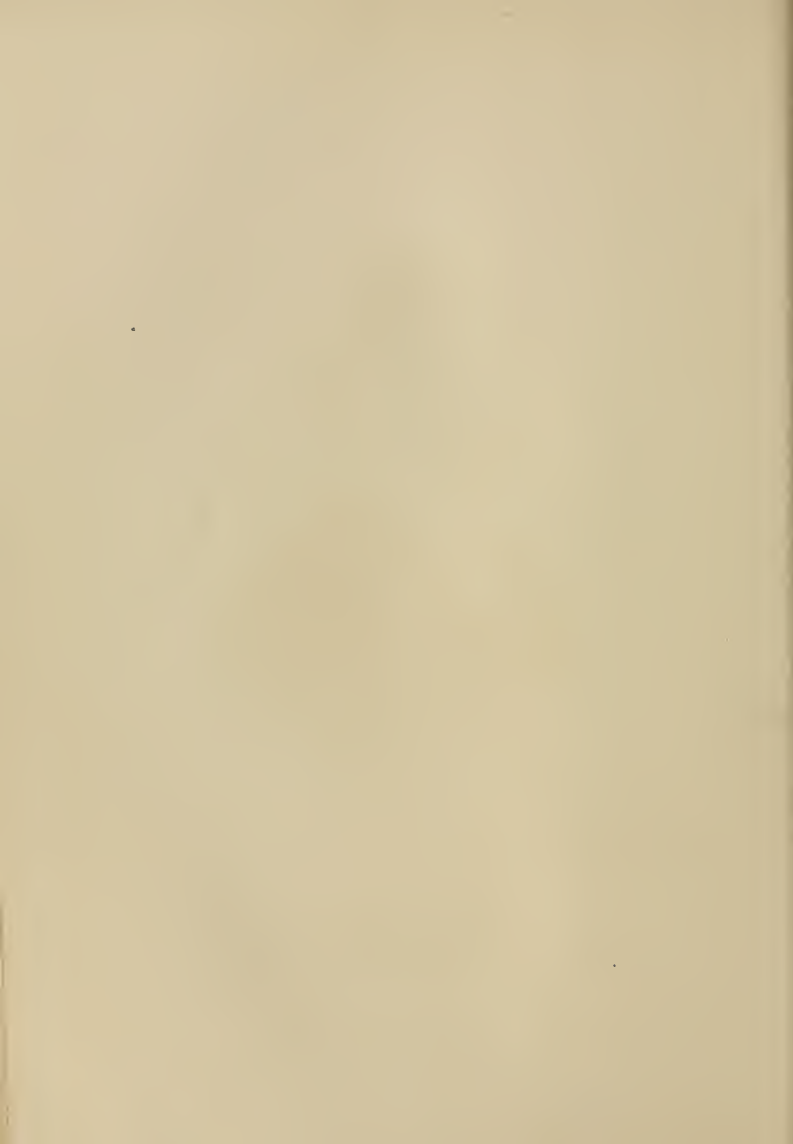
after, aided materially in developing the commerce of the city through its own service and the securing of competitive railway rates. He was also an organizing director of the Kansas City Agricultural and Horticultural Fair Association in 1887, which gave several successful exhibitions. Generously benevolent, he has at all times afforded liberal aid and intelligent assistance to the establishment and maintenance of hospitals, orphanages and other charitable institutions. Discerning through his business instincts the necessity for the administration of charity in a methodical manner, he was among the first to suggest the organization of the United Charities of Kansas City, in October, 1899, and became one of the incorporating directors. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Corrigan was married to Miss Mary Shannon, now long deceased, who was a daughter of Patrick Shannon, an early mayor of Kansas City. Of nine children born of this marriage, John Corrigan is city editor of the Omaha News, Edward Corrigan is a brick manufacturer in Kansas City, and Bernard Corrigan is a law student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Mr. Corrigan was married, in January, 1898, to Miss Hattie Fout, of Martinsburg, Virginia, of which marriage one son, Francis Lee Corrigan, has been born.

Corrigan, Thomas, whose name was for a quarter century linked with the growth and prosperity of Kansas City, was born in 1835, in Huntingdon County, Province of Quebec, Canada. His parents were Patrick and Elizabeth (Murray) Corrigan, both natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1824. They first settled in Pennsylvania, and six years later removed to Canada. The father was a man of much force of character, and for three years served as commissioner of Huntingdon County. The son, Thomas Corrigan, had but meager educational advantages, but his deficiencies were compensated for by natural abilities of an exceptionally high order, and a large fund of practical knowledge acquired through observation and dealings with men. Among his acquisitions was a speaking familiarity with the French language, which at times served him to good advantage. In 1859 he came to Missouri and took employment with a building crew on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway.

He was a diligent workman, commanding the best wage, and he was also frugal and saving. In little more than a year he was enabled to buy a farm in Kansas, near the site of the present town of Hiawatha. He was associated with his brother, John, in farming until 1861, when the disordered conditions of the region impelled them to remove to St. Joseph, Missouri. There, in partnership with ex-Mayor Shepard, of that city, he organized a freighting expedition to Pike's Peak. Arriving at that point, they sold their outfits and merchandise at considerable profit. Mr. Corrigan soon returned to St. Joseph, and thence to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he entered the employ of Ross & Steele, a large contracting firm, with whom he remained for three years, during the time being their superintendent of construction on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Having married, he made his home at Lawrence, Kansas, and engaged in contracting upon his own account on the Kansas Pacific Railway, the Kansas Southern Railway, now a portion of the Santa Fe system; the Memphis Railway, and the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway; in the last named work he was associated with the late General Joseph Shelby, a warm personal friend. Removing to Kansas City, he was engaged, in 1869-70, in grading contracts there, his first important work being the grading of Grand Avenue southward from Fifth Street. He afterward secured the contract for building the National Waterworks, and made \$120,000 on the work. He was sued by Amos Green for one-half of the earnings, and defeated the suit in the United States Supreme Court. In 1876, in association with his brother, Bernard, he began to engage in street railway operations. Their first venture was the construction of what was then known as the "Reservoir Line," now the Broadway line, from Sixth and Main Streets to Seventeenth and Madison Streets. This line was unprofitable, and was for some years operated at a loss. The two brothers, with D. E. Dickerson, then bought a controlling interest in all existing street railways, and organized the Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company. Afterward Thomas Corrigan bought out his two partners and became sole owner of the entire stock, with the exception of three shares committed to others in order



Yours Truly
Bernard Corrigan



to preserve a legal directory. In 1882 he sought a thirty-year franchise extension. At the time none of the franchises had less than six years to run, and some of them had eighteen years. In 1884 the city council passed an extension ordinance, and this action aroused bitter opposition, growing out of the desire of local capitalists to acquire franchise rights. Feeling ran high, and there were threats of tearing up the tracks and of hanging the aldermen who favored the extension ordinance. The mayor interposed his veto, and an attempt to pass it over his veto was ineffectual. In those turbulent times Mr. Corrigan was determined, imperturbable and self-contained. A year later a modified extension ordinance was passed without trouble; this measure provided for various improvements, and for the use of cable power in lieu of animals, and Mr. Corrigan at once began work on the Fifth Street line in order to comply with the latter requirement. In 1886 he sold all his lines to a syndicate, and the formation of the present Metropolitan Street Railway Company was effected as the successor. In this transaction he received a half-million dollars in cash and an equal amount in the bonds of the new company. When he began his street railway operations he found but two illly equipped lines; when he retired the present admirable system was, in greater part, established, and the great achievement was, in far larger part, the result of his own indefatigable effort. While the foregoing tells of his most monumental work, it is to be said that Mr. Corrigan was at the same time deeply interested in many other enterprises for the development of the city, furnishing means and advisory aid in various directions. A Democrat in politics, he was a sagacious leader, exerted a controlling influence in local affairs, and made the local party a mighty factor in State policies. With sufficient prestige to secure any position to which he might aspire, he was but once an officeholder, from 1874 to 1881, when he was police commissioner, and he retired voluntarily, refusing to perform further service. He was a Catholic in religion, and the only civic society with which he was connected was the Catholic Knights of America. He was unusually strong in mind and body. None could surpass him in feats of labor and endurance, and often when an employer

he set example to his men by his own herculean effort. He was honest and straightforward in his financial undertakings, shrewd and discerning in his plans and calculations, and resolutely determined after once forming a purpose. With a somewhat brusque manner, he was kindly-hearted and devoted to his friends. He was liberal in his benefactions to charities, particularly to the House of the Good Shepherd, the Orphans' Home and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, an organization for the relief of the poor. Aside from these, he constantly contributed of his means to alleviate personal sufferings and wants. In 1864 Mr. Corrigan married Miss Catherine McGinley, like himself a native of Huntingdon County, Province of Quebec, Canada. Of this marriage were born four children, now living: Elizabeth, Catherine, Agnes and Mrs. John C. Bourke. Mr. Corrigan died in Kansas City, March 1, 1894, and his wife died March 24, 1896. Mrs. Corrigan was a devout Catholic, and a woman whose benefactions were liberally extended to all needy objects. She devoted much of her husband's ample fortune, upwards of one million dollars, to purposes near to her heart. To the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception she presented one of the finest chimes of bells in America; this was a memorial to her husband, and each bell bore upon it the name of a member of the Corrigan family. She contributed liberally to various Catholic societies, in which she held membership, and was a principal donor of the beautiful marble altar and railing in the chapel of the Orphans' Home.

Cortambert, Louis Richard, was born in France, in 1808, and emigrated to the United States while a young man. He was highly educated, earnest and simple, a profound thinker and an able writer. His philosophy in many respects resembled that of Thoreau. He even undertook to duplicate Thoreau's Walden experience, but Walden near Highland was a thing very different from Walden near Concord, and the malaria of the Illinois bottoms soon ended the experiment. Cortambert was a Social Republican, and one of the early abolitionists, and if his creed was at times too radical, he was at least sincere and unflinching in the advocacy of the brotherhood and fraternity of man. He refused better positions

and larger salaries on more influential papers than he was connected with, because, he said, he wrote from conviction, and his pen was not for sale. In 1851 he tendered his resignation as vice consul of France in St. Louis as a protest against the "*coup d'état*."

In 1855 he edited the "*Revue de l'Ouest*" (see "French Newspapers"), and from 1864 to the time of his death the "*Messenger Franco-Américain*" of New York. He was the brother of the learned Paris geographer, Eugene Cortambert, and the uncle of Louis Cortambert, the promising young *litterateur*, who died all too early. Cortambert had the reputation of being the ablest writer in French who has ever written in the United States. Several of his books were published by leading Paris houses. The great historian, Henri Martin, wrote a preface for his "*Histoire Universelle selon la Science Moderne*," and Victor Hugo praised his "*Religion du Progres*." Among his other works were "*L'Histoire de la Guerre Civile Americaine*" (written in conjunction with F. de Tranaltos), "*Les Trois Epoques du Catholicisme*," "*Voyage au Pays des Osages*" and "*La France et la Republique*." He married Susan, one of the daughters of Auguste P. Chouteau, and died in New York, March 28, 1881, aged seventy-three years. Five of his grandchildren, John F., Philip A., Emily, Louis R. and Marie L. McDermott are living in St. Louis—1899.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

Cosby.—A village, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Andrew County, and an important shipping point for grain and live stock. Near by, on the Platte River, is a large flouring mill. There are in the place a lodge of Odd Fellows and a Grand Army of the Republic post. Population, about 200.

Cosgrove, John, lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Jefferson County, New York, September 12, 1839. He received a good education, studied law at Watertown, New York, and after practicing for a time in his native State, came to Missouri and located at Boonville, where he pursued the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cooper County, and served also as city attorney of Boonville for four years. In 1882 he was

elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Democrat.

Cosmopolitans.—A society which originated in New England, and whose objects were semi-religious, embracing an investigation of spiritualism. On May 7, 1882, City Lodge, No. 1, of the Cosmopolitans was established in St. Louis, but after an existence of a few years its membership was absorbed by other organizations.

Cote Sans Dessein.—One of the early French settlements on the Missouri River, west of St. Charles. It stood on the north bank of the river, two miles below the mouth of the Osage, in what is now Callaway County. It took its name, which means "Hill without design," from an irregular limestone cliff, standing alone in the alluvial bottom. The place was settled in 1808, and four years later the blockhouse built for the defense was gallantly held against an Indian attack by a French hunter, Baptiste Louis Roy, and two other men, efficiently assisted by Roy's wife and the wife of one of the other men. In the protracted fight one of the men and fourteen Indians were killed.

Cotter College.—A school for the higher education of girls, at Nevada. It is conducted by private parties, under the advisory direction of a board appointed by the Southwest Missouri Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, South. The collegiate department affords courses leading to the degrees of master of arts, bachelor of science, and bachelor of letters. Music, elocution, painting and drawing are specially taught. In 1900 there were 10 teachers and 160 pupils in attendance, of whom 80 were boarding pupils. The school was established in 1884, by the Misses Cotter, of Knox County, Missouri, who erected the building, the citizens of Nevada donating the grounds. It was first known as Vernon Seminary. Additions were afterward made, and the edifice now consists of a central three-story portion, with two-story wings, high basements underlying the whole. The cost aggregated about \$30,000.

Cotton Belt Route.—See "St. Louis Southwestern Railroad."

Cotton Exchange, St. Louis.—A number of merchants handling cotton met informally in the office of Theodore G. Meier, and after some consultation decided to call a formal meeting in the directors' room of the old Merchants' Exchange Building, on Main Street, between Market and Walnut, October 17, 1873. This meeting was held and resulted in the organization of the St. Louis Cotton Association, with Theodore G. Meier for president, William M. Senter for vice president, Myron Colony for secretary, and William P. Shryock, Henry Drucker, Miles Sells, S. A. Bemis, Harlow J. Phelps, D. W. Marmaduke and John T. Watson for directors. The association thus brought into existence numbered eighty-one members, paying an initiation fee of \$5 and an annual assessment of \$20 each. Subsequently—August, 1874—it was incorporated, having already conspicuously challenged the attention of Southern planters and merchants by offering \$11,000 in cotton premiums for that year, an offer which was repeated year after year till 1881. In 1874 it dropped its original name, and was incorporated as the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, and next year it removed from the room fronting on Main Street, on the third floor of the building adjoining the Merchants' Exchange, to new quarters at the corner of Main and Chestnut Streets. In 1880 the membership had increased to 300, the membership fee having been successively raised, first to \$250, then to \$500, and last to \$1,000. As the business results that had followed the establishment of the Cotton Exchange had amply vindicated the wisdom of it, and the institution was now recognized as one of the most important permanent business organizations of the city, it was decided that it was entitled to be housed in a special building. Accordingly, in November, 1879, a committee composed of D. P. Rowland, W. M. Senter, J. L. Sloss and William L. Black was appointed to choose a suitable location. The site recommended and selected was the southwest corner of Main and Walnut Streets, and a company called the Cotton Exchange Building Company was formed to erect a suitable edifice. The result of its labors was the building of the spacious, attractive and substantial Cotton Exchange, now occupying the chosen site, which was dedicated and opened for business May 14, 1882. The ceremonies of

the dedication were of a very pleasant character, consisting in addresses by officers and ex-officers of the Exchange, ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas; ex-Governor Stanard, of Missouri, followed by the presentation of a silver service to Vice President William L. Black, who had been conspicuous in setting on foot the enterprise and pushing it forward to a consummation. The object of the Exchange, as stated in its constitution, is to "provide suitable accommodation for the meeting of its members, to establish uniform usages, rules and regulations for the cotton trade in the city of St. Louis; to adopt standards of classification; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interests throughout all markets, and generally to promote the cotton trade in the city of St. Louis." That it has done much in this direction, and particularly to promote the cotton trade of St. Louis, the statistics strikingly exhibit. As early as the year 1870 cotton began to find its way to St. Louis, shipped to Chris. Peper, who was engaged in the leaf tobacco trade, but received occasionally a consignment of cotton. These occasional receipts seemed to indicate a disposition on the part of the planters to ship their crops to St. Louis if only a market could be established for it, and the history of the trade has borne out this indication. In the cotton year ending August 31, 1872, the total receipts of cotton in St. Louis were 36,421 bales, of which 16,706 bales were for sale in the St. Louis market. The next year the total receipts were 59,709 bales—34,215 bales for sale in St. Louis and 25,494 bales going through. In the year ending August 31, 1874, the total receipts were 103,741 bales—79,418 bales being sold in St. Louis and 24,323 bales going through to other markets. In the year ending August 31, 1875, the total receipts were 133,969 bales—94,290 bales being sold in St. Louis and 39,679 bales going through. The receipts continued steadily to increase year by year, reaching in 1879-80 as high as 496,570 bales, of which number 324,284 bales were handled and sold in St. Louis. In the year 1899-1900 the receipts were 802,769 bales, of which 154,074 bales were sold in St. Louis.

Cottonwood Point.—A village, on the Mississippi River, in Pemiscot County,

eighteen miles south of Gayoso. It has a church, school, two sawmills, a cotton gin and a hotel. Population (estimated), 1899, 300.

Council Groves.—The Goodfellow farm of 1,500 acres, lying on the Natural Bridge Road, in the northwestern part of what is now the city of St. Louis, and which was purchased from Governor William Clark, became known as Council Groves on account of Governor Clark having had numerous conferences with the Indians there. It was a favorite camping ground for Indians during their migrations. When plowing on the farm in after years many Indian relics, especially arrow heads, were turned up from the ground.

Council of Jewish Women.—The special Council of Jewish Women at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 proved of such exceeding value and interest that a permanent organization was formed then and there. A National Council, with headquarters at Chicago, and auxiliary societies all over the country, was the result, culminating in a National Congress, held in New York City, November 15, 1896, whose brilliancy attracted wide attention. Delegates from Canada were admitted to the Congress, and the word "National" was consequently dropped, as the Council had in that brief time overspread that limit.

The St. Louis Section of the Council of Jewish Women was organized in the fall of 1895, with the following officers: Mrs. Henry L. Wolfner, president; Bertha Sale, vice president; Rachel Baer, secretary; Mrs. Louis Straus, treasurer. Afternoon meetings were held monthly at the homes of the members from October till May. An evening meeting, in which gentlemen participate, is occasionally substituted. The object of the Council is three-fold—religious, philanthropic and literary. Among the subjects of essays, followed by open discussion, during the year 1896-7 were the following: "Baron Hirsch; His Charities, a Success or Failure? (a) Colonization, (b) Educational Methods;" "What Are the St. Louis Jews Doing for Their Poor?" which was answered by reports from seven of the Jewish charitable associations; "Has the Contribution of the Jews to the World's Literature and Music Been of Potent Influ-

ence?" and "The Bible as a factor in Education." Choice selections of music, vocal and instrumental, begin and end each session, and the open evening meetings are largely musical. Studies of the Bible and of the leading lights of Jewish history formed the programme of the year 1897-8, a feature of great interest being a course of lectures on the Book of Job by Rabbi Samuel Sale. The work for this year was greatly extended by means of neighborhood circles throughout the city, numbering about fifteen members each and following the same lines of study. The philanthropic work of the Council lies in co-operation with the numerous Jewish charitable societies, assisting them with personal work and contributions.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Counties.—The counties are the chief subdivisions of the State. In 1804, after the cession of the Territory of Louisiana to the United States, four districts were organized in it—Cape Girardeau, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis and St. Charles—and this arrangement continued until, in 1812, Missouri Territory was defined, organized and divided into five counties—St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. Four years later Howard, Cooper and Boone Counties were organized, and gradually these original counties were subdivided until 114 counties were constituted in Missouri. Each county has its own local government, or rather administration, the chief organ of which is the county court, whose functions are mainly administrative and supervisory, relating to the care of roads and bridges, the support of paupers and insane persons, the levying of county taxes, the apportionment and management of county revenues, the allowing of claims against the county, the borrowing of money, issue of county bonds, the establishment of voting places, the appointment of judges and clerks of elections, and a supervision over the courthouse and jail and other county property, and over some of the county officers. The county court is composed of three judges, one of whom, called the presiding judge, is chosen for the whole county, and the others by districts. All are elected by the people, the presiding judge holding for a term of four years and the others for two years.

There is in every county a county seat,

where are located the courthouse and the jail, the courthouse being an edifice in which the various county offices are kept, and the various courts are held, and all the county records are preserved.

The county officers are the county clerk, sheriff, collector, treasurer, assessor, prosecuting attorney, recorder of deeds, surveyor, public administrator and coroner, all chosen by the people.

County and Township Debts.—For a period of fifteen years, from 1875 to 1890, the county and township debts in Missouri were the cause of immeasurable trouble. The close of the Civil War found the State with a system of railroads in a half finished and impaired condition, large agricultural districts on the western border deserted, industries disorganized and many persons who had forsaken their farms, collected in the towns and cities. There was a pressing need for all kinds of improvements, and for energetic efforts to reclaim for the State the advantages it had been deprived of during the strife—and the need of railroads was urgent above all other demands. The high prices of farm products of all kinds and of farm and wild lands stimulated the agricultural interest and intensified the desire for railroads to carry the crops to market. It is not strange, under this condition of things, and when running in debt was the general habit over the country, that the people of many counties in the State should have followed the fashion and contracted obligations which weighed upon them like an incubus for twenty years afterward. Nearly all these debts were incurred in aid of railroads; and township bonds, as well as county bonds, were issued bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent, to promote these enterprises, and secure access to market for the farm products of the State. In many cases these bonds were issued in compliance with the plain wishes of the people; in other cases they were issued without consulting the taxpayers, by county judges elected by a minority over the disfranchised people. In not a few cases not a mile of the railroad for which the bonds were issued was ever built in the county; and in several cases the bonds were fraudulently issued. In addition to these county and township obligations incurred in aid of railroads, many towns contracted obligations for local im-

provements, and school districts borrowed money to build costly schoolhouses—and in 1878 the county, township, town, city and school district debts in Missouri made an aggregate of over \$50,000,000. The interest at 10 per cent began to be irksome and oppressive, and in some counties the people, after paying a few years, refused to pay any longer, while in others, where the obligation had been contracted fraudulently, or where there had been no compliance with the contract by the railroad company, payment was refused from the beginning. Protracted litigation, harassing and costly, followed, and the condition of things in some counties was scarcely more tolerable than that which prevailed during the Civil War. The bonds were chiefly owned by non-residents, and the suits for the defaulting interest were brought in the United States courts, which held that the bonds, when held by innocent parties, were binding. The people then resorted to extra legal measures of resistance. When judgments were obtained for interest, the county courts, in obedience to the popular demand, refused to levy a tax to pay such judgments with. Some judges were arrested and brought before the United States courts to answer for contempt; others resigned and thus permitted the election of successors who had to be served with process anew; a few were imprisoned, but, notwithstanding all, resolutely refused to levy a tax for meeting the judgments of the court. The General Assembly came to the help of the people of the counties and passed laws, requiring the moneys in the county treasury to be divided into separate funds, and forbidding the money in one fund to be used for any other purposes than those of that fund, the object being to prevent the county judges, under order from the United States court, from using the general revenue of the county to pay judgments with. This protracted and harassing strife was injurious to both sides; the bondholders met with repeated delays in securing payment of their claims, and frequently did not receive it at all, while the cost of the litigation fell heavily on the counties; and the result was that at last, most of the debts were compromised and reduced in amount and in the rate of interest, new bonds being given on the surrender of the old ones. These compromises were effected between the years 1887 and 1890, and the

counties and townships have paid the interest on the compromise bonds promptly ever since. On the 1st of July, 1898, the bonded indebtedness of counties in Missouri was \$7,379,307, and the bonded debt of townships was \$2,151,200—making a total of \$9,530,507—which showed a reduction of \$777,595 since July 1, 1896. Seventy-six counties had no bonded debt; thirty-eight counties had only county indebtedness, and no township obligations; ten counties had township indebtedness only, and eight counties had both county and township indebtedness. The State Constitution is very explicit and peremptory on the subject of contracting debt by counties, cities, towns, townships and school districts. It permits the levying of as great a tax as may be necessary to meet the interest, and gradually extinguish the principal of existing debts of these subdivisions; but it takes pains to prohibit the contracting of future indebtedness, except under conditions of pressing necessity, and when such necessary indebtedness is contracted, to require stern measures for meeting and paying it. No county, city, town, township, school district, or other political corporation or subdivision of the State can contract a debt of any kind for any purpose greater than its annual income, without a two-thirds vote of the people; nor even in that case, can a debt be incurred which, with existing indebtedness, shall exceed 5 per cent on the taxable property—except to build a courthouse or jail; and in the event of the contracting of a debt, with the approval of a two-thirds vote of the people, provision must be made for collecting an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest, and constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal within twenty years. Under these prohibitions, contained in the Constitution of 1875, there has been no incurring of local indebtedness in Missouri, except in a few special cases, since then, and a gradual reduction of local debts in the State has been going on, and all of them are in process of extinguishment.

County Court.—The county is a territorial division unknown to the French and Spanish, and therefore during the French and Spanish possession of the vast Territory of Louisiana, embracing pretty nearly everything west of the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico to the British possessions, from

1764 to 1804, we do not encounter the word. That portion of this territory now known as Missouri was divided into five districts, named after the settlements that served as their official and social centers—St. Louis, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. The division lines between them, though vaguely indicated, defined the limits of their jurisdiction clearly enough for all practical purposes at a time when a mile, or even ten miles, of width was not thought to be worth disputing about; and as to the back extension from the river, it had practically no limit. But when this domain passed under the American flag and the people of Missouri became citizens of the United States the name of county came into use; the five districts were made counties and began at once to take on their familiar, homely, Anglo-Saxon arrangement through which wills are probated, estates administered, property assessed, taxes levied, collected and disbursed, roads laid out and maintained, bridges built, licenses granted, and other matters of local concern adjusted. A court called the Court of Quarter Sessions (which see) was organized in each of the five counties, and this institution was succeeded by the county court, having similar functions.

County Foreign Insurance Tax Fund.—The moneys in the fund consist of one-half the proceeds of the annual tax of 2 per cent on the gross premiums collected in Missouri by insurance companies not organized under the laws of this State. These moneys are apportioned and distributed to the several counties by the State auditor, on the 1st of October every year, on the basis of the number of school children. The receipts into the fund in 1897 were \$109,659, and in 1898, \$116,776.

County Revenue.—The revenue of the counties in Missouri is derived from the same sources as that of the State—a property tax on all property, real and personal; license taxes on dramshops, and one-half the proceeds of the annual tax of 2 per cent on the gross amount of premiums collected in Missouri by insurance companies not organized under the laws of Missouri; and the same officers assess and collect the State and county taxes, and at the same time. The counties have each their own property tax

rate, which is fixed by the county court. The State Constitution provides that in counties whose taxable valuation is \$6,000,000, or less, the tax rate for county purposes shall not exceed fifty cents on the \$100; in counties having \$6,000,000 and under \$10,000,000, the rate shall not exceed forty cents; in counties having \$10,000,000 and under \$30,000,000, the rate shall not exceed fifty cents, and in counties having \$30,000,000 or more, the rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents. But in addition to these rates for county purposes, such special rate may be levied for interest and other charges on the county debt as may be necessary. In the year 1898 the total county taxes charged against real and personal property were \$9,515,841. The total county and municipal taxes charged against railroads, bridges and telegraphs were \$1,335,872. The total county, school and other taxes charged against merchants and manufacturers were \$861,244. The total taxes for county purposes from foreign insurance companies were \$116,776. The total county taxes collected from dramshops were \$1,703,817.

County Seat.—The town or city in a county where the courthouse and jail are located, where the county court holds its sessions, and where the county offices are established. The county seat cannot be removed without a two-thirds vote in favor of it.

Courthouse.—Every county has a courthouse, and only one—a spacious and sometimes imposing building at the county seat, in which the county offices are usually located, the several courts hold their sittings, and the county records are kept. It is under the control of the county court.

Court of Appeals, St. Louis.—The docket of the Supreme Court at the time of the convening of the Constitutional Convention of 1875 had become so crowded with cases from the city of St. Louis that in many instances years elapsed before a final decision. To remedy this evil the St. Louis Bar Association submitted to the convention a scheme for the establishment of a separate Appellate Court for St. Louis County, which at that time included the city of St. Louis. This scheme was somewhat modified in the convention, but its main features were adopted in committee by a vote of 47 to 5. The terri-

torial jurisdiction of the new court was extended to the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, and the counties of St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren. The court was given superintending control over the lower courts of record and power to issue, hear and determine writs of *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto* and other remedial writs, and appellate jurisdiction over the courts of record within the territory named above. This jurisdiction was final, except in cases where the amount exceeds \$2,500, which involve the construction of the Constitution of the State or of the United States, the validity of a treaty or statute of the United States, the revenue laws, title to a State office, title to real estate, or where a political subdivision of the State or a State officer is a party, and all cases of felony. In these cases a further appeal lay to the Supreme Court. The court was to be composed of three judges, to be appointed by the Governor, whose terms should expire on January 1, 1877. At the November election, 1876, three judges were to be elected to take the place of those nominated by the Governor, and these judges, when elected, were to draw lots for a four, eight and twelve-year term, after which the term of judge was to be twelve years. The new Constitution having been adopted, Governor Hardin appointed as the first judges of the new court Thomas Tasker Gantt and Robert A. Bakewell, of the St. Louis bar, and Edward A. Lewis, of the bar of St. Charles County. At the November election of 1876 the judges elected were Edward A. Lewis, Robert A. Bakewell and Charles S. Hayden, who drew, respectively, in the order named the twelve, eight and four-year terms. At the November election in 1880 Seymour D. Thompson was elected in the place of Judge Hayden, and at the election of 1884 Roderick E. Rombauer was elected in the place of Judge Bakewell. An amendment to the Constitution was adopted at the November election, 1884, by which the territorial jurisdiction of the St. Louis Court of Appeals was extended so as to include about one-half of the State, and the Supreme Court was given exclusive appellate jurisdiction of those cases in which an appeal formerly lay from the Court of Appeals. On the 1st of March, 1888, Judge Lewis resigned, and Charles E. Peers, a distinguished member of the Warren County

bar—now State Senator—qualified as his successor on March 12, 1888, under appointment by the Governor. On January 7, 1889, William H. Biggs, of Pike County, succeeded Judge Peers. In January, 1893, Henry W. Bond, of St. Louis, succeeded Judge Thompson, and in January, 1897, Judge Rombauer was succeeded by Charles C. Bland, of Rolla.

During the first nine years of its existence the St. Louis Court of Appeals disposed of 3,219 cases, and up to April, 1897, the number of cases disposed of since the organization of the court was over 6,800. The court has always kept fully up with its docket, and the amount of work done by the judges is, we believe, unparalleled in the history of Appellate Courts. The court has always sustained a high reputation, which is due not only to the character of its judges, but also to the learning and industry of the bar. Even during the period when an appeal lay to the Supreme Court in the most important cases, those cases were briefed and argued before the Court of Appeals with as much care and diligence as if its decision were final.

Judge Gantt died on June 17, 1889, and Judge Lewis on August 26, 1889. Of Judge Gantt it may be said with truth that he was one of the ablest lawyers and one of the most remarkable men connected with the history of the State. He was born in Georgetown on July 22, 1814, of distinguished Maryland ancestry. His maternal grandfather was an officer of the Revolution and Secretary of the Navy under John Adams. From Georgetown College Mr. Gantt went to West Point as a boy of 17; but during his second year he was crippled by a fall from his horse. From this injury a slight lameness remained to the last. He stood very high in his class when he left it to read law with Governor Pratt of Maryland. Upon his admission to the bar he came at once to St. Louis in 1839. He was in partnership with Montgomery Blair until 1844, when he was appointed United States District Attorney by Mr. Polk. In 1853 he was city counselor. During the early part of the war he received a commission as colonel in the United States Army, and served on General McClellan's staff until the campaign ended in July, 1862. He was afterward provost marshal of Missouri, and then presiding judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. Judge Gantt was the contemporary of Glover, Gamble, Geyer, Bates,

Spaulding and other distinguished Missouri lawyers whose names are respected throughout the country and who largely framed the jurisprudence of the State. As a lawyer he was inferior to none of them. As a man he was austere, honorable, chivalrous. He was a warm friend, and, whilst not a bitter enemy, he was one whose opposition was formidable. Few exceeded him in public spirit. During the dreadful visitation of cholera, in 1849, when many public officials deserted their posts, Mr. Gantt organized a board of health and was indefatigable in his efforts for the health of the city and the relief of the sufferers, voluntarily exposing his life to aid others. Nor was his conduct less conspicuously disinterested and courageous during the dreadful election riots of 1855. He was a man of general reading and of classical taste, a good French scholar, and with a good reading knowledge of Latin. He was familiar with the best Latin writers, of whom his favorites were Horace, Juvenal and Tacitus. In short, he was brave, magnanimous, high-minded, zealous for right and contemptuous of wrongdoing; a scholar of liberal reading and of liberal mind; a sound lawyer and an honest man; and it was justly felt that his appointment was a good omen for the new court. In politics he was a Democrat, drawn by his friendship for the Blairs to the Free-Soil wing of the party. He was an unconditional Union man, but never an Abolitionist. His sympathies would naturally incline him to the South, but his devotion to the Union was hereditary and controlling.

Judge Lewis was what is called a self-made man. He was descended from Lund Washington on his mother's side. He was left an orphan at an early age. He had no school education after the age of twelve. His youth was spent in a printing office in Washington. He became a clerk in the general land office and then in the circuit clerk's office of Yazoo County, Mississippi, where he practiced law until he removed, in 1845, to Ray County, Missouri, where he was public administrator for a time. He was afterward associated with Joseph B. Crockett in the "St. Louis Intelligencer." In 1854 he returned to practice as an attorney in St. Charles County. He was at various times a presidential elector, and was a Breckinridge elector in 1860. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Woodson to fill a brief unexpired term in the Su-

preme Court. Judge Lewis was considered a sound lawyer. Few were better acquainted with the now somewhat obsolete learning concerning the old land titles in Missouri. His reading lay chiefly in the way of his profession. His health failed during the second year of his term on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and he became subject to a disease from which he suffered constant and often the most excruciating pain, which he bore with wonderful courage. Notwithstanding his ill health, the exigencies of his position as a member of a very hard-working court were such that he probably gave to his official duties as much time and care as is usual amongst the most industrious judges. At last his hearing failed completely and his resignation became a necessity. He accepted the office of reporter of the court, which he held at the time of his death.

Judge Bakewell is the only surviving member of the court as at first constituted. He has reached his three-score years and ten, and leads a somewhat retired life. Before his judicial appointment he had been for more than twenty years in active practice in St. Louis, at first with Mr. P. Bauduy Garesche, and then with Mr. E. T. Farish. He was in the graduating class at the Western University of Pennsylvania, when the fire at Pittsburg, in May, 1845, destroyed the college and half the town. From there he went to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, where he went through the three years' course, being intended for the ministry of that church, of which his father was a minister. He was, however, swept into the Catholic Church in 1848 by the wave of Newmanism which passed over the seminary. He was then, after a brief experience as professor of Greek and Latin in a newly established college at Rochester, New York, connected with journalism in Pittsburg and St. Louis until he began the practice of law in 1855.

Judge Hayden was from Boston. He practiced law in St. Louis with success and distinction, in partnership with Mr. Rankin, a very distinguished St. Louis lawyer, from 1856 up to the date of his election to the bench. His standing at the bar was high. He is a man of solid parts and excellent education; a master of terse, clean-cut English, a good scholar, well read, not only in the literature of his profession, but in general liter-

ature. He has an eminently legal mind, and his opinions are models of judicial exposition. He has retired from the active duties of his profession on a well-earned competency, and divides his time between his plantation in Florida and the home of his youth, with occasional visits to the scene of his honorable professional career.

Judge Thompson is well known as an eminent legal writer. He is the author of many text-books, which stand high with the profession, and has been editor of legal periodicals of the highest character. He was associated with Judge Dillon, then of the United States court, in editing the "Central Law Journal," of which Mr. Thompson was the editor at the time of his election to the judgeship. On leaving the bench he entered into partnership with Mr. Nathan Frank, and is engaged in an active and lucrative practice in St. Louis. He is a man of almost incredible industry and application, a ready, elegant and forcible writer, of extensive reading and most tenacious memory. He left the bench with the respect of the profession and to their regret.

Judge Rombauer was born in Hungary. He came to this country as a boy, with his father, in consequence of the political troubles in Europe in 1848. His legal education was acquired at Harvard. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1858, and at once removed to St. Louis. In 1865 he was elected judge of the Law Commissioner's Court. He was appointed to the circuit bench of St. Louis in 1867, and elected to the same position in 1868. As a judge, and as a practical attorney, his reputation is excellent. He is devoted to his profession. It was generally felt that his retirement from the bench of the Court of Appeals was a loss to the court and to the community. He has an eminently legal and judicial mind, and, considered simply as a sound, acute and well read lawyer, few, if any, members of the profession in Missouri stand higher than he does. He is also a man of high moral courage, and of great purity of character in public and private life.

Judge Biggs is a Missourian by birth, educated at La Grange College. He left Pike County in 1861 to enter the Confederate Army. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri and read law at Canton. He was admitted to practice in 1869, at Bowling Green. He removed to Louisiana, Missouri,

in 1873, and was in active practice when elected to the Court of Appeals.

Judge Bond was born in Haywood County, Tennessee, in 1848. After the war he practiced law in St. Louis for several years, in partnership with the late Judge Lindley.

Judge Bland was, for some years before his election to the Court of Appeals, judge of the Circuit Court of Phelps County. His family is honorably known throughout the State; a distinguished member of it, who for many years represented his district in Congress, was prominently before the Chicago Convention of 1896 as a candidate for the presidency, but was defeated, contrary to a very general expectation, by the stampede for Mr. Bryan.

✦ ROBERT A. BAKEWELL.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—The first court established in St. Louis after it became a part of the domain of the United States. It was authorized by act of Congress of March 26, 1804, which empowered the Governor and judges of Indiana Territory to organize such courts in the Louisiana Territory as it might need, and under this act the Governor and judges of Indiana Territory established a court of common pleas in each of the five districts of Missouri, the one for the St. Louis District being directed to hold four terms a year—on the third Tuesdays in March, June, September and December; and from this it derived its name. The first judges appointed were Charles Gratiot, presiding justice, and Auguste Chouteau, Jacques Clamorgan, David Delaunay and James Mackay, associates. The court held its first term in December, 1804, in the tavern of Emilien Yosti. It not only performed such administrative functions pertaining to taxes, roads, ferries, licenses, etc., as were afterward given to county courts, but it was authorized also to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in small cases. Three years later the Governor of the Territory was authorized to appoint the judges of the court, and its jurisdiction was more strictly defined; but it continued to perform administrative functions until the year 1812, when the Territory of Missouri was organized and divided into counties. A county court was established, to have charge of the county administration, a new court of common pleas was organized, and the court of quarter sessions passed out of existence.

Courts and Laws of Missouri, First Established.—

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the territory of which Jackson County is a part was claimed by England, France and Spain. The second charter of Virginia (May 23, 1609; 7th James I) granted the land from 34 degrees to 40 degrees north latitude from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the colony of Virginia. On the 9th of April, 1682, in the name of France, its king took possession of the mouth of the Mississippi River, by which act the French government claimed all the lands in the watershed of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It was called Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV. On November 2, 1762, France ceded the territory west of the Mississippi to Spain. Count Don Bellerive Alexandro O'Reilly took formal possession of Upper Louisiana for Spain, August 18, 1769. He established the laws of Spain for the government of the province, and the use of the Spanish tongue in the courts. He came to St. Louis and located there in 1769. During our first war with England, Don Bernardo de Galvez was Spanish Governor. His administration was beneficent. In the main, wise laws were passed, and the mouth of the Mississippi was kept open for the use of all parts of the country tributary to that river. By the definite treaty of Ildefonso, October 1, 1800, the territory was retroceded to France, and France sold the same to the United States, April 30, 1803. Congress authorized President Jefferson, by act dated October 31, 1803, to take possession. On December 20, 1803, formal possession was delivered at New Orleans, and at St. Louis on March 10, 1804. The French simply transferred the territory from Spain to the United States. Thus 1,160,577 square miles passed from Latin to Anglo-Saxon domination. On the 26th of March, 1804, Congress divided the territory into two governments, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," the latter containing 1,122,975 square miles, and represented all that purchase lying north of 33 degrees north latitude. The same act attached the District of Louisiana to Indiana Territory for governmental purposes, and empowered the Governor and judges of the same to establish inferior courts, prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and make all needed laws.

The judges of Indiana Territory were to hold two courts in the district annually. William Henry Harrison was Territorial Governor at that time, and came to St. Louis in May to ascertain the needs of the people. At Vincennes, Indiana, the Governor and judges enacted the first laws for the District of Louisiana. Among these laws were imprisonment for debt, the pillory, the whipping post, the sale of debtors, and stringent laws about slaves.

When we recall the earnest discussion which had long preceded this date as to the importance of maintaining a distinct division between the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government, it naturally occasioned some surprise that the chief executive and judicial officers of Indiana Territory should be authorized to enact a system of laws for this vast domain which they would be called upon to execute and construe.

This, however, if I recall rightly, was previously done in another instance. On July 4, 1805, the District of Louisiana became the Territory of Louisiana, and provision was made for organizing a local government. The Governor and three judges were constituted the law-making power.

The laws promulgated by General Harrison and the judges were few in number. Some of them were plain and simple. With respect to others and the penalties they inflicted, much difficulty could be found in construing them. They illustrate, as all laws do, perhaps better than anything else, the sentiment of society at the times of their enactment as to certain offenses and social conditions. It may be of interest to note some of them. They are contained in about fifty-five pages of an ordinary law book. They provided that any person who should aid or assist in burning, or causing to be burned, any dwelling house, storehouse, barn, stable or other building adjoining thereto, should, upon conviction, suffer death and forfeit as much of his estate, real and personal, as should be sufficient to satisfy the party injured his full damages.

They next provided that if any person should be guilty of burglary of any dwelling house or store, in the night season, with a view of purloining property therefrom, the party should be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100, at the discretion of the court before which the trial should be had, and the pris-

oner should be compelled to find sureties for good behavior not exceeding one year, and in default should be committed to jail for a term not exceeding one year. The law did not provide the amount of security he should furnish.

The same enactment further provided that if the burglar should succeed in purloining any property, he should be fined in triple the value of the articles stolen, one-third of the amount to go to the district in which the trial should be had and the other two-thirds to the party injured.

But if any person, while burglarizing any house or store, should take property therefrom, and at the same time be armed with any dangerous weapon, his offense was punishable by death.

If any person committed robbery in the field or highway, he was punishable with a fine not to exceed \$100. He was required to give bond for good behavior for a term not exceeding one year and fined in triple the value of the property taken; but if in committing robbery he should be armed with any dangerous weapon so as to clearly indicate an intention of violence, the punishment inflicted was death, and his estate should pay forfeit to the party injured "his full damages."

If three or more persons should assemble together with the intention of doing any "unlawful act" against the peace and to the terror of the people, and make any movement or preparations, the parties so offending became liable and were required to furnish sureties for their good behavior respectively for the space of six months. When thus unlawfully assembled it became the duty "of all judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs and all ministerial officers immediately, upon actual view," or as soon as may be upon information, to make proclamation in the hearing of such offenders, if silence can be obtained, commanding them in the name of the United States, to disperse and depart to their several homes or lawful employments.

If any person should take satisfaction for goods stolen he became liable to a fine for twice the value of the property received, but he was not debarred from doing so provided he prosecuted the thief. It was further provided that the law should not be so construed as to oblige a parent to prosecute a child being an infant or in a state of minority.

There was another enactment to the effect that if any person committed a forgery of a bond, bill, deed, will, gift or grant, or falsify any enrollment or record with intent to defraud any person, he should be fined in double the sum he may have defrauded, and he thereupon became incapable of giving testimony, being a juror, or sustaining any office of trust, and it was further required that he should be set in a pillory for a space not exceeding three hours.

Fraudulent conveyances were declared to be void, and the party offending became liable to a fine not exceeding \$300 and to pay double damages to the party injured.

Justice courts were established "for the trial of small cases." The justices were required to keep a book to be styled a docket, "in which he shall make fair entries of the names of the parties to every suit instituted before him, distinguishing between the plaintiff and the defendant," and if any justice should institute or sustain two or more actions between the same parties for demands which by the rules of law might be consolidated in one action, such justices became liable to a penalty of \$18, to be recovered for the use and benefit of the person who should first sue him.

The laws so enacted by the Governor and the judges relating to slaves were in some of their features very harsh and capable of much injustice. No negro or mulatto was allowed to be a witness, excepting in pleas of the United States against them, or in civil actions in which they alone were parties. If a slave went from the tenement of his master without pass or some letter or other token from his master or overseer, it became lawful for any person to apprehend him and carry him before a justice of the peace to be punished with stripes, or not, in his discretion.

If he came upon the plantation of any person without leave in writing from his owner or overseer, it became lawful for the owner or overseer of such plantation to give or order such slave ten lashes, on his or her bare back, for every such offense.

If any slave or mulatto should keep or carry any gun, powder, shot or club, or other weapon whatsoever, offensive or defensive, and if found in possession of a weapon or ammunition, any person might seize him, take him before a justice of the peace, and have him punished with any number of lashes

not exceeding thirty-nine, on his or her bare back, "well laid," and the weapon or ammunition became the property of the person who seized him.

Every person whose grandfather or grandmother was a negro, although his other progenitors might be white persons, was deemed to be a mulatto.

If any master or overseer should permit any slave not belonging to him to remain upon his plantation above four hours, without leave of the owner, he became liable to a fine of \$3 for each offense, and if any owner or overseer of a plantation permitted five negroes or slaves, other than his or her own, to remain on his plantation, he should forfeit and pay \$1 for each negro or slave above that number, which forfeiture was made payable to the informer.

The law permitted negroes, or slaves, of the same owner, "though seated at different quarters," to meet with their owner or overseer's leave, on any plantation belonging to the owner, provided such meeting was not held in the nighttime or on Sunday. They were permitted, however, to go to church on the "Lord's days," or any other day of public worship.

If any white person entertained or housed any slave without the consent of the owner, the party so guilty became liable to a fine of \$3 for each offense, payable to the informer, and in case of failure to pay it was required that he should receive on his or her bare back twenty lashes, well laid on.

No person was permitted to "buy, sell or receive of, to or from any slave any commodity whatsoever," without leave of the owner or overseer.

If any negro or mulatto, bond or free, should at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro or mulatto, he or she so offending should receive such punishment as the justice should think proper, not exceeding thirty lashes on his or her bare back, well laid on, except in those cases where it should appear to the justice that the negro or mulatto was wantonly insulted and lifted his or her hand in his or her defense.

If any negro or other slave should prepare, exhibit or administer any medicine whatsoever, he or she so offending should be guilty of felony and should suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

If, however, any of the foregoing acts were without ill intent, it was not a criminal act.

If any owner of a slave should license the latter to go at large and trade as a free man, the owner became liable to a fine of \$30, and if after the first conviction the offense should be repeated the master became liable in the same amount for each offense, no matter how often repeated, and it became lawful for any person to arrest a slave authorized to go at large or hiring himself or herself out, to put him in jail and have him sold.

If any person stole a negro or mulatto the law declared him a felon and it was required that he should be punishable by death, without benefit of clergy.

If any person sold any free person for a slave, knowing the person to be free, his offense was punishable with death, without the benefit of clergy.

If a liberated slave could not pay all the taxes and levies imposed by law upon him, and he had no other property, it was lawful for the sheriff to hire out him or her for a time sufficient to raise the taxes.

A brief chapter is prepared on the subject of marriage. It provided that all male persons of the age of seventeen years, and female persons of the age of fourteen years, and not prohibited by the laws of God, might be joined in marriage; but previous to the ceremony notice of the intention to marry was required to be given by publishing the same for the space of fifteen days at the least, for three several Sundays, holydays, or other days of public worship, in the meeting in the towns where the parties respectively belonged, or by publication in writing, under the hand and seal of one of the judges of the general court or county court of common pleas, or of the justice of the peace in the district, to be affixed in some public place in the town wherein the parties respectively dwell, or a license should be obtained from the Governor, under his hand and seal, authorizing the marriage without publication.

Among the first laws enacted afterwards by the judges and Governor of the Territory of Louisiana was one prohibiting the sale or giving of any liquors to the Indians.

We find also among the early laws a number of enactments with respect to ferries and the licensing of ferrymen. They were required to keep a good boat, "give ready and

due attendance on the passengers on all occasions," and give "like attendance" when wagons, carts and other things were to be transported, under penalty of a fine.

And "for the prevention of disorders and mischiefs which may happen by a multiplicity of public houses of entertainment," no person was allowed to maintain one without a license from the court of quarter sessions, under a penalty of \$10 a day for every day such person violated the law.

In 1807 certain laws were enacted by the Governor and judges of the Territory of Louisiana, and among them was a law creating the District of Arkansas. We find it entitled "A Law Respecting the District of Arkansas."

The preamble is as follows: "Whereas, it has been found necessary for the more convenient distribution of justice, the prevention of crimes and injuries, and the execution of process, criminal and civil, to lay out the southwestern part of the District of New Madrid, into a new district; which has been named the District of Arkansas," etc., the latter orthography here appearing for the first time.

Courts were established in this district June 27, 1806.

Revenue laws were also enacted by the same authority.

A somewhat elaborate law was enacted July 3, 1807, with relation to the court of common pleas and courts of quarter sessions. The law authorized the appointment of not less than three, nor more than five, respectable inhabitants as judges thereof. They were entitled to receive as compensation \$3 per day during the time they respectively attended such court, or the court of *oyer* and *terminer* in the respective districts. The court of *oyer* and *terminer* and "general jail delivery" was erected for the purpose of trying all capital offenses committed in the district for which it sat, and it was authorized to consist of one of the judges of the general court and of the judge of the court of common pleas for the district. May 13, 1807, a law was enacted relating to divorce and alimony. The law authorizing the issue of writs of *habeas corpus* first took effect June 27, 1807.

November 4, 1808, the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana enacted an "Act for the Punishment of Certain Crimes," provid-

ing in cases of rape, that the accused, upon conviction, "shall be sentenced to castration, to be performed by the most skillful physician, at the expense of the Territory, in case the party convicted shall not have sufficient property to pay the same and costs."

The same lawmaking authorities established courts of judicature, to be styled "the general quarter sessions of the peace," holden four times in every year in every district. In addition to their judicial powers they had authority to build and repair district jails, courthouses, pillories, stocks and whipping posts.

The settled portions of Missouri were first divided into four districts, namely: Cape Girardeau, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis and St. Charles, with courts of common pleas. The St. Louis District embraced all the territory between the Missouri and Meramec Rivers, and thus included the territory of Jackson County. On June 4, 1812, the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri Territory, with a resident Governor at St. Louis. A General Assembly, consisting of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives was at this time created. The laws enacted by Spain were still in force, excepting so far as they were modified or abrogated by the various Territorial enactments, but the General Assembly, January 16, 1816, formally adopted the common law of England, and provided that the statutes enacted prior to the Virginia settlement of 1607 should prevail throughout the Territory. Thus English law supplanted civil law from the Mississippi to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and from what is now Louisiana to Canada. On August 10, 1821, Missouri became a State.

O. H. DEAN.

Courts Having Criminal Jurisdiction.—By a treaty made April 30, 1803, at Paris, France ceded to the United States the territory known as Louisiana, and by an act of Congress approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of and occupy the said ceded territory, "and that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in said territory the authority of the United States, employ any part of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the force authorized by an act passed the third day of March last (1803), entitled 'An Act directing a detach-

ment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals,' which he may deem necessary." And it was further provided that until the expiration of the then convened session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territory be sooner made, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, should be vested in such person and persons, and be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States should direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

It will be seen by this that the judicial powers exercised in the Louisiana territory, prior to the ceding treaty, were to continue in force until changed or abrogated by future act of Congress. These judicial powers had been framed after the forms of the governments of the respective owners of the territory. There were both Spanish and French, with projections here and there of English precedents. These originated in the necessities of changing conditions occurring in the early Western settlements, by reason of the almost continuous conflicts growing out of the wars of European nations. It would be an interesting theme for the historian to investigate and unravel the various changes and modifications of the administration of justice in this region, and trace not only conditions, but the reasons therefor. The task would be difficult, but the field is worthy of the expenditure of ambitious labor.

Whatever the character of their laws and the manner of their administration was at the time of the treaty, it is but reasonable to suppose that their general features were soon altered to meet the spirit of the laws of our government. Then existing procedure necessarily had to give way to that which was in consonance and harmony with the bill of rights. For it must not be forgotten that one of the principal and moving causes of Colonial opposition to the mother country, had its origin in and grew out of the harsh provisions and the arbitrary administration of the penal laws of England.

Hence the incorporation in every Constitution of every State, as well as of the Federal government, of the bill of rights.

Military rule continued, until, by an act of Congress approved March 26, 1804, the ter-

ritory was divided and that portion "which lies south of the Mississippi Territory and of an east and west line to commence on the Mississippi River at the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and to extend west to the western boundary of the said cession," was constituted a Territory of the United States, under the name of the Territory of Orleans; the residue of the province of Louisiana ceded by France to the United States was called "the District of Louisiana," and its government provided for as follows: "The executive power now vested in the Governor of the Indiana Territory was extended to the said District of Louisiana, and the Governor and the judges of the Indiana Territory were given power to establish in said district inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and to make all laws which they deemed conducive to the good government of the inhabitants, provided that they should not enact any law inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or which would lay any person under restraint or disability on account of his religious opinions, profession or worship; and provided further "that in all criminal prosecutions, the trial shall be by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage."

From this it may be seen that the first criminal laws applicable to St. Louis, after her coming under the control of the United States government, were enacted by a legislative body composed of a Governor, and the Federal judges of an adjoining territory. To the statesman of to-day this manner of territorial organization and government doubtless seems novel and crude, but it worked well during that period of sparse settlements and widely extended domain. But not only could the judges, who were a branch of the legislative power, help to enact laws—they could construe and enforce them; for it was made the duty of the judges of the Indiana Territory, or any two of them, to hold annually two courts within the said district at such place as was most convenient to the inhabitants thereof in general, and they possessed the same jurisdiction they possessed in the Indiana Territory, and were required to continue in session until the disposal of all business pending before them. Laws enacted in the manner as stated were published throughout the district, and such laws were reported to the President of the United

States, and he was required to lay them before Congress; and if said laws were disapproved by Congress, they ceased to exist.

In this first enactment affecting the Territory there was a provision that the laws in force in the District of Louisiana not inconsistent with the act of March 26, 1804, were continued in force until altered, modified or repealed by the legislative power heretofore specified.

In the year 1805 the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Louisiana, and by an act of Congress, approved the 3d of March of that year, the government was organized and administered as follows: The executive power was vested in a Governor of prescribed qualifications, who held his office for a term of three years, unless sooner removed by the President. The legislative power was vested in like manner, as prescribed by the former act, in the Governor and three judges, or a majority of them, who had power to establish inferior courts in the Territory, and to make all laws which they deemed conducive to good government, and the limitations placed upon the exercise of the power conferred upon them were the same as those already mentioned as limitations upon the Governor and judges of Indiana. Section 5 of said act read as follows:

"That for the more convenient distribution of justice, the prevention of crimes and injuries, and execution of process, criminal and civil, the Governor shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out those parts of the Territory in which the Indian title shall have been extinguished into districts, subject to such alteration as may be found necessary; and he shall appoint thereto such magistrates and other officers as he may deem necessary, whose powers and authorities shall be regulated and defined by law."

Under the power given by the act of March 26, 1804, the Governor and judges of Indiana made and published laws, October 1, 1804. They established a court called the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held four times a year in each of the Districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. These general sessions were held by any three justices of the peace appointed by the Governor of Indiana, and they could hold special sessions if necessary.

Any justice in or out of court could take all manner of recognizances and obligations, which any justice of the peace in any of the United States could usually do, and all such recognizances were required to be certified to the general sessions next to be held after the taking of such recognizance.

Twice each year—May and October—there was required to be held at St. Louis a Supreme Court of Record, called and styled the General Court, with power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *certiorari* and writs of error, and all remedial and other writs. This court heard and determined all causes and matters cognizable originally and all causes brought there from the general quarter sessions of the peace and courts of common pleas, "or from any other court to be holden for the respective districts." The said court had jurisdiction in all criminal cases and exclusive jurisdiction in all those which were capital.

In all criminal prosecutions brought in any of the courts of the district, the trial was by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage.

In all cases, civil, criminal and mixed, the parties had the right to be heard by counsel and to have compulsory process to bring their witnesses.

A court of common pleas was also established, but it had originally no criminal jurisdiction. "A competent number of persons" were commissioned by the governor as justices of the common pleas, who were required to hold and keep a court of record in every district and court sessions held four times in every year in each district, at the place where the general session of the peace was held, and beginning on the same day. The same justices, "or any three of them, according to the tenor and directions of their commissions, held pleas of assize, *scire facias*, replevins, and heard all causes, civil, personal, real and mixed, according to law."

The Governor was empowered and required to appoint and commission a sheriff in each district, whose duty it was to keep the peace, causing all offenders against the law, in his view, to enter into recognizances, with sureties, for keeping the peace and appearing at the next general quarter sessions, and to commit in case of refusal. Also, to quell and suppress all affrays, riots and insurrections, and could call to his aid the power of the country. He was required to arrest and commit to jail

any felons and traitors, and to execute all warrants, writs and other process, which by law appertained to the duties of his office, and which he was legally directed to execute, and to attend upon all courts of record at their respective terms or sessions. An interesting description of the proceedings of the first general court held under the early Territorial laws in the town of St. Louis was published in the "Republican Register," issued at Rushville, Kentucky, under date of June 20, 1805, in a letter dated Vincennes, May 29, 1805. It reads:

"The first general court in and for the District of Louisiana was opened in the town of St. Louis on Tuesday, the 6th of May, inst., at about 11 o'clock a. m. The judges, Vanderburgh and Griffen, being attended by the sheriff and his deputy, the bar, and a respectable number of citizens, proceeded to the house of Monsieur Chouteau. After the grand jury (which was composed of twenty odd of the most respectable citizens) were sworn, his honor, Judge Vanderburgh, delivered a charge of some length, in which he congratulated them upon the happiness and prosperity they would experience from the change of government. The grand jury continued their session from Tuesday until Friday morning. They found an indictment against one Davis for murder, without malice, of his father-in-law, and one against one Hunter and Dennis for the wilful murder of one Clark; a presentment against the inferior court, and one against John Mullanphy, Esq., as presiding justice of the inferior court of the District of St. Louis. Hunter, upon traversing the indictment was acquitted; Dennis was found guilty of manslaughter and punished; Davis was acquitted, and so was Mullanphy. The Indian prisoner, who was some time in confinement in the garrison at St. Louis, in endeavoring to make his escape a few days previous to the arrival of the President's pardon, was shot by the sentinel, and from the wound he received was enabled to get about six miles, where he was found dead some time after. During the sitting of the court, the Sioux nation of the Indians brought down a prisoner for having killed two Canadians. There was no confession by which he was justified in the commission of the act. The court, after a session of fifteen days, during which a variety of business was done, adjourned till court in course."

By an act approved July 3, 1807, the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana repealed the law which the Governor and judges of Indiana had made as hereinbefore mentioned, providing that in each district then erected, or which might be erected thereafter, there should be commissioned by the Governor not less than three nor more than five persons as judges of the courts of common pleas and courts of quarter sessions of the peace, any two of whom had power to hold said courts. They were commissioned for four years, but could be removed by the Governor upon a conviction in the general court of a misdemeanor in office. They were required to hold three courts at the same places as they were then held, to wit: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. The courts in St. Louis were held on the first Mondays in March, July and November.

The judges of the general court (the Supreme Court of Record of the Territory), the judges of the court of common pleas, and the justices of the peace in their respective districts had full power to issue processes against, and to take all manner of recognizances of, persons charged for any offenses against the laws of the United States or the Territory of Louisiana, and to bind to the peace and good behavior, which recognizances were made to the United States and certified to the court of *oyer and terminer* or quarter sessions of the peace of the proper district, or if the offenses were against the laws of the United States and cognizable only in the general court, such recognizances were certified to the general court.

The courts of quarter sessions of the peace were held in each district during the three first days of every term or session, and they had power to issue their process for the apprehension of persons indicted before them for any criminal offense and subpoena and other process for summoning witnesses into any district of the Territory.

No indictment depending or cognizable in the courts of common pleas or quarter sessions of the respective districts could be removed by *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to the general court before trial and final judgment.

Section 13 of the act was as follows: "There shall be established in every district of this Territory now erected or hereafter to be erected a court of *oyer and terminer* and general jail delivery for the trial of all capital

offenses committed in such district, which court shall consist of one of the judges of the general court, and of the judges of the courts of common pleas in the respective districts, and shall be held at the same place the courts of common pleas are held, as often as occasion may require, by one of the judges of the general court, and one or more of the judges of the court of common pleas. In all cases where a person now is or may be charged and committed in any district for any offense, which by the laws of this Territory may be punishable with death, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of such district forthwith to give notice thereof to the presiding judge of the general court, who may then be in the Territory, and the said presiding judge shall thereupon assign to himself or to any other judge of the general court to attend the court of *oyer and terminer* in such district, and it shall be the duty of the judge to whom the attending of such court is assigned, to issue his precept under his hand and seal to the sheriff of such district for the holding of such court of *oyer and terminer*. Provided that such precept shall be in the hands of the sheriff at least thirty days before the return thereof, and that the sheriff shall give public notice by proclamation at least twenty days before the sitting of the court. The expenses accrued, by notifying the presiding judge and forwarding the precept to the sheriff, as aforesaid, shall be paid out of the district treasury upon orders signed by the judge of general court who attends the court of *oyer and terminer*. The several courts of *oyer and terminer* shall have power to adjourn from time to time, and hold adjourned courts for the trial of any criminal when it shall appear to the court that a postponement is necessary to procure the attendance of witnesses. And if the judge of the general court who adjourned the court should be unable to attend, it shall and may be lawful for any other judge of the general court to attend."

Section 14 reads: "The several courts of quarter sessions shall have original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses committed in their respective districts, except such only as are punishable with death.

"And it shall be the duty of every grand jury impaneled at any court of quarter sessions to inquire into and present by presentment or indictment any offense committed in such district which by the laws of this Terri-

tory is punishable with death, where the offender has not been apprehended, and the judges of the court of quarter sessions shall, after such presentment or indictment is found by the grand jury, award process for the apprehension of the persons so indicted. And when such person has been apprehended and committed the same proceedings shall be had for the trial of the criminal as are provided by the fifteenth section of this act; and the indictment or presentment, with all recognizances, examinations, process and records thereto belonging, shall be returned to the next court of *oyer and terminer* and jail delivery held in such district in pursuance of this act."

Section 15. "The general court hereafter shall not have original jurisdiction in criminal cases nor shall a grand jury be returned to the general court, unless it shall be represented by the attorney general of this Territory to the general court while in session, or to the presiding judge in vacation, that offenses against the laws of the United States cognizable before the general court have been committed, in which case it shall be the duty of the court or of the presiding judge to issue a precept or precepts for the summoning and returning of a grand jury, returnable to the next term of the general court or to any day while the court is sitting."

Section 16. "The general court shall have power to proceed by information against any public officer of this Territory for oppression or misdemeanor in office. And indictments found by the grand jury of any district against a public officer for oppression or misdemeanor in office may be removed into the general court at the instance of the attorney general or of the defendant."

The Governor commissioned a competent person as clerk of the courts of common pleas, quarter sessions, and *oyer and terminer*, and if at the first and second days of any term of the general court or common pleas or quarter sessions a sufficient number of judges did not appear, it was his duty to adjourn the court to the next regular term or session, and no cause or pleading was discontinued. In all action for slander, trespass, assault and battery, action on the case for trover or other wrongs, the defendant was simply summoned to appear unless the judge was shown by affidavit or affirmation that the defendant should

be held in bail, in which case the judge made an order requiring bail.

In all actions of debt founded on any judgment, writing, obligatory bill or note in writing for the payment of money or other property, in actions of covenant, and in actions on the case where the plaintiff made affidavit or affirmation of a real subsisting debt and of the sum in which he verily believed the defendant should give bail to secure such debt and the costs, the plaintiff could ask to have the defendant held in bail, and it was the duty of the sheriff to whom the writ of *capias ad respondendum* was directed to take the defendant into custody and commit him to jail or take a bond with sufficient sureties in the sum indorsed on the writ for his appearance and payment of any judgment rendered against him or render himself in execution.

A change of venue was provided for upon the same grounds now allowed. It was optional with the judge, after hearing the grounds and the evidence supporting it, to grant the change or not. If he granted it the case was sent to the court of common pleas of the next convenient district, as the judge directed.

Appeals, together with bills of exception, were provided for. All motions for a new trial or in arrest of judgment had to be filed within four days. But three witness fees could be taxed for witnesses as to any one fact in the case.

Interpreters were sworn and paid 25 cents for every witness or paper they interpreted or translated.

This law also provided that all criminal cases should be tried by a jury of twelve men of the vicinage.

Writs of error issued as of right, but did not operate as a *supersedeas*, unless by special order of the general court or a judge thereof in vacation after a recognizance was given in double the amount recovered in the court below.

Whenever the general court was divided in opinion on the hearing of any writ of error or appeal, the judgment or decree appealed from was affirmed.

By an act passed October 28, 1808, to take effect January 1, 1809, jurors were provided for. The collector of taxes for each district made out a list of all taxable property, real and personal. All free male white persons

over twenty-one years of age residing in the district, whose estate within the district was rated on said list to be \$100 or more, constituted the jury list, from which the judges of the courts, respectively, at their session next preceding every term of the general court selected sixty honest and intelligent inhabitants who were neither clergymen, doctors, attorneys, sheriffs or their deputies, ferry-keepers or constables, or persons of ill fame, or had any interest in any suit or controversy pending or about to be brought before the court.

Any person of ill fame who was selected could be challenged before he was sworn, but not after. The names selected by the judges were written on separate slips of paper of the same size and rolled up alike and placed together in some receptacle, and the clerks, in the presence of the judges, drew by lot twenty-four names, of which six were from St. Louis, six from Ste. Genevieve, and from the districts of St. Charles, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid four each. The sheriff summoned those persons so selected and drawn at least ten days before the sitting of the general court. In a criminal case these names were written on separate slips, rolled up alike by the clerk, placed in a ballot-box provided for that purpose, and the clerk drew by chance twelve names from the box, and if any so drawn failed to appear for service or were challenged or set aside, such further names were drawn until twelve qualified jurors were obtained, and they were sworn to try the case.

A certificate of service as a juror in the general court exempted from like service for two years, and a certificate of service as a juror in the court of *oyer and terminer*, common pleas or quarter sessions of the peace exempted from service at the next term of the court in which service was given. Provision was made for impaneling bystanders on a jury if necessary. This law was repealed October 25, 1810, and the sheriff was empowered to select the jurors—that is, summon whom he chose from the male residents of lawful age—thus doing away with the property qualification.

October 30, 1810, an act was passed providing that the court of quarter sessions in and for the District of Arkansas should have jurisdiction over all criminal offenses committed in said district, and so much of the for-

mer law as vested power in any judge of the general court to hold courts of *oyer and terminer* was repealed.

The Territory of Missouri came into existence by act of Congress June 4, 1812. That act provided: Section 1—That the Territory heretofore called Louisiana should thereafter be called Missouri; that the temporary government of the Territory of Missouri should be organized and administered as provided for in the subsequent sections of the act. After all the requisite provisions for the establishment of the executive and legislative powers of the Territorial government, and the methods of their carrying into effect the same, the act specified that:

The judicial power was vested (Sec. 10) in a superior court and in inferior courts and justices of the peace.

The judges of the superior court and justices of the peace held their offices for four years, unless sooner removed.

The superior court consisted of three judges, residents of the Territory, and any two of whom constituted a court.

The superior court had jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all those that were capital cases, and original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of \$100.

The said judges held their courts at such times and places as the General Assembly prescribed.

The sessions of the superior and the inferior courts continued until all business pending was disposed of, or for such time as the General Assembly prescribed.

The said courts appointed their clerks who were commissioned by the Governor, and held their offices during the temporary government of the Territory, unless sooner removed by the court.

All free male white persons of the age of twenty-one years, and who had resided one year in the Territory, and not disqualified by any legal proceeding, were qualified to serve as grand or petit jurors (Sec. 11), and, until the General Assembly otherwise provided by law, were selected in such manner as the said courts respectively prescribed, so as to be most conducive to an impartial trial and least burdensome to the inhabitants of the Territory.

After providing in Sections 12 and 13 for the appointment by the President, by and

with the consent of the Senate of the United States, of a Governor, and for his salary (paid out of the United States Treasury), and for electing a delegate to Congress, and providing for his salary and naming his rights and privileges, it is further provided as follows:

"Section 14. And be it further enacted that the people of the said Territory shall always be entitled to a proportionate representation in the General Assembly; to judicial proceedings according to the common law and the laws and usages in force in said Territory; to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*. In all criminal cases the trial shall be by a jury of good and lawful men of the vicinage.

"All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great.

"All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land. If the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take the property of any person, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall be made. No law shall be made which shall lay any person under restraint, burthen or disability on account of his religious opinions, professions or mode of worship, in all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those of another. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be encouraged and provided for from the public lands of the United States in the said Territory, in such manner as Congress may deem expedient."

Limitations upon the powers of the General Assembly are set out (Sec. 15), and the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers declared common highways and forever free to the people of the Territory and the United States without any tax, duty or impost.

Section 16 provides: "That the laws and regulations in force in the Territory of Louisiana at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force until altered, modified or repealed by the General Assembly. And

it is hereby declared that this act shall not be construed to vacate the commission of any officer in said Territory acting under the authority of the United States, but that every such commission shall be and continue in full force as if this act had not been made."

The repugnant provisions of "An act further providing for the government of the Territory of Louisiana," approved March 3, 1805, and "An act for erecting Louisiana into two territories and providing for the temporary government thereof," approved March 25, 1804, were repealed.

This law, approved June 4, 1812, was to take effect the first Monday in December, 1812, except certain portions which required the Governor to perform certain duties previous to that date, in which cases the law took effect from its passage.

On January 4, 1815, the General Assembly of Missouri (Territory) enacted another law establishing circuit courts and defining their duties.

The circuit judges held court three times a year in each county, and had jurisdiction of all civil cases above the sum of \$50, and all criminal cases except those punished with death, and all other cases now exercised by court of common pleas except those given to the county courts, and had appellate jurisdiction from the county courts and justices of the peace.

Capital cases were still tried by the superior court judges.

The judges of the circuit courts, each within his circuit, have power to bail in all criminal cases, except in capital cases where the proof is evident or the presumption great, that may occur within the same; and in all cases where they admit a prisoner to bail for an offense that is to be tried in the superior court they shall take his recognizance, with one or more good and sufficient securities, conditioned for his appearance on the first day of the next term of the superior court to be held for the circuit, and not to depart without leave.

By law enacted January 4, 1815, to take effect February 15, 1815, the Territory was divided into two districts or circuits.

The counties of St. Charles, St. Louis and Washington composed the northern circuit, and the counties of Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid composed the southern circuit.

By an act approved April 29, 1816, it was provided: "That the General Assembly of the said Territory shall be and is hereby authorized to require the judges of the superior court of the said Territory to hold superior and circuit courts; to appoint the time and places of holding the same, and under such rules and regulations as the General Assembly may in that behalf prescribe; the circuit courts shall be composed of one of the said judges, and shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all those which are capital, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of \$100; and the superior and circuit courts shall possess and exercise chancery powers, as well as common law jurisdiction, in all civil cases, provided that there shall be an appeal in matters of law and equity in all cases from the circuit courts to the superior courts of the said Territory."

Repugnant portions of the former acts repealed.

January 19, 1816, it was enacted: "That none of the British statutes respecting crimes and punishments shall be in force in this Territory, nor shall any person be punished by common law where the laws and statutes of this Territory have made provision of the subject; but where the laws and statutes of the United States and this Territory have not made provision for the punishment of offenses the several courts may proceed to punish for such offenses; provided, the punishment shall in no case be other than fine and imprisonment, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed two months, and the fine shall not exceed \$100.

In 1818 (December 11) an act was passed giving justices of the peace power to issue warrants and hold preliminary examination of any person brought before them charged with any criminal offense, or suspicion thereof, and before committing such person to jail or admitting him to bail the justices were required to take down in writing so much of the evidence as was material to prove the offense, and to certify and forward same, through the sheriff, to the court having cognizance of the offense charged.

The ordinance declaring the assent of the people to the conditions and provisions of the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, admitting Missouri as a State, was adopted by

the convention held in St. Louis on July 19, 1820, and a Constitution promulgated which contained a schedule providing all Territorial laws not in conflict with the Constitution should remain in force.

By an act approved October 31, 1820, it was provided that the Senate and House of Representatives of Missouri should, on November 1, 1820, by a joint vote in the hall of the House, "nominate and appoint a sufficient number of persons in each county (not more than eight for each township in each county) as justices of the peace."

The Governor was required to commission the persons so selected, the clerk giving him their names.

Justices held offices for four years, unless sooner removed by indictment for bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, and if convicted were forever disqualified from holding office.

Justices were conservators of the peace in their respective counties, and as such had power "to bind to their good behavior all such as be not of good fame, or who in their presence make an affray or are guilty of contempts toward such justices while in the lawful discharge of any of the duties of their office, or for other breach of the peace in their presence, or who may be brought before them by warrant or otherwise for the same; their powers and duties, both in criminal and civil cases, as also the extent of their jurisdiction in civil suits, together with their fees and emoluments, shall in all respects be the same as they now are, and shall be governed by the existing laws until otherwise altered or repealed."

November 25, 1820, an act was passed which divided the State into four districts and circuits, and prescribed times and places for holding sessions of Supreme Court, superior courts of chancery, circuit courts and county courts; and an act of November 28, 1820, provided for appeals to the circuit court from the county courts and justices of the peace, and appeals from the circuit courts to the Supreme and chancery courts. The act also provides that all business in Territorial circuit courts was to be transferred to State circuit courts, and the jurisdiction of the courts defined, criminal jurisdiction being given to the circuit courts in all cases not otherwise provided for by law.

In 1825 the laws were revised by acts ap-

proved January 7, 1825, February 3 and February 5, 1825, but no changes were made in the jurisdiction of the several courts, or the mode and manner of prosecuting criminals.

By an act passed January 17, 1831, it was provided that in addition to the three terms of court required by law to be held annually in each county for the transaction of general business, the judge of the third judicial circuit was required to hold three other stated terms in St. Louis County for the transaction of criminal business only. Judges in other circuits could hold special terms for the transaction of criminal business only when and as often as was necessary, first causing the sheriff to give five days' public notice of such special terms.

Act of January 12, 1831, provided that where, on conviction of felony or misdemeanor the punishment was at the discretion of the court, a jury, if one was demanded and tried the case, could fix the punishment, and the court was bound to sentence accordingly. But this did not interfere with a court fixing a punishment for contempt of court. In the trial of an indictment for felony or misdemeanor the court could not sum up or comment on the evidence given in the cause unless requested so to do by both parties or their counsel, but it could instruct the jury as to the law of the case.

An act which was passed, vetoed by the Governor, and then passed over said veto, became a law January 29, 1839, and established the St. Louis Criminal Court in and for the county of St. Louis. Said court had original and appellate jurisdiction in cases previously triable in the circuit courts; this included felony and misdemeanors.

A defendant by appeal or writ of error could take his case to the circuit court, as if the circuit court was a Supreme Court, but could not be admitted to bail on such appeal or writ of error. He could thereafter again appeal from the circuit court to the Supreme Court, or a defendant could appeal direct to the Supreme Court from a conviction in the criminal court.

The judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court was nominated by the House of Representatives and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and commissioned by the Governor. He was required to possess all the qualifications of a circuit judge, and held office for a term of six years, unless

removed for the same causes and in the same way as a judge of the circuit court.

But by act of March 1, 1851, the election by the people of such judge of the criminal court was provided. His term was again fixed at six years.

The salary of said judge was \$1,000 a year, but he was allowed to practice law in civil cases founded on contracts. Six terms of court annually were held—January, March, May, July, September and November.

The judge possessed the same powers as a judge of the circuit court in criminal cases, and hence when a change of venue was asked on account of prejudice, kinship or other disqualification of the judge, the case had to be sent to another county for trial; and so by an act approved February 17, 1849, it was provided that in such cases the cause should not be sent to another county, but to the court of common pleas of the county, and such court was given jurisdiction to try such cases.

And if a change of venue was asked on the ground that the people of the city of St. Louis were prejudiced, and this plea was supported by the affidavit of some disinterested, respectable person, then a special jury was summoned, consisting of persons who resided in St. Louis County, outside of the city of St. Louis, and if such affidavit was filed alleging prejudice in the persons residing in the county of St. Louis, then a special jury was summoned consisting of persons who resided in the city. In no case could a cause be removed by change of venue to another or different county.

In 1855 (January 11) the law was changed, and instead of cases being sent to the court of common pleas on a change of venue when the judge of the criminal court was disqualified, such cases were sent to the circuit court of St. Louis County, and such court was empowered and required to try them, and all jurisdiction was taken from the court of common pleas to try such cases.

But by an act approved December 11, 1855; it was provided that changes of venue could not be obtained on a mere application to the judge, supported by an affidavit; but if a change was desired the party had to give reasonable notice to the State's attorney and then file his application in the court of common pleas, whereupon the judge of said court of common pleas heard evidence

for and against the allegations in the application, and could examine the applicant himself, under oath, and from all the evidence determine whether the change of venue should be granted or not. If he decided it should be granted he ordered the judge and clerk of the criminal court, in writing, to transfer said cause to the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, and the cause was tried in said court. And if he decided a change of venue should not be granted he dismissed the application at the cost of the applicant.

In 1845 the Governor was authorized and empowered to appoint a law commissioner for St. Louis County, whose duty it was to take depositions.

But February 4, 1847, his powers were enlarged and said law commissioner had full power to act as a justice of the peace in all criminal cases and in prosecutions for misdemeanors and breaches of the peace; and as such was authorized to take examinations, commit, admit to bail or discharge prisoners accused of crimes or misdemeanors; and in all such proceedings he had the same powers, performed the same duties and was governed by the same laws as justices of the peace in similar cases.

By an act approved February 11, 1847, his powers were further increased and he was given concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in all actions of detinue and replevin wherein the controversy did not exceed \$150.

In 1851 (February 17) the law commissioner was made elective for a term of six years, and his court made a court of record, and was required to be in session daily, except Sunday, and was considered as always open. He was given jurisdiction to \$150 in almost all kinds of civil cases and in all cases for any penalty given by statute not exceeding \$150, and exclusive jurisdiction over all appeals in civil cases from justices of the peace, and cases could be appealed from him direct to the Supreme Court, as in criminal cases appealed from the criminal court.

By an act approved November 27, 1855, a court of record was established called the St. Louis Law Commissioner's Court, and a seal was ordered to be provided and six terms of court required, and in some cases concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court and the court of common pleas was given.

March 26, 1861, an act was approved which

provided a salary of \$2,500 for the law commissioner, and all fees were ordered paid quarterly into the county treasury, except \$1,200 for clerk hire.

On December 19, 1865 (a new Constitution having been adopted), an act was approved which abolished the Law Commissioner's Court, Court of Common Pleas and St. Louis Law Court, and vested their jurisdiction in the circuit court, "as said court become constituted under the fifteenth section of the sixth article of the Constitution of this State."

March 15, 1866, the same Legislature created the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, with exclusive powers to try all misdemeanors, except assault and battery and affray, which still continued to be cognizable by justices of the peace, concurrently with the Court of Criminal Correction. In cases of felony the judge exercised the powers of an examining magistrate.

No indictment "shall be found" for any misdemeanor, but such were to be prosecuted by information lodged by the prosecuting attorney of the court.

By the "scheme" the Criminal Court and the Court of Criminal Correction, with their officers, were continued over, and no material change occurred until 1895, when a law was passed increasing the criminal court to two divisions, and then providing that after January 1, 1897, both divisions should become circuit courts, and also providing for rotation in service among all the circuit judges in holding these courts.

In 1822 (December 9) St. Louis was incorporated—that law allowing incorporation to take effect when accepted by the inhabitants.

The corporate power was vested in a mayor and nine aldermen. The aldermen were made ex officio conservators of the peace throughout the city, and within the same had all the power and jurisdiction then vested in justices of the peace in matters of a criminal nature, and were required to exercise and perform all powers and duties vested in them by ordinance.

The mayor also had the power of a justice of the peace.

February 26, 1835, an act continued the city of St. Louis as an incorporation, and Section 30 provided: "The mayor, aldermen and each justice of the peace within the city shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising un-

der this act, and under all ordinances of the city, subject, however, to an appeal to the circuit court of St. Louis County, and every such appeal shall be granted and taken in the same manner as appeals are granted by and taken from justices of the peace to the circuit court under the general law of the State."

By an act approved February 8, 1843, all previous laws incorporating St. Louis, and acts amendatory thereof, were reduced to one act, and the same was amended in some respects.

Section 18 provided that a recorder should be elected at the same election as that of the mayor, hold office two years and have same jurisdiction as justices of the peace within St. Louis in all State cases, and also cases arising out of violation of the ordinances.

All cases were subject to appeal to the St. Louis criminal court. His fees were the same as a justice's of the peace, but they were all paid into the city treasury after making a semi-annual report, under oath, to the mayor and city council. His salary was \$1,200.

By the scheme and charter which went into effect on October 22, 1876, provision was made for the appointment by the mayor of two police justices, the same to hold their office for a term of four years, and who should have jurisdiction over all cases arising under the charter and "of the violation of any ordinance, or of any provisions of this charter, subject to appeal, either by the city or defendant, to the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, in like manner as provided by law for appeals from justices of the peace in criminal cases to their appellate court, and power to punish all contempts of court by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding ten days, and power to enforce all legal orders and judgments, as a court of record may; and power to give final judgment against the principal and surety on any forfeited bond or recognizance returnable to this court, subject to an appeal, as in other cases.

"The police justices shall be conservators of the peace throughout the city, and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties which may be prescribed by ordinance. The justices of the peace within the city shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the police justices in all cases under ordinances or

"charter, when the mayor shall direct prosecution before them."

The names of the judges of the criminal court from its creation to the time it was merged into the circuit court system, were as follows:

Jas. B. Bowlin, Wilson Primm, Alonzo W. Manning, Wm. C. Jones, James B. Townsend, Henry D. Laughlin, James B. Colt, Garrett S. Van Waggoner, James R. Lackland, Jas. C. Normile, Henry A. Clover, Geo. A. Castleman, Henry L. Edmunds.

The names of the circuit attorneys during the same period were as follows:

John Bent, Chas. S. Mauro, Chas. S. Rannels, Seymour Voullaire, Wm. McPherson, Joseph Vastine, Myron Leslie, Chas. P. Johnson, Geo. W. Olney, Jas. C. Normile, Nathaniel Holmes, Lewis B. Beach, David M. Hall, Jos. R. Harris, James R. Lackland, Thos. B. Harvey, Henry A. Clover, Ashley C. Clover, Wm. Zachritz.

The names of the judges and prosecuting attorneys of the Court of Criminal Correction since its establishment to the present time are as follows:

Judges—C. D. Wolff, Wm. S. Stewart, Jno. W. Colvin, Chas. F. Cady, E. A. Noonan, R. A. Campbell, Jas. R. Claiborne, David Murphy, Willis H. Clark.

Prosecuting Attorneys—Josiah P. Colcord, M. W. Hogan, Samuel Erskine, J. R. Claiborne, Bernard Dierkes, T. E. Mulvihill, H. A. Clover, Jr.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON.

Courts of Buchanan County.—After the Platte Purchase was ratified, in 1836, the territory now embraced in Buchanan County was attached to Clinton County, for civil and judicial purposes. The act organizing the county went into effect December 31, 1838. It was now made a part of the First Judicial District and the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of which Austin A. King was judge. The Governor appointed Samuel M. Gilmore sheriff, who was the first officer qualified. On the 16th of February, 1839, Judge King appointed Edwin Toole clerk of the circuit court, who qualified before Judge King, March 1, 1839. Peter B. Fulkerson and Armstrong McClintock, of Clinton County, and Leonard Brassfield, of Clay County, were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice. They selected the southeast

one-quarter of Section 21, Township 56, Range 35, and made their report at the August term, 1840. They named the site Benton, but the county court changed it to Sparta. Edwin Toole acted as recorder. The Governor of Missouri commissioned Samuel Johnson, William Hattington and William Curl as county court judges, and appointed Samuel Gilmore sheriff. The first two judges named met at the house of Richard Hill on the first Monday of April, 1839, and organized as a court, Samuel Johnson being made president. The court appointed William Fowler clerk. Their first act was to license Edward Dodge to vend groceries within the county. The court then proceeded to divide the county into townships, thus combining the county system of Virginia with the township system of Massachusetts. The polling places in each township were fixed and judges of election were appointed. They then ordered an election to be held for two justices of the peace and one constable in each township, and also for a judge of the county court. They appointed Wm. W. Reynolds county assessor. The second term of the county court was held at Blacksnake Hills—now St. Joseph—at the house of Joseph Robidoux, where surveys of a number of roads were ordered to be made. There were no bridges across the streams, and hence the court licensed certain persons as ferrymen, Jules C. Robidoux being authorized to maintain a ferry across the Missouri at Blacksnake Hills, at Robidoux's Landing. His license fee was fixed at \$8, the rates of ferriage being as follows: For a four-horse vehicle, \$1.50; for a two-horse vehicle, \$1; for a one-horse vehicle, 50 cents; for a man and horse, 25 cents; for a footman or led animal, 12 1-2 cents; for cattle, 10 cents each; and for hogs or sheep, 3 cents each. At the December term, John Ellington was licensed to keep a ferry across the Nodaway River, his license costing \$5 a year, and his rates of ferriage being less than those of Robidoux. The first records, though soiled by time, are still in existence. Peter H. Burnett, afterward Governor of California, was the first prosecuting attorney. At an election held in August, 1840, Peter H. Burnett was elected circuit clerk for six years, and Samuel M. Gilmore sheriff for two years. Mortgages, deeds, wills and marriages were put on record. The first marriage took place January

17, 1839, forty-one marriages being recorded that year. On January 4, 1841, Stephen Jones, presiding judge, ordered a courthouse to be built at Sparta. George W. Nixon and William Fowler received ten dollars for the plan, and Guilford Moultray was the contractor. The courthouse was also used as a church on Sunday and a school room on other days. The first grand jury consisted of Reuben R. Reynolds, John Henry, William Bledsoe, Elijah Martin, Abel Evans, George S. Nelson, Ezekiel W. Smith, Job McNamara, Daniel Ferrell, Hugh Copeland, Hiram Rodgers, Jesse R. Barnett, Ezra Rose, Lloyd Beall, Hugh Glen, John Martin and James Curl. The first bills of indictment were against persons for gambling and for selling goods without licenses. The expense of this jury was \$56.70. In July, 1841, the circuit judge, David R. Atchison, tried the first divorce case, in which a wife was divorced from her husband on account of cruel treatment. A new courthouse and jail were ordered to be built at Sparta, but before such project could be accomplished, the removal of the county seat to St. Joseph was agitated, three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants of the county petitioning for its removal. Winslow Turner, James Hull and James Kuykendall were appointed commissioners to consider the subject of removal. They reported in favor of removing the county seat to a designated place in the southwest quarter, Section 8, Township 57, Range 35, on the Missouri River, at Blacksnake Hills. On petition, the State Legislature passed an act in March, 1845, to authorize the removal. In May following the commissioners appointed to remove the site chose Block 48 of St. Joseph, which Joseph Robidoux donated for the purpose. The county compensated the persons who had purchased lots at Sparta, paying a total of \$2,185. The amount of the sale of the lots donated at St. Joseph was \$556 in excess of this amount. At an election held February 28, 1846, the question of removal to St. Joseph was finally settled, and a courthouse costing \$6,000 was built at that point. This building met all judicial and civil needs until 1871, when the courts and offices were temporarily removed to rented buildings on Fifth Street, near Felix. The present structure was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$173,000. Its plan is a Greek cross, with a frontage on Jule Street of 235

feet, and a depth of 205 feet. The frontage on Fourth and Fifth Streets is 235 feet. The height of the first story is 18 feet, and the second story 25 feet. The county jail is on Fifth Street, near the northwest corner of the courthouse. The building was completed in 1876, but is out of date and should be rebuilt. In 1851 the probate court was separated from the county court. The first probate judge was Joseph J. Wyatt, who was succeeded in 1859 by Henry S. Tutt, who served until 1865, when, for ten years, the county court became the probate court. In 1875 the court was restored, and Henry S. Tutt served again as probate judge until 1890. John M. Stewart then became probate judge for four years, when he was succeeded by James P. Thomas, the present incumbent. The probate judge is elected for four years, and receives fees. The circuit judges are elected for six years, at an annual salary of \$6,000. The circuit consists of Buchanan County alone, and there are two divisions of the circuit court, Division No. 1 and Division No. 2. The presiding judge of the county court is elected for four years. The county and city are divided into two districts, over which judges are elected for two years. The Second District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards of the city of St. Joseph, and the First District is composed of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards of the city, and all of the county. Each township has two justices of the peace, elected for four years, who are paid by fees. The judges of the county court receive a per diem of five dollars. A court of common pleas was created in 1853 to relieve the circuit judges, with whom it had concurrent jurisdiction except in criminal cases. This court was abolished in 1873. The judges of this court were William C. Toole, 1853-1855; Washington Jones, 1855-1856; Joseph J. Wyatt, 1856-1866; E. J. Montague, 1866-1870; and William C. Toole, 1870-1873. Up to 1851 the peace of the city was conserved by the justices of the peace and the constable. During the California period, the constable had a force of deputies and was assisted by the sheriff. In 1858 the police department was created, and the marshal was given a deputy and six men. In 1887 the metropolitan system was adopted. The Governor appointed three commissioners to manage the police department. William B.

Tullar was the first chief of police, but was succeeded in 1888 by John Broder, the present incumbent. The first organization in 1887 consisted of a chief, a captain, two sergeants, two turnkeys, two drivers and thirty-two patrolmen. At present there are ten more patrolmen, with four detectives, one humane officer, three signal service operators, one matron and one engineer. In 1891 a telephone signal service was introduced. There are thirty-seven stations and an independent telephone exchange, with a switch board and three operators at the Central Police Station. Bernard Patton, John Donovan, Jr., and Thomas P. Maupin were the first police commissioners. The police court is the tribunal to which offenders against the city ordinances are brought. In 1851 the mayor was the police judge. In 1855 the office of recorder was introduced, which continues to the present time, Colonel John Doniphan being the present incumbent.

O. M. SPENCER.

Courts of Jackson County.—By act of the General Assembly, dated December 31, 1813, the eastern part of Jackson County was included in St. Louis County. (See "Courts and Laws of Missouri, First Established.") January 16, 1816, it was included in Howard County. December 17, 1818, after Range 29 was surveyed, it was included in Cooper County, and November 16, 1820, in Lillard, now Lafayette County. The act organizing Jackson County for judicial purposes was passed December 15, 1826, and its southern boundary was established by the act organizing Van Buren, now Cass County, March 3, 1835. The act organizing the county made it a part of the First Judicial District, and created a county court and a probate court. In the act itself three commissioners, David Ward and Julius Emmons, of the County of Lafayette, and John Bartleson, of the County of Clay, were appointed for the purpose of selecting the seat of justice.

The Governor appointed Joseph R. Walker sheriff, who was the chief executive officer of the county, representing the chief magistrate of the State. He summoned, according to law, a grand jury to meet at the house of John Young, on March 29, 1827, for the first sitting of the court. David Todd, judge of the First Judicial District, presided,

and spread his commission on the records of the court. Samuel C. Owens was appointed clerk pro tem. In the absence of the Attorney General, John Willson was appointed to prosecute for the State. The grand jury, "after being sworn and charged by the court, retired to consider of their presentments," but returned no indictments. The court adjourned. The commissioners appointed to select land for the seat of justice designated the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 49, Range 32. The circuit court approved their report and ordered its certification to the county court, and to the receiver of the United States Land Office.

Peyton R. Hayden, Abiel Leonard, John B. Ryland, John Willson, Amos Rees and Robinson Beauchamp were enrolled as attorneys at the court's first sitting. There is no record of the second session of the court held in July, but at the third term, held November 13, 1827, Samuel C. Owens was qualified as clerk, and Robert W. Wells, then Attorney General, and James H. Birch, were enrolled as attorneys. The following entry appears:

"On motion, it is ordered that Samuel C. Owens be permitted to keep the circuit clerk's office at his place of residence, the same not exceeding one-half mile from this place."

At the March term, 1827, one Reed was charged with larceny, and, "being brought into court in the custody of the sheriff, and it being demanded of him how he would acquit himself, says he is not guilty, and for trial puts himself upon the country, and the regular attorney who prosecutes for the State does the same"; whereupon, the court appointed for him as counsel Amos Rees and John T. Ryland. The prisoner obtained a continuance to the next term, at which time the State entered a *nolle prosequi*. One of the witnesses in this case, George Nelson, Sr., was allowed, for six miles' travel and one day's attendance, eight cents, and the court ordered that a certificate be issued to the county court for that amount.

At the November term, 1828, William Silvers and William Yates were indicted for misdemeanor in office, but were subsequently acquitted. Robert Fowler was indicted for assault and battery, pleaded guilty and was fined six dollars and costs.

At the March term, 1829, Hannah, a slave,

was tried for assault with intent to murder. She was convicted, and the judgment was as follows:

"It is considered by the court that the said Hannah receive on her bare back thirty-nine lashes, well laid on; and it is ordered that the sheriff cause immediate execution of this order to be done, and that she stand committed to the custody of the sheriff until costs are paid, and the sheriff being present here in court, takes charge of her accordingly."

At this same term appears the following entry:

"Indenture of bargain and sale made by James H. McGee, of Jackson County, Missouri, to John B. McGee, of the County of Spencer and State of Kentucky, for land lying and being in the County of Nelson and State of Kentucky, on the waters of the Froman Creek, was this day signed and acknowledged in open court by the said James F. McGee. Whereupon, it is ordered by the court that the same be certified to the County of Nelson, State of Kentucky, aforesaid, for record, which is done accordingly."

At the August term, 1828, the grand jury returned several indictments for assault, assault and battery, and affray and assault with intent to murder. It also returned two indictments against parties selling liquor to Indians, and two for giving liquor to Indians. The bonds required of the parties who were arrested were usually light and rarely exceeded \$100. The fines that were imposed were also light. James Allen was indicted for assault and battery, tried by a jury, found guilty and fined three dollars and costs. One Joseph O'Connor was indicted for selling liquor to the Indians and brought to trial. The jury retired to consider of their verdict, but there was a mistrial on the following grounds: "One of the aforesaid jurors being intoxicated, and thereby incapable of discharging duties of juror, to wit, William Barnes, he was withdrawn, and the said jury by the court discharged from rendering a verdict herein. Whereupon, it was ordered that William Barnes, the juror aforesaid, for his contempt of court by being intoxicated while acting as juror aforesaid, be condemned to jail of the County of Jackson until he is discharged by the court." On the same day, however, Barnes was discharged from imprisonment for contempt as

juror, but it was ordered "that he pay for his contempt, as aforesaid, to the State of Missouri, for the use of Jackson County, the sum of three dollars; and it was further ordered that he was disqualified from serving as a juror for twelve months in this State." O'Connor was afterward discharged on this offense and indicted for assault and battery.

At the December term, 1830, several indictments were returned, one for murder, several for assault and battery, one for selling liquor to the Indians, and one for "Sabbath-breaking." Two Indians, Napolite and Pawhobby, were indicted for horse-stealing, found guilty, and their punishment was assessed at twenty stripes each, but this kind of a judgment not being authorized by the law, they were subsequently discharged. Among the accounts allowed at this time was that of Samuel Bright for 180 miles' travel and two days' attendance as a witness in a murder case, for which he was allowed ten dollars.

At the June term, 1832, the following entry appears:

"The court ordered that the clerk of this court procure a seal for use thereby, with such emblems and armorial bearings thereon as he may deem proper."

At this term several indictments were found by the grand jury for gaming, betting at cards, and the keeping of disorderly houses. James Shepherd, who was indicted for betting at cards, was tried, found guilty and fined at the October term, 1832, in the sum of five dollars; and it was further ordered that "he forfeit to the State one dollar so confessed to have been by him bet." William McCarty, who was found guilty of a similar offense, was fined five dollars for betting, and twenty-five cents, the amount of money that he had bet. One Farmer, who was indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, was put under bond for \$200.

The civil business of this court for several years amounted to little.

In 1831 Jackson County was attached to the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and John F. Ryland became judge, and continued in office from January 1, 1831, to December 31, 1848. He afterward became one of the judges of the Supreme Court. He was a man of more than ordinary attainments. In June, 1831, Amos Rees became circuit attorney.

In 1848 the Fifth Circuit was changed to

the Sixth, and Henderson Young became circuit judge, and was succeeded in September, 1854, by William T. Wood, who held the office two years. He was succeeded by Russell Hicks, September 19, 1856, who was a man of great ability and learning. He was never married. He was a great student of Shakespeare and the highest class of English literature, as well as the law. Before his court would convene at a particular county seat he would usually go there a week or so before the opening of the court, and obtain from the clerk information as to the cases which would probably be tried at the approaching term. He would take the pleadings of such cases and retire to some place where he would be absolutely free from interruption. There he would study the pleadings. If it was in the summer time, he would retire to some woods and remain under the trees the day long. A curious circumstance brought about his resignation. When he was holding court at Harrisonville, in Cass County, a negro, under arrest, was taken out by a mob and hanged. This Judge Hicks conceived to be such an act of lawlessness, and such a reflection upon the administration of law, that he refused further to act as judge. He was succeeded, October 13, 1859, by Robert G. Smart. John A. S. Tutt became the next circuit judge, February 13, 1862, and held his first court March 26, 1863, at Independence. He was succeeded by Charles P. Townsley, of Sedalia, who became circuit judge in 1869, and who was succeeded by Samuel L. Sawyer, March 22, 1871. After this date the circuit court was held both at Kansas City and Independence.

The first meeting of the county court was also held at the house of John Young, on the first day of March, 1827, according to an act of the Legislature, approved January 22, 1827. The first judges were Abraham McClellan, Richard Fristoe and Henry Burris.

The commissioners appointed by the act to select a suitable location for the seat of justice made their report to this court March 29, 1827, showing that they had selected the land heretofore mentioned. The court ordered the location to be certified to the registrar and receiver of the Western Land District as property taken to the use of Jackson County for the "purposes aforesaid, agreeable to act of Congress." The commissioners who were appointed to select the grounds for the

county seat presented their bill to the county court; two of them charged for eight days' service, two dollars each, and three for four days' service, at two dollars per day, and four ferriages, at twenty-five cents each. These accounts were ordered to be paid out of the first proceeds arising from the sale of lots belonging to the land selected. The commissioners were ordered to plat the ground selected. Lot 143, containing two and one-half acres, was reserved for the purposes of a public spring. This land still belongs to the county, and the spring on it for a long time furnished the drinking water for the early inhabitants of Independence. It is now used for the same purpose by quite a number of families in the same neighborhood.

The sale of lots not used for county purposes was ordered to be made on the following terms: "All lots less in size than one acre not to be sold for less than ten dollars; all lots containing one or more acres not to be sold for less price than ten dollars per acre." At a later term it was discovered that the terms prescribed for the sale of the property were too high, and they were modified so that the county should get five dollars per lot or per acre instead of ten dollars. A sale was made of eighty-five of the lots, for which the county received \$374.57 in cash, and \$1,122.77 in notes.

At the September term the county court authorized the construction of a ferry across the Missouri River, and at the same time fixed the following rates of ferriage:

| | |
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| "For loaded wagon, with five horses | \$1.50 |
| For empty wagon, with five horses | 1.00 |
| For light wagon or Dearborn... | .75 |
| Two-wheeler carriage | .50 |
| For man and horse | .25 |
| For every head of neat cattle... | .12 1-2 |
| For each hog, sheep or goat... | .12 1-2 |
| For each footman | .10 |
| For each 100 lbs. of lumber not belonging to wagon | .12 1-2" |

The first public road through Independence to the western boundary of the State was applied for and granted at the September term, 1827. The order granting it is as follows:

"Pursuant to an order of the County Court for the County of Jackson, at their August

term, 1827, appointing Richard B. Chiles, John Young, John Whistman, Robert Johnson and James Welch commissioners to view and mark out a way for a road the nearest and best way from the county seat of this county to the boundary line of this State, so as to intersect a road leading from the new garrison. The undersigned commissioners, after being sworn according to law, report to said court that they have executed the same, beginning at the public square of the county seat aforesaid, thence by way of Lexington Street to the western boundary of said town; thence with a marked line crossing the Hurricane at Adam Christison's; thence in a straight line to the present ford on Rock Creek; thence with the old road, with little variation, by Alexander Aikman's, to the lower ford on Big Blue; thence with said road, by Masters, the old man Baines, and with and under the Ridge Road as far as the Sixteenth Section; thence a west course, as marked out on the divide between Fowler's Branch and Brush Creek, to the road from Robert Johnson's house to his mill; thence north of west, leaving said mill on the north on a marked line to the boundary line, crossing Turkey Creek one-quarter of a mile southeast of said line, where there can be, by some digging, a tolerable crossing, the only material obstruction, excepting the east bank of the Big Blue, on the whole route of said road, which we suppose is not exceeding eleven miles."

At the September term, 1827, a courthouse was ordered "to be erected on the northwest corner of Lot No. 59, in the town of Independence, a hewed log house 36 feet in the clear in length, by 18 in the clear in width, with a partition of hewed logs so as to leave the large room 22 feet by 18, and the small 18 by 14. One good story high, say nine feet between the joists and the floor; roof to be of rafters and three-foot boards, with a brick chimney, built so as to have a fireplace in each room with a rock foundation, with good puncheon floors below, and a loft covered with plank and a sufficient number of hewed joists to each room; the foundation of the house to be laid on stone pillars, with a sufficient number of doors and windows, say one door in the large room and one through the partition, cracks chinked with seasoned short chinking and pointed inside and outside with lime mortar, with two twelve-light

windows in the large room and one in the small room, the door shutters to be what is commonly called batten doors, of walnut plank, well seasoned, planed and neatly and strongly made, the door casing and window casing all to be of well seasoned walnut plank, and window shutters to each window. And the superintendent is authorized to supply any deficiency in the plan so as to make the building complete and fit for use, and make any alteration which may tend to cheapen the expense to the county."

The superintendent of buildings reported seven bids for the construction of the courthouse planned as above, the highest bid being \$190 and the lowest \$150. Later on plans for a permanent courthouse and jail were submitted by the superintendent. The estimated cost of courthouse, to be of brick, two stories high, forty feet in length and thirty feet in width, was \$1,500, and for a two-story jail building, twenty feet square, \$400. The actual bid which was accepted for the building of the permanent courthouse later on was \$1,456.97 1-2, and for the jail, \$388. The permanent courthouse was remodeled or rebuilt early in the seventies at a cost of something over \$40,000, and an addition was erected to it in 1882. The jail that was ordered to be built had two stories, the upper one for debtors, and the lower one for criminals.

Henry Burrows was the first president of the county court, and Lilburn W. Boggs, subsequently elected Governor, was clerk pro tem. Jackson County was divided into three townships, namely: Fort Osage, Blue and Kaw Townships. Commissioners were also appointed by this court to lay out several roads. The establishment of courts in Kansas City, Federal, State and circuit, has necessitated the building of courthouses and jails. The court buildings, Federal, State and municipal, have cost a great deal of money, and, architecturally, are very attractive structures. They are worthy of any county at any time.

The present judges of the county court are George Lee Chrisman, presiding judge, and Samuel W. Luttrell and Edward R. Hunter. The county offices are in both Kansas City and Independence. Jackson County increased rapidly in population, and both Kansas City and Independence became com-

mercial and outfitting points for the West and Southwest of considerable importance.

On February 13, 1855, an act was passed establishing a probate and common pleas court in Jackson County. It had exclusive jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the estates of minors, the appointment of guardians and curators, and concurrent jurisdiction with the justice of the peace and circuit court upon all actions on notes or accounts for the recovery of money, where the amount claimed exceeded fifty dollars, and did not exceed one thousand dollars. It also had control of all appeals taken from justices of the peace in the county. The judge of this court received five hundred dollars for his salary, one-half of which was paid out of the State Treasury, and the other half out of the county. The sheriff acted as the marshal of the court.

On November 20, 1855, the Kansas City Court of Common Pleas was established for Kansas City. Its jurisdiction extended over Kaw Township, and it had the same original, concurrent and appellate jurisdiction of civil cases within said township as the circuit and probate courts within and for the county. It was provided that the judge should receive a salary of \$500, one-half to be paid out of the State Treasury, and the residue by a special ad valorem tax, to be collected from the taxable property of Kaw Township. He was also entitled to receive fees not exceeding \$500 at the rate of one dollar on each final judgment rendered in his court. All fees in excess of the \$500 went to the common school fund of the township. A marshal was created for this court to execute the processes of the court. The first sitting of the Kansas City Court of Common Pleas was in a small building in the public square. Its first judge was W. A. Strong. He was succeeded by Lot Coffman. James K. Sheley became its judge in 1859. From 1862 to 1865 courts were but infrequently held for the transaction of civil business. They were suspended by act of the Legislature during much of this period. In 1863, Jacob S. Boreman became judge, and held that position until 1867. A few years later he was made one of the Territorial judges of Utah. J. W. Jenkins succeeded Boreman, and remained judge of that court until it was abolished in 1871.

Judge Jenkins still lives in Kansas City, and enjoys the respect and good will of the entire community. He is a man of very high integrity. By an act of the legislature of March 2, 1859, the office of the judge of this court was declared vacant, and the judge of the Probate and Common Pleas Court of Jackson County was required to preside, and the salary was increased to \$1,500 per annum, after including the amount of fees he was authorized to receive.

On March 14, 1871, the Court of Common Pleas of Kansas City was abolished, and in February, 1871, the Probate and Common Pleas Court of Jackson County was also abolished, and in place thereof there was erected a criminal court, which took charge of all the criminal business then pending in the county and thereafter brought; also a probate court, which took charge of all the probate business of the county, and a circuit court was established, the territorial limits of which were composed of Jackson County alone, and which transacted only civil business. The criminal judge was ex-officio judge of the probate court. He received a salary, as judge of the two courts, of \$2,500 a year. R. C. Ewing became its first judge. He was succeeded by Henry P. White, who continued in office until 1892, when he died. He was succeeded by John W. Wofford, the present incumbent. In the meantime the criminal business was separated from the probate business, and J. E. Guinotte became the probate judge. He has held that position for many years.

Samuel Locke Sawyer, of Independence, became the first circuit judge. He was born in New Hampshire; was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and had resided in Missouri from the time that he left college. He was one of the most eminent lawyers in western Missouri. He was one of the ablest and most conscientious judges that ever sat on the bench, and no man in his position ever commanded the respect, confidence and admiration of the bar and the public to a greater degree than he. After remaining on the bench about six years he resigned, and Samuel H. Woodson, also of Independence, a man of very high character, took his place. Judge Woodson was a most amiable and conscientious man and was greatly respected. He died in 1881, and was succeeded by Turner A. Gill, of Kansas City. Judge Gill re-

mained on the circuit bench until he became judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals. He was much devoted to the duties of his place and filled it most capably and acceptably.

On February 18, 1873, a court of law and equity was established in Jackson County. It held two terms annually at Kansas City, and two terms at Independence. Its judge during its entire existence was Robert E. Cowen, who came to Kansas City from Virginia at the close of the Civil War. He held the position of judge until the court ceased to exist, December 31, 1880. Judge Cowen afterward removed to St. Louis, and there died. When the law and equity court was abolished, litigation had so increased that it became necessary to have another circuit judge, and a law giving the county another one was passed. Francis M. Black was elected. Judge Black came from Ohio to Kansas City when a young man, and before taking the position on the bench had become one of the foremost leaders of the Kansas City bar. As circuit judge he was the strongest and most capable man that ever sat on the bench in Kansas City. He remained on the bench until 1885, when he became a member of the Supreme Court, and as a member of that tribunal for ten years he established for himself a reputation as one of the greatest judges that Missouri has ever produced. J. W. Dunlap, a young man who came to Kansas City from Virginia after the Civil War, was appointed to Judge Black's place in 1885, but before taking his place or performing any official duties he accidentally shot himself, and James H. Slover, a native of Pennsylvania, who is still on the bench, became his successor. Judge Slover has been a most industrious and faithful judge, and possesses in a very high degree the respect and confidence of the bar.

In 1889 the number of the circuit judges for Jackson County was increased to four, and James Gibson and John W. Henry were added to the court. Judge Gibson was born in Cooper County, Missouri, and came to Kansas City a young man, and practiced successfully at the bar, and has filled, and continues to fill, very satisfactorily, his position. Judge Henry was born in Kentucky, and is one of the oldest, ablest, best known and most loved of our judges. He was formerly circuit judge in northern Missouri,

was elected a member of the Supreme Court, and after occupying that position for ten years removed to Kansas City, and was shortly after made circuit judge, and still holds that position. He is distinguished for his strong and quick judgment, absolute impartiality, integrity and judicial independence. Richard H. Field, a native of Georgia, was appointed, in 1888, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Turner A. Gill to the Kansas City Court of Appeals. In 1892, Edward L. Scarritt was elected to fill his place. Judge Scarritt was born in Jackson County. While on the bench he was industrious and showed himself possessed of a clear and accurate judgment. In 1894, Charles L. Dobson was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Gibson, who resigned to engage in the practice of law, and was afterward re-elected to the position for the unexpired term. Judge Dobson declined re-election in order to resume the practice of the law, although it was the earnest wish of his associates on the bench, and the members of the Jackson County bar, that he should continue in that position. Edward P. Gates, a native of Vermont, but who has resided in Jackson County from early manhood, and who succeeded Judge Dobson, is a very industrious judge. When Judge Scarritt's term of office expired he declined re-election, and Judge Gibson consented to take his place, and is still acting as circuit judge.

In May, 1879, the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Western District of Missouri were established the first time in Kansas City. Arnold Kreckel was United States district judge for the Western Division of Missouri. He was a man of much sincerity and honesty of purpose, but disqualified from capably and impartially performing the important work which his position put upon him. Judge Kreckel died in June, 1888, when he was succeeded by John Finis Philips. Judge Philips still occupies that position. Samuel F. Miller, justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, during the latter part of his life, came to Kansas City on several occasions and sat as circuit judge. George W. McCrary, United States circuit judge for the Eighth Circuit, has also frequently held court here, as have also David J. Brewer, H. C. Caldwell and

Amos Thayer. The great ability of these men needs no comment at my hand.

I review with pride the history of the administration of justice in Jackson County from its early beginnings in the log cabin in the woods at Independence to the present time. Notwithstanding the method of judicial selection has been unwise, many of the judges selected have been unusually strong and forceful men. They have been worthy of the high trust committed to them. For the most part the judges chosen have been capable and impartial; they have rarely yielded to popular clamor, or been controlled by sinister purposes or selfish ambitions. Two of them, Sawyer and Black, would have won great distinction in Westminster Hall. We have had many judges who have not only been well educated lawyers, but well educated men; men of much intellectual breadth and great natural attainments, and who, like Hicks, devoted themselves to the law solely for the law's sake. They have been aided and supported from the beginning by a bar which gathered in here from every section of the country, many of whom, from an early period, were men of unusual ability. Chrisman, Douglas, Comingo, Gage, Pratt, Tichenor, Warner, Brumback, Karnes, Ladd, Lathrop, Wallace, and others among the older members of the bar, could have achieved fame in any forum. With such judges and such lawyers, the administration of the law has been honored.

O. H. DEAN.

Courtney, Caldwell C., State agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, was born June 24, 1852, in Richmond, Virginia. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Maryland. The maternal ancestry is traced back to the Revolutionary days, his mother's father having been a soldier in the cause of the struggling colonies, his death resulting from exposure while on duty in service against the crown. C. C. Courtney, after attending the private schools of his native State, graduated from Richmond College in 1870. During the following eight years he was associated with his father and brother in the dry goods business in Richmond, Virginia. In 1878 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and for four years was engaged in the dry goods business, going there in response to



C. C. Courtney.



a telegram from the firm of Bullene, Moore & Emery, on a stated salary, before having had a personal interview. At the end of that time he became associated with the Midland National Bank of Kansas City, leaving the bank to become a member of the firm of Whipple, Courtney & Co. His associates in this company were B. T. and A. A. Whipple, two of the prominent real estate men of Kansas City. Mr. Courtney had charge of the insurance department of the business, and so continued until 1888, when he turned his attention toward life insurance. For three years he was district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, leaving that company, in 1892, to accept the State agency of the corporation named at the head of this sketch. His territory includes Jackson County, Missouri, the entire State of Kansas, and the territory of Oklahoma. Under his supervision the business has been trebled in that section of the country, and his superior qualifications and ability in his chosen line have been tested in a way that is highly complimentary to him. About thirty men are operating under his direction. Mr. Courtney has twice been president of the Kansas City Life Underwriters' Association, was one of the organizers and promoters of that organization, and is now serving as a member of the board of directors. He was also one of the organizers of the Life Underwriters' Association of the State of Kansas. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mrs. Courtney was Miss Flora S. Dougherty, daughter of Captain L. B. Dougherty, one of the most prominent residents of Clay County, Missouri, and a man conspicuous in the public affairs of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Courtney reside in Liberty, Missouri, where their daughter, Leah Bell, a young woman of high accomplishments, graduated from Liberty Ladies' College in the summer of 1900. She is now a student at the Southern Home School, Baltimore, Maryland. Politically Mr. Courtney is a Democrat.

Cousin, Bartholomew, pioneer, was born in Greville, near Cherbourg, France, March 28, 1767, and died in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, in 1824. He was the son of a farmer, and in 1791 went to the West Indies, and a few years later arrived at Cape Girardeau. He was a man of education and

noted as a linguist. For a number of years he prepared the greater number of legal documents for the settlers at Cape Girardeau, and by them was held in high esteem. He was employed by Don Louis Lorimier as interpreter, and was appointed notary, which position he held until the territory was acquired by the United States, after which he was, until the time of his death, surveyor of Cape Girardeau district. For his services the Spanish government made him a large grant of land, which subsequently was the cause of much litigation.

Cover, Joseph E., banker, was born April 28, 1866, at Marion, in Williamson County, Illinois, son of Samuel and Eunice (Gorham) Cover. During the Civil War the elder Cover served as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster in the Ninth Illinois Regiment of Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. During the early years of his boyhood, Joseph E. Cover lived at Carbondale, Murphysboro, and Grand Tower, Illinois, and was educated in the public schools at Carbondale and Grand Tower. When he was fifteen years of age he began learning telegraphy in the railroad office at Vienna, Illinois, and later became a proficient operator. In 1882 he came to Missouri and secured the position of clerk and timekeeper at the works of the Crystal Plate Glass Company, at Crystal City. He filled various positions with this company and its successor, the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, his connection with the last named corporation continuing until July of 1899. At that time he resigned his position to organize the Miners' and Merchants' Bank of Flat River, at Flat River, Missouri. He became cashier of this banking house, and still retains that position, having proven himself a capable financier and bank manager. He has always given close attention to business affairs, has never sought office, and has never held any office other than that of clerk of the Crystal City School Board, a position which he filled for several years. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Christian Church. Since 1890 he has been a member of Shekinah Lodge, No. 256, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Festus, Missouri, and at the present time (1900) he is a member of the board of trus-

tees of that lodge. In 1899 he became a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America. October 12, 1887, Mr. Cover married Carrie A. Swink, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Swink, who reside on a farm near the city of Festus. Mrs. Cover was born in Red Bluff, California, and returned to Missouri with her parents about the year 1872. Her father and mother went to California about 1852, and were among the early settlers who went from the Eastern States to the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Cover have two children, Bessie and May Cover.

Cowgill.—An incorporated village in Caldwell County, twelve miles southeast of Kingston, the county seat. It was founded in 1857. It has Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a bank, creamery, gristmill, a Republican newspaper, the "Chief," and about twenty-five miscellaneous stores and shops. Extensive stone quarries are near by. Population, 1899 (estimated), 550.

Cowherd, William Strother, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, September 1, 1860, and, after attending the public school at Lee's Summit, went to the State University, at Columbia, and graduated in 1881. He studied law and practiced in Kansas City, where he held, successively, the positions of assisting prosecuting attorney of Kansas City, prosecuting attorney of Jackson County, and first assistant counselor of the city. He was also elected to the State Senate, and re-elected to that body. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Kansas City and served a term of two years. In 1896 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, indorsed by the Populists, from the Fifth District, by a vote of 25,966 to 21,306 for J. H. Neff, Republican. In 1898 he was re-elected.

Cox, James, was born in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, in January, 1851. He was educated in a private school and subsequently graduated at Oxford with honors in history and jurisprudence. Connecting himself with the London press, he served as war correspondent with the British Army in the three campaigns in Africa, and for several years was one of the stenographic reporters in the House of Commons gallery. He was

invalided while accompanying the English Army in its attempt to rescue General Gordon at Khartoum, and, on partially recovering, came to America. His first newspaper work in this country was on the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," commencing as reporter and being promoted until he became night editor. In the spring of 1887 he located in Kansas, and for eighteen months roughed it in various small towns. He then returned to his desk on the "Globe-Democrat," but in 1889 he resigned in consequence of ill health and became connected with the evening press. Early in 1891 Mr. Cox was appointed managing editor of the "Star-Sayings," and in September of that year accepted the secretaryship of the Bureau of Information of the Autumnal Festivities Association. When, in 1894, that organization was merged into the Business Men's League, Mr. Cox was appointed its secretary, a position he still holds. Mr. Cox has been a prolific writer, and has contributed an immense quantity of articles to magazines and newspapers on the city of St. Louis and its advantages. His first more ambitious effort was entitled "A Romance of the Medway," published in 1875. "From Dongola to Khartoum" was his next book, written in 1885. More recent efforts include "St. Louis Through a Camera," "Old and New St. Louis," "Missouri at the World's Fair," "Imperial Missouri," "A History of the Cattle Trade of Texas and the Southwest," "Our Own Country," "My Native Land" and "Cuba, Our Sister Republic." Some of these works have enjoyed an extensive sale, and out of the proceeds their author has been able to purchase considerable property in the west end. Mr. Cox was married, in 1885, to Miss Annie Jackson, daughter of the manager of Lord Howe's extensive estates in Leicestershire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have one son, Raymond Jackson, born May 4, 1891. Politically Mr. Cox is a Republican. He was a member of the advanced radical Republican party in England, under Sir Charles Dilke's leadership twenty years ago, and was then, as now, opposed to the monarchical form of government. Although not an aggressive politician, he has served on several delegations, both city and State.

Cox, John C., founder of the city of Joplin, was born in Burke County, North

Carolina, September 6, 1811. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Tennessee, where he was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools. In his young manhood he served as deputy under his father, who was elected sheriff. In 1836 he removed to Missouri and entered land in Ray County, but soon sold out and returned to Tennessee. In 1838 he came back and entered land now contained within the corporate limits of Joplin. In 1863 his improvements were destroyed by a marauding band, and he moved to Neosho, where he remained until peace was restored. July 28, 1871, he platted the town of Joplin, upon his own land, whereon lead had been previously found. He served as justice of the peace, as county surveyor, and as associate justice of the county court. His death occurred about 1890.

Cox, Wiley O., banker, was born April 30, 1848, in Tippah County, Mississippi, but has been a citizen of Missouri since 1868, and was married in the latter State to Miss Emma C. Boxley, of Springfield, Missouri. His father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Kentucky. The former died when Mr. Cox was about seven years old and he was left to the care of a relative greatly beloved by him, an uncle, Colonel Hugh A. Reynolds, a native of Mississippi, and a man of prominence before the Civil War. Colonel Reynolds was a private in the Honorable Jefferson Davis' regiment in the Mexican War. When the struggle between the North and South developed into actual hostilities he went to the field as lieutenant of a company of the Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry. This regiment was assigned to Walthall's brigade of the Army of the Tennessee, and performed gallant service at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro and other historic spots where heroes fought and fell. The record of activity and participation in the realities of war made by this regiment was fully shared by Lieutenant Reynolds, who rose by brave and meritorious conduct to the rank of lieutenant colonel. During the first day's battle at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, he was intrusted by General Walthall with the management of the left wing of the brigade, and on the following day was assigned to command the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment. In the performance of this duty he

fell, mortally wounded, while leading his regiment in a charge on a stockade situated in a dense undergrowth and defended by the troops of General George H. Thomas. Said General Walthall in his report: "No braver man or better soldier fell upon the field of Chickamauga than this faithful and accomplished officer, whose loss is deeply deplored throughout this command. In his death the service sustains a heavy loss." And in a letter addressed to Mr. Cox, the subject of this sketch, General (and, at the time of writing, United States Senator) Walthall, on December 12, 1889, used these words as a tribute to the memory of the honored man of whom the sentiments were so tenderly expressed: "I have received yours of the 9th inst., and am glad to know that there is a prospect of me meeting you. Your uncle, Colonel Reynolds, I held in the highest esteem, and when he was wounded I went to him on the field and had a word with him before he was borne off. I will be very glad to talk with you about him. He was a splendid man and one of the best officers in the Confederate Army." Thomas Haley Cox, a brother of Wiley O., was born in Mississippi in 1844, enlisted in the Confederate service in the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, and served to the end of the war. He is now a resident of Springfield, Missouri. A brother-in-law of the Coxs', who married their only sister, Edward D. Bondurant, was also in the Confederate service as a private in Major Forrest's command of scouts. The members of this family, therefore, made a proud record in standing by convictions when fighting and hardships were required. Mr. Cox holds in lasting affection the memory of the stalwart man to whom such high tribute has been paid, Colonel Reynolds. His life and character were an inspiration to the young man. Lacking the protecting care and guidance of a father, these wants were filled from the great heart of Colonel Reynolds, whose example and habits were emulated by the nephew, with the result that integrity and success have marked the years of his life. The mother of Wiley O. Cox died at her home in Springfield, Missouri, in 1897. Her sons, the subject of these lines, and Thomas H., removed from Mississippi to Springfield, Missouri, in 1868, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits in a modest way. In 1872, W. O. Cox entered the First National Bank

of Springfield as a clerk, after selling his share of the mercantile business to his brother. He held the position in the bank until 1881, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, of which place he is still an active, prominent resident. In 1882 he engaged in a general real estate business in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1884 embarked in a general financial and loan brokerage business. These ventures were successful and financially profitable, and in 1888 Mr. Cox was prepared to enlarge his operations. Accordingly he organized the Kansas City State Bank, an institution which has since prospered abundantly and which is mentioned at greater length in the history of the banks of Kansas City, in this work. Mr. Cox was made president of the bank at the time of its organization and has ever since served in that capacity, building a reputation as a conservative, safe and, at the same time, progressive financier. His investments were given a new channel in 1896, when he purchased the "Kansas City Times." This newspaper was conducted with dignity during his ownership, and became one of the strongest publications devoted to the interests of the Democratic party. The "Times" was sold by him in 1899. Mr. Cox is a member of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, and has been prominently identified with every movement having for its purpose the advancement of the city's best interests. An advocate of wholesome public improvements, a friend of charitable institutions and a believer in unselfish enterprises designed for the benefit of the whole people, his acts and words have won for him a sure place in the affections of the public and the highest regard of all who are familiar with his motives and his accomplishments.

Crabbs, Franklin D., president of the Union Bank Note Company of Kansas City, was born in 1857, near Dayton, Ohio. His parents were Benjamin F. and Louisa F. (Folkerth) Crabbs, both natives of Ohio, the first named of Maryland, and the last named of New Jersey parentage. Their son, Franklin D., was reared upon a farm, and was educated in the public schools, ending with a high school course at Dayton. As a young man, he became a bookkeeper in the office of the United Brethren Publishing Company, in the city named. In 1882 he located

in Kansas City, Missouri, and effected the organization of the Kansas City Bank Note Company, of which he became manager. This was the first establishment west of St. Louis to engage in the business, and to operate a steam lithographing press. The venture was unfortunate and the company failed. In 1887 he organized the Union Bank Note Company and became its president. The capital was \$30,000, one-half paid in. At the beginning only lithographic work was executed, and but fifteen people were employed. The plant now in operation is modern in all respects, and in capacity exceeds immediate requirements. The seventeen presses of various kinds are operated by individual electric motors, driven by power generated on the place. From eighty to one hundred people are employed. The product includes bank and mercantile stationery, engraved securities, color lithography and high grade letter-press printing. The house virtually controls the immense local trade, and fills orders from the extreme West, and from the South as far as Mexico. The company has now a capital of \$50,000, and a surplus of \$15,000. The officers are F. D. Crabbs, president and treasurer; Theodore Bishop, vice president, and A. T. Conwell, secretary. Mr. Crabbs is a director in the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, treasurer of the Kansas City Convention Bureau, and secretary of the Big Hickory Mining Company, operating a \$10,000 mill at Joplin. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Barr, daughter of Colonel A. J. Barr, of Richmond, Missouri, who derives his title from service in the Union Army during the Civil War. Mrs. Crabbs was educated at the Christian College, at Columbia, Missouri. A son has been born of this marriage.

Craig.—A town of about 700 inhabitants in Holt County, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. It was laid out in 1868 by R. W. Frame, C. Schultz and S. Ensworth, and named after General James Craig, of St. Joseph. It is a thriving business point, and has seven stores, the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, capital and surplus

\$25,790; deposits, \$28,940; and the Heaton Bank, capital and deposits, \$6,200; deposits, \$14,000; a Methodist, a Presbyterian and a Christian Church; a lodge of Masons, a lodge of Odd Fellows, and a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Craig, James, lawyer, soldier and Congressman, was born February 26, 1817, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died at his home in St. Joseph, Missouri, October 21, 1888. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and he obtained the rudiments of an education at Millersburg, in that State. When he was only eight years old he was taken from school and apprenticed to the merchandising business in a general store at Millersburg. He was thus employed until he was twenty-one years of age, but in the meantime, by a process of self-education, fitted himself for the bar. He was admitted to practice in 1839 and began his professional career at New Philadelphia, the county seat of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. While there he was married to Miss Helen M. Pfouts, and soon after his marriage he came to Missouri and opened a law office in Oregon, the county seat of Holt County. He was able, courteous and genial and soon became exceedingly popular among the people who then resided in that portion of the State. His practice extended throughout the entire judicial district, which then embraced the greater portion of northwest Missouri. Fluent in speech, a rare wit, and a lover of fun and frolic, he made the acquaintance of everybody, and everybody liked him. After he had resided in Holt County two years he was elected to the Legislature, in which body he gained prominence and made the acquaintance of most of the leading men of the State. At the close of his term in the Legislature, the breaking out of the Mexican War aroused the patriotic sentiment of the people of Missouri, and his chivalrous nature caused him to at once raise a company and tender its services to the government. He reached Jefferson City a few hours too late to have his company accepted as a part of General Doniphan's command, but was in service until 1848, keeping the Indians of the Northwest in check. He resumed the practice of his profession after being mustered out of the military service, but soon joined the

army of gold hunters who traversed the plains and scaled the lofty mountains that separate the Missouri River country from the Pacific Coast. He had many thrilling experiences on this expedition, but reached his destination in safety, and thereafter remained a year in the California gold fields. He was successful in his venture to an extent which he thought would enable him to make a comfortable start in life, and returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. The voyage was long and tedious, and General Craig retained the memory of it to the end of his life. Urged in later years, and after his retirement from active business, to visit Europe, the dread of the sea kept him at home. On his return from California he established his home in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he resumed the practice of law, being soon afterward elected prosecuting attorney of Buchanan County. In 1856 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1858, serving four years in that body and declining a third election. During his two terms of service in the lower branch of Congress he acquired a national reputation and rendered exceedingly valuable services to the city of St. Joseph, the district which he represented, and the State of Missouri. When he retired from Congress he became deeply interested in railroad projects and was made president of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. He helped to inaugurate the building of this railroad west of the Missouri River, and subsequently induced Eastern friends and capitalists to construct the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. When the Civil War began he again entered the military service of his country, and was commissioned a brigadier general by President Lincoln. For two years thereafter he was in command in the district of the Platte, which embraced all the country north of the Platte River, between Omaha and Salt Lake. At the end of this time he applied to the War Department to be sent south, but his services were regarded as of so much value in keeping the Indians, then very troublesome, in subjection, that he was denied the opportunity for such service as he craved and which would undoubtedly have given him much greater military distinction. In 1863 he resigned his commission in the army and returned to St. Joseph, but was not long per-

mitted to remain out of the military service. Governor Gamble called upon him to take command of the district of northwest Missouri and commissioned him brigadier general. He at once made active war on the murderous bands of guerrillas which then infested this portion of the State, and followed them so closely that they were driven out of Missouri. Bill Anderson and other desperadoes were killed by General Craig's troops. In 1866 President Johnson appointed him collector of internal revenue for the St. Joseph district, and he filled that position until the beginning of General Grant's administration, when he resigned. In 1880 he was a candidate for Congress against Honorable Nicholas Ford, and was defeated by a single vote. After that he lived in the quiet enjoyment of an ample fortune and held no public office, except during two years, when he consented to fill the position of city comptroller of St. Joseph. The closing years of his life were such as crown with honor those who lead useful lives and render their country distinguished services. As lawyer, soldier and statesman he occupied a prominent place among the public men of Missouri, and enjoyed the largest measure of the esteem of his fellow citizens. At his death he left a widow and four children. Four sons and two daughters in all were born to him, two of whom preceded him into the great unknown. One of the sons, Benjamin H. Craig, graduated at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and died in the south of France. Another son, Willard Craig, died in childhood. Lewis A. Craig was graduated from the West Point Academy, and became an officer in the United States Army. James Craig, Jr., is a member of the bar of St. Joseph. Clara C. Craig became the wife of Major Samuel Garth, of St. Joseph, and Ida Craig became the wife of Major Wilcox, of the United States Army.

Craig, James Tandy, physician and surgeon, was born June 26, 1850, in Carroll County, Kentucky, of which his parents, Lewis E. and Letitia (Tandy) Craig were also natives. The father began his business career shipping fruit and produce by flatboats down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, where he marketed both craft and cargo, and walked back home. He became a wealthy cotton-planter and slave-holder in

the South, and was well known as a principal legatee and the defender of the will of Junius W. Craig, in the noted lawsuit between the heirs-at-law and the legatees, involving an estate of several million dollars. He was a son of Thomas E. Craig, grandson of Benjamin Craig, and great-grandson of Toliver Craig. This family in its various generations was well known in Virginia and Kentucky; the males were famed for physical strength and brilliant intellect, and all were men and women of wealth, education and culture. The Tandy family, with which they intermarried, also held high position in Kentucky, and their union aided in the transmittal of these marked characteristics. Lewis E. Craig died in 1867, aged forty-eight years, and his wife died in 1887, aged sixty-six years. They were the parents of ten children, Albert, Sallie L., John S., Elizabeth, James T., Pauline A., Eliza D., Letitia J., Lewis E., Jr., and William E. Of these, Elizabeth, Eliza and Albert died in youth; the others are yet living. James T., the fifth child, was liberally educated, in Kentucky and Missouri. After completing a collegiate course he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1874. He engaged in practice at Concordia, Lafayette County, Missouri, in March of the same year. Shortly afterward he lost his office and entire equipment by an incendiary fire. He then removed to De Witt, Carroll County, where he resumed practice, and at the same time carried on the drug business. He relinquished this early in 1879, and located in Kansas City, where he built up and now maintains an extensive practice in general medicine and surgery. In 1880 he was appointed by the county court to the position of physician in charge of the county prisoners at Kansas City, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Chew. While engaged in this service the United States District Court entrusted him with the care of the Federal prisoners confined in the county jail. He occupied this two-fold position for about twelve years, until the county court determined upon committing the care of prisoners to the lowest bidder. During his official term he suggested and carried into effect many improvements in prison equipments and internal arrangements, earning such approbation that repeated effort was

subsequently made to secure his reappointment. From the beginning of his professional life he has taken deep interest in the medical department of life insurance, and is regarded as an eminent authority upon topics related thereto. He has acted as medical examiner for a number of leading insurance companies, and has devised many blanks for use in their work. He is past chief medical examiner of the Select Knights of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has been medical director for the National Reserve Association of Kansas City, Missouri, from its organization, having entire charge of the medical department. In 1900 he was appointed chief medical director of the Royal Mystic Tie, of Denver, Colorado. He has written a work on "Medical Examinations for Life Insurance" and the "Examination of Recruits for the United States Army." He is professor of life insurance, and also of hygiene and State medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of the Kansas City University; secretary and treasurer of the medical section of the National Fraternal Congress, and a member of the various local medical societies. From his coming to Kansas City he has been deeply interested in military matters, and his services in these interests have been conspicuous and valuable. In 1879 he enlisted as a member of the Craig Rifles, of Kansas City. In 1881 he was elected surgeon for the organization. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was appointed examining surgeon for the Kansas City recruiting station, and examined the recruits for the Twentieth United States Infantry Regiment and for the Third Regiment of United States Volunteers of Missouri. He has always been an ardent supporter of Democratic principles, and is a strong advocate of bimetalism and of territorial expansion as a necessary sequence to the recent war. He is not connected with any religious organization. He was trained and educated in the hope that he would engage in the ministry, but his preference led him into his present profession. In disposition he is charitable and philanthropic, and institutions devoted to such causes receive from him cheerful and liberal assistance. For twenty-five years he has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He was worshipful master of a lodge in Kansas City for four

years, and deputy grand master of the Twenty-fifth Missouri District for two terms, during which time he organized and set to work two new lodges, Fides and South Gate, at Kansas City. He was married, June 30, 1875, to Miss Lizzie C., a daughter of Captain Charles K. Baker, of St. Louis, a well-known steamboat owner and commander on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. She was also a niece of the well known steamboat owner and capitalist, Captain John J. Roe, of St. Louis. Her death occurred February 14, 1887. Three children were born of this marriage, of whom the youngest son died in infancy. A daughter, Mrs. William H. McKay, resides at Vevay, Indiana. The son, Dr. Emmet J., a dentist by profession, is serving as dentist in the United States Army at Manila, Philippine Islands. Dr. Craig was again married, February 1, 1893, to Miss Marie Richards, of Paris, Kentucky, a niece of William Shaw, of Paris, and of Colonel G. C. Kniffin, department chief of the Pension Bureau, and of Colonel George Wilson, of the Internal Revenue Department, both of Washington City.

Cramer, Gustav, who has gained distinction in St. Louis, both as artist and manufacturer, was born in Eschwege, Germany, May 20, 1838, son of Emanuel and Dorothea (Viehweiger) Cramer. In 1859 he came to this country and immediately afterward established his home in St. Louis, to which city his brother, John Frederick Cramer, had preceded him. He learned the art of photography under the preceptorship of John A. Scholten, then a leading photographer of that city, and one of the earliest friends of Mr. Cramer. In 1860 he opened a photograph gallery of his own, but early in 1861, when the Civil War broke out, and President Lincoln made his first call for volunteers to serve for the term of three months, he enlisted in the Federal Army, entering as private in Company A (of which his brother was captain) Third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Franz Sigel, and participated in the battle of Carthage, Missouri. After the expiration of three months' service he resumed his profession as photographer, and in 1864 formed a partnership with J. Gross, under the firm name of Cramer & Gross. This firm soon built up a large business in portrait photog-

raphy, and for years enjoyed the patronage of many of the best people of St. Louis. In 1880 Mr. Cramer associated himself with Mr. H. Norden for the purpose of manufacturing photographic dry-plates, the style of the firm being Cramer & Norden. These gentlemen were among the first in this country to introduce this new improvement in photography, an innovation which, since then, has revolutionized the entire art and placed within easy reach that which before seemed impossible of accomplishment. They had many obstacles to overcome in the beginning, but their indomitable energy and resourcefulness enabled them to more than realize their expectations, and their manufacture of dry-plates has grown to large proportions. The establishment of which Mr. Cramer has been the head since it came into existence being now one of the most famous institutions of its kind in the United States. Since 1883 Mr. Cramer has conducted the business alone as the G. Cramer Dry Plate Works, and the products of this establishment, the "Cramer" plates, have won a world-wide reputation by reason of their excellence, and are used by both amateur and professional photographers everywhere.

Later the business was incorporated as the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company. Mr. Cramer has been honored with the presidency of the Photographers' Association of America, and in that capacity presided over the deliberations of the association at the session held in Chicago in 1887.

Crandall, Orestes A., president of the Missouri Trust Company, St. Louis, was born February 25, 1833, at Syracuse, New York. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Illinois. That region was sparsely settled, and schools were not established until long after their coming; in consequence, he had meagre educational advantages. He attended a common country school for a few months in three or four years, and was a student in Gleason's Normal School, in Chicago, for a portion of a term. After this his knowledge was entirely self-acquired, through close reading during his spare hours. When twenty years of age he made the overland trip to California, performing the last 500 miles of the journey on foot. After mining for eight years, he went to Saline County, Missouri, but soon re-

moved to Illinois. The Civil War was in progress, and he aided in recruiting troops for the Union service. In 1863 he returned to Missouri and took part in the battles of Marshall and Sedalia, being taken prisoner at the latter place. He had studied law privately, and in 1864 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Tutt, and subsequently to the United States District Court by Judge Krekel, and to the United States Circuit Court by Judge Dillon. His most conspicuous legal achievement was the defense of Pettis County, in 1877, in the suits brought to enforce the collection of bonds issued to railways; as the result of his effort, a compromise was effected which resulted in saving to the county more than \$100,000. His success in this important transaction led to his appointment to represent the city of Sedalia in an adjustment of a large and embarrassing indebtedness, and his conference with the creditors in Boston resulted in a compromise by which the interest rate was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent, effecting a saving of \$200,000. In 1875 the Pettis County Bank was organized, mainly through his instrumentality, and he was its president for a term of five years. In 1880 he founded the Missouri Trust Company, the strongest financial house in Sedalia; its business so expanded that in 1901 it was removed to St. Louis. Of this company he has been president from the organization. While deeply concerned with large financial interests, in management of which his sagacity is fully recognized, he has for years devoted much time and intelligent effort to literary and scientific pursuits, engaged in as a recreation. His library is a rich collection of the best English literature, and includes rare and ancient volumes, as well as works treating upon those abstruse subjects which have been the object of his investigations. He has written much meritorious verse. The choicest of his work is his epic upon "The Stream of Life," written in stately and varied measures, treating of the origin of human life, its course and destiny, and unfolding an entirely original system of philosophy, asserting the immortality of the soul, his argument being drawn from analogy, based upon the primal principles of human and inorganic existence, as revealed in chemistry, geology and mineralogy. Competent critics have warmly commended this work for its scientific exactness, poetic form



Yours Truly
W. J. Crane

and literary finish, and it will be soon given to the public. Several years ago his attention was directed to natural history, and he engaged in close studies in conchology, geology and mineralogy, resulting in the collection of large and accurately classified cabinets. His helicidae and limnaeidae (land and fresh water snails) include nearly all the 500 species found in the United States. One genus of the limnaeidae (physa) he has written for the Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia. His collection of barytes has been pronounced the most complete upon the continent or in Europe, and includes varieties which have not been found elsewhere than in Pettis County, Missouri. His marbles include a beautiful display of the many varieties known in Missouri, several of which are little known, and have not been produced for the market. His attainments in these departments of science led to his appointment by Governor Stephens, in 1897, to membership in the Missouri State Board of Geology and Mines, and he was at once called to the vice presidency of that body. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and in politics a Democrat. In 1868 he was a candidate for the State Senate, and was defeated through the disfranchisement of a large element of his party under the operations of the Drake Constitution. In 1868-72 he was a member of the State Democratic central committee, and was in large degree instrumental in instituting and carrying on that policy which in 1870 returned his party to political control. Mr. Crandall was married, in 1864, to Miss Kate A. Kidd. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom one is deceased. Those living are Emma, a graduate of the Sedalia high schools, who completed a musical education in the Boston Conservatory of Music, now wife of Charles Evans, assistant treasurer of the Missouri Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri; Arthur Lee, a graduate of the School of Mines, at Rolla, Missouri, engaged with a trust company at Fort Worth, Texas, and Stella May, who lives with her parents.

Crane, Walter Silas, one of the most successful mining operators in the Missouri-Kansas mineral belt, was born May 12, 1860, near the present town of New Harmony, in Pike County, Missouri. His parents were William H. and Mary E. (Crow) Crane. The

father was a native of New York, and was brought up a blacksmith. During the Civil War he was a member of a Missouri Union Regiment, and was afterward county judge of Newton County. The mother was a native of Kentucky. The family removed to Granby when their son, Walter S., was but a child, and his education was acquired in the schools at that place. From 1880 to 1882 he conducted a mercantile business at Granby, and at various times afterward was similarly occupied at Lehigh and Carthage. During all these years, however, his attention has been principally given to mining. He was associated in business from 1883 to 1886 with W. S. Mesplay, to whom is attributed the identification of zinc, at the time when it was discarded as not only valueless, but as a hindrance to lead-mining. He relates that when a boy, and while working in Granby, he would gather up discarded ore, heaped in a waste pile, and market it on his own account at one dollar a ton, the lowest price he has ever known. While engaged in his mercantile ventures he never ceased giving attention to mining, and from the first to the present has been successful to an unusual degree. In company with Mr. Mesplay, he was among the early operators at the Lehigh mines, in 1892, and subsequently he operated upon large properties in various parts of Jasper County, in part upon extensive tracts which he holds in fee, and in part upon leased grounds. He is thoroughly conversant with every phase of the mining industry, and his judgment is regarded as worthy of implicit confidence. For this reason he is frequently sought by the inexperienced, and upon his verdict are based numerous large transactions. Mr. Crane has long been numbered among the most energetic and influential Republicans of Jasper County. He has been a frequent delegate in congressional district and State conventions, and has attended various national conventions. He is at present chairman of the Republican executive committee of Jasper County. In 1892 he was elected to the City Council of Joplin. In 1894 he was elected sheriff of Jasper County, and in 1896 was defeated, under the weight of the free silver defection. In both of the nominating conventions he was honored with a unanimous nomination by acclamation. He was solicited to again become a candidate in 1898,

but declined. He is a Modern Woodman, an Odd Fellow, an Elk, and a Mason, having taken the Commandery degrees in the latter order. He was married, September 19, 1899, to Miss Anna Augusta Foard, a native of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Mrs. Crane was graduated from the Kansas City High School in 1889. She afterward resided for a time in Europe, and during her stay abroad became proficient as a French scholar, and acquired great skill in tapestry painting, an art which she studied in Dresden. Her ancestry is rarely interesting and honorable. Her father was William Francis Foard, a native of Kentucky; during the Civil War he served with conspicuous gallantry as major of a Missouri cavalry regiment in the Confederate service. When a young man he was a merchant in Leavenworth, Kansas. Her mother, now living in Kansas City, is a native of Missouri, and on her maternal side is descended from William Randolph, of Turkey Island, Virginia, founder of the distinguished Randolph family in America, of which John Randolph, of Roanoke, was an illustrious representative, and which was related to Thomas Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis, and other leading Virginia men and families of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Crawford, Dugald, is one of the most famous of Western merchants and head of a great commercial house in St. Louis, the fame of which has made his name familiar to thousands and caused him to become, in the broadest sense of that term, a public man. Something more than thirty years ago, in 1866, to be exact, the name of D. Crawford first appeared in the list of St. Louis merchants and he threw open the doors of a tiny store at 418 Franklin Avenue. The room in which this business was conducted was thirteen by eighteen feet in its dimensions, the only counter was nine feet long, and Mr. Crawford was proprietor, clerk and delivery man. At 6 o'clock in the morning he opened the shutters and swept out the store, and until 10 o'clock at night, and 12 o'clock on Saturday nights, he waited on customers. Such was the founding, the planting, of Mr. Crawford's commercial enterprise, which has developed, like the scriptural grain of mustard seed, until it has become known far and wide as one of the greatest

mercantile institutions of a great city. In this little shop Mr. Crawford sold \$60,000 worth of goods the first year, and the history of his enterprise since that time is a record of continuous expansion. For thirty-two years he continued to occupy the site on which his business was founded, and within that time eight successive enlargements of the store were made to meet the demands of a trade which reached, in later years, an aggregate of \$2,000,000 annually and gave employment to more than 600 persons. Then came the crowning event in a wonderfully successful commercial career. Having entirely outgrown the premises which it occupied, Mr. Crawford found it necessary to change the location of his store, and in 1898 he practically built a magnificent new store on Sixth Street and Washington Avenue, which was opened to the public on October 10th of that year. On that date St. Louis awoke to a realization of the fact that one of her merchants had taken a long step in advance, and had not only given the city one of the largest department stores in the country, but a building also so unique in design as to make it one of the chief attractions of the metropolis. In contrast to the building, itself an imposing structure, entirely white in color, is the main entrance in black and gold, surmounted by a large glass dome resting on pillars. Seats are fashioned around the curve of the dome in the interior of the second story, and from this resting place for busy shoppers has arisen the popular expression, "Meet me 'round the dome." In this building, five stories in height and covering three acres of ground, are innumerable departments, requiring the services of 1,000 employees. Under one roof have been gathered so great a variety of commodities that nothing is more common than to see both city and country shoppers spend an entire day in this establishment, finding there everything they desire to purchase, and assured always of the fairest treatment and most satisfactory prices. In addition to the usual features of a mammoth department store are many decided innovations. There are also unique provisions for the comfort of customers. On the fifth floor there is a spacious restaurant which would do credit to a clubhouse or hotel in excellence, and on the fourth floor is a nursery for children whose mothers are shopping. A consulting



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"fashion expert" advises ladies referring to her in matters of taste. Mr. Crawford has long provided medical attendance, free of charge, for his saleswomen and cash girls, and now has a medical department with two doctors in charge to treat any customer falling ill while in his store. On Christmas, 1898, he made arrangements with a life insurance company to insure every married man in his employ. Each policy is for \$1,000, made out in favor of the man's wife, the first year's premium to be paid for by the firm.

The two sons of Mr. Crawford have been trained to commercial pursuits under his wise guidance. To begin with, these two sons, John Forsythe Crawford and James Malcolm Crawford, had the commercial instincts of the father, but this was not sufficient to admit them at once into full fellowship and partnership with the prudent and sagacious Scotch merchant. Each has been required to serve his apprenticeship to the business which he is to aid in perpetuating and still further expanding. After familiarizing himself with all the details of the business in its various departments, John F. Crawford, the elder of the sons, was admitted to partnership with his father, and to his shoulders the elder Crawford shifted a large portion of the burden of management. In the discharge of those duties he has proven himself a worthy successor of his father, and has taken a leading place among the younger merchants of the city. James M. Crawford, the younger son, is in charge of one of the leading departments of the store, is a buyer for the house, and enjoys wide popularity in commercial circles.

There is much romantic interest in an account of the building of a great commercial institution from small beginnings, and the personality of its builder is equally interesting. Hence it is appropriate in this connection to write of Mr. Crawford's early life, and of some things outside of his business career. He was born February 2d—Candlemas day—1830, at Strone Point, under the shadow of the Cowal Hills, at the junction of the Kyles of Bute and Loch Striven, Argyshire, in the Highlands of Scotland. His more remote ancestors came from Ayrshire, and through successive generations were worthy people, who did credit to the name they bore. His father was James Crawford, who was engaged in trade, and,

incidentally, identified with the agricultural and cattle interests of Argyshire. His mother's maiden name was Janet Weir, and she belonged to the family of Weirs which for over 200 years kept the ferry on Lochgyle. It was one of the ancestors of Mr. Crawford, in the maternal line, who was immortalized in the poem, "Lord Ullin's Daughter," written by Thomas Campbell, in 1809. This ancestor was "the hardy Highland wight" who, when appealed to by "the chief of Ulva's Isle" and Lord Ullin's daughter to row them across the "dark and stormy waters" of Lochgyle, gave answer:

"I'll go, my chief; I'm ready;
It is not for your siller bright,
But for your winsome lady."

The story of that adventure of one of the Weirs is a family tradition, and a member of the family still lives and keeps the ferry at the place which was the scene of the tragic episode. Gaelic was the language spoken by both the parents of Mr. Crawford, and he knew no other until he was nearly three years old, when he went with the family to the lowlands, and there began to acquire a knowledge of the English. At Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute, Buteshire, his boyhood was passed, and there he attended regularly until he was fifteen years old the best schools of that region, receiving in these schools the thorough and practical training which is the distinguishing feature of Scotch education. At fifteen he was apprenticed to a merchant of Glasgow, and was trained to the calling in which he has since been so eminently successful, in a city whose merchants and financiers are world renowned for their sagacity and commercial acumen. At the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship he became connected with one of the leading mercantile houses of Dublin, Ireland, and for several years afterward that city was his place of residence and business headquarters. For several years he was a department buyer in two of the Dublin "Monster Houses," so termed, and his travels in that capacity familiarized him with the scenic beauty of the British Isles, with historic spots and the associations and traditions clustered about them, and stored his mind with the knowledge which has always given to his conversation the flavor of poetic sentiment and spiced it with the Scotch humor

which are as notable characteristics as his genius for the conduct of commercial enterprises. A Scotchman's love of Scotland is an absorbing passion, and, feeling that he could not at once sever the ties which bound him to the land of his nativity, he returned to Scotland, and for some time was in the employ of Arthur & Co., of Glasgow, the largest wholesale and retail dry goods house in Great Britain. He enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of these employers, and a life position with them was assured, but the Irish capital had attractions for him, and he went back to Dublin. There he again formed satisfactory trade connections, but the independence of his nature and the ambition to make a name for himself in the commercial world prompted him to seek a field in which his talents could be utilized to the best advantage. This brought him to America, and the first two or three years after his coming to the western hemisphere he spent in Canada. Then, in 1864, he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of C. B. Hubbell, Jr., & Co., old-time dry goods merchants. Later he was employed for over a year in the house of Barr, Duncan & Co. In 1866, as previously stated, he laid the foundation of the vast business of which he is now the head, and which will cause his name to be long remembered in a city to the commercial importance of which he has been a large contributor. At seventy-one years of age he is a splendid specimen of well preserved manhood, physically and mentally vigorous, and still giving to his large business interests constant supervision and the benefit of his garnered wisdom and ripe experience. In manner and appearance, and in his methods of doing business, he is the typical Scotch-American, coupling tenacity of purpose and rugged honesty with true Western tactfulness and enterprise. He is the generous, warm-hearted Scotchman in his impulses, full of the poetry and sentiment which pervaded the atmosphere breathed by him in childhood and early manhood, a lover of Scotland's hills and dales and history and traditions, but none the less a lover of his adopted country and its institutions. He has long been a conspicuous figure in the Scottish societies of St. Louis, is an honorary member of the Scottish Clans, and for over twenty years has been president of the Caledonian Society. He is a member of the Mer-

cantile and St. Louis Clubs and the Legion of Honor. He was reared a Presbyterian, but later became a Congregationalist, and is now a communicant of Pilgrim Church of that denomination in St. Louis, of which he has been a member for more than thirty years. For twenty years he has been vice president of Bethel Mission, and one of its most liberal and helpful friends. He has been a trustee also of Drury College, of Springfield, Missouri, and has contributed over \$15,000 toward clearing its debt. When the Congregational City Missionary Society of St. Louis was organized he became its first president, and retained that position for eight years, making liberal use of his time and money to promote church extension and advance the cause of religion through that agency. Such, in brief, is the story of the busy life of Dugald Crawford, which presents an object lesson well worthy of the careful study of young men of the present day. Mr. Crawford married, in 1861, Miss Jane Forsyth, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, where her father was engaged in merchandising for sixty years or more. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Crawford was a school-teacher in Toronto, Canada, and they were wedded in that city. Six children were born of their union, four of whom survive. They are Mrs. D. O. Hill, of Chicago; John Forsyth Crawford, Mrs. George H. Pegram, of New York City, and James Malcolm Crawford.

Crawford, John Daniel, dealer in real estate, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Pettis County, five miles northwest of Sedalia, March 1, 1838, a son of John Edward and Sarilda Jane (Donnohue) Crawford. His father, a native of Cumberland County, Kentucky, was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who first settled in Pennsylvania. He came to Missouri in 1827, and almost immediately started for the lead mines of Illinois and Wisconsin. Two years later he came down the Mississippi River to St. Louis with flatboats loaded with lead. Soon afterward, in 1830, he settled at Boonville, Cooper County, where he married Miss McFarland. They became the parents of two children, Christopher Columbus, deceased, who served in the Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War; and William O., a contractor, of Sedalia. Mrs. Crawford died in 1834, and in 1836 Mr. Crawford married

Miss Donnohue, who became our subject's mother. She was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Daniel Donnohue, of Mt. Sterling, a pioneer of Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri. Her parents afterward returned to Kentucky to live. In Cooper County, Mr. Crawford engaged in farming. For some time he was adjutant of a regiment of Missouri State militia, and afterward became colonel. Soon after removing to Pettis County, in 1836, he organized a volunteer company for the Mormon War, and participated in the expedition. A staunch Whig, he represented Pettis County in the Legislature in the forties. Though reared in the Presbyterian faith, for the last forty years of his life he was actively interested in the welfare of the Baptist Church, and helped to build many churches for that denomination. He was a man of the strictest integrity and wielded a powerful influence for the good of his community. Though a slave-holder, he was a strong Union man. His death occurred in Pettis County, in 1891, at the age of eighty-nine years. The children born of his second marriage were John D., the subject of this sketch; Ann Eliza, now the wife of James J. Ferguson, of Pettis County, Missouri; Cynthia Minerva, now the wife of Rev. B. F. Thomas, of Lafayette County, Missouri; James H., a resident of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, who served as lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry Regiment of Missouri State Militia, under command of Colonel John F. Phillips, during the Civil War; Henry A., who died in Middle Park, Colorado, in 1882, and Grant Crawford, assistant cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Sedalia. The education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the district schools of his native county and in William Jewell College, his course at college being concluded in 1859. For two terms he taught school, but upon the outbreak of the Civil War he joined General Lyon, of the Union Army, as guide and helper on his trip through central Missouri. In 1862 he assisted in the enrollment of the State militia, and by his tactfulness and personal popularity succeeded in keeping large numbers of men from entering the Confederate ranks. The Fortieth Regiment, in whose organization he assisted, was under Colonel Rush R. Spedden, and our subject was mustered in as captain of Company C. He was afterward made provost marshal at

Warrensburg, and later became captain of Company K, Fifth Missouri Provisional Regiment. In 1863, Colonel Spedden having resigned, he was commissioned colonel of the Fortieth Regiment, and served on detached duty in central Missouri. The numerical strength of the regiment was greatly lessened by the enlistment of its members with the regular volunteer service, until, in 1864, there remained but two hundred fit for duty. In the meantime, Colonel Crawford received a commission to raise a company of artillery, but did not do so. In September, 1864, the Fortieth Regiment was called into active service by Brigadier General E. B. Brown. Colonel Crawford took command of the post at Sedalia during the famous raid of General Sterling Price, and for some time was completely isolated from all other Federal troops, all of southwest Missouri for a distance of fifty miles being in the hands of the enemy. Under Colonel Crawford's direction, citizens were pressed into service, and earthworks were thrown up. When Price crossed the river at Jefferson City, General Brown telegraphed Colonel Crawford that the telegraph wires would soon be cut, and directed him to secure all the horses and valuables, leave Sedalia, and keep in the open field, or he would be captured. Realizing the error in judgment committed by his general in issuing such an order, he put out pickets and remained in town for several days, or until the Federal cavalry under General Sanborn passed within three miles of Sedalia. To General Sanborn he reported that he had remained to defend the place, contrary to orders, and was highly complimented for the course he had taken. The latter's cavalry then passed on, opening the gap which permitted the raid of General Jeff Thompson. Colonel Crawford heard of Thompson's approach when the latter was but fifteen miles away, and made everything ready for the evacuation of the post, though he determined to stay and see the enemy. On the evening of October 14, 1864, having sent the horses and valuables to the rear, they went out and met the Confederate raiders two miles from the town, which by this time had been nearly surrounded. While his men were skirmishing, Colonel Crawford, accompanied by two hundred men, rode quietly through the ranks of the enemy, but was soon stopped by the inquiry: "Are you a Confederate or a Fed-

eral?" "I am a Federal," replied he, and, drawing his pistol, compelled his challenger to ride quietly away with one of the orderlies. The captive was subsequently sent to the St. Louis prison. Colonel Crawford then took his force and joined the Federals in Lafayette County, with the loss of only two or three men in the skirmish with Thompson. Returning to Sedalia with his command the day after the Confederates had abandoned the place, he remained in the service until the regiment was disbanded in November, 1864. By disobeying the orders of General Brown, he had saved all the stores and horses in his charge. Colonel Crawford was married, June 21, 1865, to Miss Annie Eliza Parberry, a native of Pettis County, and a daughter of Nathaniel N. Parberry, a native of Virginia, a pioneer farmer and stock-raiser of Pettis County, and a Union man. In the same year he settled on a farm of six hundred acres, five miles south of Sedalia, where he began farming and stock-breeding. During the campaign of 1870 he identified himself with the Liberal wing of the Republican party, and as its candidate was elected recorder for Pettis County, which office he held for eight years. Since 1879 he has been engaged in the real estate, abstract and loan business with Major A. P. Morey, as Morey & Crawford. In 1889 he was elected mayor of Sedalia by the Republicans. He is a Master Mason, for twenty-five years has been a trustee of the First Baptist Church, and for eighteen years, has been vice president of the Citizens' National Bank. Colonel Crawford has been, for over twenty-five years, a regular visitor to Colorado and other States of the Rocky Mountain regions, and now goes to the Rockies every year. To these trips he attributes his good health. He is a great lover of the sports of the field, and his residence is adorned by numerous trophies of the chase, secured by himself.

Crawford, Stephen Gray, physician and surgeon, was born in Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky, July 27, 1842, a son of Hugh Culwell and Rebecca (Foreman) Crawford, both native Kentuckians. Hugh C. Crawford was a son of Hugh Crawford, a native of Virginia, of Scotch and English ancestry, and a soldier in the Revolution. He married Jane Gray in 1788, soon afterward settled in Kentucky at Bardstown, Nelson

County, where he helped to build the first courthouse in the State. Subsequently he removed to Ohio County, Kentucky, where he died in 1848, at the age of eighty-two years. In 1828 Hugh C. Crawford married Rebecca Foreman, a daughter of Thomas Foreman—a soldier in the War of 1812, holding a lieutenant's commission at the battle of New Orleans—and a granddaughter of Abraham Foreman, a Revolutionary soldier and a pioneer of Kentucky. The Foremans were of English descent. Five years after his marriage, H. C. Crawford moved to Hartford, Kentucky, where he farmed and built and operated a distillery. For some time he was a captain in the Kentucky State Militia. In 1850 he removed to Grayson County, Kentucky, where he died in 1875, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died in 1880, in her sixty-fifth year. The subject of this sketch spent most of his early life on the home farm, and attended the public schools of Hartford. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company C, Forty-fifth Kentucky State Militia, and was elected second lieutenant. A year later he entered the regular service, and July 22, 1863, was made United States marshal of Leitchfield, Kentucky, with the rank of captain, and was stationed at Camp Calloway. November 9, 1863, Governor Bramlette commissioned him lieutenant colonel of the Forty-fifth Kentucky State Militia. In the spring of 1864 he was sent to Louisville, where he remained until the close of the war. Upon the declaration of peace he engaged in merchandising in Ohio County, but soon afterward returned to his old home, where he conducted a farm, bought and shipped tobacco, and was interested also in the lumber business. In 1872 he began the study of medicine, in which he had been interested when a youth. After a course in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, he engaged in practice for a while, then he returned to college and concluded his studies, receiving his degree in 1880. Borrowing money to pay the expenses of his journey, he removed to Missouri in that year, locating in Russellville. Four months later he settled in Syracuse, Morgan County, and two years later in Smithton. Since July 2, 1888, he has been engaged in practice in Sedalia, where he has been very successful. From 1873 to 1875, Dr. Crawford preached in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Ken-

tucky, and in 1874 was ordained bishop in that denomination. He is now a member of the Presbyterian Church in which he served as elder for some years. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Macca-bees, the Woodmen of the World, the Select Knights of Ohio, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a staunch advocate of Republicanism. Professionally he holds membership with the Kentucky Alumni Association and the McDowell Medical Association. In 1900 he received the degree of bachelor of science. Outside of his professional labors he deals extensively in real estate, and is now the owner of fifteen houses in Sedalia. Dr. Crawford was married November 6, 1862, in Grayson County, Kentucky, to Sultana Stinson, a native of that State and a daughter of Colonel William Stinson, a native of South Carolina, and a soldier in the War of 1812. His father and all his brothers were killed by the Indians in South Carolina early in the nineteenth century. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford are the parents of three children: Mary R., wife of J. O. Carpenter, of Sedalia, and Alice and Ada, residing at home. Though the subject of this sketch has resided in Missouri but a little more than twenty years, the uniform success which has attended his practice entitles him to a place in the foremost ranks of the medical profession.

Crawford County.—A county in the southeast-central part of the State, bounded on the north by Gasconade and Franklin, east by Washington and Iron, south by Iron and Dent, and west by Dent, Phelps and Gasconade Counties; area, 475,000 acres. The surface of the county is generally rough, ranging from long strips of level bottom land to high hills. The Meramec River traverses the county in a tortuous course from the southwestern part to the northwestern corner. Its chief feeders from the south, some of which are subtributaries, are Crooked, Yankee, Dry, Huzza and School creeks, and Fourche a Courtois and Fourche Brazil. The branch of Bourbeuse and its many tributaries water and drain the northwestern part. Many large springs abound throughout the county. Along the Meramec the bottoms are of great fertility, the soil being a rich black loam. In the valleys a light brown loam abounds, well mixed with sand. In the up-

lands yellowish clay predominates. About only two-fifths of the area of the county is under cultivation, much of the remainder being wooded land bearing growths of white, post and black oak, hickory, ash, elm, white and black walnut, sycamore, maple, cherry, yellow pine, cedar and less valuable woods. There were in the county, in 1899, about 4,000 acres of government lands subject to entry under the homestead act. There are also several thousand acres of railroad land, originally granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, of which the St. Louis & San Francisco is the successor. The minerals of the county are iron, lead, zinc, copper, coal, fireclay and sandstone excellent for building purposes, and onyx of superior quality, taking a fine polish and suitable for interior decorations. The most profitable pursuits are agriculture, stock-raising and horticulture. In 1898 there were shipped from the county cattle, 1,936 head; hogs, 12,400 head; wheat, 18,495 bushels; flour, 905,645 pounds; lumber, 41,200 feet; logs, 12,000 feet; cross-ties, 88,853; cord wood, 3,741 cords; cooperage, 11 cars; iron ore, 920 tons; clay, 96 cars; wool, 10,922 pounds; poultry, 739,956 pounds; eggs, 978,970 dozen; tallow, 1,395 pounds; hides and pelts, 28,319 pounds; apples, 334 barrels; strawberries, 154 crates; fresh fruit, 2,050 pounds; dried fruit, 14,327 pounds; vegetables, 1,860 pounds; nursery stock, 4,320 pounds; junk, 22 cars; furs, 2,197 pounds; feathers, 1,177 pounds; charcoal, 56 cars; broomcorn, 3,535 pounds. Other exports from the county were honey, molasses, cider and nuts. It is not positively known who was the first white man to make his home in the territory now comprising Crawford County. It is supposed William Harrison was the first, certainly one of the first. He located in the county about 1817. In March, 1821, James Sanders, from Kentucky, settled on Huzza Creek. At that time there were living in the same neighborhood Peter Brickey, William Fulbright and a number of others, most all natives of Kentucky. These settlers had reached the territory previous to Sanders a few years. Harrison, in company with one Reeves, in 1818, opened up an iron furnace on the Thickety, in the northwestern part of the county. Harrison also made the first land entry on September 20, 1823. The same day entries were made

by William Crow and John Wright, all of whom took up land in Township 39, Range 2 West. During the following year a number of other entries were made, the greater number of which were for land in Townships 37 and 39, Range 2 West. West of Steelville, in what is now Union Township, was another of the earliest settlements. Crawford County was organized by legislative act approved January 23, 1829, out of territory that had previously been attached to Gasconade County for civil and military purposes. January 4, 1831, the boundaries of the county of Crawford were further defined, and on the 18th of the same month a resolution was passed providing that all unorganized territory south and west of Crawford County be attached to the county for civil and military purposes. On March 3, 1869, an act was passed fixing the boundaries of Crawford County as they now exist. The creative act of 1829 named John Staunton, of Franklin; John Dunnica, of Cole, and Hugh Barclay, of Gasconade, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and directed that until a permanent county seat be located the courts meet at the house of James Harrison, who lived near the old town of Jerome, in what is now Phelps County, and there a postoffice was established at Little Piney. It was located on the Gasconade, near the mouth of the Little Piney. The General Assembly, on February 13, 1833, ordered the county court to select a suitable place for holding courts, "which place shall be as near the center of population of said county as circumstances will permit." The members of the first county court were William Montgomery, Barney Lowe and John Duncan. The records of the proceedings of the county court from 1829 to 1835 have been lost. Up to May, 1836, the court met at the house of James Harrison, at Liberty Hill, Little Piney Creek. On December 18, 1835, the county court purchased from James Steel forty acres of land, now part of the town of Steelville, for \$50. This was laid out in lots. The original plat shows that the town was laid out in thirty-six blocks, each block having four lots. A small courthouse was built of logs by James Steel, at a cost of \$500 and was used until 1857, when a brick courthouse, two stories, 36x48 feet in dimensions, was built. February 15, 1873, this courthouse was burned and the following year another courthouse was built, at

a cost of about \$11,000. This building burned January 5, 1884. It was insured for \$8,000. The present courthouse was erected in 1885, at a cost of about \$10,000. The first Circuit Court of Crawford County was held at the house of James Harrison, May 19, 1831, Honorable David Todd, judge of the First Judicial Circuit, presiding. This court appointed James Harrison clerk and recorder, and approved the credentials of James Campbell as sheriff of the county. John S. Brickey, Robert A. Earling, Robert W. Wells, Philip Cole, David Sterigere, John Jamison, John Wilson and William Scott, on motion, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors-at-law. A grand jury was impaneled. The first trial was the case of "The State of Missouri vs. James Wilson," charged with horse-stealing. He was placed under bond and his bond was subsequently forfeited. The first petition for a divorce in the county came before the court February 12, 1832, Margaret Franklin vs. Thomas Franklin. Abandonment was charged, and a divorce was granted at the August term of court, 1833. The first indictment for murder was in August, 1834, the case being the State vs. Ben, a slave. The following December a *nolle prosequi* was entered and the defendant was discharged. The first legal execution in Crawford County was the hanging of Mary, a slave, owned by John Brinker, of Steelville, for killing one of her children by drowning. She was hanged in the town of Steelville, August 11, 1838. There were a number of murders in the county the following half century, the parties to the crimes belonging to the lower strata of society, but there were no legal executions, punishments in all cases being terms in the penitentiary. One of the most horrible crimes in the history of the county was the killing of Malcolm Logan and his family near Leesburg, in 1886. Logan's body was found a mile away from his home, and the remains of his wife and four children, the eldest six years and the youngest ten weeks old, were found in the burned ruins of his cabin. Pat Wallace was suspected of the crime. He was arrested and placed in jail at Steelville. Early Tuesday morning, October 7, 1886, an organized band took charge of the town of Steelville, broke into the jail, took out the prisoner, led him to the railroad bridge over the Meramec, two

miles from Steelville, where he was hanged. He protested his innocence to the last and accused a colored man living in the county of the horrible crime. About 1889, one Lewis Davis, who was thought to have murdered David Miller, a farmer, for the purpose of robbery in the river bottoms, about three miles from Steelville, was taken from jail by an organized band and hanged. This was the last lynching in the county. A flood caused damage in the county to the extent of about \$500,000 July 8, 1898, an account of which is given elsewhere in these volumes. Crawford County is divided into nine townships, named respectively, Benton, Boone, Courtois, Knobville, Liberty, Meramec, Oak Hill, Osage and Union. The assessed value of real estate in the county in 1899 was \$1,877,231; estimated full value, \$2,500,000; assessed value of personal property, \$586,032; estimated full value, \$1,150,000; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$78,822. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway has sixty miles of track in the county, the main line passing diagonally from the northeast to the western center of the county, and the Salem branch of the same road running from Cuba, south through the county west of the center. The number of public schools in the county is 80; teachers employed, 88; pupils, 4,624. The population of the county in 1900 was 12,959.

Crawford County Caves.—There are a number of caves in Crawford County, one of which is located six miles southwest of Leesburg, near the Washington County line. The entrance to this cave is an opening from which a large stream of water flows. Entrance is made by rowing in a boat through a subterranean waterway for about one-fourth of a mile. The cave abounds in many startling and beautiful formations. There are a great number of chambers of remarkable beauty. The cave has been explored for about two miles. It is one of the most beautiful caves discovered in Missouri.

Crawford County Flood.—Early on the morning of July 8, 1898, a severe storm passed over the central part of Crawford County east from the Phelps County line. Great damage by water was caused thereby; farm buildings were swept away, stock drowned and many lives were lost. The

greatest damage was at Steelville, where sixty-three houses were swept away and thirteen lives lost. Seven miles of the track of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway was washed out. The total damage caused in the county was estimated at more than \$500,000.

Creighton.—A village in Cass County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, twenty miles southeast of Harrisonville, the county seat. It has a public school, four churches, and a flourmill, and is a coal shipping point. In 1899 the population was 650.

Crematory.—One of the earliest advocates in the United States of the cremation of the bodies of the dead was Dr. Francis J. Le Moyne, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and near that city he erected the first crematory in the United States in 1876. Discussion of this method of disposing of the remains of the dead has been general since that time, and, notwithstanding the fact that the vast majority of the American people still cling to the custom of burial which has come down to us from remote generations of our ancestors, cremation has, upon the whole, steadily added to the number of its advocates and is now one of the firmly established institutions of the country. Honorable Albert Todd, Dr. E. C. Chase and other gentlemen then prominent in St. Louis, began advocating the erection of a crematory in that city, within a few years after the erection of the crematory at Washington, Pennsylvania, and gradually the project gained friends until, in 1887, the Missouri Crematory Association was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State, with a capital stock of \$20,000, divided into 800 shares, of the par value of \$25 per share. Among the first subscribers to the stock were Albert Todd, Dr. Chase, August Kriekhauss, Rev. Mr. Learned, of the Unity Church; Rev. John Snyder, of the Church of the Messiah; C. A. Stifel and George M. Harker. Under the auspices of this association, the Missouri Crematory and Columbarium, at the intersection of Arsenal Street and Sublette Avenue was built, and by this association its affairs have since been controlled and directed. The crematory is a fire-proof one-story building, what is known as the "chapel" occupying the main floor. Underneath the chapel is the incinerating department, which is connected with the chapel

by an elevator. There are two separate and complete furnaces in the incinerating department, and the gases used in the process of cremation burn with a clear, bright flame, creating an intense heat. The rules of the association require that bodies to be cremated should be clothed simply and inclosed in a plain and inexpensive coffin. When notified to do so, the association makes provisions for religious services at the crematory. When the incineration of a body has been completed, the ashes of the deceased are removed to the Columbarium, or placed in possession of those entitled to them by right of kinship or friendship. The Columbarium, which is a sepulchral chamber with niches and shelves for holding cinerary urns, and which is designed to be a permanent repository for the ashes of the dead, is a fire-proof structure, built of granite, iron and Roman brick, and so constructed that those of moderate means, as well as the rich, many find places for the remains of their dead within its walls. The minimum cost of placing an urn within the Columbarium is \$10, and of niches the minimum cost is \$25. Beyond this, however, there is opportunity for those wishing to pay such tributes to their deceased friends to equal the expense of the costliest monuments in the adornment of the niches in which their remains have been deposited. Up to July 1, 1897, 614 bodies had been incinerated at the Missouri Crematory, among the first being that of Rev. Dr. Learned, one of the founders of the institution.

Crenshaw, Giles Young, stockman and politician, was born September 28, 1839, at Equality, Gallatin County, Illinois. His parents were William Easley Crenshaw, born in North Carolina, March 4, 1804, and Casandia Footpage Crenshaw, nee Taylor, born in Richmond, Virginia, January 10, 1808. They were married, in 1827, in Gallatin County, Illinois, their respective families having emigrated, first to Kentucky, and later to Illinois. To them were born six boys and four daughters, all of whom but one, a son, attained maturity and became well-to-do and respected citizens in different States. In 1841 the parents of Mr. Crenshaw moved to Springfield, Illinois, where his father died in 1864. His mother continued to reside there until 1870, when she removed to St. Clair County, Illinois. Here she resided until her

death, in 1884. Mr. Crenshaw was educated in the common schools of Sangamon County and later in Parson's Business College, of Springfield, Illinois. On attaining his majority he first engaged in the stock business, which he conducted successfully for some seventeen years in Illinois, and in Missouri—to which State he removed in 1874, settling in DeKalb County. In 1876 Mr. Crenshaw was married to Miss Annie Celestia Holmes, of Maysville, Missouri, daughter of John H. Holmes, a prosperous farmer of DeKalb County. Their union has been blessed by seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom survive except one daughter, who died in infancy. Their names, according to age, are: John H., Edith M., Claude R., Lowell W., Margaret L. and Vivian E. Crenshaw. The eldest, Dr. John H. Crenshaw, is married and living at Galesburg, Illinois, where he is practicing medicine. In 1878 Mr. Crenshaw was elected circuit clerk and recorder of deeds of DeKalb County, and re-elected in 1882. So commendable was his administration of these offices that his constituents insisted upon electing him the third term, and were so in earnest that the Democratic County Convention nominated him. He, however, declined the nomination, insisting that he had held it long enough; believed in the Democratic doctrine of rotation in office, and was especially opposed to third terms. His last term as circuit clerk and recorder of deeds expired January 1, 1887. Prior to this date, in 1886, the DeKalb County Bank was organized, and Mr. Crenshaw was elected president of the enterprise. To the duties of this position he devoted himself until 1891, when he resigned to engage in the general real estate and loan business, with offices in Maysville. In 1896 he was elected president of the Town Mutual Fire Insurance Association of the Third Congressional District. In this position he continued until March 4, 1897, when he was appointed United States marshal for the Western District of Missouri, to succeed General Joe Shelby. With his usual marked ability, tireless energy, and vigilance, he filled the marshalship until the expiration of his term, July 1, 1898. On retiring from this office he devoted his time in looking after his private business interests, and in aiding the Democratic party managers in the campaign of 1900. Mr. Crenshaw has



*Yours Very truly,
Sanford P. Chap.*

been a zealous Democrat and a ready worker, and a liberal and cheerful contributor to campaign funds. For twelve successive years he served on the Congressional committee of the Third District while Governor Dockery represented it in Congress. Some eight years of this time he was chairman of the committee, and on him devolved the laborious work of these campaigns. To his sagacity, foresight, wise management and ceaseless effort, more than to any other one man, was due the continued triumphs of Democracy in the Third District. He is recognized the State over as one of the party's wisest and safest leaders. The consensus of opinion among Democrats at this date (1901) is that he will be one of Governor Dockery's most trusted advisors. Immediately after Governor Dockery's inauguration he called Mr. Crenshaw to act as his private secretary, which position he fills at this writing.

Creve Coeur Lake.—A beautiful sheet of water, eighteen miles from St. Louis, accessible by two railroads. It is a pleasant resort for picnic and festive parties in the summer, having a hotel, bathhouses, rowboats and fishing appliances.

Creole.—"A Creole is one born of European parents in the American Colonies of France or Spain, or in the States which were once such colonies, especially those of French or Spanish descent who are natives of Louisiana and their descendants." The Century Dictionary defines the term "Creole" as originally "a native descended from French ancestors who had settled in Louisiana; later, any native of French or Spanish descent, by either parent; a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race." Among the more prominent Creole families of St. Louis have been the Bertholds, Chouteaus, Cabannes, Chauviers, Chenies, Gratiots, Masures, Papins, Pauls, Prattes and Valles. (See "Creoles of St. Louis," by Paul Beckwith, published in 1893.)

Cresap, Sanford Preston, clergyman, was born April 26, 1869, in the country, six miles east of St. Charles, Missouri, son of William Sanford and Ann Maria Cresap, the first named a native of Maryland, and the last named born in Virginia. The family to which he belongs traces its genealogy back

to Colonel Thomas Cresap, who emigrated to America from Yorkshire, England, in 1715, and settled in Maryland. From this ancestor Mr. Cresap is removed four generations. Several of his ancestors in this line, among them his grandfather, were fighters in the American Revolution. Captain Michael Cresap commanded a company of Maryland riflemen under Washington. The remains of Captain Cresap rest in Trinity churchyard in New York, and a heavy old-fashioned gravestone marks the grave. The father of Sanford P. Cresap died when the son was twelve years of age, and he was reared and educated under the guidance of his mother, whose painstaking and conscientious care, the high ideals which she set before him, and the religious training which she gave him, strongly impressed his character. After attending the public schools he was, for a time, a student at St. Charles College, and then went to Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated. At Central College he was a gold-medalist in declamation, and also in oratory. In his youth Mr. Cresap had worked for several years in a large mercantile house in St. Charles, and thus acquired some business experience. His inclination, however, was toward the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which church he became a member when he was fifteen years of age. When he was eighteen years of age he was licensed by that church to preach the gospel. He was regularly ordained when twenty-four years of age, by Bishop C. B. Galloway, of Mississippi, and admitted on trial into the Missouri Conference, thus becoming an active Methodist preacher. He was first sent by the conference to serve a mission charge in St. Joseph, Missouri, and there gained a varied experience, which has been helpful to him in his later work. From St. Joseph he was sent to Maryville, Missouri, where he remained four years, filling the limit of a pastorate in the Methodist Church. His third appointment was to the pastorate of the church at Moberly, which he has since served ably and faithfully, being now (1900) in the third year of his work at that place. In this connection it will be interesting to briefly sketch the history of the church, of which Dr. Cresap is now the much beloved pastor.

When Moberly was young—indeed, almost

upon the occasion of its incorporate birth—when there were hardly 150 inhabitants all told, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, recognizing the town's present needs, and having faith in its future growth, organized the first church in the town of Moberly. The town was hardly more than a railroad camp, but the farsighted and energetic D. H. Root, minister in charge of the Huntsville circuit, saw large possibilities for the town and understood the eminent needs of a religious organization. He was a strong, jovial and earnest Methodist minister. His personality and congeniality attracted and impressed the hardy settlers and the railroad workmen, and his visits to preach in their homes became frequent. About the time, immediately before or after, that the original town of Moberly was incorporated, which was in May, 1868, this Rev. D. H. Root organized the first religious organization, with scarcely more than a score of members. But they were an earnest and a determined body, with faith in God and faith in men. In the fall of 1868, by sacrifice and untiring activity, in the face of most discouraging difficulties, and under the leadership of Mr. Root, these feeble folk, true, tried and trusty, undertook the erection of the first church house in Moberly, and completed it. The dedication was conducted by Rev. John D. Vincil, now an eminent officer in the Masonic Lodge of Missouri. The house was a neat and substantial wooden structure, thirty feet wide and fifty feet long. In three years the town had so grown and the organization had so prospered, that the entire time of a minister was demanded. So in the fall of 1871, the appointment was taken from the Huntsville circuit and was made a station, with Rev. H. P. Bond as the station minister. A steady and constant growth followed. The minutes of the annual conferences show the following order of appointments to Moberly station for the next few years: H. D. Groves, E. M. Mann, S. L. Woody, J. A. Beagle, C. C. Cleavland, W. J. Jackson. In the third year of Mr. Jackson's pastorate an unusual occurrence happened. It was in the winter of 1879-80. Mr. Jackson had called in the Rev. John D. Vincil to assist him in a revival he had begun. Moberly, at that time, was in great need of aggressive religious work. As is so often the case in a young railroad town, Moberly, while growing in size, had also

grown in sin, immorality and drinking. Dr. Vincil, with that manly courage that has always characterized him, and in the pointed and earnest manner of his early preaching, turned his discourse against the popular sins of the place, and especially against the saloon. It was an earnest and forceful appeal. Many felt and accepted the truth and were ready to stand against the evils. Others, whose iniquitous business it affected, were maddened. It was the supposed result that on that wintry night, before morning dawned, some incendiary had set fire to the building, and the light of day showed but the ashes and ruins of the former structure. This in no wise disheartened the members. It rather gave occasion for the erection of a larger and more substantial brick structure. Upon its completion the membership entertained in it the sixty-fifth annual session of the Missouri Conference, with Bishop Pierce presiding.

After Rev. Jackson's four-year pastorate, the following served the charge in the order named: C. Grimes, A. Mizell, L. B. Madison, T. G. Whitten. Mr. Whitten was a man of strong will, unvarying courage and inexhaustible energy. Seeing the membership needed better and larger quarters, he set himself about raising funds for a new building. The present modern and commodious structure on Fourth and Rollins Streets is a monument to his personality and faith. Shortly after its dedication, in 1889, the greatest revival in the history of the organization was held under the leadership and preaching of a Rev. Mr. Williams, of Georgia. Considerably over 100 souls were added to the church. It took on new life and larger usefulness. After Mr. Whitten's pastorate, C. M. Ledbetter, J. H. Pritchett, Robt. White, A. F. Smith and S. P. Cresap followed as the successive ministers in charge, the last named in his third year as the pastor at this date (1901). Large congregations and frequent additions to the membership attest the fact that the church is keeping up well with the growth and development of the city; closely identified with the city's history, it has had considerable part in conserving the moral and religious life of the community.

An accomplished and scholarly man, and one entirely devoted to his calling, the pastoral labors of Dr. Cresap have been prolific of good, and he is regarded by all who know



Very truly
Martha Payne Cresap.

him as one of the able and influential Methodist preachers of Missouri. He has a large library, and in addition to his theological studies is a close student of general literature. December 27, 1894, he married Miss Sarah Martha Payne, of Payne, Iowa. She is the only daughter of Rev. Moses U. Payne, a man widely known for his wealth and his unbounded benevolence, and his daughter possesses the noble and unselfish traits of her good old father. She is a graduate of Howard-Payne College at Fayette, Missouri, and is a gold-medalist in art. Admirably fitted by nature and education to be the wife of such a man as Dr. Cresap, their union has been a happy one, and she has ably seconded her husband in his arduous and delicate duties as a minister of the gospel. C. S.

Crimes and Punishments.—The Missouri Statute of Crimes and Punishments takes up ninety-eight pages in the Revised Statutes, being Chapter 47, and containing eleven articles. The first relates to offenses against the government and the supremacy of law; the second to offenses against the lives and persons of individuals; the third to offenses against public and private property; the fourth to offenses affecting records, currency, instruments and securities; the fifth to offenses affecting the administration of justice; the sixth to offenses by persons in office, and affecting public trusts and rights; the seventh to offenses against public order and peace; the eighth to offenses against public morals and decency; the ninth on miscellaneous provisions; the tenth on the subject of local jurisdiction of public offenses; the eleventh concerning the limitations of criminal actions and prosecutions.

Criminal Costs.—The costs of criminal prosecution in Missouri have long been a subject of public concern and of discussion in the Legislature and official messages and reports. They fall chiefly on the State, and not on the counties where the prosecutions take place, and they form one of the largest items in the annual expenditures. The State pays all the costs in all capital cases where the defendant is convicted or sent to the penitentiary, or, when under eighteen years of age, he is sent to a reformatory institution, and when the defendant himself is unable to

pay them; and the State also pays the cost of boarding juries and an officer in charge of them, at the rate of \$1.50 per day. The county pays, when the defendant is sent to the county jail or fined, or both imprisoned and fined. In all capital cases and cases in which the penalty is imprisonment in the penitentiary, where the defendant is acquitted, the State pays the costs; in all other trials on indictment or information, the county pays. In cases where the defendant is prosecuted to be subjected to fine, penalty, or forfeit, the costs are to be paid by the prosecutor, if there be a failure to convict. Of course, as the State grows in population, crime increases also, and there is an increase in the aggregate costs of criminal prosecutions; but these costs have grown at a greater rate than the population, and all attempts to reduce them considerably without impairing the efficiency of prosecutions have been failures. In the three years 1840-1-2, when the maximum population of the State was 443,000, the costs were \$44,759, or less than \$15,000 a year. In 1871-2 they had grown to \$344,078; and in 1897-8 to \$864,551, with \$13,607, in addition, for apprehending criminals. The State auditor, in his report for 1897-8, says: "I am of the opinion that criminal costs are, now, and have been for years, too large, and believe that the fault is in the law, which permits the worst class of criminals with money to secure continuances and changes of venue not required for a proper administration of justice. A single unnecessary continuance of a case practically doubles the cost the State should pay, and a change of venue means the piling up of enormous bills to be footed by the tax-payers. I, therefore, recommend that the laws be amended to bring persons charged with crime to more speedy trial."

Criminal Indictment, First.—The first criminal indictment in the Louisiana Territory, after it came under the authority of the United States government, was returned by the first grand jury at St. Charles, in 1805. It follows the form of the old English indictment, and recites that "James Davis, with a certain rifle gun four feet long, and of the value of four dollars," did, December 14, 1804, at Femme Osage, kill William Hays. The foreman of the jury signed his name; all the other jurors made their marks. Davis was put under \$3,000 bonds, Daniel

Boone being his surety. He was acquitted upon trial.

Crittenden, Elizabeth, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, daughter of Dr. James W. and Mary Moss. Both her parents belonged to old Virginia families, and the Jefferson, Randolph, Pleasants and other noted families of the "Old Dominion" were closely related to them. Elizabeth Moss was reared and educated in Kentucky, and came with her parents to St. Louis when she was approaching womanhood. Later her father, Dr. Moss, removed to Boone County, Missouri, where he conducted an extensive farm and entertained in the old-fashioned Southern way, his home being one of the chief centers of social attraction in that region. At this charming home Miss Moss was wooed and won by Dr. Daniel T. Wilcox. Dr. Wilcox died in early manhood, and at the age of thirty his widow became the wife of General William H. Ashley, at that time a representative in Congress from St. Louis. Immediately after this marriage Mrs. Ashley was ushered into the society of Washington, then adorned by many women of intellect, education and refinement. Her remarkable beauty and grace at once attracted great attention, and very soon her tact and mental accomplishments, the simplicity of her manner, her dignity of deportment and her kind consideration for others made her welcome everywhere. Becoming at once a favorite in the most refined and highly intellectual circles of the national capital, she continued to be such for thirty years thereafter. General Ashley died in 1838, and Mrs. Ashley returned to her beautiful home in St. Louis, where she spent a portion of her time thereafter, drawing around her a circle of admiring friends in that city, some of whom still recall with pleasure the happy hours spent in her company. In 1853 she married John J. Crittenden, Kentucky's distinguished Senator and orator, who was then Attorney General of the United States under President Fillmore. From that time until Mr. Crittenden's death in 1863 she passed all her winters in Washington, and became one of the most widely known women in the United States. She was familiarly acquainted with all the public men of that era and with the representatives of foreign countries, was universally admired, and her society equally courted. A

great reader, she had a thorough knowledge of the English classics, and of the best literature of our own country, and her conversation was always polished, charming and impressive. Her social success was achieved by exquisite tact, and through remarkable graces of mind as well as person. It is said that she was never known to forget a face and rarely the name of one to whom she had been introduced, however remote had been the time of meeting. Senator Crittenden was a man of great simplicity of character, and of unbounded hospitality, and his wife adorned his simple home in Frankfort, Kentucky, with all the graces and attractions which had made her so conspicuous in Washington. Her remarkable versatility adapted her equally to all ranks and conditions, and the hospitable fireside of Mrs. Crittenden was rendered more charming by her wonderful domestic knowledge and home accomplishments. In all the varied departments of housekeeping, Mrs. Crittenden was as proficient as in those qualities which gave her high position in fashionable society. After the death of Senator Crittenden she removed to the city of New York, and resided there eight years. In the early fall of 1872 she returned to St. Louis, and died there on the 8th of February, 1873.

Crittenden, Thomas T., lawyer, soldier, Congressman, Governor of Missouri, and United States minister to Mexico, was born at Gloverport, Kentucky, in 1832, and is a worthy member of the distinguished family whose name he bears, his father having been a brother of John J. Crittenden, Governor and Senator from Kentucky, and he himself a brother of the "Will" Crittenden who was shot in Havana, in 1852, for participating in the ill-fated Lopez expedition for the deliverance of Cuba from Spanish rule. Thomas T. Crittenden was graduated from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1855, studied law under his distinguished uncle, John J. Crittenden, at Frankfort, and in 1857 came to Missouri, locating at Lexington, where he soon became one of the foremost members of the bar, eminent for ability and learning. When the Civil War began he espoused the Union cause and was appointed lieutenant colonel in the enrolled militia, serving until the end of the war. On the return of peace he resumed the practice

of law at Warrensburg, with General F. M. Cockrell for a partner, actively exerting his influence to bring about a restoration of fraternal feeling among the people, and commending himself by the high and generous spirit in which he treated the questions that divided them. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the Seventh District, and in 1876, after an interval of one term, was again elected. During his two terms he was distinguished for boldness and skill as a debater and parliamentarian and his able championship of the interests of the West. In 1880 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, over D. P. Dyer, the Republican candidate, and served to the end of the four years' term. His administration, peaceful and prosperous, was distinguished by the energetic measures adopted for breaking up the James gang of bank and express robbers, which had carried on operations, almost unhindered, for thirteen years. Jesse James was shot and killed by Bob Ford at St. Joseph, and Frank, the other brother, went to the State capital and voluntarily surrendered to Governor Crittenden in the executive office. He had the satisfaction also of bringing about the settlement of the claim of the State against the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for \$3,000,000 bonds loaned to it in 1851 and 1855, the road paying the claim in full, with interest. During the second administration of President Cleveland he was United States minister to Mexico, and rendered valuable services to his country in promoting friendly relations between the two republics. At the close of his diplomatic career he returned to Missouri and established his home in Kansas City, where he has since practiced his profession and occupied a prominent position at the bar.

Crocker.—A town on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in Pulaski County, nine miles north of Waynesville, the county seat. It was founded about 1870. It has two churches, a school, six stores and hotel. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

Crop Failure.—Serious crop failures occurred in southwestern Missouri in 1856, owing to excessive rainfall in the spring, and drouth in the summer, and there was great distress the following year in the counties of Barry, Lawrence, Webster, Polk, Dallas, La-

clede, Taney, Ozark and Greene. In Ozark, of which Rockbridge was then the county seat, the May term of circuit court was adjourned for the reason that the town could not procure sufficient provisions to feed the people. Many cattle and hogs died from starvation, and stage horses were so thin and weak as to excite ridicule. In Springfield, seed of all kinds commanded exorbitant prices. Sweet potatoes sold at \$7 a bushel, Irish potatoes \$2, and corn \$1.50. Many people left the country.

Cross Country Club.—This club was organized in 1895, in St. Louis, as the "Cross Country Cyclers," with twenty charter members and the following officers: Ralph Warner, president; William Louderman, vice president; Rufus Lackland Taylor, treasurer; Arthur Smucker, secretary. The membership of the club was limited to fifty, and was composed principally of wealthy young men, from old aristocratic families of St. Louis. Well equipped club quarters were opened at Spring Avenue, near Vandeventer Place, and the members went to work enthusiastically to make the organization the crack cycle club of the West. The membership rapidly rose to the limit, with from fifteen to thirty applications always on file to take any vacancy that might occur. Cycling tours through the State and to distant points in Illinois, as far as Chicago, were planned from time to time, and executed with a proficiency that attracted wide attention, and secured for the cyclists, wherever they appeared in their attractive uniforms of white sweaters, striped alternately with orange and black, marked recognition. In 1898 the club was reorganized with the following officers: Clarence White, president; William Louderman, vice president; Herbert Morris, secretary; Rufus L. Taylor, treasurer. It was also determined to enlarge the membership from fifty to three hundred, change the name to "Cross Country Club," and secure more commodious quarters. A large clubhouse was accordingly leased at Sarah Street and Suburban Tracks, and especially fitted up for the accommodation of the club. Here the club remained until February, 1899, when a charter was taken out, new officers elected, with Mr. Arthur Smucker as president; Clarence White, vice president; Clarence Brenizer, secretary; Rufus L. Taylor, treasurer;

and permanent quarters secured at Grand Avenue and West Pine Boulevard, formerly the quarters of the Marquette Club, and thoroughly fitted up with all the equipments of a modern athletic club.

Crossen, Harry Sturgeon, physician, was born February 2, 1869, in Appanoose County, Iowa, son of James H. and Sarah A. (Sturgeon) Crossen. In that State Dr. Crossen spent the earlier years of his boyhood, but when he was four years of age his mother died, and a year later he was left entirely orphaned by the death of his father. He was taken then into the home of his uncle, Mr. R. S. Morris, at that time a resident of Iowa, but now a well known banker of Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Treated as a son, he grew up in the family of Mr. Morris, receiving the kindest care and consideration, and enjoying the best educational advantages of the region in which he lived. He first attended a country school in Iowa, was later a public school student at Lincoln, Nebraska, and completed his academic studies at Siloam Springs Academy, of Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Having made choice of the medical profession as his vocation in life he entered upon a systematic course of study at St. Louis Medical College in the fall of 1889, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1892. Immediately after receiving his doctor's degree he entered a competitive examination for appointment as one of the assistant physicians of the City Hospital, of St. Louis, and, as a result, became a member of the hospital corps, beginning his practice in that connection. At the end of a year he was made senior assistant physician, and a few months later, assistant superintendent of the hospital. In this capacity he served until 1895, and evidenced both his attainments as a physician and his capacity as an executive officer, and his faithful work won for him the esteem and high regard of his professional brethren. He prepared for publication reports of various interesting cases treated at the hospital, assisted the superintendent in the preparation of reports on an extensive series of surgical operations, and at the request of the Health Commissioner of St. Louis, investigated and reported on a peculiar disease which made its appearance at the workhouse, also conducted a series of experiments at the quaran-

tine station, made for the purpose of noting the effects of a specially prepared antitoxine in small-pox cases. Having given abundant evidence of his peculiar adaptability to hospital practice, and his ability to conduct an institution of this character in accordance with the most approved methods, he was, in 1895, appointed by Mayor Walbridge Superintendent of the St. Louis Female Hospital, a position which he has since retained.

Crossland.—See "Summer."

Cross Timbers.—An unincorporated town in Hickory County, nine miles north-east of Hermitage, the county seat. It has a Christian Church, a Methodist Church, a bank, and a flourmill. In 1899 the population was estimated at 550. It was formerly known as Garden City, and was platted in 1871 by Ezekiel Kirby.

Crow, Asbury McKendree, physician, was born July 22, 1840, at Carrollton, Kentucky. He was of Scotch-Irish descent; a paternal ancestor married a sister of General Montgomery, who fell gloriously at Quebec. His parents were James C. and Nancy W. (Whittaker) Crow. The father, who was a Kentuckian by birth, and of Virginia parentage, was an itinerant Methodist preacher, whose ministrations extended throughout a large portion of Kentucky. The mother was a daughter of Josiah Whittaker, also a Methodist minister in the same State, a man of great physical vigor and force of character, who on occasion engaged in public debate with Alexander Campbell. His preaching appointments covered a territory of two hundred miles. While devoted to his calling, he amassed a large fortune and made liberal provision for his children. The parents died at the ages of eighty-two years and eighty years, respectively. Their son, Asbury McKendree, was named for two famous Methodist bishops, who were their personal friends. He was reared upon a farm, and received only such early education as was afforded by the very ordinary country schools of that day. In 1859 he began to read medicine under Dr. John D. Batson, of Harrison County, Kentucky, and in 1860-1 attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. He afterward took a full course of instruction in Bellevue Hospital Medical College,

New York, and was graduated in March, 1865. He practiced for a time at Oddville, Harrison County, Kentucky, and in 1869 removed to Kansas City, where he has been actively engaged in general practice to the present time. March, 1899, marked the completion of thirty years of continuous practice within two squares of Grand Avenue and Fourteenth Street, in that city. In all that time, and during repeated financial disturbances, he has maintained himself in solvency. Of all the physicians who were in business there when he began, but two remain in practice. Aside from his personal professional labors, he has served at times as consulting physician of All Saints' Hospital, and of the German Hospital. He was city physician in 1873, under Mayor E. L. Martin; in 1878, under Mayor George M. Shelly, and in 1893-4 (the term having been extended), under Mayor W. S. Cowherd. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a chapter member in Masonry, affiliating with Orient Chapter No. 102, and is the oldest living past master of Temple Lodge No. 299. October 15, 1872, he was married in Kansas City to Miss Annie Adams. The only child born of this marriage died in infancy. Dr. Crow is vigorous in body and mind and gives promise of many added years of usefulness in the profession of which he is so conspicuous a member.

Crow, Edward Coke, Attorney General of Missouri, was born December 19, 1861, at Oregon, Missouri. His parents were George W. and Mary E. (Barnes) Crow. The father was a lawyer, who removed from Georgia, his native State, to Missouri at the opening of the Platte Purchase territory. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The mother was a Virginian, descended from English parentage; her family saw service during the Revolutionary War. The son, Edward Coke, completed his literary education with a course in the Carthage High School. He was at the same time reading law under his father, and was admitted to the bar of Jasper County in 1880, before he was twenty-one years of age. He then took a supplementary course in the Law School of Washington University, St. Louis,

from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. After two years spent in travel in the West, he located in Webb City, Missouri, the family home, and engaged in practice, attracting so much attention by his energy and ability that, in 1891, he was elected city attorney, and by successive elections was continued in that position until 1895. In the latter year he was elected circuit judge of the Jasper County Judicial District, and was soon accorded general commendation for conscientious attention to the duties of that high office, as well as for the clear, discriminating judgment which marked his decisions. In the second year of his position upon the bench, however, he was made the nominee of the Democratic party for the Attorney Generalship, and was elected. In his discharge of the new duties put upon him he won for himself the highest encomiums for his clearness of discernment, energy in pursuing a purpose and devotion to those public interests in new directions, which have come to be so important in the light of recent legislation in Missouri. To him it has fallen to seek the enforcement of all statutes having for their purpose the curtailment of the powers of corporations, and his effort has been persistent, wise, and, in most cases, successful. He won a victory for local government and the rights of bona fide citizens in the Vallins case in Kansas City, when, under quo warranto proceedings, he effected the ousting of a non-resident who had been appointed to the position of chief of police. The obnoxious appointment had provoked the resentment of the labor unions particularly, and in his victory Mr. Crow made friends of the entire membership of those bodies, as well as of all other elements holding to the principles of local self-government. In a case affecting consolidating corporations, he secured the setting aside of the former practice, under which such bodies escaped payment of incorporation fees, holding that a consolidation was, in fact and effect, a new incorporation, and liable for the payment of incorporation fees as though it were an original body. He made a determined effort to secure the enforcement of the Julian law, providing for the public sale of street railway franchises, in which, if successful, he would have rendered abortive street railway consolidation schemes. The Supreme Court

held, however, that the law was inoperative, owing to its crudity and insufficiency. To his effort was due the increase in valuation of street railway property in St. Louis from \$6,000,000 to \$18,000,000, in 1897. When valuation for assessment purposes was transferred from the Board of Assessors to the State Board of Equalization, the companies resisted, but were compelled, under his *mandamus* proceedings, to make returns. He established the right of females to hold certain elective offices. In 1896 a female elected to the county clerkship of St. Clair County was denied the position on the ground that the statute law of 1855 prescribed that none but a white male, over twenty-one years of age, was eligible. He brought *quo warranto* proceedings, and secured her the position on the ground that the new Constitution removed the bar pleaded. He also brought the proceedings in which the new anti-trust and corporation legislation of Missouri received judicial interpretation. Mr. Crow is an old-line Democrat, devotedly attached to the principles of popular sovereignty as distinguished from class rule. As chairman of the Jasper County Democratic executive committee, he was one of fifteen men who forced the holding of the Pertle Springs Convention, which committed the party to the free silver issue, joining with his associates in a letter addressed to the chairman of the State committee, demanding that such convention be called, and threatening to call it of their own accord should he persist in his refusal. He is a familiar figure in State and congressional district conventions, and in political campaigns is continually active in party counsels and before the people. On the stump, he commands attention, and the State has no more capable or more influential political orator. He was married to Miss Gussie, daughter of R. J. Hanna, a successful business man, formerly engaged in St. Louis, and in after years at Boonville. Of this union have been born a son and three daughters.

Crow, Wayman, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Hartford, Kentucky, March 7, 1808, and died in St. Louis, May 10, 1885. When he was six years of age the family removed to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and there he attended a country school until he was twelve years of age. This practically ended his early education, and what he

learned afterward was in the school of experience, in which he proved himself an apt and intelligent pupil. When twelve years old he was apprenticed to a country storekeeper for five years, and that apprenticeship gave him the training which, in later years, made him one of the most successful merchants of St. Louis. After serving his apprenticeship he was placed in charge of a branch store, established by the firm with which he had been connected, at Cadiz, Kentucky. In 1828, some time before he attained his majority, he purchased this store, on credit, giving therefor his notes, which were promptly paid before their maturity, evidencing the fact that his first commercial venture on his own account was a successful one. Further evidence of the extent of his success is found in the fact that in 1835 he sold out his business, realizing therefor the sum of \$21,000, which constituted the capital with which he engaged in new and larger enterprises. He formed a business partnership with Joshua Tevis, of Philadelphia, in the fall of 1835, and under the firm name of Crow & Tevis they established a wholesale dry goods house in St. Louis. At a later date the firm became Crow, McCreery & Co., still later Crow, Hargadine & Co., and the present Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company is its successor. In 1840 he was elected president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and for ten years thereafter he held that office, contributing materially through this agency to the advancement of the commercial interests of the city. In 1840, also, and again in 1850, he was elected to the State Senate of Missouri, on the Whig ticket, and while serving as a member of that body gave special attention to the commercial and transportation problems presented for consideration to the legislators of that period. During his last term of service in the Senate the present railroad policy of Missouri was inaugurated, and he was a potent instrumentality in giving it force and effect. He was personally identified with important railroad enterprises as one of the organizers of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway Company, and also of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. The abundant prosperity which had come to him in St. Louis inclined him to return to the people a share of his wealth in the upbuilding of charitable and eleemosynary institutions and the bestowal of private

charities. He obtained for the St. Louis Blind Asylum its charter, and the charter also for the Mercantile Library, and in 1853, without suggestion from any one, drafted, introduced and secured the passage of a bill chartering Washington University. In 1875 he gave to the university \$25,000 to endow a chair of physics, and his gifts to that institution aggregated, in all, more than \$200,000.

Crowell, Homer Cutler, physician, was born January 14, 1852, at Westminster, Windham County, Vermont. His parents were Ransom Levi and Emily (Cutler) Crowell. The Crowell family had been seafaring people for several generations, until the grandfather moved from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to Vermont, in order to establish his sons as farmers. The father of Homer Cutler began in the vocation designed for him, but also busied himself in various mercantile enterprises. Since 1875 he has been a merchant in Bernardston, Massachusetts, where he identified himself actively with all movements for the social and religious improvement of the place. He has served as justice of the peace, selectman, assessor, trustee of Powers Institute, and has occupied numerous other positions of honor and trust. The mother was a native of Nova Scotia, daughter of a Congregational minister. Her family were of scholarly inclination, and several of its members, as of her husband's people, engaged in the professions. Their son, Homer Cutler, received his literary education in private schools and academies in the vicinity of the family home, and upon its completion engaged for a time in school teaching, meeting with marked success as an instructor. He then became a student in the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated July 1, 1875. The winter of 1878-9 he spent in New York City, devoting himself to further study of general medicine and surgery, gaining that knowledge to be derived from observance of operating room and hospital practice. He then located in East Syracuse, New York, where he soon took place among the leading physicians of the county in general practice. He relinquished his work in 1887, and spent a year in New York City, devoting his attention specially to the study of gynecology, under the most capable instructors. In 1888, having com-

pleted the course he had laid out, he removed to Kansas City, where he engaged in the practice of gynecology and abdominal surgery, a department of medical science to which he continues to give his undivided attention. In this work he has come to be recognized as one of the most prominent and successful gynecologists in the State, enjoying the reputation of being a painstaking, cleanly and rapid operator, and a prudent and conservative counselor. Aside from his personal practice, he takes deep interest in all institutions whose work is in any degree allied with this specialty. He is president of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, and professor of gynecology in the University Medical College of Kansas City. He is unselfish in communicating to the profession such knowledge as he gains from experience or investigation, and he has contributed many able and instructive papers to the leading medical journals, besides reading such before the bodies with which he holds fellowship. He has not been neglectful of the interest of general medicine. To him is awarded the honor of having originated the Academy of Medicine of Kansas City, and he was its first president. He has occupied the same position in the Jackson County Medical Society, with which he is also connected. Outside his professional life he is actively identified, in a financial and advisory way, with various large enterprises, particularly in mining operations. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In Masonry he holds the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was married, in February, 1880, to Miss Anna Fisk, who died in September, 1887. Personally Dr. Crowell is possessed of high character, a genial disposition, and warm, sympathetic emotions. Withal, he is modest and retiring, and his good deeds done for his fellows are accomplished without self-assertive display.

Crowther, George C., Congressman, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 26, 1849. He was educated in the public schools and learned the printer's trade. In 1862 he joined the Union Army and served until the end of the war. He then went to Kansas and engaged in the newspaper business, and was elected secretary of the State Senate of Kansas three terms in suc-

cession. Afterward he returned to St. Joseph and was elected city treasurer for two terms, in 1888 and 1890. In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for Congress and was defeated. In 1894 he was a candidate again and was elected, receiving 15,659 votes, to 14,034 for W. C. Ellison, Democrat, and 2,910 for W. S. Messimer, Populist, and 193 for J. S. Manley, Prohibitionist.

Crozat, Anthony,—A wealthy French merchant, who, in 1712, received from the French crown the grant of a monopoly of trade in the Province of Louisiana. He contracted to send ships from France with goods and emigrants every year, and was entitled to import a cargo of negro slaves annually. He established a trading post on the site of Montgomery, Alabama, and another at Natchitoches, on the Red River. After five years of large outlay and small returns he surrendered his charter and returned to France. He died in 1738, at the age of eighty-three years.

Crunden, Frederick Morgan, librarian, was born September 1, 1847, in Gravesend, England, and came with his parents to this country in his infancy. He is the son of Benjamin R. and Mary (Morgan) Crunden, the mother of mixed Welsh and French descent, and the father a representative of one of the old Saxon families of the South of England. In his early childhood his mother was left a widow, and he was reared and educated under her guidance. She was and still is a highly intellectual woman, and to her careful training Mr. Crunden attributes the larger share of what he has achieved. He was educated in the St. Louis public schools and graduated from the High School in 1865, as valedictorian of his class and winner of a scholarship in Washington University. Entering college, he supported himself by teaching and working during vacations, and in 1868 he received his bachelor's degree from Washington University. For six months thereafter he taught in Smith Academy, and was then appointed principal of the Jefferson School. The following year he was appointed principal of the Benton School, which was conducted in a building which had just been completed and occupied the site of the present Board of Education Building. A year later he was made instructor in mathematics

and elocution, and afterward professor of elocution in Washington University. This position he held until 1876, when an ailment of his throat caused him to resign his professorship and spend some time in Colorado. Returning to St. Louis after his recovery he taught in the High School until January of 1877, when he was made librarian of the Public School Library. When this library was turned over to the city and made a free public library, in 1894, Mr. Crunden was made librarian of the improved and enlarged institution, and has held that position up to the present time. He was among those who labored most earnestly to bring about the establishment of the free public library, and one of the most valuable services which he has rendered to St. Louis was in this connection. Since he became identified with this branch of educational work he has been a close student of everything pertaining to the conduct of libraries, and has taken a leading position among the librarians of the country. He was president of the American Library Association during the year 1889-90, and in 1897 went as a delegate to the International Library Conference, held in London, England, and was one of the vice presidents of that conference. When the famous Newberry Library of Chicago lost the services of the noted Dr. Poole, by death, Mr. Crunden was offered the librarianship of that institution, but declined it as he has declined other advantageous offers from Eastern libraries, preferring to carry forward the work of building up the St. Louis Public Library, to which he has devoted the past twenty-one years. He was one of the early members of the Civil Service Reform Association of St. Louis, and was for many years a member of its executive committee. He was secretary also of the committee which framed the present school law of St. Louis, is a member of the Single Tax League, and was for several years a vice president of the board of directors of the "National Single Taxer." In addition to these connections he is a member of the Missouri Historical Society, of the St. Louis Academy of Science, and the Mercantile Club, and was one of the earliest members of the University Club, the Round Table, and the McCullough Dramatic Club. Brought up in a liberal religious faith, Mr. Crunden is a member of the Unitarian Church; and his political and social creed is





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summed up in the phrase "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." He married, in 1889, Miss Kate Edmondson, daughter of the late Edmund J. Edmondson, a distinguished English tenor singer and musical director, whose name frequently appeared in high class programs in Manchester and the north of England. Their only child is a son, Frederick Edmondson Crunden.

Crutcher, Edwin Ruthven, prominent in the real estate and commercial circles of Kansas City, was born August 29, 1853, near Nashville, Tennessee. His parents were William Henry and Mary Trevilian (Baber) Crutcher. The father was a wholesale merchant in Louisville, Kentucky, and died in 1864. The Crutcher family removed to Virginia from Wales in 1675. In 1798 they settled in Kentucky. The members of this family were conspicuous on account of the part they took in the important affairs of the time, and their military and official record is of the highest class. The mother of the subject of this sketch was descended from the well known Mayo, Tabb, Trevilian and Baber families, all of whom were prominent in the social and political history of Virginia. One of her ancestors, Colonel William Mayo, laid out the city of Richmond, Virginia, and, with Colonel William Byrd, ran the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. Edward Baber, a maternal ancestor, was sent by the English king, in 1654, to take entire charge of affairs in Jamaica, just after that island was surrendered to the English by the Spaniards. He afterward took up his residence in Virginia. His father was one of the charter member of the Virginia Company of London, under the auspices of which all dealings with the American Colonies were managed. Edwin R. Crutcher lived in Louisville, Kentucky, from childhood and graduated from the high school in that city at the age of sixteen. After leaving school he gave special attention to civil engineering, and accepted a position as assistant sewer engineer of the city of Louisville when he was only seventeen years of age. At the age of twenty-two years he engaged in the corn-milling and grain business in a modest way, and, developing this business rapidly, constructed, at the end of five years, what was then the largest plant in the country for the manufacture of corn goods, supplying the

Eastern and foreign trade. Mr. Crutcher left Louisville in 1887 and sought a financial business opening in the West. He stopped at Kansas City, Missouri, for a few days, when he was tendered and accepted the cashiership of the Bank of Columbus, at Columbus, Kansas. This position led to that of manager in the New York office of the Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. Yielding to an urgent request, he accepted the place of cashier of the Chattanooga Savings Bank and remained there one year, but located permanently in Kansas City in October, 1891. In 1892 and 1893 he held the positions of secretary and vice president of the Lombard Investment Company, and in September, 1893, joined Mr. James B. Welsh in organizing the real estate firm of Crutcher & Welsh. The position of this firm has been among the leaders in Kansas City from the very beginning. The firm handles real estate and acts as financial agent for a long list of corporations and individual clients. Mr. Crutcher is a member of the Kansas City Commercial Club, the Board of Fire Underwriters, and the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange. Politically he is a Democrat of the sound-money, tariff-for-revenue persuasion. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Albert Pike Lodge, A. F. & A. M., a member of the society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Crutcher was married, in 1875, to Miss Laura Loving, daughter of Judge William V. Loving, one of the most prominent jurists and legislators of Kentucky. Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor on the ticket headed by Judge Loving, and the latter being obliged to withdraw from the campaign on account of illness, Morehead was given first place and elected. The Loving family removed to Virginia from England in 1636. Thomas Loving, from whom the line of ancestry is direct, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1644 to 1659, and was Surveyor General of the colony. Sir Thomas Lunsford, another ancestor, who came to America after the restoration of Charles II, originated the term "Roundheads," applied to Cromwell's men, and one day attacked a body of them in the Hall of Parliament, cutting off their ears with his sword. Other intermarriages

of the Loving family were with the noted Beverly and Lomax families of Virginia. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Crutcher are Edwin Ruthven, Jr., Loving Trevilian and Wallace Mayo. The head of this excellent family is deservedly numbered among the leading men of Kansas City's representative and influential class. In business affairs he has the confidence and esteem of his associates, and is a type of the progressive spirit and integrity that have combined to give the metropolis of western Missouri a substantial, wholesome growth and advancement.

Cruzat, Don Francisco, second Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana under the Spanish domination, was born in Spain, and entered the Spanish Army in early life. At the time of his appointment to the Lieutenant Governorship by Governor Bernardo Galvez he had reached middle life and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana." He entered upon the discharge of his official duties in St. Louis, May 20, 1775, and held the office for three years thereafter, being succeeded at the end of that time by Ferdinand de Leyba. After the death of Leyba he was reappointed and returned to St. Louis in 1780. Soon after his second coming he erected the stockade designed to protect the village against the attacks of hostile Indians. He also purchased during his second administration the stone house at the southeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets, which was used as a government house during the remainder of the period of Spanish domination. His official career ended November 27, 1787, and the impress which he left on the infant settlement evidences the fact that he was an intelligent and discreet public official.

Cryslar, Cornell, was born at Auburn, New York, September 27, 1820. His father, Philip Cryslar, who was of German lineage, was a native of the "Empire State," and is still remembered there as a man of great usefulness and saintly character, whose long life was devoted to the ministry in the Methodist Church, his death occurring when at an advanced age, in the town of Navarino. This was the boyhood home of Cornell. He was studious and ambitious. He attended

school at Onondaga Academy, Monroe Collegiate Institute, and the State University at Albany, being graduated from the law department of the latter in 1854. Not long afterward he married Miss Nancy W. Dunlap, a beautiful and amiable girl, whose family was prominent in that county. Housekeeping and the practice of law began in Marcellus. Three children were born to them, Franc, Charles and Cornell. After a few years the gifted young lawyer established himself in Syracuse, where he built up a large and remunerative practice. He became intimately connected with educational matters, and took a leading part in all progressive movements that would benefit his city or State, but declined political honors. He assisted in forming the Republican party, and was a delegate to the first National Convention held at Philadelphia in 1856. Among Mr. Cryslar's associates at this period were such eminent men as Charles Sumner, for whom he named his eldest son; Horace Greeley, Roscoe Conkling, Ezra Cornell (a relative), and Andrew D. White.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, patriotism impelled Mr. Cryslar to set aside every personal interest for the country's need. In 1862 he organized volunteer Company D, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Infantry, and, as captain, led it forth. He served through all campaigns until after the battle of Antietam, and was with Sheridan on his famous ride to Winchester. His health was badly impaired by army life, and the climate of his native State proved too severe. In 1866 he removed with his family to Independence, Missouri. He was appointed postmaster in 1873, during Grant's administration, filling the position most acceptably to his townsmen until after the election of Cleveland, when he resigned the office. He was elected mayor of Independence in 1890, and discharged his official duties with judgment and fidelity until about the close of his term, when his health made it seem best he should retire. Several years were spent at El Dorado Springs, Missouri, where the waters benefited him and doubtless prolonged his life; but he had returned to Independence and was living in the house of his daughter, when, after an illness of several months, death came, upon the second day of June, 1900. He was a man respected and admired by those who knew him best.

He was large-hearted, broad-minded, honorable and true in every relation in life. His son, CHARLES SUMNER CRYSLER, lawyer, was born in Marcellus, New York, August 21, 1856. His maternal grandfather was a large land-owner in the vicinity of Syracuse, a man of strong character, rigid determination, iron constitution and handsome physique. The grandson has inherited these traits, and honor and success have attended his efforts in life. Although not old in years, Mr. Cryslar may very properly be numbered among the representative men of northwestern Missouri. He was ten years of age when his father's family established their home at Independence, and he was fitted for the study of law in the schools at that place. During his boyhood days he was an industrious worker and an indefatigable student. After finishing his academic education he read law with Judge J. H. Slover and Abram Comingo, of Independence, when those well known attorneys—the first named of whom is now a circuit judge in Jackson County, and the second named, deceased—were practicing together under the firm name of Comingo & Slover. In 1879 Mr. Cryslar was admitted to the bar by Judge Samuel H. Woodson. Thereafter he practiced his profession at Independence until 1885, when he removed his office to Kansas City, still retaining his residence in Independence. In 1890 he established his home in Kansas City and has since resided there. Associating himself in practice with Clarence Kenyon and I. J. Ketcham, in 1886, this professional relationship was in existence several years, and the firm became known as a strong combination of legal talent. In 1894 Mr. Cryslar became a member of the firm of Harkless, O'Grady & Cryslar, now known as one of the strongest law firms in Missouri. As a member of this firm Mr. Cryslar has given special attention to the laws governing corporations, and is recognized, both by the bar and the general public of Kansas City, as an able corporation lawyer. Tempering force and vigor with good judgment and conservatism, he is a wise counselor, as well as a capable trial lawyer. Politically he is a Republican and generally participates in national campaigns. In 1879 he married Miss Harriet Child, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Child, of Weybridge, Vermont.

Crystal City.—A town in Jefferson County, on Platin Creek, one-half mile from the Mississippi River, and thirty miles southwest of St. Louis. About 1834 the site, with mineral lands in the vicinity, was entered by an Eastern company, but nothing was done beyond sale of stock. In 1868 three English experts visited the place and shipped two casks of Platin Creek sand to England, where it was pronounced of superior quality for glass-making. Various attempts were made to found factories, but all were unsuccessful, until 1871, when Captain E. B. Ward organized the American Plate Glass Company of Detroit, Michigan, with a capital of \$150,000, and works were put into operation in 1872, with Captain Theodore Luce as superintendent. The organization and interests were all with Michigan people, and the name of New Detroit was given the village. The operatives, however, persisted in calling it Crystal City, and after a time the directory came to adopt it. The death of Captain Ward, and the financial panic of 1873, brought disaster, and the glass plant was sold for \$25,000 to a St. Louis corporation, the Crystal Plate Glass Company, under the presidency of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, with George F. Neale as superintendent, and the capital stock was increased to \$1,500,000. In the development of the property the company became owners of 760 acres of land, of which one-third is sand deposit of the purest quality, testing 99 per cent of silica. The Crystal City Railway, connecting the works with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, at Silica, three and one-half miles distant, is owned and operated by the glass company. The population of Crystal City, in 1899, was estimated at 1,200.

Cuba.—A city of the fourth class, in Crawford County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, the junction point of the Salem branch of the same system. It was founded upon the building of the road, though for some years previously it was a thickly settled point. It has a graded school, six churches, a flouring mill, elevator, saw-mill, two hotels and about twenty other business houses in different branches of trade. The city supports one paper, the "Telephone," published by John Harris. It is a delightfully located city, elevated consider-

ably above the surrounding country and noted for its healthfulness. Population, 1899 (estimated), 900.

Cuivre Club.—A St. Louis club of wealthy amateur sportsmen of ample leisure and means, organized in 1880 by J. B. C. Lucas, Darius Stead, George S. Meyer, Jas. B. Card, J. W. Morton, George Dana, B. W. Lewis, C. B. Burnham, J. C. Van Blarcom, Geo. Edgell, John T. Davis, J. H. McCluney, Wm. L. Huse, Geo. T. McClean and I. H. Holmes. The objects were "to establish a clubhouse for the members, and for the promotion of field sports; to preserve and protect game and fish under the laws of Missouri, and to obtain hunting and fishing privileges on lands and in waters in St. Charles County, Missouri." It is a strictly exclusive organization, the number of members being limited to twenty, with an initiation fee of five hundred dollars. The annual assessment is not to exceed two hundred dollars for each member. The preserves of the club, three thousand acres, are in St. Charles County, Missouri, not far from Cuivre River, where there is a spacious and elegant clubhouse.

Culbertson, Jerry, lawyer and prosecuting attorney of Cass County, is descended from a prominent family of the Old Dominion. He was born at Papinsville, Bates County, Missouri, September 12, 1869, son of Livingston and Mary E. (Douglas) Culbertson. His father was born in Scott County, Virginia, and removed to Missouri in 1866, becoming a pioneer farmer and merchant of Bates County, and the founder of the town of Rich Hill, which he named and in which he established the first store. The elder Culbertson was a son of David Culbertson, a native of Virginia, and a member of the Legislature of that State in 1838. The latter, a native of Virginia and a descendant of Scotch ancestry, was a member of the family from which the famous Culbertson family of Texas is descended. Mary E. Douglas, our subject's mother, was a daughter of Colonel George Douglas and a descendant of the "Red Douglasses," her grandfather having been born and raised in the Grampian Hills, the boundary between England and Scotland. She died April 4, 1872. Her father, who was born either in the old country or on the ocean while his parents

were en route to America, spent his boyhood in Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), and at the age of sixteen joined the regular army of the United States to fight Indians. Before his marriage he came to Missouri, where he continued his service with the United States Army, rising to the rank of colonel. While in the government service he helped to locate the Cherokee Indians at their present reservation in Indian Territory. After leaving the army he became a planter in Bates County, Missouri, and his estate included about a hundred slaves. Mrs. Culbertson also had two brothers who served in the Confederate Army. One of these, George W. Douglas, Jr., was with Price to the end of the war, surrendering at Shreveport, Louisiana. The other brother, Henry W. Douglas, served with Shelby throughout his campaigns. Livingston Culbertson was also in the Confederate service, and a quartermaster in the command of Stonewall Jackson. In 1864 he left the Confederate service and located in Omaha, where he was one of the pioneer merchants, and among his friends there were many men who were and have become eminent in public life. In 1866 he removed to Bates County, Missouri, where he has since resided. Jerry Culbertson received his elementary education in the common schools of Bates County, and at the age of eighteen years entered St. Francis Institute (Catholic), at Osage Mission, Kansas. A year later he took a course in Bryant College, at Sprague, Bates County, Missouri, after which he was for a year principal of the graded school at College Hill, in the same county. After a year's course in the State University he taught one year at Old Rich Hill, then took another year in special studies in the State University, devoting his time chiefly to literature, economics and metaphysics. He then entered the law department of the university, and, after a two-year's course, was graduated therefrom, June 3, 1896. Four days later he was admitted to the bar before Judge James H. Lay, and at once opened an office at Rich Hill. September 23, 1897, he leased an office in Harrisonville, where he has since practiced his profession. At Rich Hill, Mr. Culbertson organized a company of infantry and tendered its services to the Governor for the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment, recruited for the Spanish-American

War, but as Missouri's quota had already been filled, the command was not accepted. In the Fortieth General Assembly he served as senatorial revision clerk from the Seventeenth Senatorial District. Mr. Culbertson's entree into politics occurred in 1896, when his name was presented to the Bates County Democracy as a candidate for the State Legislature, but as he was still a student in the State University, he made no canvass for the office. March 31, 1900, he received the nomination for prosecuting attorney of Cass County on the Democratic ticket, and at the general election, in November of that year, was chosen to the office. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he professes no creed, but is guided by the Golden Rule, which he regards as the quintessence of all religion. The strength of character he inherits from a long line of honorable ancestry has enabled him to overcome many obstacles which to most young men would appear insurmountable, and the success which he has achieved is due solely to his own efforts. As an orator he possesses rare ability. He is a young man of strict integrity, with a high sense of honor, and even those whose political views differ widely from those which he entertains, consider him incapable of a dishonest or unmanly act. That his career in his first public office will be successful and satisfactory to the public is anticipated by all, and his future political preferment depends solely upon his own wishes in the matter. February 20, 1901, Mr. Culbertson was married to Miss Josephine Parsons, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parsons, of Harrisonville, Missouri, one of the pioneer families of that place. Miss Parsons, though only twenty-one years of age at the time of her marriage to Mr. Culbertson, was considered one of the most refined, accomplished, talented and popular girls in Cass County. She is especially gifted and cultivated in music, and delights in good books, but is also very fond of outdoor sports, like tennis, golf and horseback riding. For years she has taught a class in the Baptist Sabbath school, and is much more of a church girl than what is commonly known as a "society girl." She is devotedly ambitious for her husband.

Cummings, Frank M., lawyer, was born August 8, 1873, in Evansville, Indiana, son of William R. and Maria J. (Cassidy) Cummings, both natives of the same State. His father's family emigrated from Indiana to Kentucky, and his mother's family from Pennsylvania. Mr. Cummings was educated at Evansville, Indiana, his school days ending when he was fourteen years of age. He then began taking care of himself and worked first as collector on a mail line wharfb-boat on the Ohio River, at Evansville. Taking up the study of stenography, he completed it in six months, and then became a clerk for William Field & Co., grain merchants of Evansville. This position he resigned to accept a clerkship in the office of the superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, at that place. Some time later he was promoted to a better position in the office of the general freight agent of the same road, and this position he resigned to accept a clerkship with Charles Leich & Co., wholesale druggists of Evansville. Six months later he was made private secretary to Captain Lee Howell, general freight agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and this position he filled for about six years. Tiring then of an employe's place, and longing for a more independent life, he resigned his private secretaryship in 1897 and entered the law department of Indiana University, from which he was graduated in June of 1899. Immediately afterward he located in southwest Missouri, and began the practice of his profession in Carterville. He has not been an active politician, but is a member of the Democratic party, in thorough sympathy with its plans and purposes. His fraternal affiliations are with the Delta Tau Delta Greek Letter Society, and the Court of Honors.

Cunningham, Edward, Jr., lawyer, was born August 21, 1841, in Cumberland County, Virginia, son of Edward and Catherine (Miller) Cunningham. He was educated at Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, and when nineteen years of age became a professor in that institution. He was filling this position when the Civil War began, and left the institute with the famous corps of cadets which became a part of the original command of the great military chieftain, Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson.

June 4, 1864, he was commissioned major of artillery and served until the final surrender of the Confederate forces at Shreveport, June 7, 1865. In the year 1872 he came to St. Louis. He has the sincerity and courtliness of the old-time Virginian, and his high character and abilities have commended him to his professional brethren and the general public. He married, in 1876, Miss Cornelia Thornton, of Virginia.

Cunningham, George Pierson, who is widely known in southwestern Missouri as an operator in real estate and mining properties, was born April 21, 1839, at Wheeling, West Virginia. His parents were John Pierson and Elizabeth (McCune) Cunningham. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage; he was a physician, and died in 1890. The mother was of Irish descent; she died in 1888. Both died in Joplin. The son was afforded but meager educational opportunities, his entire school attendance being limited to nine months in a country school, near his native town. When he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming near Watseka. With an ambition to improve himself, as his controlling passion, he devoted himself to a self-appointed course of study, and with such success that at the age of eighteen years he took charge of a school at Ashkum, in Iroquois County, and taught successfully for two years, leaving it to take a larger school at Pickaway, in the same county, where he was engaged for two years longer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, under the first three-months call, and upon the expiration of this period of service re-enlisted as a member of Battery D, of the First Illinois Artillery Regiment. This was the famous McAllister Battery, which received the first Confederate assault in the bloody battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. His service with this command included all of General Grant's operations in Tennessee and Mississippi, culminating in the capture of Vicksburg; and all of General Sherman's campaigns, comprising the operations about Atlanta, and the march to the sea. July 28, 1865, he was mustered out at Chicago, with the rank of captain. Shortly after his discharge from the army, at the close of the war, he went to Atchison County,

where he was appointed deputy clerk by James M. Pendleton, county and circuit clerk. In February of the following year (1866) he removed to Carthage, Missouri, where he engaged in business as a real estate agent and broker. When general attention was attracted to Joplin as a mining center he made investments in that city, and followed the same calling, making a specialty of mining properties. He continues to be so engaged, having resided in Joplin since June, 1898, and his intimate knowledge of the entire Joplin mineral belt, and of mining operations, has given him high position as an authority in these matters, and the utmost confidence is reposed in his judgment. In politics he is a Republican of the old-time Lincoln school, but in the new issues which have arisen, and the new policies which have been inaugurated, he discerns little semblance of former great principles or practices, and holds to absolute independence in his political affiliations and actions. He has never been ambitious of public distinction, and has held but one office, that of clerk of the District School Board, which he accepted solely on account of his interest in educational affairs. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but has never consented to hold an office in any of these bodies. Mr. Cunningham was first married, May 8, 1872, to Miss Wilma E. Neely, of Muncie, Indiana, who died some years later. Of this union three children were born, of whom one died in infancy. Those living are Wilma E., wife of W. E. Ford, superintendent of the American Lead and Zinc Company, a large operating corporation, having its headquarters at Joplin; and Edwin N., superintendent of extensive mines at Centre Creek. August 13, 1882, Mr. Cunningham married Miss Grace L. Hobbs, of Chicago. Of this union there are no children. He gives earnest personal attention to all matters pertaining to real estate, and in mining affairs, particularly, his knowledge of existing conditions makes him a most capable adviser.

Cunningham, John W., clergyman, was born at Leitchfield, Kentucky, June 12, 1824. His parents, William and Susan Cunningham, came to Kentucky from Virginia in the previous century, in their teens, with their

parents. He acquired an English education through years of tutorage in the log school-house of his native village and several months in the Green River High School at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was four years in a store at Elizabethtown, where he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and at Bowling Green he became a member of the Kentucky Conference in September, 1844. He spent two years as junior preacher on a circuit in Mason and Bracken Counties. In May, 1845, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized, and next to Bishop Andrew he was the first to declare adherence to that organization, which he did in response to the written demand of a board of trustees in the Methodist Church in the town of Augusta, June 1, 1845. He spent twenty-five years in the itinerant ministry in the Kentucky and Louisville Conferences in different sections of the State, but chiefly in counties, towns and cities bordering on the Ohio River. January 1, 1866, he became editor of the Kentucky Department of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," and served till September, 1869, when he removed to Missouri, and was pastor six years north of the Missouri River. In 1875 he retired by location from the Missouri Conference, has since lived in St. Louis, and has served as occasion required as a local preacher. He has written much for church papers and some for the secular, and has developed a taste for historic writing. In 1886 he was invited by the editor of the "Memorial History of Louisville" to write the history of Methodism in Louisville for that book. He had been absent from Kentucky twenty-seven years, yet he wrote the history as requested, and it is part of one of the two large Memorial volumes. He is the author also of the article on "Methodism," published in the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri."

Cupples, Samuel, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1831, son of James and Elizabeth Cupples. When he was fifteen years old he came west as far as Cincinnati, Ohio, and there entered the employ of Albert O. Tyler, one of the pioneer woodenware merchants of the West. In 1851 he was sent to St. Louis to establish a branch woodenware house in that city, and this business, as originally organized, was conducted under

the name of Samuel Cupples & Co. In 1856 he purchased the interests of his associates in this enterprise and conducted it alone until 1858, when Mr. Thomas Marston became associated with him under the firm name of Cupples & Marston. At the end of a prosperous career a dozen years in length, this firm was dissolved to be succeeded by the firm of Samuel Cupples & Co. In 1883 this copartnership was in turn succeeded by the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, of which Mr. Cupples became president, a position which he still retains. Around this have clustered many other enterprises which have contributed in no small degree to the growth and prosperity of the city, chief among which have been the St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station & Property Company, the Samuel Cupples Paper Bag Company, and the Samuel Cupples Envelope Company. Mr. Cupples has been a generous donor to Washington University, at St. Louis.

Currency of the Indians.—Wampum was the currency which the first white settlers at St. Louis found in use among the Indians. It consisted of cylindrical pieces of the shells of testaceous fishes, a quarter of an inch long and of the diameter of a pipe-stem. Holes drilled through these shells enabled the Indians to string them upon a thread, and as currency these strings of beads were valued according to length. A fathom or belt of wampum consisted of three hundred and sixty beads, and the belts were worn as jewelry as well as used as currency. The beads were of two kinds, one white and the other black or dark purple. Those of a white color were rated at half the value of the dark ones, and in early transactions between the Indians and English traders white beads passed as the equivalent of a farthing. The early settlers at St. Louis, in trading with the Indians for furs and peltries, sometimes used wampum, but it was soon succeeded by a peltry currency, which had a more substantial value.

Currency of the Pioneers.—"Fur was the currency of St. Louis from the days of Laclede very nearly until Missouri became a State and the town an incorporated city. Other things were taken in exchange and barter—beeswax, whisky, potash, maple sugar, salt, wood, feathers, bear's oil, venison, fish, lead—but fur was the currency and the

standard of value, the representative of and equivalent to the '*livre tournois*' of hard metal. The only small coin consisted of Mexican dollars, cut with a chisel into pieces—'bits.' A pound of shaved deerskin of good quality represented about twice the value of the *livre*, and a pound of beaver, otter and ermine represented so many pounds of deerskin. A 'pack' of skins had a definite weight, and thus trade and computation were both easy. Checks and notes were drawn against them, deposits were made of furs and packs, and on the whole they constituted a much better and more uniform currency than the staple tobacco, which was at one time the only circulating medium of Virginia and Maryland. 'Bons' were a species of order or note for goods, redeemable in peltries, which, when signed with the name of any responsible merchant or trader, had full currency in local and general trade. Practically they were certificates of deposit, but convertible or exchangeable into any other equivalents in the course of trade and barter. Next to the peltry, which had a regular currency and pretty near a uniform value from Mackinaw, Detroit and Prairie du Chien among the French settlements all the way to New Orleans and the Balize, the best medium of certain value, but only a limited circulation, was the 'carot' of tobacco. . . . The carots had a definite weight, like the packs of furs, and their usual value was about two *livres*. . . . Spanish coin never affected the fur currency. The Spanish government paid off its officers and troops in hard dollars, but this was a mere drop in the bucket—less than \$12,000 a year for St. Louis. Even after the transfer to the United States peltry continued the controlling currency for a number of years."—(Scharf's "History of St. Louis.")

Current River.—A stream which has its head waters in two branches, one of which, Jack's Fork, rises in Texas County, the other, the main stream, heading in Dent County, the two uniting in Shannon County, and flowing through Carter and Ripley Counties and entering Black River in Pocahontas County, Arkansas. Current River has a length of one hundred and twenty miles, and is remarkable for the picturesque scenery along its banks.

Currentview.—A village in Ripley County, ten miles south of Doniphan, on the Arkansas-Missouri State line. It has a flouring and planing mill, a hotel and large general store. Previous to the war, the town was called Buckskull. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Curryville.—An incorporated town in Pike County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, nine miles west of Bowling Green. It was laid out by Perry A. Curry in 1867, and was incorporated in 1874. It has two public schools, one church, a bank, flouring mill, a hotel, and about a dozen stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Curtesy.—A law term defining the title to the life interest which a man has in the lands owned by his wife. There must have been a child born alive of the marriage to create the interest. In Missouri, the law gives to the husband a life interest in the lands of his wife, if the child survive her. If there be no children born of the marriage, nor other descendants, he is entitled to one-half the estate absolutely, and if a child was born of the marriage, to the use of the other half of the real estate she owned during the marriage.

Curtis, Samuel R., soldier, and commander of the Department of Missouri, in the Civil War, was born in New York in 1807, and died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, December 26, 1866. He entered West Point from Ohio, and graduated in 1831, but resigned his position in the army the following year to take the superintendency of the improvement works on the Muskingum River. Afterward, he studied law and practiced in Ohio from 1841 to 1846, when he was appointed adjutant general to organize the Ohio troops for the Mexican War, in which he served as colonel of the Second Ohio, and also a Governor of Saltillo. In 1849 he came to St. Louis, and in 1850 was appointed by Mayor Kennett, city engineer, serving with credit to the end of the term. In 1855 he removed to Keokuk, and in 1857, was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1859, and again in 1861, but resigned in his third term to become colonel of the Second Iowa Volunteers in the Civil War. In August, 1861, he

was commissioned brigadier general, and assigned to the United States camp of instruction at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. In December he was placed in command of southwest Missouri, and on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, 1862, fought and won the battle of Pea Ridge, in which the Confederate Army, variously estimated at twenty-five thousand to thirty-five thousand men, under Van Dorn, was defeated and forced to abandon the field, retreating to Van Buren, Arkansas. For this victory he was made major general of volunteers. He marched his army through Arkansas without opposition to Helena, which place he occupied and held in the summer of 1862. The movement made by him from Lebanon, Missouri, on the 10th of February, through Springfield and Cassville, Missouri, and through Arkansas to the Mississippi River at Helena, defeating the Confederate Army in a great battle on the way, was of great value to the Union cause, in the two States of Missouri and Arkansas, as it not only secured southwest Missouri, but secured also the important position of Helena which was held to the end of the war. In September, 1862, he was placed in command of the Department of Missouri, and held the position till May, 1863, when he was assigned to the Department of Kansas, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. In the fall of 1864, when General Price made the last Confederate invasion of Missouri, General Curtis confronted and resisted him in the western part of the State, and in the battle of Westport inflicted such losses on him that he was compelled to turn to the South and retreat toward Arkansas.

Curtis, William S., dean of the St. Louis Law School, was born June 19, 1850, in Wayne County, Indiana. He obtained his early education at Hennepin, Illinois, and at Troy, Ohio, and later attended McKendree College of Illinois, and Washington University of St. Louis. He was graduated from Washington University with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1873, and from the St. Louis Law School in the class of 1876. During intervals in his college course he taught school at various places, and for several years after his graduation was a teacher in Smith Academy, one of the schools of Washington University, and also taught logic

and political economy in the University. In 1884 he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, and began the practice of law in that city, continuing it for ten years thereafter, and until he was made dean of the St. Louis Law School, in 1894. Since that time he has been at the head of one of the leading law schools of the West, and has become recognized as a law educator and lecturer of very superior attainments.

Customhouse in Kansas City.—

Kansas City became a port of entry in 1882, R. C. Crowell, now (1899) a customhouse broker, being the first surveyor of the port. His successors have been James Burns, in January, 1886; Ross Guffin, in January, 1890; Scott Harrison, in November, 1893; Milton Welsh, in August, 1894, and W. L. Kissinger, in June, 1898. There are five deputies in the office and two storekeepers in charge of the two bonded warehouses. The receipts are about \$200,000 per annum. One of the largest articles of import is English salt required for curing meats for export. The amount of customs duties does not show the amount of importations, for many of the importers have agents at the exterior ports who clear their merchandise at those points.

Customhouse at St. Louis.—St.

Louis was made a port of entry for imported goods in 1831, and John Smith was made the first surveyor of customs, but there was no building owned by the Federal government in the city, and the surveyor of customs held his office in rented buildings until the year 1859, when the first customhouse, erected on the corner of Third and Olive Streets, was occupied, and the various Federal offices in the city were moved into it. The postoffice occupied the first floor, and the larger portion of the basement of this building; the United States Sub-Treasury was in the rear basement room at the corner of Olive Street and the alley; the office of the surveyor of customs was in the front part of the second floor, and the United States courts were held in the rear. Twenty years later it was manifest that the city had outgrown the capacity of this building, and that a much more spacious edifice would have to be built further west. Accordingly, in 1872, the block bounded by Olive and Locust, and Eighth and Ninth Streets, was purchased and the

erection of the present building begun, under the supervision of the government supervising architect, A. B. Mullett. In 1888 the edifice was completed and taken possession of, all the Federal offices being moved into it. The building, officially known as the United States Customhouse, occupies the entire block, the dimensions being 232 feet on Olive and on Locust Streets, and 177 feet on Eighth and Ninth Streets, with a height of 184 feet to the top of the cupola that surmounts it. The basement is twenty-one and a half feet deep, and is two stories high, constructed of red granite. The body of the edifice above ground is built of Maine granite. Two porticoes, one above the other, adorn the two fronts on Olive Street and Eighth Street, and in the interior there is a noble and spacious staircase ascending to the attic, with elevators in addition. The postoffice occupies the entire first floor, having an underground railway connection with the Union Station, for the easy and prompt conveyance of postal matter to and from railway trains. Along the Olive Street front of the second floor are the customs offices, including the surveyor of customs—who is custodian of the building—special agents, assistant custodian, revenue agents and operator of the secret service. On the Ninth Street corridor are the subtreasury, and office of inspector of steamboats, and lighthouse inspector. On the Locust Street corridor are the offices of postoffice inspector and pension examiner. On the Eighth Street corridor is the office of the collector of internal revenue. On the third floor, on Olive Street, are the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court; on the Ninth Street front the United States District Court clerk, and witness room; on Locust Street is the office of the United States marshal; on Eighth Street are the United States district attorney and the United States circuit clerk. On the fourth floor, on Ninth Street, are the United States grand jury rooms and offices of the railway mail service; and on the Locust Street front are the rooms of the United States engineers. The dome is occupied by the weather bureau. In the basement, on Ninth Street, are the offices of the appraiser, and surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital. The customhouse deals only with foreign goods imported into St. Louis. These goods may be brought to any outside port of entry, as New

York, Baltimore, New Orleans or San Francisco, and on their arrival there are transferred to cars, under bond, and brought direct to St. Louis, where they are formally entered for consumption. After being duly appraised and the duties paid they are delivered to the consignee. In the year 1896 foreign goods to the value of \$2,712,870 were thus entered at the St. Louis Customhouse, and duties to the amount of \$1,020,159 paid on them. The leading articles imported were free goods, \$432,301; cotton goods, \$338,420; tobacco and cigars, \$201,248; china and earthenware, \$156,147; chemicals, \$151,318; window glass, \$163,398; woolen goods, \$147,664; linen goods, \$110,188; steel wire, \$114,980; cutlery, \$109,730; wines, \$98,234; guns and fire-arms, \$96,636; hops, \$53,357; metal goods, \$50,742; fancy goods, \$48,970; spirituous liquors, \$39,642; cork and cork manufactures, \$38,945; fish, \$37,493; jewelry, \$25,352; silk goods, \$24,705; granulated rice, \$27,234; seeds, \$27,940; paper goods, \$20,435; carpets, \$13,770; anvils, \$10,964; skins, dressed, \$12,700; vegetables, \$10,733; marble, \$11,802; paints and oils, \$6,955; iron manufactures, \$9,280; rubber goods, \$5,294; steel bars, \$6,686; sugar, \$5,167; leather goods, \$3,081; musical instruments, \$4,645; miscellaneous merchandise, \$15,502.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Customs, Surveyor of.—A United States officer who has charge of the customhouse and collects the duties on imported goods.

Cyclones and Tornadoes.—Cyclones are storms in which the wind sweeps round in a cycle or circle enclosing an undisturbed area which is called the vortex or core. They are common at sea, particularly in the Indian Ocean, on the China coast, and between Cape Hatteras and the West Indies. A cyclone may be a thousand miles in diameter. Hurricanes operate on a path averaging six hundred to eight hundred miles wide while tornadoes are much smaller, sometimes not more than a mile at the top and a few yards at the bottom. The word tornado, means "twisted," and the alarming and destructive storms that prevail in the Western and Southern States of this country, and which are commonly called cyclones are tornadoes. They usually come after a hot

spell and are marked by features which are easily distinguishable and always inspire terror. There will be a darkening of the sky in the southwest, increasing to blackness, with low ominous mutterings; and then, a separate cloud, usually spoken of as funnel-shaped, but more frequently turnip shaped, with its round revolving body in the sky and a twisting pendant swaying below it and touching the earth. Sometimes the whole apparition will pass slowly over the earth, without touching—and in these cases, there will be only a sharp blow on the earth with no harm done. At times again, the cloud will descend till the pendant touches the ground and then everything is either lifted up in its twisting vortex, or torn to pieces in its path—houses, trees, growing crops, fences and even animals and human beings. Houses have been torn to pieces and blown clear from their foundations, and some members of the family overwhelmed and killed on the spot, while others were borne upward, carried off and dropped in places a hundred yards away. A fearful roaring and din is usually an accompaniment of the storm, lightning flashes and thunder roll from the vortex of the cloud, and sometimes deluging rains descend. In a few minutes the storm passes and all is over, but the path of the tornado, sometimes only a few hundred yards wide, and with the sides clearly defined, is marked by havoc and desolation. The lifting force of the tornado is enormous. Timbers of wrecked houses have been carried a mile in the air and dropped; horses have been caught up in one field and dropped in another; clothing and papers have been carried off and deposited in other counties twenty miles distant; shingles have been driven, thin end foremost, into trees, to the depth of several inches; and in one case in Illinois, a heavy railway locomotive standing on the track was lifted up and dropped to the ground, twenty feet distant. Missouri has been visited by several of these storms which have generally been called cyclones in later years. A destructive tornado visited St. Louis on the 27th of June, 1833, which unroofed and demolished many dwellings, uprooted shade trees and injured several persons, killing one. What was known as the North Ward Markethouse was entirely destroyed, a portion of the Methodist Church was carried away, and the cupola of the Epis-

copal Church was blown down. There is no authentic record of an earlier visitation of the same character, or of a storm which inflicted any serious damage on the place. April 27, 1852, a terrific hail and wind storm swept over the same city, which did much damage, but caused no loss of life. Carondelet suffered more severely than St. Louis from this storm, between twenty and thirty buildings being unroofed or otherwise injured in that place. March 8, 1871, East St. Louis and the eastern shore of the Mississippi River were practically devastated by a tornado which came from the southwest and swept along the river bank with an estimated velocity of sixty to seventy miles an hour. This storm demolished a grain elevator and wrecked the freight house of the Vandalia Railway and the St. Louis & Southwestern freight house and depot. A locomotive and train of ten cars were blown from the track, the depot and freight houses of the Chicago & Alton Railroad were greatly damaged, and three freight houses belonging to the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company were blown from their foundations. Many other buildings were wholly or partially destroyed, and the steamer "Mollie Able," the ferry boats "Edwardsville" and "Milwaukee," and the ram "Vindicator" were wrecked. The victims of this tornado were seven persons killed and more than fifty injured. On the night of January 12, 1890, a storm visited St. Louis in which four people were killed and fifteen injured and much property destroyed. May 27, 1896, St. Louis was struck by a tornado which occasioned an appalling loss of life and property. About five o'clock on the afternoon of that day the storm burst suddenly upon the city, coming from the southwest, and passing down the valley south of the railroad track, laid waste an area about two miles wide by three miles in length. The storm was severely felt in other portions of the city, near the river and north of its general course. In East St. Louis there was a frightful wreckage of buildings of all kinds, attended by great loss of life. A heavy rain storm accompanied the tornado, increasing the horrors of the situation and seriously impeding the work of rescuing the wounded and caring for those who were without shelter. The devastated district was in darkness, all electric plants having been disabled and miles of poles and wires destroyed. In many places

the gas was also cut off. Several fires occurred, which happily were extinguished by the rain. Every street railroad in the city was disabled and traffic completely suspended. The Olive Street Cable Line, however, escaped serious damage and was able to resume service later in the evening, but thousands of people were compelled to walk to their homes in the blinding rain. Railroad traffic was also entirely suspended, no trains leaving or entering the city during the night. The gloom that pervaded the city during that eventful night can better be imagined than described. When the morning broke the full force of the disaster was realized. As the business men gathered on 'Change the one prevailing thought was the desire to extend immediate help to those who had been rendered homeless. No attempt was made to transact business. At 12 o'clock President Spencer, of the Merchants' Exchange, called a meeting of the members and suggested that a subscription be at once started and committees appointed to look after the unfortunate. Although the attendance was slight, many of the merchants being absent engaged in looking after their own homes or those of their friends who resided in the stricken district, the sum of \$15,000 was subscribed in a few moments, and a general executive committee appointed to prosecute the good work. This committee met at once and appointed subcommittees to solicit funds, and other committees to distribute relief, with full authority to take charge of the work, and appoint subcommittees. The St. Louis Provident Association, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Hebrew Relief Association, the Ladies' Emergency Aid Society, the South Broadway Merchants' Association, and others offered their services, and were placed in charge of subdistricts. Immediate relief in the shape of food, clothing, furniture and bedding were freely given, and at the end of two weeks every known sufferer by the storm had been fed, clothed and housed. Then the systematic work of investigation was taken up and relief extended to many who had not applied for aid in the various districts. As nearly as can be ascertained about 8,000 families, representing 40,000 persons, were assisted. The call of the committee for money to carry on the work of relief was responded to in a most liberal manner by the people of St. Louis, and generous

subscriptions were also received from outside the city. The amount received by the Merchants' Exchange Relief Committee and the Rebuilding Committee was \$267,430.49. In addition \$4,101.90 was collected from the public schools, \$2,624.37 by the Broadway Merchants' Association, and a very large amount, estimated at over \$100,000, was distributed personally by friends and neighbors. A large quantity of clothing, bedding, etc., was also donated, some of which was distributed by the general committee and the balance by individuals. So it is safe to say that aid to the amount of \$400,000 was rendered to the tornado sufferers. The official report of killed and injured, as furnished by the health department, was as follows:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Killed | 138 |
| Drowned from boats | 2 |
| Injured and treated from Health Department | 92 |

The following statement shows the number of houses damaged and gives an approximate estimate of the property loss incurred:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Number of houses considerably damaged..... | 7,263 |
| Number of houses damaged (not to exceed \$75)..... | 1,249 |
| Total | 8,512 |
| Loss on buildings..... | \$7,487,200 |
| Loss on personal property (household effects, etc.).... | 1,191,800 |
| Loss on machinery, stocks of merchandise, and property not included in the above..... | 1,560,000 |
| Total | \$10,239,000 |
| Buildings entirely destroyed..... | 327 |
| Number of buildings that cost less than \$3,000 each..... | 2,651 |
| Number of buildings that cost less than \$7,500 each..... | 1,171 |

The damages included in the above estimate to overhead wire system, were \$500,000; to churches, \$400,000; to schools, \$100,000; and to the shipping interests over \$400,000.

In February, 1872, a tornado passed over the northern part of Pettis County descending to the earth at Houstonia, wrecking a number of houses and causing a loss of \$30,000. A number of persons were injured but none killed.

April 18, 1880, one entered the southwestern corner of the State in McDonald County, passing over Barry, being joined apparently by another near Cassville, moving into Greene County, where the cloud divided, one branch passing to the southwest and disappearing without causing serious injury; but the other branch swept over Webster

County, touching the earth at Marshfield and inflicting great devastation. About one-half the town, which is the county seat of Webster County, was destroyed, eighty-seven persons were killed and fatally injured, many others less seriously injured and a property loss of \$250,000 was inflicted on the place. The same tornado did great damage in some parts of Moniteau County, particularly in the vicinity of High Point and along the South Moreau. Many farm houses and buildings were demolished and several persons were killed and injured. Again in July, 1881, a heavy wind storm wrought much havoc in Linn Township, of Moniteau County.

April 27, 1899, Kirksville, the county seat of Adair County, a city of 7,000 inhabitants, was visited by a tornado, which swept over and through the place about five o'clock in the afternoon, making a track about four blocks in width and a mile in length, killing 45 persons, injuring 150, and destroying 200 houses. Theodore Brigham was found dead on the ground several hundred feet from his house, having been carried off by the wind. An infant was carried some distance and gently deposited in a field without being injured. The house of J. T. Coonfield was blown across a ditch and jammed into the side of a hill, all its inmates escaping without serious injury. A girl sixteen years old was found dead with a two by four inch scantling thrust through her body, and a child was taken from a heap of ruins with a limb of a

tree run through its neck. Newtown, with a population of 750, in Sullivan County, thirty-five miles northeast of Kirksville, was visited by the same tornado a few minutes later and half destroyed. The duration of the storm at this place was only two minutes but its work was shocking. Herman Despers' family of five persons, father, mother and three children, were all killed, William Hayes and his wife were blown with their house, a distance of one hundred yards and killed. Laban Evans was blown 150 yards and his two daughters 200 yards and all killed. One of the Desper children was found after the storm flattened against a post, dead. One of the Hayes children, two years old, was found lodged in an apple tree, dead. Four children of Henry Barbee were found alive and but slightly injured under the ruins of Widow Pierce's house, their own house having blown off over their heads and the Pierce house blown from the other side of the street and deposited over them in such a way as to shelter them. Ten persons were killed and twenty-five injured at Newtown and the number of victims at the two places, Newtown and Kirksville, was 55 killed and 175 injured.

Cyrene.—A hamlet in Pike County, six miles from Bowling Green, on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad. It has a saw and gristmill, two stores and a grain elevator. Population, 1899 (estimated), 125.

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Dade County.—A county in the southwestern part of the State, 130 miles south of Kansas City. It is bounded on the north by Cedar County, on the east by Polk and Greene Counties, on the south by Lawrence County, and on the west by Jasper and Barton Counties. Its area is 500 square miles, fairly divided between timber and prairie, and the latter is well distributed throughout the county. The uplands bear a nourishing red loam, unsurpassed for wheat, corn and tobacco, while the bottom lands are of exceeding fertility. In the vicinity of the streams the country is rolling, and in places breaks into hills and bluffs. The Ozark range has its summit in the southwest, whence streams flowing south find their way to the Arkansas River, and those proceeding in other directions reach the Osage. The Big Sac and Turnback Creeks, coursing from south to north through the east and central regions, offer excellent water power for mill sites. Smaller streams are Son's Creek, in the central part, and Horse and Muddy Creeks in the west, the former two flowing north into Big Sac, and the latter into Spring Creek. Excellent fish have been taken from the larger water courses. There are many fine springs, and a chalybeate spring, six miles east of Greenfield, is of known hygienic properties. Among fine expanses of prairie is that in the north, known as Pennsylvania; named for Judge William Penn. Conner's Prairie, in the north also, bends and fringes the western border. In the southeast is Rock Prairie, and in the northeast Crisp's Prairie, the latter extending a length of twelve miles, with a width of three miles. The woods are principally hickory, oak, walnut and elm; along Son's Creek are numerous groves of cedar, but the trees are only ornamental. There is abundance of fine building limestone, which has been used extensively in the United States building at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The deposits of white and red pottery clay are apparently inexhaustible. Large quantities of earthenware and tiling are manufactured near Rock Prairie, in the southeastern portion of the county. Zinc was discovered in 1874, north and east of Green-

field, and lead was found soon afterward. In 1875 the mining industry was at its height, and the deposits were found to be abundant and rich. The Dade Mining & Smelting Company was organized with local capital, and plants were established, out of which has grown the present mining town of Corry, northeast of Greenfield, and the business continues to be successfully prosecuted. Coal is abundant in the northwestern part of the county, and numerous small mines are profitably worked. Iron has been found in the northeastern part, but has not been developed. The principal towns in the county are Greenfield, the county seat; Lockwood, South Greenfield, Dadeville and Everton.

Railways traversing the county are the Stockton & Mount Vernon, and the Lamar & Springfield branches of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis roads. In 1898 the surplus products were: Cattle, 4,036 head; hogs, 23,400 head; wheat, 114,583 bushels; oats, 29,078 bushels; flax seed, 10,720 bushels; hay, 3,723,300 pounds; grass seed, 81,000 pounds; flour, 971,600 pounds; shipstuff, 2,004,000 pounds; poultry, 3,365,360 pounds; butter, 85,020 pounds; game, 68,910 pounds; lime, 50,720 barrels. In 1900 the population of the county was 18,125.

Dade County was created January 29, 1841, formed from Greene County, and was named for Major Dade, of Seminole massacre fame. Its northern boundary was ten miles within the present county of Cedar, and its southern boundary was nine miles within the present county of Lawrence; it was reduced to its present dimensions March 28, 1845. It was provided in the organic act that the courts should temporarily hold at the house of William Penn, until the commissioners appointed, Josiah McCrary, of Barry County; William Caulfield, of Greene County, and Winfrey Owens, of Polk County, should select a permanent county seat. Those instrumental in the formation of the county expected to locate the county seat on Pennsylvania Prairie, but a supplemental act of the General Assembly required that it be established within four miles of the center of the county. The commissioners selected the

present site, taking for the purpose a tract of fifty-one acres donated by Matthias H. Allison. A courthouse was erected by R. S. Jacobs and Joseph Griggs; it was a frame building, of one and one-half stories. In 1850 a brick building, two stories high, was erected by Dozier C. Gill. In 1863 it was burned down by Shelby's forces, the records being previously removed to the residence of Judge Nelson McDowell. In 1868 the present courthouse and jail combined, a two-story structure, on a stone foundation, was erected. The first jail was of hewed timbers; it was burned during the war period. Courts were held at the house of Matthias H. Allison from the organization of the county until June, 1842, when the courthouse was occupied. The first county judges, sitting in 1841, were Nelson McDowell, William Penn and David Hunter, with Asa G. Smith as sheriff, these serving by appointment by the Governor. The court appointed Joseph Allen as clerk. The first transactions were the creation of townships, and the appointment of justices. Successors of the judges named, by election, were Eshan A. Brown, P. T. Andrews, Isaac Routh and D. S. Clarkson. Joseph Allen served as county and circuit clerk until 1845. Asa G. Smith, sheriff, absconded with the public funds in 1842, and was succeeded by William G. Blake, and he by M. H. Allison. B. F. Walker was surveyor from 1841 to 1846. Peter Hoyle was probate judge from 1845 to 1847, and was succeeded by Matthias H. Allison. In 1873, under the township organization law, the county was divided into four districts, with R. A. Clark as presiding judge, and Robert Cowan, Samuel B. Shaw, Thomas J. Carson and A. D. Hudspeth as district judges. In 1875 township organization was abandoned, when J. M. Stookey became the first judge, and was succeeded by John N. Landers. In 1877 the county was divided into two districts, with Samuel E. Shaw as presiding justice, and James McClelland and George W. Whitesides as associate justices. The first circuit court of which there is record, was held by Judge Charles S. Yancey, in October, 1845. Two executions for murder have taken place, and one of these for crime committed elsewhere. In 1843 Peter Douglass, a slave, was hung for killing his wife and two children; he attempted suicide after the commission of the crime. In 1879, on change of venue from

Cedar County, Thomas B. Hopper was convicted of the murder of Samuel C. Ham, and was hung June 25, 1885. In 1881 Taylor Underwood killed Donald McElrath, in Greenfield. On change of venue to Barton County he was convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung. The Supreme Court granted a new trial, when he plead guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. July 3, 1881, William Underwood, Frank Craft and James Butler, Jr., imprisoned under a charge of horse-stealing, and suspected of belonging to an organized band of marauders, were taken from the Greenfield jail and hung from trees in the courthouse yard.

The first settlers found evidences of previous occupation by white men. Seven miles northwest of Greenfield were the remains of a fortification and furnaces; it is conjectured that these were constructed by Spanish explorers. The pioneers came late in 1833 and early in 1834. The Crisps, William, Redden and John, located near the prairie which bears their name, and William Penn on Pennsylvania prairie, named for him. The Allison, Joseph, and his sons, Matthias H. and James, the latter a soldier in the War of 1812, R. D. and William McMillan, George Davidson, William Hampton, John Lack, John M. Rankin and Peter Hoyle all settled near the present Greenfield, and Matthias H. Allison upon its immediate site. William Downing located just above the mouth of Turnback Creek, and William and John Anderson, James Jennings and Jacob Yocum farther up the stream. Silas Hobbs and J. M. Leemaster settled on Sac River. Most of those named were from Tennessee or Virginia. In 1839-40 came Alexander M. Long and family, who settled on the Yocum place; Nelson McDowell and Samuel La Force and Jesse Findlay, on Crisp prairie; and Samuel Weir, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher; Aaron Finch, Jonathan Parris and John C. Wetzel at, or near, Greenfield. In 1841 Jefferson D. Montgomery, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, located and married a daughter of Samuel Weir, and this was probably the first marriage in the county. About the same time came William K. Lathim, who had recently married Alvira Bush, in Polk County; they located in or near Greenfield. For many years the settlers were obliged to depend for their milling upon

Madison Campbell's mill on the Little Sac, in Polk County; Campbell afterward built a mill seven miles northeast of Greenfield on the site of the later Engelman mill.

The county is rich in church history. Several religious organizations were formed before the establishment of the county. In 1838 the Christian Church of Dadeville had its beginning under Elder Hazleton, with James Hambree and wife, and Matilda and Nancy Hambree as members. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Greenfield, was founded in 1839 by the Rev. J. D. Montgomery, with Mrs. Montgomery, the Rev. J. Weir and his wife, J. L. Allison and wife, M. H. Allison and wife, A. M. Long and wife, Joseph Leemaster and wife, and Leann Dycus as members. The membership was dispersed in war days, but in 1866 those remaining reorganized the church, and erected a substantial house of worship. In 1842 Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, of Greenfield, was organized. In 1847, Elder Thomas J. Kelley organized the Sinking Creek United Baptist Church. In 1848 Elders David Stiles and S. L. Beckley organized the Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church, and Elder Beckley formed the Limestone Church in the year following. Numerous other missionary Baptist churches were formed in various parts of the county both before and after the war. In 1864 a Methodist Episcopal Church was founded at Greenfield by the Rev. William Denby. All churches now existing are united and prosperous. During the Mexican War the county furnished a company, commanded by Captain J. J. Clarkson. At the beginning of the Civil War public sentiment was about equally divided; the people in the southern half of the county were generally Southern sympathizers, while those of the northern half were mostly Unionists. John T. Coffee enlisted a number of men for the Confederate Army, and a large number attached themselves to Price's army when it moved south. The county furnished almost the entire membership of Companies A and D of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry Regiment; Clark Wright became colonel of the regiment, and Thomas A. Switzer succeeded him as captain of Company A. Company D was commanded by Captain William H. Crockett. The county furnished to the same regiment one-half of the men of Company E, commanded by Captain Austin Hubbard, and one-third of the

men of Company L, commanded by Captain Jesse C. Kirby. These men fought in Missouri and Arkansas, under Grant in Mississippi, and about Mobile. In 1862 a Union militia company formed in Greenfield were surprised and captured, and re-enlisted after exchange. In the Fifteenth Cavalry Regiment were two Dade County companies, Company E, Captain Edmond J. Morris, and Company I, Captain John H. Howard; their service was in Missouri and Arkansas. No pitched battles were fought within the county, but there were numerous encounters between small bands, much destruction of property by fire, and many outrages upon individuals. In 1865 a new population began to come in, and the county was practically rebuilt. In 1870 the county was asked to subscribe \$300,000 in bonds to the capital stock of the Kansas City & Memphis Railway Company, as a building fund, but the amount was subsequently reduced to \$200,000. The bonds were issued in 1873, but the road was not completed until 1881. During this period the county defaulted on the interest account, and numerous suits were brought to compel payment. In 1881 a proposition to refund in 6 per cent bonds, on a basis of 70 per cent, was rejected by a majority of votes. In 1883 it was found that the debt amounted to about \$390,000, and at a special election a refunding scheme was adopted, as contemplated in the original proposition.

The branch railroad connecting Greenfield and South Greenfield, two and three-fourths miles long, was built by a local company in 1886. In 1886 an Agricultural, Mechanical & Stock Association was organized at Lockwood, and began a series of annual fairs.

Dadeville.—A village in Dade County, twelve miles northwest of Greenfield, the county seat. It has a public school, and Dadeville Academy, a non-sectarian school for both sexes, with five teachers and 120 students, occupying a building which cost \$5,000. There are two churches, lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, a gristmill and a sawmill. In 1899 the population was 450. It was known as Mellville until about 1865, when the present name was given it. The first settler was one Johnson, in 1840. A Christian Church was organized in the vicinity by Elder

Hazleton, in 1838; in 1866 the congregation removed to Dadeville and built a house of worship. The town was one of the most prosperous in the county until the war, when it was mostly destroyed.

Daenzer, Carl, editor, was born in 1820, in Odenheim, in the Province of Baden, Germany. He studied law in Heidelberg and took an active part in the German Revolution of 1848-9. When the Revolution collapsed he succeeded in escaping to Switzerland and remained there some years. He then came to this country and to St. Louis, where he found employment as associate editor of the "Anzeiger des Westens." This position he resigned in 1857 and established the "Westliche Post," a daily Republican paper. Ill health caused him to dispose of this paper in 1860, and a year later he left St. Louis and returned to Germany, he having, like others, received amnesty from the Grand Duke of Baden. The "Anzeiger" had until the breaking out of the Civil War been a tower of strength to the Republican party, but later it lost its prestige and influence, and in March of 1863 its publication was suspended. After a time Mr. Daenzer was induced to take charge of the paper by some of the leading citizens of St. Louis, and under his management it became nominally a Democratic paper, but not a party organ. For several years Mr. Daenzer conducted it as an independent paper, but later it became the representative of the German Democrats, although its editor seldom acknowledged submission to party mandate. A man of strong convictions, he always dictated the policy of the paper personally, and his views were forcibly expressed at all times. After the consolidation of the "Anzeiger" and the "Westliche Post," which took place in 1898, he withdrew from editorial work and returned to his native land, where he has since lived.

Daggett, John D., one of the mayors of St. Louis, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, October 4, 1793. At the age of twenty-two years he started west, stopping first at Philadelphia and next at Pittsburg, and reaching St. Louis in 1817. He engaged in the auction commission business and afterward in retail merchandising. In 1827 he was chosen alderman, and in 1841 was

chosen mayor of the city. He was engaged for a time in the river trade, being part owner in 1830 of the first steamboat, called the "St. Louis." His business was between St. Louis and New Orleans, and during his river career he commanded several fast and favorite boats. He was associated with the sectional docks, a very important and effective accessory of the steamboat interest in its day, and was one of the organizers of the Floating Dock Insurance Company and one of the directors of the Citizens' Insurance Company—both of them influential and successful companies for a time. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Gas Light Company and was made president of it for several years. He was a zealous Freemason, a member of Missouri Lodge No. 12, in 1818, and one of the members of the convention in 1821 that formed the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He died in 1874 at the age of eighty-one years, universally esteemed as an upright and useful citizen.

Dallas.—See "Marble Hill."

Dallas County.—A county in the southwest central part of the State, bounded on the north by Hickory and Camden; east by Laclede; south by Webster and Greene, and west by Polk and Hickory Counties; area 345,000 acres. The surface of the county varies from level prairie to undulating table lands and hills and ridges. Along some of the streams are steep, rocky hills. The country is well watered. The Niangua enters the central southern part and flows northwardly to near the center, thence eastwardly within a mile of the county line, where it again flows toward the north. The chief tributaries of the Niangua are Jones, Dusenberry and Greasy Creeks. In the western part flows the little Niangua, fed by numerous tributaries. Ever flowing springs abound in different sections of the county. Nearly one-third of the area of the county is prairie in character; the greater part of the remainder is covered with good growths of timber, principally the different kinds of oak and white and black walnut, hickory, ash, elm, cherry, maple, sycamore and less valuable woods. The soil varies from clayey and gravelly to a rich black alluvial loam, sandy in places and nearly all of great fertility and adopted to a wide range of products. Coal, lead, iron and lime-

stone are the minerals found, though little effort has been made toward the development of mines. The manufacturing interests of the country are limited to a few flouring mills, gristmills and sawmills. About fifty per cent of the land is under cultivation. Among the exports from the county in 1898 were cattle, 2,850 head; hogs, 7,675 head; sheep, 1,850 head; horses and mules, 200 head; cross ties, 5,090; wool, 5,750 pounds; poultry, 75,865 pounds; eggs, 225,250 dozen; butter, 2,890 pounds; game and fish, 4,785 pounds; hides and pelts, 3,980 pounds; apples, 490 barrels; dried fruit, 6,400 pounds; honey, 350 pounds; furs, 1,460 pounds; feathers, 1,030 pounds. The exports here enumerated are taken from the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1899. As all the surplus products of Dallas County are shipped from various railroad points outside the county, it is a difficult matter to get exact statistics, and it is likely that the figures here given are lower than the actual shipments. The first settlement in the region that now is Dallas County was made on what is known as Buffalo Head Prairie. Just who was the first settler is a little obscure, though the claim that Mark Reynolds and family, natives of Tennessee, settled in 1832 on Buffalo Head Prairie, northwest a short distance from the Blue Mounds, is tolerably well authenticated. He lived on his claim for a year and then sold his improvements to Bracket Davidson, and afterward moved to land three miles west of the site of Buffalo, where he resided until his death. Soon after Reynolds settled in the county he placed a large buffalo head which he found on the prairie on a pole, where it remained for years as a way mark for hunters and emigrants, and thus the prairie became known as Buffalo Head. Soon after the Vanderford, Haines, Cox, Wright, Wilkerson and Gregg families from Ohio settled on land, and within the next few years there was a healthy increase of home-seekers from New York, Pennsylvania and other States of both East and South. The early settlers suffered many hardships and privations. Journeys of miles were made for such small things as to grind an ax, and a trip of more than thirty-five miles to Springfield for a few needed supplies was common. The greater part of the territory now comprising Dallas County, in 1842, was organized into a county called Niangua, the name a corruption of the Indian

word *Nehemgar*. December 16, 1844, the boundaries of the county were slightly changed and an act passed providing that all that portion of the county heretofore known as Niangua shall hereafter compose and be known as the County of Dallas in honor of Honorable George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, then Vice President-elect of the United States. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice selected the present site of Buffalo. The tract was originally located upon by Joseph F. Miles, an Irish-American who was born in New York. He built the first house on the tract in 1839, and named the place Buffalo, after his birthplace in New York. In 1876 Miles died—a bachelor—at the age of one hundred and six years. The first courthouse was built of logs. This was burned October 18, 1863, by Confederate soldiers. Another building was fitted up for court purposes and was burned July 30, 1864, and again the building occupied by the county offices was burned September 3, 1867. The county records were destroyed in the second fire, were replaced and again burned in 1867. In 1868 a substantial courthouse was built, with fireproof vaults, and has since been in use, slight repairs having been made at different times. The first jail was built in 1842, by Caleb Williams, at a cost to the county of \$400. This is the only jail the county has ever had. Owing to the destruction of the county records, the early transactions of the court are lost to the historian. There have been a few murders in the county, but no one has been legally executed within the county limits; in each case the accused was found not guilty, or punished by being sent to the penitentiary. In 1846 Dallas County supplied a company of soldiers to Major Gilpin's battalion of mounted dragoons for service in the Mexican War. More than two-thirds of the residents of the county were strong Unionists during the Civil War. The county supplied a large number of soldiers to the Federal army, and a few sympathizers with the Confederacy left the county and joined the army of the South. The county was overrun with scouting parties of both the North and South, and there was considerable bushwhacking, and numerous cold-blooded assassinations of good citizens. The courthouse and its records were burned in 1864—it is alleged—by Confederate sympathizers. Prior to

1840 schools on the subscription plan were conducted in Dallas County, and in 1868 the public common school system was inaugurated. The first church of any denomination in the county was organized by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, about 1839, in a log schoolhouse at Buffalo. Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Christian and Presbyterian Churches are now located in different parts of the county. The most important matters to occupy the attention of the courts at Dallas County were the legal complications arising out of the issue of bonds by the county to assist in the building of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad, a line projected in 1869 to run from Lebanon, in Laclede County, via Buffalo, in Dallas County, to Fort Scott, Kansas. August 5, 1869, the County Court of Dallas County ordered that \$150,000 in bonds be subscribed to the capital stock of the company. These bonds were issued, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, bearing 7 per cent interest to be paid semi-annually, and payable in twenty years. The proceeds of the bonds were to be used entirely for the construction of the road in Dallas County, and one of the provisions was that the bonds be issued upon the completion of the roadbed from Kansas to the western boundary of Dallas County. May 18, 1871, the county court issued additional bonds to the amount of \$85,000 in favor of the projected road, considered necessary to build the roadbed through Dallas County, complete bridges, etc., but it was specifically set forth that the bonds be issued when the roadbed be ready to receive the cross-ties. The bonds—a total of \$235,000—were issued, but owing to the stringency in money markets in 1873, the road was never completed further than the grading of the roadbed, which was all that it was agreed to complete according to the provisions for the issue of the bonds, nor has the road ever been completed. Under the act of the General Assembly, approved April 12, 1877, entitled, "An act to authorize counties and towns to compromise their indebtedness," August 7, 1878, the county court ordered that an election be held on September 10, 1878, for the purpose of submitting to the voters a proposition to compromise \$147,000 of the 7 per cent bonds, with accrued interest and judgments on past due coupons, at a discount of 22½ per cent on the whole amount, by issuing new bonds, bearing 6 per cent in-

terest, payable in twenty years, and after five years redeemable at the pleasure of the county. The election was held and of the total votes cast, 131 were in favor of the proposition and 791 against. Thus the proposition was defeated and the bonds left outstanding. Then ensued suits in the Federal courts for the collection of bonds and interest. The county court, ignoring the orders of the Federal court, refused to make a levy for the payment of the bonds, and for years avoided being served with papers of the United States Court by hiding from the United States marshals, and a number of different judges served terms in prison for contempt rather than impose on the taxpayers of the county a tax which they deemed oppressive and unjust, as no benefit had in any way accrued to the county through the company in favor of which the bonds were issued. The original bonds and accrued interest amount to more than \$1,500,000. Recently efforts toward a compromise have been made, and it is expected soon a satisfactory settlement will be made of what has been such an incubus to the rich County of Dallas. Dallas County is divided into seven townships, named respectively, Benton, Grant, Jackson, Jasper, Lincoln, Miller and Washington. The assessed value of real estate in the county in 1897 was \$1,150,061; estimated full value, \$2,300,122. Assessed value of personal property in the county, \$608,835; estimated full value, \$1,217,670. There are no railroads in the county. In 1897 there were seventy-four public schools; ninety-four teachers, and 5,286 pupils enrolled. The population of the county in 1900 was 13,903.

Dalton.—An incorporated village in Chariton County, on the Wabash Railroad, four miles west of Keytesville. It has a public school, a church, an elevator and gristmill, six stores, a hotel and a few miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 330.

Dalton, James L., merchant, was born in Ripley County, Missouri, December 28, 1866, son of William and Mary C. (Myatt) Dalton. William Dalton was the son of one of the pioneers of Ripley County. He was raised on a farm, and during the Civil War served in the Confederate Army. Mrs. Dalton was a native of Tennessee, removing to

Ripley County with her parents when a child. There she was married to William Dalton in 1855. They had ten children, of whom James L. Dalton is the fifth. In 1874 William Dalton and his family removed to Arkansas, and there James, with the other children of the family, attended a collegiate institute. When he was sixteen years of age he left school and returned to Ripley County, where he secured employment as a salesman with the hardware firm of J. R. & E. W. Wright. In 1886 the firm established a store in Poplar Bluff, and owing to his ability as a salesman and his good business qualities, Mr. Dalton was made manager of the new store. His success as a business man has increased with his age, and soon he purchased the interests of J. R. Wright in the firm, which was then organized under the firm name of the Wright & Dalton Hardware Company, of which Mr. Dalton is president. The company is the largest in the hardware business in southeast Missouri, its store occupying half a square and always carrying a heavy stock, which is kept thoroughly up-to-date. Mr. Dalton is a member of the Democratic party, but his attention is too closely demanded by his large business to take a very active part in politics. He is one of the aldermen of Poplar Bluff. He is a member of the Poplar Bluff Lodge, Knights of Pythias. In 1887 he was married to Miss Clara Wright, sister of J. R. Wright, one of his former employers. They have five living children. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton are both members of the Presbyterian Church of Poplar Bluff. They reside in one of the finest homes in southeast Missouri, which is beautifully furnished, and supplied with the choicest books, works of art, etc., which characterize refined tastes, and tend to develop the intellectual and the moral.

Dalton, William James, rector of the Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic), Kansas City, was born August 12, 1848, in St. Louis, Missouri. His parents were Richard and Bridget (Delaney) Dalton, natives of Ireland. The father was an educated man, a merchant in St. Louis from 1839 to 1864, and among the first to introduce Irish linen into that market; his death occurred in 1877, and his wife died ten years later. Their son, William James, began his education in the parochial and public schools of St. Louis, and afterward entered St. Louis

University, but his studies in that institution were interrupted by its close owing to the Civil War. He completed his education in the church seminaries at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Cape Girardeau, Missouri; at one or the other, he was a classmate with Bishops Bonacum, Hennessey, Cotter and Shanley, and at Cape Girardeau he was the youngest graduate of his class. Two and one-half years before attaining his majority, by special dispensation from Rome, procured at the solicitation of Archbishop Kenrick, he was ordained to the priesthood, in St. Louis, by the Right Rev. Joseph P. Machboef, bishop of Denver, then on his way home from the Vatican Council. For two years afterward Father Dalton was assistant in the Church of the Annunciation, St. Louis. June 29, 1872, by appointment of Archbishop Kenrick, he entered upon duty as rector of the lately formed Annunciation Parish, Kansas City, Missouri. In 1894, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry was celebrated in a manner affording eloquent attestation of the honor and affection in which he was held throughout the community. The religious observances were attended by Bishops Fink, Bonacum, Scannell, Burke, Dunn and Hennessey, and about 150 priests. Following this, a reception in honor of Father Dalton was given in the Auditorium Theater, which was completely filled with a great assemblage, including clergymen of various denominations, professional and business men, public officials, many societies, and throngs from every walk in life. The Honorable J. V. C. Karnes presided, and congratulatory addresses were made by many representative citizens. While bringing his parish and its institutions to a foremost place in importance and usefulness, Father Dalton devoted himself assiduously to improving the personal conditions of his people, and under his advice and encouragement scores of families purchased small tracts of land in the West Bottoms and built modest homes. He constantly maintained an unwearying solicitude for his parishioners, and years afterward, when their little property was needed for commercial and industrial purposes, he negotiated the sales, procuring for them the best possible prices, in some instances four-fold and five-fold the original cost, and with the means so secured the greater portion of the congregation were

enabled to establish themselves comfortably in various parts of the newer city. While caring for his own people with fatherly affection, Father Dalton allied himself with the most progressive elements, and gave zealous and intelligent effort in behalf of every movement for the material development and moral advancement of the city. In 1889 he was one of the thirteen freeholders appointed to draft the present city charter. He was among the first to advocate a park system, and he held official position in various organizations formed to promote the object. The Humane Society and the Provident Association both command his interest; he has been vice president of the former body from its organization, and for years he has been a director in the latter. His services in behalf of education have been unremitting and eminently successful. He was a leader in the protracted effort which finally resulted in the establishment of the present well equipped Kansas City Manual Training School. He was prominent among the founders of the Catholic Columbian Summer School, which meets annually at stated points to receive from capable lecturers and teachers instruction upon all topics included within the term, higher education. He has been a director and vice president of this organization from its founding in 1894; he is also president of its Board of Studies, having in charge the selection of lecturers, and president of its Reading Circle Unions, established in various places throughout the region lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the Pacific Slope, and the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, as feeders for the parent school. For many years past Father Dalton has made frequent valuable additions to the literature of the period. From 1879 to 1884 he was editor of the "Western Banner," the first Catholic journal published in Kansas City, now extinct. In 1894 he published a pamphlet containing a series of sermons and lectures on various topics of commanding interest, and in 1897 he published a series of discourses upon Biblical topics under the caption, "The Mistakes That Moses Didn't Make." The same year he published in book form, "Historical Sketches of Kansas City," a work of enduring value to the student of local history. During all these years, and to the present time, he has been a frequent contributor to leading magazines and journals,

at home and elsewhere, upon historical and other topics of abiding importance. His most important literary work is a "History of Missouri," in preparation for several years, during which time the author, through diligent research and much travel, has acquired a mass of valuable original material hitherto unknown or unutilized. A rich source of information was open to him through direct correspondence with officials of the government of Spain, but this was closed during the Spanish-American War, losing to him one and one-half years' time. With the restoration of peaceful relations, Father Dalton was enabled to resume his investigations, and his work is now (October, 1900) ready for the press. In all the efforts and achievements of an unusually busy and useful life, the conduct of Father Dalton has been ever characterized by intense zeal, tireless energy and the highest order of intelligent appreciation of needs and remedies, and this, too, without unseemly self-assertion, but with the confidence of one who performs a labor as a matter of duty owing to his fellows. Through recognition of these traits, as well as of his unsullied character as a minister, his sturdy independence and public spirit as a man and citizen, and his warm-hearted geniality and companionability, he has endeared himself to all classes of the community, of every sect in religion, and of all shades of opinion in political and social concerns. If a higher tribute could be paid him, it lies in the genuine affection entertained for him by the older residents, who are ever proud to esteem him as one of the most useful, sagacious and unselfish of their allies in the upbuilding of a great city.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Daniel, Charles G., lawyer and banker, was born August 12, 1849, in Trigg County, Kentucky, son of Andrew Broadus and Matilda (Greenwood) Daniel. His grandfather Daniel, emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in the early part of the present century, and his father grew up in the last named State, and married Matilda Greenwood in Trigg County in 1837. Of this union ten children were born, eight of whom, two daughters and six sons, were living in 1900. Charles G. Daniel came with his parents from Kentucky to Missouri in 1855. They settled on a farm in the western part of Audrain County, and the son lived on this farm until

he was seventeen years of age. In his youth he attended the country schools during a portion of each year and worked on the farm the remainder of the year. In 1870 he entered the University of the State of Missouri, at Columbia, where he was a classmate of Eugene Field, the author and poet, during the years 1870 and 1871. In 1873 he matriculated in the law department of the university, where he attended the courses of lectures until the close of the law term in 1874. Returning then to Mexico, Missouri, he continued his law studies in the office of Judge W. O. Forrest, of that city, until the spring of 1875. He was then employed by the board of trustees of the new town of Vandalia, Audrain County, to draft the first code of ordinances for the city government of that place, for which service he was paid \$100. While thus engaged he made up his mind to make Vandalia his future home, and in May of 1875 he opened a law office there. He was at once elected city attorney, which position he filled for several terms. In 1880 he was elected representative in the Legislature from Audrain County, and served in that body during the ensuing general and special sessions. At the special session, held in 1882, he was author of the congressional redistricting bill, which became a law and which, while pending, was known as the "Daniel bill." At the close of his term of service in the General Assembly he returned to Vandalia and bought out the banking house of Mayes & Burkhardt and embarked in the banking business in January of 1883, changing the name of the financial institution, of which he had become the owner, to Daniel's Bank. He continued in business as a private banker until 1889, when his bank was merged into the present banking corporation chartered by the State under the name, Vandalia Banking Association. This institution has a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and is in all respects an admirably conducted banking house. The officers elected in 1889 have been re-elected each year since that time. Their names are as follows: Aaron McPike, president; W. S. Boyd, vice president; Charles G. Daniel, cashier, and H. G. Davis, assistant cashier. Ever since he became a resident of Vandalia Mr. Daniel has been prominent in promoting its business interest, and besides serving the public as city attorney, he has twice been elected to the office of mayor.

His first presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley in 1872, and he has since affiliated with the Democratic party. In religion he is a Baptist churchman. His fraternal connections are with the order of Freemasons, the Independent order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has filled the office of master of the lodge of Masons at Vandalia during two terms, and at different times has filled all the offices in the lodges of Odd Fellows and United Workmen with which he affiliates. October 19, 1876, he married Miss Fanny McPike, youngest daughter of Colonel Aaron McPike, the founder of Vandalia. Of this union eight children have been born, seven of whom are living at the present time (1900). They are Claudia B., William McPike, Beaulah B., Charles G., Jr., Effie Fee, Margie Lou and Sallie A. Daniel. Andrew A. Daniel died in March, 1899, when a little over one year old.

Dannaker, Christian Augustus, physician, in charge of Agnew Hospital, Kansas City, was born October 20, 1848, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents were Christian Augustus and Evanna (Segee) Dannaker. The father was a native of Philadelphia, a tanner and currier, who conducted a large business; he was born of German parents, who immigrated to the United States in Colonial days; his father served in Colonel Miller's regiment of the Pennsylvania line during the Revolutionary War. The mother was a native of Connecticut, daughter of Louis C. Segee, a capitalist of Bridgeport. Their son, Charles Augustus, was educated in Philadelphia, and was about to graduate from the high school when ill health obliged him to discontinue his studies. For two years he was a customhouse clerk for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Philadelphia. In 1868 he began reading medicine under the tutorship of Dr. William Watson, in Bedford, Pennsylvania; he afterward entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated March 12, 1872. He was almost immediately appointed house surgeon in the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Titusville, Pennsylvania, but relinquished this position six months later to enter upon practice at Bedford, in which he continued until 1880. During this time he was county physician of

Bedford County, division surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and physician in charge of the miners of the Kimball Coal and Iron Company. May 1, 1880, he located in Kansas City, and entered upon general practice, in which, for several years past, obstetrics has become a leading feature. April 26, 1894, he secured the incorporation of the Kansas City Training School for Nurses, which he has conducted until the present time. This school grew out of his appreciation of an actual necessity, and its beneficent work is manifest in the city and railway hospitals, where its graduates have rendered invaluable services. It is now an accessory of the Agnew Hospital, founded by Dr. Dannaker in July, 1897, and of which he is physician in charge. This hospital owes its establishment to an emergency case, for which he provided a borrowed bed in a single room at the northeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Two months afterward the institution was removed to another building, where eight patients were provided for. In October, 1898, another removal was made to the present location at 637 Woodland Avenue. In the last three months of 1898 forty-two soldiers of the Third and Fifth Missouri Regiments were treated, without a single case of mortality. During that year eighty-two patients were received, and 112 between January 1 and November 25, 1899. Dr. Dannaker is professor of obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College, and in the Medico-Chirurgical College, and served as vice president of All Saints' Hospital. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he has been president, and for seven years treasurer, resigning in 1899; of the Kansas City District Medical Society; of the Missouri State Medical Society, in which he has served as chairman of the committee on obstetrics; of the Western Society of Surgeons and Gynecologists, and an honorary member of the Hodgen Medical Society of western Missouri. He has read numerous papers before the bodies with which he is connected, and has frequently contributed to the "Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet," the "Kansas City Medical Record" and the "St. Joseph Medical Herald." Several of his addresses and contributions have appeared in pamphlet form, and attained wide publicity. He has always taken a deep interest in educational

concerns, and the establishment of the Kansas City Manual Training School was largely due to his effort, the first tangible interest in that direction taking form as the result of an address which he delivered before an audience of 1,800 people, in which he presented an elaborate argument in behalf of the object he sought to attain. His zealous effort found recognition in 1894, when he was invited to deliver the address before the first Manual Training School class, to which he responded with an able paper on "Opportunity." In politics he is a Republican. He is a Master Mason, a member of the United Workmen, and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Dannaker has lived an exceedingly useful life, rendering efficient aid to various professional and humanitarian interests, at times in face of determined opposition. In the prime of his powers of body and mind, his zeal is unabated, and he is accounted among those who have a deep and unselfish concern for the welfare of the community, and for those of its classes who are illy prepared to contend for themselves.

Dante Club.—The famous Art Society and Philosophical Society of former days, of which Dr. William T. Harris was the leader, have been followed by numerous circles, varying in duration from one season to many years, each led by a prominent member of the parent societies. The spirit of what was known far and near as the "St. Louis movement" now survives in the Dante Club, which includes in its membership of one hundred many who pursued kindred studies in the old societies. The Dante Club was organized in March, 1898, with the following officers: Mrs. Edwin Harrison, president; Mrs. Charles L. Harris, secretary; Mrs. Theodore C. Meier, treasurer. The meetings of the club are held in St. George Guild rooms on Thursday afternoons, beginning in November and continuing through April, and all are invited to participate in its studies and discussions. The Dante Club is an association formed for the philosophic study of poetry, and its studies are led by the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., who was prominently associated with Dr. Harris in the earlier societies, and whose scholarship and brilliancy have drawn into the Dante Club many of the most intellectual people of St. Louis. The programme began with the study of "Music and

Poetry," followed by "Epic and Lyric Poetry" and "The Drama," and the remainder of the first year was devoted to the "Idyls of the King," which were concluded early in the following season, when the works of Browning were taken up. The analysis of the underlying philosophy expressed through the perfect art forms of our greatest poets has aroused the deep and sustained interest of the members of the club.

Danville.—The judicial seat of Montgomery County, an incorporated town, five miles west of New Florence, on the Wabash Railroad. It was founded in 1834 by Judge Olly Williams and became the county seat the same year. During the Civil War the old house used for a court room, and the records were destroyed, and the town suffered from raids of Anderson's and other bands of guerrillas, and several citizens were killed in a skirmish. The town has now a good courthouse, a good public school, two churches, a grocery store and a blacksmith shop. During the past ten years its population has decreased. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Darby, John F., was born in Person County, North Carolina, December 10, 1803. His father, John Darby, came with his family to Missouri in 1818, settling on a farm in St. Louis County, the subject of this sketch working on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, and devoting himself assiduously to the study of Latin without a teacher. In 1825 he went to Frankfort, Kentucky, and studied law in the office of John J. Crittenden, doing copying work to support himself and studying late at night to hasten the progress. In 1826 he returned to St. Louis, and the following year embarked in the practice of his profession. He was a young man of affable manners and popular address and an effective leader, and was successful from the beginning. In 1834 he was chosen alderman, and the next year mayor of the city, serving till 1837; and in 1840 he was again elected mayor. He was one of the first citizens of Missouri to foresee the future importance of railroads, and it was at his suggestion that the first railroad convention in the State was held at St. Louis in April, 1836. This convention proposed two roads, which afterward were incorporated in the railroad system of Missouri—one to the Iron Mountain and the

other on the north side of the Missouri River west to the border. It was during his administration and through his active efforts that the work of building the dykes on the Illinois side of the river to protect and secure the harbor of St. Louis was commenced, and the first steps taken toward the purchase of Washington Square, on which the City Hall is located. In 1850 he was elected to Congress, and after the close of his term engaged in banking in St. Louis, his banking house being Darby & Poulter, and afterward Darby, Barksdale & Co. He was active in many enterprises undertaken to advance the interests of St. Louis, and for fifty years was one of its most conspicuous and influential citizens. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Law Library, and his name is held in the highest esteem in the profession. In 1880 he published "Personal Recollections," a book whose charm of style and bits of personal biography give it great local interest and value. Mr. Darby was married in 1836 to the daughter of Captain Wilkinson, of the United States Army, a granddaughter of Francis Valle, commandant at Ste. Genevieve, the Valles being one of the early French families of Missouri.

Darby, William Lambert, minister and pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Kirksville, was born at Evansville, Indiana, November 29, 1875, son of Rev. William Johnson and Mary Belle (Lambert) Darby. Both his parents were Kentuckians by birth, his father's parents coming to that State from Virginia and settling in Livingston County. Rev. William J. Darby took his college course at the University of Michigan, graduating with honors in 1896. He then took a course in the Theological Seminary at Lebanon, Tennessee. Just before his graduation he was called to the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Evansville, Indiana, and served for eighteen years with marked success. At the end of that time he resigned to take charge of the publishing work of the church as its general manager. About a year and a half from this time, overwork brought on nervous prostration, and he was compelled to resign this position. On his recovery, two years later, he became corresponding secretary of the Board of Ministerial Relief, and later of the Board of Education, which position he



James A. Sargherty

still holds. His wife comes of a family that is well known in western Kentucky. It has furnished many preachers, her father, Rev. William Lambert, having been before his death the pastor of the church at Evansville over which Dr. William J. Darby afterward presided. She is president of the Woman's Board of Missions of the denomination and has made a very efficient officer. In 1884 Dr. William J. Darby was a delegate to the General Council of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance held at Belfast, Ireland, and he has had much interest in that organization. Since 1885 he has represented his denomination on the Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and has frequently spoken at international conventions. After attending the common schools in Evansville and at Montgomery Academy at Nashville, Tennessee, William L. Darby entered the Sophomore class of Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1895. He then entered the Theological Seminary at the last named place and took a three-years' course, graduating in 1898 at the head of the class, although he was the youngest member of it by two years. Even before graduating he was called to the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Kirksville, Missouri. The call was accepted and the young pastor entered upon his duties with a diligence and zeal that endeared him to the people and marked him for a career of influence and usefulness in the Master's service. A proof of the success of his labors is afforded in the fact that during his two years of work 120 members have been added to the church. He was chosen commissioner to the Cumberland General Assembly at Chattanooga, Tennessee, May, 1890, and on one occasion was called by the moderator to preside over the assembly's session, the youngest man probably ever called to that dignity in the church. In April, 1900, he was elected moderator of Kirksville Presbytery, of which he is a member. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. The church he is now serving has lately secured a fine pipe organ, thus adding to the beauty of the audience room and to the impressiveness of its services as well.

Darksville.—An unincorporated town in the northwest part of Randolph County,

about eleven miles from Huntsville. It contains a drug store, two general stores and several other business places. It is not on a railroad and its shipping point is Huntsville. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Darlington.—An incorporated village on the Grand River, in Gentry County, located at the crossing point of the Wabash and the St. Joseph branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads. It is five miles southwest of Albany, the county seat. It has a flouring mill, handle factory, a bank, two hotels, a newspaper, the "Record," and about twenty miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

Daugherty, James Alexander, farmer, mine-owner and merchant, was born August 30, 1847, in McMinn County, Tennessee. His parents were William Armstrong and Nancy (Riggs) Daugherty, both natives of the State in which he, their eldest child, was born and reared. They were of that hardy race which peopled the mountain region, and their rugged physical vigor and strong mental traits descended unimpaired to their offspring. In 1864 the family removed to Illinois, and in 1867 to Texas, where the mother died the same year. The father then removed with his children to Missouri, locating five miles south of the present town of Carterville, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In a few years, the land upon which he settled became the wonder of the world for its inestimable wealth of mineral deposits, revealed largely through the industry and perseverance of himself and his son. He was identified with the earliest mining operations in the Carterville field, built the first house in Carterville, was one of the incorporators of the town, and assisted in establishing many of its business interests. The son, James Alexander, has been an associate of the father in nearly all of his mining and financial transactions. In 1876 the father, W. A. Daugherty, with T. N. Davy, C. C. Allen and W. M. McMullen, purchased eighty acres of Leroy Carter, on the present town site of Carterville, of which tract Mr. Daugherty owned one-third. Mining operations were at once begun, with the son, James A., as superintendent, in which position he developed the highest ability as a mining director and man of business. This was the

beginning of the North and South Carterville mines, which have proven the richest in the Joplin district, producing, from 1877 to 1896, 119,812,000 pounds of zinc, valued at \$1,307,919.78, and 12,158,075 pounds of lead, valued at \$262,253.38, all of this output being on the north side of the town. The mines on the south side, from 1881 to 1896, produced 69,001,720 pounds of zinc, valued at \$856,780.91, and 8,012,470 pounds of lead, valued at \$215,758. The aggregate amounts and values of the output of these properties, from 1896 to 1899, was 8,583,540 pounds of zinc, worth \$118,534.86, and 1,284,060 pounds of lead, worth \$27,099.92. Subsequently the same parties purchased 120 acres adjoining the above described tract. Of this purchase twenty-eight acres, between 1880, and October 10, 1891, yielded 2,814,740 pounds of lead, valued at \$73,870.73, and 15,644,000 pounds of zinc, worth \$171,025.71. For eight years following 1891 little work was done on this tract, but during the fall of 1899 eight plants were erected thereon. When the Center Creek mines were sold Mr. James A. Daugherty became largely interested in the Cornfield tract, which, since its opening in 1891, has produced about 8,000,000 pounds of lead, and 11,000,000 pounds of zinc. In all, about thirty-three shafts have been sunk upon this property, and while some portions of it are difficult to work, the aggregate output, in quantity and quality, places it in the front rank of mining properties. Mr. Daugherty was a partner in the establishment of the pioneer grocery house of Webb City—the James Gammon Grocery House—from which he afterward retired. He is now (1899) president of the Spurgeon Wholesale Grocery Company, in the same city. He is also a large stockholder in the First National Bank of Carterville, and a member of its board of directors. Politically he is a Democrat; in religion, his connection is with the Southern branch of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is affiliated with the Joplin Commandery of Knights Templar, and with Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Kansas City. He was elected Associate Judge of the Western District of Jasper County, in 1890, and was re-elected in 1892. In 1896 he was elected to a seat in the General Assembly. For two years he was a member of his District School Board, retiring from that position two years ago. Mr.

Daugherty was married December 30, 1867, to Miss Susanna Freeman, a native of Mississippi. Of this union were born eight children, of whom two are deceased; Dora May died when quite young; Charles Whitworth, who was a most accomplished business man, cashier of the First National Bank of Webb City, died February 3, 1896; Nancy Elizabeth is the wife of W. A. Corl, of the Webb City Mercantile and Mining Company; William Alva, who was a capable mining superintendent, died November 19, 1899; James Arthur, a graduate of the Sedalia Business College, is at the farm on which his father lives west of Webb City; Lee Alexander is now a student in the institution from which his brother graduated at Sedalia; Myrtle and Lulu Alice are attending Webb City College. Mr. Daugherty is a man of enterprise and excellent judgment; while energetic in the prosecution of a purpose, he is conservative in all that precedes action. Integrity is a marked feature of his character, and his acceptance of a trust is assurance of its thorough and conscientious discharge. A most commendable trait is his interest in educational affairs. His own school advantages were of the poorest, though his converse and conduct in business affairs would not betray it. Appreciating the value of a liberal education, he cheerfully served his school district as a director, aiding by his best effort in providing suitable instruction for the children of his neighbors. His own family have had every available educational advantage, and he has been a liberal donor to the establishment of the Webb City College.

Daugherty, William Armstrong, banker, was born August 19, 1829, in McMinn County, East Tennessee. His parents were Mathew and Nancy (Cass) Daugherty, the first named a native of Tennessee, born of Irish parents, and the last named a native of North Carolina. Charles Daugherty, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and also served as a major in the army during the War of 1812. William A. Daugherty attended school not more than three months in all, and his education has been wholly self-acquired. His boyhood and youth were occupied in farm labor. He married at the early age of seventeen years, and began life on a borrowed capital of \$21 to furnish his log



W. A. Daugherty

cabin, and went into debt to the amount of \$200 more to purchase hogs; these debts he paid out of his first year's sales. From 1849 to 1861 he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. The war interrupted all civil pursuits, and he entered the Confederate Army as a lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Tennessee Regiment. A large part of his service was at Knoxville, where he was at times in command of a guard over Parson Brownlow, the famous Unionist, who was restricted to his home. He saw service at Cumberland Gap and in the Atlanta campaign. He was captured by the Federals at his own home, and promptly discharged, without being asked to take the oath of loyalty. In 1864 he removed to Washington County, Illinois, and in 1867 to Texas, where his wife died the same year. Immediately afterward he came to Missouri, locating in Jasper County, which he had traversed when on his journey to Texas. He rented a small house and barn four miles southeast of the present Carterville. The country was then almost uninhabited, the few settlers being widely separated. Until 1872 his life had been occupied with farming and stock-raising. That year, J. C. Webb found float mineral upon his farm on Center Creek, and entered into an arrangement with one Murrell, a miner who had chanced that way, to develop it. Murrell became disheartened on account of the shallow shaft filling with water, and at the solicitation of Webb, Daugherty bought out the former, paying him \$25 for his tools. Webb and Daugherty were associated in mining for about a year; they were not practical miners and did most of their own work. Webb becoming discouraged, the work would have been abandoned had it not been for the determination of Daugherty, who used the returns from his stock pens as capital, and prosecuted work in connection with G. P. Ashcraft, who succeeded Webb, the latter leasing land to them for their operations. The new partners were successful almost from the outset. In the sinking of their shaft they took out nearly 20,000 pounds of mineral, and afterward reached a cave deposit, which added a like quantity. In 1876 Ashcraft retired, and Daugherty formed a partnership with T. N. Davy, C. C. Allen and W. M. McMullen, Daugherty holding a one-third interest. This firm bought the Carter lands, eighty acres, on the town site of Carterville, put in an ample

plant, at large expense, and thus laid the foundations for the existing Carterville mines, the most productive in the district. Of these mines, Mr. Daugherty's son, James A., became manager. One hundred and twenty acres adjoining this tract were subsequently purchased by the same parties, in which Mr. Daugherty holds a one-third interest. He also owns one-third of the Cornfield tract. In all, his absolute ownership, or one-third interest, includes about 4,000 acres, of which one-third is undoubtedly mineral land, immediately underneath and adjoining the town of Carterville. Mr. Daugherty and his partners subsequently organized as the Carterville Mining and Smelting Company. Upon their property are the mines of the consolidated North Carterville and South Carterville companies. Shafts have been sunk to a depth of 165 feet, and three distinct strata of mineral have been found, aggregating seventy feet in thickness. One lot, 200 feet square, has yielded a net profit of over \$200,000 and one adjoining \$125,000 in royalties alone. From one of these shafts was taken a mass of lead ore weighing 1,065 pounds, which was exhibited at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of 1898, in Omaha, and was awarded the only medal for such an exhibit. Up to January 1, 1899, these tracts had produced mineral to a value of nearly three millions of dollars. Mr. Daugherty owns in fee one-third of eighty acres adjoining Carterville on the south, called "the Cornfield Tract," so named for the reason that miners began working it before the corn had been gathered. Much of this land is worked under lease, and is handsomely productive. He was the founder of the town of Carterville, having erected the first building there and being the prime mover in incorporation. He was the leader in the establishment of the first bank, a private institution. He subsequently purchased the First National Bank of Webb City, of which his grandson, Charles Whitworth Daugherty, was cashier, and the youngest man in the State to occupy so high a position in a national banking establishment. The latter died in 1896, and the bank was removed to Carterville, consolidated with the Daugherty private bank and reorganized as the First National Bank of Carterville, of which Mr. Daugherty is president, his son, James A., a director; G. P. Ashcraft, vice president, and

W. B. Kane, cashier. This banking house, which has abundant capital, transacts practically all the financial business of the Cartersville mining district. Mr. Daugherty has been a liberal aider in other business and public enterprises. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a member of the Methodist Church South. He holds membership in the Masonic order—being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine—and in the order of Odd Fellows. He was first married in Tennessee, November 4, 1846, to Miss Nancy Riggs, who died at Austin, Texas, in June, 1867. Nine children were born of this marriage. The oldest, James A. Daugherty, lives on his farm, in the suburbs of Webb City, and is associated with his father in nearly all his business enterprises; Louisa Jane is the wife of E. L. Thornton, an engineer at Cartersville; Benjamin A. is a farmer in the vicinity; Lucinda is the wife of B. F. Hatcher, a one-half owner in the realty of the Richland mines; Martha Melissa was the wife of Thomas E. Burch, and died, leaving two children; Alice, who married G. W. Davis, also died, leaving two sons; Nancy Caroline is the wife of L. C. Gray, postmaster at Cartersville; Tennessee died in Illinois, at the age of eighteen months, and an unnamed infant died in Texas. In June, 1868, Mr. Daugherty married Miss Sarah B. Davis, of Joplin, who was also a native of Tennessee. No children were born of this marriage. Now in his seventy-first year, Mr. Daugherty maintains an erect and stately carriage, is in robust health and gives daily attention to his banking and mining interests, immense in their extent and value, and to the personal management of a favorite farm. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and is honored as pre-eminently one to whose industry and perseverance is due the transformation of an almost desolate plain into a seat of mammoth industries and the abode of a large and prosperous population. Personally, he is genial and sympathetic, displaying unaffectedly all those traits which mark the modest and model citizen and warm-hearted neighbor.

Daughters' College.—See "William Woods College for Girls."

Daughters of the American Revolution.—This society is composed of

women not less than eighteen years of age, each of whom has proved her lineal descent from an ancestor who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of American independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor or as civil officer. The society was organized to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries. Through this means it is the object of the society to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was incorporated June 8, 1891, with headquarters fixed at the City of Washington. The St. Louis chapter of the society was organized January 31, 1895, with the following charter members: Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, Mrs. Western Bascome, Mrs. Amos M. Thayer, Mrs. H. N. Spencer, Mary Polk Winn, Sarah Branch, Mrs. Randolph R. Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Hardaway, Mrs. Isabella R. K. Clendenin, Mrs. Benjamin O'Fallon, Anna Branch, Mrs. George H. Shields; honorary member, Mrs. Daniel S. Tuttle. Mrs. Cockrell, wife of Senator Francis M. Cockrell, was the first State regent appointed to organize the Missouri chapters of the society. She was removed by death, and Mrs. James J. O'Fallon succeeded her in the regency. Mrs. Rufus Lackland was the first chapter regent of St. Louis, and upon her death was succeeded by Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson. Mrs. George H. Shields, on her return from a six years' residence in Washington, was the third chapter regent. Mrs. Shields was one of the earliest members of the national society, her number being "34" in a membership of over 19,000, and she was the first recording secretary general. Under her able regency the St. Louis chapter rapidly grew and soon regained the State regency, to which position Mrs. Shields was elected in February, 1896,

Mrs. Western Bascome succeeding her as chapter regent. The St. Louis chapter, in June, 1897, numbered 126, and three new chapters were formed during that month, Mrs. Shields appointing the following regents: Mrs. Samuel M. Nave, St. Joseph; Mrs. C. T. McCluney, Sedalia, and Mrs. David McAdam, Kirkwood. There had previously been only two chapters in the State outside of St. Louis, one at Kansas City, Mrs. Hamilton Gamble, regent, and one at Jefferson City, Mrs. Thomas Towles, regent. In 1898 Mrs. Shields appointed two regents of new chapters in St. Louis—Miss Christine Tuttle, of the Dolly Madison Chapter, and Mrs. Margaret DeWolf, and also appointed regents of new chapters at Cape Girardeau and other points in the State. A number of ladies of Alton, Illinois, are enrolled in the St. Louis chapter, and Miss H. N. Haskell, principal of Monticello College, is an honorary member. The meetings of the St. Louis Chapter are held at the homes of members on the last Saturday afternoon of each month from October to May. The committees on literature and music arrange programmes on historic and patriotic themes. The subject is often some event, the anniversary of which is near the date of the meeting and in which the ancestors of some of the members participated. Traditions of descendants are revived and recorded, as, in the words of Mrs. Shields, "Fireside traditions live altogether in the hearts of the women." Political and sectarian topics are excluded, and the association of women descended from Northern with those from Southern ancestors does much to bridge the chasm between North and South. The seal of the society, with the figure of a dame of the time of the Revolution, sitting at her spinning-wheel, with the thirteen stars above her, typifies the close union of lofty patriotism with the homely domestic virtues. The original of this figure is Miss Meklin, granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. As the society in Missouri is in its infancy, its work lies chiefly in creating an interest in its aims and extending its membership. It is gathering an appropriate library, has presented a portrait of Washington to the Crow Public School, and has assumed custody of the bronze statue of Washington at Lafayette Park, which is one of the three replicas of Houdon's priceless original. It was through

the influence of this society that, on June 14, 1897, "Flag Day" was for the first time observed in St. Louis. Every vessel leaving the port commemorated the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the nation's emblem by flying the flag, which also floated from all the public buildings. The national society is taking steps toward the erection at Washington of a suitable memorial building in which to store its collected treasures, and in this work the Missouri chapters are assisting.

On April 16, 1898, the Daughters of the American Revolution passed resolutions offering their services "in case of war." These carried unanimously throughout the State, antedating all other patriotic resolutions of this society in the country, or of any other organization in the State. After war was declared the various chapters worked in every way, raising \$1,000 in cash, providing garments, food, delicacies and other supplies for Missouri soldiers. They sent eighteen trained women nurses to the camps, paying their expenses in many cases. They also joined with the Daughters of the Confederacy, Council of Jewish Women and others in the same line of work. They have also contributed to the purchase of a bronze equestrian statue of Lafayette, presented to France in 1900 as the gift of the women of America.

In the fall of 1894 Miss Ethel Beecher Allen was appointed regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Kansas City. The chapter was formed in October and was named for Elizabeth Benton, wife of Thomas Benton, so long and favorably known in the history of the State of Missouri. Its first meeting was held in Mrs. Allen's parlor, and the following officers were chosen: Miss Allen, regent; Mrs. W. B. Thayer, treasurer; Mrs. Alfred Gregory, secretary, and Mrs. J. H. Austin, registrar. Kansas City proved a rich field for descendants of Revolutionary ancestors, and in the short space of four months the chapter had increased in numbers from a dozen to about one hundred members. For some time it has had more "Real Daughters" (that is, daughters of men who fought in the Revolutionary War) than any other chapter west of Connecticut, these daughters numbering six. The chapter did some good work in putting into the public library several books of reference in Revolu-

tionary matters. Its regent, Miss Ethel Allen was, the following year, elected State regent for Missouri.

Daughters of the Confederacy.—

In quick response to an appeal from the ex-Confederate Association to the women of Missouri for aid in providing a home for disabled Confederate veterans, an organization was formed under the name of the Daughters of the Confederacy, being, so far as known, the first in the United States bearing that name. The idea of interesting women in the work originated with Captain F. P. Bronaugh, who conferred with Mrs. A. C. Cassidy, and she, with the aid of the Southern women of St. Louis, whose response was ready and enthusiastic, organized the society. The meeting for organization was held in the parlors of the Southern Hotel January 1, 1891, ninety-seven women responding to the call. After the objects were explained the following officers were elected: Mrs. M. A. E. McLure, president; Mesdames A. C. Cassidy, Randolph R. Hutchinson, T. H. West, Leroy B. Valliant, Thomas J. Portis and James Bannerman, vice presidents; Mrs. John D. Winn, treasurer; Miss Harwood, recording secretary, and Mrs. A. C. Robinson, corresponding secretary. Upon the resignation of Miss Harwood at the second meeting, Mrs. E. R. Gamble was elected recording secretary, to which position she has since been constantly re-elected. Mrs. McLure, then eighty years of age, was the unanimous choice for president, which position she holds for life. The ex-Confederate Association had purchased a farm at Higginsville, Missouri, and the first work of the Daughters of the Confederacy was to furnish four of the just completed cottages, and for this they were given the privilege of naming the cottages, which they did in memory of Generals John S. Bowen, W. Y. Slack, M. M. Parsons and Henry Little. A fifth cottage was also furnished through contributions of auxiliary societies in the State, and named after General Martin E. Greene. The society was enabled to accomplish its work by means of receipts from a very successful strawberry festival, from fees and dues and from donations in furnishings received from prominent business houses irrespective of politics. During the summer the newly formed St. Louis County Auxiliary, through Mrs. N. R. McKnight, president, and

Mrs. E. H. Daves, presented a check for \$1,025, the proceeds of a picnic at Creve Coeur Lake. A voting contest at the St. Louis Exposition in November netted a considerable sum, and additional funds were raised by the sale of tickets costing ten cents, each representing a "brick" in the Confederate Home. The receipts from the first grand ball, given on Thanksgiving eve, 1891, were nearly \$8,000, over one-half of this sum being clear profit. The ball was a brilliant social event, and was opened by the venerable president leading the first dance. The spring festival and autumnal ball are annually recurring events, and the ball in November, 1896, was honored with the presence of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis. During the first year the net amount raised from all sources was over \$11,000. The maintenance of cottages for the veterans and their families proving too expensive, the St. Louis society, in conjunction with the State auxiliaries, erected and furnished a main building at a cost of \$28,000, which was handed over to the ex-Confederate Association June 9, 1893. Not having sufficient funds on hand to complete the furnishing, the ex-Confederate Association advanced the regular amount to be repaid in the future, which debt was assumed by the St. Louis society and State auxiliaries. During the winter of 1895-6 the St. Louis society erected a hospital, which, with furniture and equipment, cost \$4,700, with over \$1,000 additional for its support. The Ex-Confederate Association, feeling unable to longer maintain the home properly, turned it over to the State in March, 1897, "The Confederate Home of Missouri" having, by an act of the Legislature, been made one of the eleemosynary institutions of the State of Missouri, with an appropriation of \$24,000 for maintenance for two years, and \$24,000 for improvements and repairs. The property was deeded to the State, the State contracting to maintain the institution as a home for disabled Confederate soldiers for twenty years from the date of said act. Through this transfer an entire change of work devolved upon the Daughters of the Confederacy. A meeting of the societies of the State was called and new articles of association adopted, under which the association was incorporated September 1, 1897, with the name of Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri, its chief office to be in

St. Louis. The officers elected for the first year were Mrs. Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, president; Mrs. J. S. Bowen, of St. Louis, secretary; Mrs. William G. Moore, of St. Louis, treasurer; Mrs. Leroy Valliant, first vice president of the Twelfth Congressional District. The St. Louis Chapter, numbering 200 members, has six vice presidents in the State association. Its meetings are held at the Jefferson Club in the afternoon on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The objects of the State Daughters of the Confederacy are monumental, historical and benevolent. Their first work was to complete the monument in the Confederate Cemetery near Springfield, Missouri, at a cost of not less than \$5,000. This monument was begun some time ago through the efforts of the women of Springfield. They have also assumed the proper care and maintenance of the Confederate Cemetery at Higginsville. They hope to be able in the future to erect in St. Louis a handsome State monument to the Missouri Confederate dead, but are not at present ready to enter upon so great an undertaking. They have also commenced the work of historical research, and Mrs. Paul Brown and Mrs. T. Davis Porcher are the present committee on Southern literature, and will collect records and traditions of Missouri campaigns and deeds of Missouri soldiers. The benevolent efforts will be devoted to the relief of needy Confederate soldiers, who, for lack of room, can not be accommodated at the home. Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant is chairman of this committee.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Daughters of the Confederacy, United.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy, as an organization, was the result of growth, and not of any preconcerted movement. The various State associations of the Daughters of the Confederacy were formed at intervals in the different States, in many instances in ignorance of the existence of such bodies elsewhere. The aim and object was the same in every instance, viz., the care and comfort of disabled Confederate veterans.

The fact seems to be settled beyond question that the first organization bearing the name was formed in St. Louis in January of 1891, by the personal efforts of Mrs. A. C. Cassidy, ably assisted by many Southern women.

Mrs. Lucien Hamilton Raines, of Savannah, Georgia, first conceived the idea of uniting the various then existing chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy in a national organization. To this end they labored unceasingly until it was an accomplished fact.

The first meeting was held at Nashville, Tennessee, September 10, 1894, and Mrs. Raines was proposed as president, but she declined. Subsequently at Atlanta, on November 9, 1895, she was again nominated, but again declined. Mrs. M. C. Goodlet was nominated by Mrs. Raines and elected the first president, and Mrs. John C. Brown was elected to that office at the Atlanta meeting. During both of these terms Mrs. Raines modestly filled the office of first vice president.

In May of 1896 Mrs. Brown resigned and Mrs. Raines was forced to take the position she had twice declined. Until the following November she devoted all her time to the advancement of the cause so dear to every Southern woman's heart. Mrs. General Fitzhugh Lee was elected in 1897, and the Convention of 1898, on Mrs. Lee's positive refusal to serve another year, elected Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, of Texas, to the presidency.

After a lapse of four years the founder of the association now has the happiness of seeing large and rapidly growing divisions in every one of the Southern States. The primary object of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is the care of disabled veterans, the preservation of souvenirs and relics of the war, the writing of histories prepared under the supervision of able Confederates, who will see that justice is done the South in books put in the hands of Southern youth. Besides the building of monuments to the noble Southern dead, especially a fit and suitable one to President Jefferson Davis, the United Daughters of the Confederacy also propose to mark the graves of Confederates who died in Northern prisons, and to embellish the rooms of the Confederate Museum at Richmond. These are assigned to the different Confederate States, and it is hoped that in each room will be deposited the army and navy rosters of the soldiers and sailors of the respective States.

These and similar works, which may from time to time present themselves, constitute the objects of the association. The national body deals only with matters common to all.

while the State divisions are perfectly free to map out and undertake any work of local interest.

The first chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Missouri was formed in St. Louis in July, 1897, on the application of seven ladies, and by the national by-laws theirs became the charter chapter of the State. The following officers were elected: Mrs. P. G. Robert, president; Mrs. A. C. Cassidy, first vice president; Mrs. Frank Gaiennie, second vice president; Mrs. Thomas Buford, recording secretary; Mrs. Bryan Snyder, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. P. Howard, treasurer.

A call was issued by the president of the charter chapter for a meeting at Fayette, Missouri, on January 12, 1898, to form a State division, other charters having been granted to chapters in Fayette, Lexington, Higginsville, Kansas City and Liberty. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. P. G. Robert, president of the M. A. E. McLure Charter Chapter of St. Louis, and the division was organized by the election of the following officers: Mrs. R. E. Wilson, Kansas City, president; Mrs. Annie Washington Rapley, St. Louis, first vice president; Mrs. O. H. Corprew, Fayette, second vice president; Miss Ethel Cunningham, Fayette, recording secretary; Mrs. W. C. Howard, St. Louis, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James Gibson, Kansas City, treasurer.

These ladies have taken up the work in a quiet, painstaking way, that argues well for the future. They fully realize that they are working for the rising generation, and that their work should be well and thoroughly done to merit the permanence they hope to assure it. The best and brightest women of the South have the work in hand, and they stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers, the United Confederate Veterans, to whom they are auxiliary.

MRS. P. G. ROBERT.

Daughters of the Republic.—A women's political society, organized in Chicago in January of 1896 by W. J. Harvey, and designed to be an auxiliary of the Order of Patriots of America. Its purposes are to co-operate with the order last named in bringing about in this country the adoption of the Swiss system of voting, and in introducing other innovations intended to place the gov-

ernment more directly under control of the people. The institution has been represented in St. Louis since 1897.

Davey, Thomas N., manufacturer, inventor and mine-owner, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1835, and came with his parents to the United States in 1852, when he was seventeen years of age. The family settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there Thomas N. Davey was apprenticed to the machinists' trade in the famous Baldwin Locomotive Works of that city. The bent of his mind inclined him toward the construction of mining machinery, and after a time he left Philadelphia and apprenticed himself to a mining machine works at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. While there he attended a mining school and labored diligently to perfect himself in the knowledge of mining affairs, as well as in the knowledge of the construction of machinery used in mining operations. He did everything with that thoroughness characteristic of an Englishman, and after serving the full term of his apprenticeship he traveled over sixteen States of the Union to learn as much as possible of the mineral and material resources of these different States, and of general business conditions. In the Southern States he made a study of the institution of slavery and its bearing on industrial development. Frugal in his habits, diligent and industrious, he made friends wherever he went, and added continually to his savings. In 1859 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and there, in 1861, he married Miss Anna Stealey. For some years thereafter he continued to be a resident of Kentucky, and in 1868 he established a foundry and machine shops in that State. This manufacturing establishment he operated until 1872, when he sold out and came to Carthage, Missouri, to become superintendent of the Carthage Machine Works. He managed this plant successfully for four years, building within that time the first Cornish force pumps used in the lead mines of Jasper County. Two of these large pumps are still in operation, having been in constant service for more than twenty years. Turning his attention to the needs of the southwest Missouri mineral district in the way of mining machinery, he made many improvements, and was the inventor of appliances which have aided largely in the

development of this region. He was the inventor of an improved "hoister" for ores, on which he obtained three different patents, and of which thousands are now in use in the district, the miners having received the free benefit of his inventions. He was also the inventor of what is known as the "Carthage pump clack," and the "Carthage pumps, hoisters and clacks," are widely known in mining circles. In 1874 he engaged in mining operations with W. A. Daugherty and John C. Webb, becoming general superintendent of the Center Creek and Webb City mines. In company with W. A. Daugherty, he purchased the original Carterville tract of land, and also the "Ealer," "Cornfield," and other lands, all of which have since become rich mining camps. In all of his business operations he has been remarkably successful, and his success has been the result of his own effort, as he began life for himself without help of any sort. A strong and self-reliant man himself, he is firm in the belief that sober, frugal and diligent young men have as good opportunities for the acquisition of honors and wealth to-day as at any time in the past, and he thinks this is especially true in Missouri, where, to use his own language, "Nine-tenths of the natural resources and wealth are yet to be developed." Mr. Davey's family consists of two sons and one daughter. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. His early studies of the condition of the country made him a Republican, and he has been one ever since.

Davidson, Hugh G., physician, was born in Hickman County, Tennessee, in 1832, son of Rev. David and Theresa (Green) Davidson. He was educated in the schools of his native State and while a young man taught school, and later became a minister of the Christian Church, in the meantime giving a share of his attention to the running of a farm. Still later he studied medicine, and became a successful physician. A man of broad intellectual qualities, with a retentive and versatile mind, and great force of character and will power, he was successful in all his undertakings. Having married Miss Martha A. Higgins, of his native county, he removed to Missouri and settled in Butler County in 1854. Soon afterward he became connected with the government

secret service, and when the Civil War was declared he was made provost marshal of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Missouri Districts, in which position he served until failing health compelled him to resign. Though of Southern birth, he has since the war been a Republican, and an active worker in the ranks of his party. He was at one time the candidate of the Republican party for Congress, and at different times has occupied a place on his party's ticket for other offices, but met defeat owing to the overwhelming Democratic majority, though several times leading the ticket. He is recognized as one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Butler County, always giving his hearty support to projects designed for the benefit of the county and its people. By his good business management he has accumulated wealth, and is passing his declining days peacefully and contentedly on his large farm near Hendrickson, in Butler County. His son, Alexander Washington Davidson, physician, was born in Hickman County, Tennessee, September 26, 1853. When he was an infant his parents removed to Butler County, Missouri. He was educated in the public schools of Poplar Bluff, and studied medicine under the direction of his father. Later he entered the American Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then located at Greenville, the county seat of Wayne County, Missouri, where he acquired a large practice. He continued his residence at Greenville until 1884, when he located in Poplar Bluff, Missouri, and has since resided there. Both professionally and socially he enjoys a high place in the estimation of the people of that city and of Butler County. He has the confidence and respect of a large clientage. He is known among his professional brethren as a studious, careful, highly intellectual and conscientious practitioner, and is ranked as one of the leading citizens of his home city. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, is a member of the Poplar Bluff school board, the United States board of pension examiners, and in 1899 was elected mayor of Poplar Bluff. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the order of Knights of Pythias. In 1878 he was married to Miss Lizzie Atkins, of Greenville, Missouri. They have four children living.

Daviess County.—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by Harrison, east by Grundy and Livingston, south by Caldwell, and west by DeKalb and Gentry Counties; area, 357,000 acres. The surface of the county is gently undulating, and is about evenly divided between prairie and timber lands. Grand River is the principal water course. It enters the county at the western border about six miles south of the Harrison County line, and flows in a southeasterly direction to the southeastern corner. Big River, Cypress Creek, and Hickory and Sampson Creeks are its chief tributaries from the north. From the southwest it receives the waters of Grindstone Creek, while Honey Creek, flowing east through the southern part of the county, is its chief feeder from that section. There are numerous small streams throughout the county, tributaries or sub-tributaries of Grand River. Numerous springs abound throughout the county. The soil is generally a rich, dark, sandy loam, mixed with a vegetable mold. The bottom lands along Grand River and other streams, which are considerable in area, are as rich as any lands in the State. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the remainder being still in timber, consisting chiefly of oaks of different varieties, white and black walnut, elm, hickory, maple, cottonwood, hackberry, locust, sycamore, etc. There is abundance of limestone and sandstone in the county. No minerals have been discovered, though some geologists claim that deep-lying strata of coal are indicated. The most profitable productions of the county are stock, poultry, dairy products and fruit. The average yield per acre of the cereals is: Corn, 30 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels, and oats, 25 bushels. Timothy, clover, bluegrass and the native grasses grow well. The fruit acreage is: Apples, 2,500 acres; peaches and cherries, 200 acres, and small fruits 200 acres. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1899, during the year 1898, the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 13,371 head; hogs, 63,305 head; sheep, 4,516 head; horses and mules, 1,672 head; wheat, 2,532 bushels; corn, 1,336 bushels; hay, 39,400 pounds; flour, 271,968 pounds; cornmeal, 2,006 pounds; timothy seed 18,000 pounds; lumber, 113,300 pounds; logs, 96,000 feet; walnut logs, 24,-

000 feet; piling and posts, 6,000 feet cordwood, 408 cords; cooperage, 2 cars; brick, 10,250; wool, 42,070 pounds; poultry, 746,342 pounds; eggs, 1,086,560; butter, 206,766 pounds; cheese, 78,107 pounds; tallow, 11,251 pounds; hides and pelts, 73,810 pounds; fresh fruit, 955 pounds; dried fruit, 2,630 pounds; vegetables, 2,740 pounds. Other articles exported are tobacco, dressed meats, fish, game, lard, honey, molasses, canned goods, nursery stock, furs and feathers. The French fur traders were the first white men to visit the territory now Daviess County. They ascended the Grand River, and for many years after 1815 made annual trips for the purpose of acquiring the peltries of the Indians. There was no permanent settlement made in the country, which was included in the limits of Ray County, until 1831, when a number of families from other sections of Missouri, mostly native of Kentucky and Tennessee, settled in the central, the northeastern and the southeastern parts of the county. The Stokes, Stone, Duval, Pemiston and Creekmore families settled in the central part; the Netherton and Aubrey families in the northeast, and the Splawns, Taylors, Smiths, Traspers, Woods, McDows, Weldons and McHaneys in the southeastern portion. The following few years a large number of other families made homes for themselves in the Grand River basin, and in 1836 several hundred Mormon families, who were driven from Jackson and Clay Counties, greatly increased the population. The Mormons, or the "Saints," as they called themselves, built numerous cabins in different parts of the county, and laid out a town on the eastern bluffs of Grand River, about three miles above the present site of Gallatin, which they called Diamond. They declared that at that place they had discovered the grave of "Old Father Adam," and they determined to make the place one of their sanctified cities. Diamond, at the height of its glory, contained a population of about 500. It was, next to the city of Far West, in Caldwell County, the chief stronghold of the Mormons in northwestern Missouri. The town of Diamond was surrendered to the forces of General A. W. Doniphan when the authorities directed that the Mormons be driven from the State, and soon became a deserted town, and little now remains to designate its one time activity; even no trace

of the grave of "Old Father Adam" is in evidence. (For Mormon troubles see "Mormonism.") Daviess County was organized from a part of Ray, by legislative act approved December 29, 1836, and was named in honor of Colonel Joseph H. Daviess, of Kentucky, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. In 1837 the commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice selected the land now a part of the site of Gallatin, which was laid out in town lots and named in honor of Albert Gallatin, the noted Swiss financier, who was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States from 1801 to 1813. The first circuit court was held in July, 1837, at the cabin of E. B. Creekmore, at the present site of Gallatin, Judge Austin A. King presiding; J. B. Turner, clerk, and William Bourman, sheriff. A grand jury was impaneled and the members held their deliberations in a hazel-bush thicket, near Creekmore's cabin. One indictment was returned, and the jury was discharged. When the war against the Mormons was made, before the forces of General Doniphan reached Daviess County, the "Saints" burned the town of Gallatin. In 1840 a brick courthouse was built, and is still in use.

Daviess County furnished for the Union Army in the Civil War, from first to last, over 900 men, who belonged to the following organizations: The first military organization in the county was composed of three companies organized by Major Samuel P. and Joseph H. McGee and Captain William H. Folinsbee, and was known as the Missouri Home Guards, Six Months Militia, or Cox's Battalion. This organization was formed in July, 1861, and remained in service until January, 1862. In February of the same year Colonel James McFerran, then a lawyer and judge of the circuit court, began the organization of the Missouri State Militia Volunteers. Three companies of this regiment were raised in Daviess County, namely, Company A, Joseph H. McGee, captain; Company B, William H. Folinsbee, captain; Company C, John Ballinger, captain. The regiment was mustered into service February 2, 1862, for three years, or during the war. This, with ten other regiments in the State were first intended as State organizations, and were not to be ordered beyond State lines, but were later, by act of Congress, placed on an equality with regular United States vol-

unteers, and were given bounties and received pensions the same as United States volunteer soldiers. In the summer of 1862 this regiment took part in the battles of Panther Creek, Kirksville and Seas Ford, besides having many skirmishes with guerrillas and bushwhackers, then very numerous in Missouri, and the regiment was later engaged in the following named notable battles with Price's army: Jefferson City, California, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Little Blue and Big Blue, in Missouri, and Mine Creek, Kansas. In this last named battle some 2,700 prisoners were captured, including General Marmaduke, who afterward became Governor of the State, and General Cabell and numerous other officers less noted. This regiment was mustered out of service February 11, 1865, at St. Louis, on account of expiration of service. Two companies were raised in Daviess County for the Forty-third Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, to wit, Company F, William F. Flint, captain, and Company H, Marcus Morton, captain. This regiment served until June, 1865, and was mustered out on account of the close of the war. While there were no other companies raised in this county for the regular volunteer service, many enlisted from Daviess County in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiments and the Eleventh Cavalry, and some few in the Second Cavalry, known as "Merrill's Horse." The Forty-third Missouri was a one-year organization, and was commanded by Chester Harding, Jr., of St. Louis. The following companies of the Fourth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia were raised in this county: Company A, Joab Woodruff, captain; Company B, James Tuggle, captain; Company M, Napoleon B. Brown, captain; this regiment was commanded by John B. Hale, colonel, and later by J. H. Shanklin, and is pensionable by act of Congress. The following named companies of the Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia were raised in this county: Company A, Merritt Givens, captain; Company B, Napoleon B. Brown, captain; Company C, Milton Mann, captain; Company H, J. H. Creighton, captain; Company I, Joab Woodruff, captain. Dr. William S. Brown, now of Jamison, Missouri, was colonel of this regiment. It was raised for home protection, was not paid or clothed by the United States, and is not pensionable.

The following named persons enlisted in the Spanish - American War: Major Charles Morton, Fourth United States Cavalry; Paul E. Gillihan, Jackson Williams, Bert Conover, Charles Owens, George Townsend, Halleck Buzard, Claude Foley and Edward Perkins, all of whom are now in the Philippine Islands, William Redmon and W. L. Rucker having returned from Manila. There are Grand Army of the Republic posts at the following points in Daviess County: Gallatin, Bancroft, Coffeysburg, Pattonsburg, Winston, Jamesport and Jamison. The survivors of the Civil War who were officers in the service and now live in the county are Major S. P. Cox, Lieutenant Benton Miller, Captain E. West, Captain N. B. Brown, of Gallatin, and Colonel W. S. Brown, of Jameston.

Daviess County is divided into fifteen townships, named, respectively: Benton, Colfax, Grand River, Harrison, Jackson, Jamesport, Jefferson, Liberty, Lincoln, Marion, Monroe, Salem, Sheridan, Union and Washington. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$4,766,284; estimated full value, \$14,298,852; assessed value of personal property, including notes, bonds, etc., \$2,081,296; estimated full value, \$4,162,592; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$243,221; estimated full value, \$403,368; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$1,018,312.17; assessed valuation of banks and bank stock, 63 per cent, \$90,623; full value, \$143,855. There are 71.36 miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, passing from the southwest corner through to the center of the eastern boundary line; the Wabash, from the northwest corner to the southeast corner, and the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern through the northwestern section. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 5,286. The population of the county in 1900 was 21,325.

Davis, James M., lawyer and banker, was born in Clark County, Illinois, September 25, 1837. He was the fifth child of a family of fifteen children, his parents being Alexander and Priscilla (McKay) Davis. His paternal grandfather, Solomon Davis, was a Virginian; his maternal grandfather, William McKay, was a Marylander, both emigrating at an early date to Kentucky, the Davis

family settling near Danville and the McKays at Maysville. At the former place, Alexander Davis was born and grew to manhood, removing first to Illinois and afterwards, in 1851, to Missouri, settling in Livingston County, where he was a farmer the remainder of his life. James M. Davis was educated in private schools kept in the old-fashioned log schoolhouses, afterward studying law with the Honorable Luther T. Collier, at that time a prominent lawyer in Chillicothe, but now of Kansas City. He taught school at intervals, but in March, 1860, was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his chosen profession alone. During his professional career of more than forty years, he has been associated with John E. Wait, W. C. Samuel and R. R. Kitt, all of Chillicothe. In 1872-3 he was judge of the county court of Livingston County; from 1873 to 1878 he was the city attorney of Utica; from 1878 to 1880 he was prosecuting attorney of Livingston County. At the election held in 1880 he was elected judge of the circuit court for the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, then composed of Caldwell, Carroll and Livingston counties. This position he held until September, 1891, when he resigned the same in order that he might resume the practice of his profession; his two sons, Arch B. and W. W. Davis, having, previous to that time, been admitted to the bar, and then being engaged in the practice of the law. He has continued in the active practice of the law from that time, the firm of which he is now the head being J. M. Davis & Sons, composed of himself, Arch B. Davis and W. W. Davis.

Previous to 1887 he was connected with different banks, and in that year in connection with others he organized the First National Bank of Chillicothe, of which he was chosen the first president. He still retains that position, and the firm of which he is the head are the attorneys for that institution. He also retains large holdings in other banks in Livingston and adjoining counties. He is also an extensive and successful farmer and breeder of fine stock. His country home some two miles west of Chillicothe is a magnificent farm of over 1,000 acres, being one of the finest in the State. He is one of the most sagacious and far-sighted business men in North Missouri, a proof of which is that he owns over 4,500 acres of choice Missouri farm lands, besides a large amount of city

property; all acquired without ever having given a deed of trust or mortgage or executing a promissory note. He was married October 18, 1863, to Servilla McKay, of which marriage four children have been born, three of whom were living in 1900.

Davis, John T., one of the most famous of Western merchants, was born September 13, 1844, in St. Louis, and died in that city, April 13, 1894. He was educated at Washington University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1863. Immediately afterward he entered the mercantile house which had been founded by his father, Samuel C. Davis, and other gentlemen in 1835, and which first did business under the name of Davis, Tilden & Co., and later as Samuel C. Davis & Co. Four years after he became connected with this business John T. Davis was admitted to a partnership in the house, and at his father's death he became head of the firm. Inheriting from his father a large estate, he inherited also the commercial genius of the elder Davis, and added vastly to his patrimony by his merchandising and financial operations. In addition to being the head of a large commercial house he was a large stockholder in the State Bank, the St. Louis Trust Company, the Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Company, and many other corporations. Notwithstanding the fact that he was a man of very large wealth, he was unassuming in manner, modest in his demeanor, easily approached and always kindly and genial. He was for many years president of the St. Louis Club, and was also a member of the Mercantile and Noonday Clubs. His religious affiliations were with the Second Baptist Church of that city, which he took a prominent part in building up. Interested in educational matters, he was for some years a member of the controlling board of Washington University, and was one of the benefactors of that institution. Mr. Davis married, in 1867, Miss Mary J. Filley, daughter of Honorable Oliver D. Filley, at one time mayor of St. Louis. Their eldest son, John T. Davis, was associated with his father in business at the time of the death of the elder Davis, and succeeded to the management of his estate.

Davis, Lowndes H., lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Jackson, Cape

Girardeau County, Missouri, December 14, 1836, and received a finished education, graduating at Yale College in 1860, and at the Louisville (Kentucky) Law School in 1863. In 1868 he was elected circuit attorney of the Tenth Judicial District, and served for four years in that capacity. Later he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1878 he was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-sixth Congress and re-elected twice in succession, serving three full terms as the representative of the Fourth Missouri District.

Davis, Randolph M., manufacturer, was born October 24, 1868, in St. Joseph, Missouri. His parents were Randolph T. and Mary J. (Boydston) Davis. The genealogical record of this family, to the members of which St. Joseph owes so much of present prosperity and high standing in the commercial world, is given in the biographical sketch of his father, Randolph T. Davis, the founder of the great milling industry of which the son is now the active head. The younger Mr. Davis, who shouldered the responsibilities attending the management of a great manufacturing establishment upon the death of his father, has spent all of his life in St. Joseph and has had an unusually prominent part in the development of the city and the rapid advancement that has marked her history during the last decade. He built the foundation for a good education in the public schools of St. Joseph and afterward attended the Military Academy at Macon, Missouri, where he was known as a receptive scholar and a close student. In 1885, at the close of his school days, Mr. Davis returned to St. Joseph and associated himself with his father in the R. T. Davis Mill Company as secretary. In the earliest days of his business career, which had its beginning just after he left the academy, the young man showed himself possessed of particularly promising qualifications and his subsequent success has shown that the hopes of the father whose place he was to assume so early in life were not unwisely founded. Since the day he entered the office of the great milling concern until this time, Mr. Davis has given the business his close personal attention, and there is no more substantial evidence of the success he has attained than the reputation of a product which he himself introduced and pushed until the whole world came to know of it—the "Aunt

Jemima Pancake Flour." In order to properly advertise this product a fortune has been spent, and profitably. It is now known wherever a cook is found, and to the younger Davis the credit for the success of the venture is due. About one year ago the company engaged in the manufacture of this flour was consolidated with the R. T. Davis Mill Company, and the corporate name for the united concern is now the R. T. Davis Mill and Manufacturing Company. It has been repeatedly said that the pancake flour so familiarly known by the caricature of the typical Southern "Aunt" has done more to make St. Joseph famous than any other manufactured article sent out from that city. For some time before the death of his father Mr. Davis was the general manager of the R. T. Davis Mill Company. Immediately after the death of the head of the company the son was made president and general manager of the concern and still holds that position. An evidence of his own popularity with the millers of the Southwest, as well as a substantial proof of the importance of the establishment of which he is the head, is shown in the election of Mr. Davis to the office of president of the Southwestern Millers' Association, an honor that was conferred upon him by an organization comprising all of the millers of this great wheat-producing territory, at its meeting held at the Coates House in Kansas City in 1897, and which position of honor he still holds. Mr. Davis' energies have not all been expended in the direction of the business that commands his time and talents. At the age of twenty-four he organized and was elected president of the St. Joseph Commercial Club, an organization that has been at the head of every public enterprise since the day of its inception. Strangely enough Mr. Davis was not only the founder of the club and its first leader, but he was the only young man numbered among the list of officers and directors of the club. He conceived the idea of establishing such an organization and the prominent business men of St. Joseph found that his zeal and enthusiasm were contagious. They caught the spirit of enterprise from the young promoter, and the Commercial Club, still flourishing and working in the interests of the city and Northwest Missouri, was the result. There were 300 charter members and the club was organized August 20, 1892. Next to the great manufacturing concern

managed by him Mr. Davis has better cause to feel proud of the Commercial Club of St. Joseph than any other enterprising organization with which he has been connected. The military career of Mr. Davis is confined to his school days, but it is none the less creditable to him. While attending the military academy he was made captain of a company and at the same time was at the head of a company of the National Guard of Missouri at Macon. The political affiliations of Mr. Davis are Democratic. In church work he takes an active interest, having been chosen to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Francis Street Methodist Church South immediately after the death of his father. Mr. Davis was married, January 25, 1893, to Miss Mary Logan Fairleigh, daughter of William G. Fairleigh, of St. Joseph. The father of Mrs. Davis was one of the pioneer residents of the city where he amassed his fortune and established a reputation for sterling worth and integrity. He resided in St. Joseph at the time gold-hunters were being outfitted for the trip to California, and was a member of the firm of Tootle, Fairleigh & Company. This firm was numbered among the first jobbing concerns in a city that has won a reputation in this line second to none other on the Missouri River, and its members realized fortunes that gave them rank among the wealthiest men of the Western country. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis—Randolph M., Jr., aged five years, and Alice Fairleigh, aged three years. Although he is still one of the youngest of St. Joseph's business men, Mr. Davis is numbered among the foremost, a place he has held since the day he associated himself with his father at the close of his school days. His abilities have become more pronounced with each passing year, and those with whom he is associated from day to day realize more as time passes on that St. Joseph owes that which she can not repay to this worthy son of a noble sire.

Davis, Randolph T., manufacturer and legislator, was born December 26, 1837, in Buchanan County, Missouri. His parents were Ishmael and Nancy (McDaniel) Davis. The father was born in Kentucky, removing thence to Missouri with the earliest of the pioneers upon the opening of the Platte Purchase, in which tract he laid claim to a half

section of land. The traits of rugged manliness and highest honor, which distinguished him in an eminent degree under peculiarly trying circumstances, became as characteristic of the son and have made the family name a synonym for the highest integrity and irreproachable honesty. The son acquired the foundations of an education in the public schools of Weston, and when sixteen years of age entered the High School in that city with the cherished hope that he would be able to complete the course in that department and enter at once upon a collegiate career. Misfortune overcame him, however, in an overwhelming and unexpected way, dispelling all the bright anticipations he had entertained for the future. Through the defalcation of a public official, for whom his father was a bondsman, the parental home and fortune were swept away. The elder Davis was a man of such high honor that he refused to take advantage of the protection that subterfuge and concealment might have afforded, and he willingly yielded up the earnings of a lifetime in order that the obligations might be satisfied and his integrity preserved. Although but a boy, the son possessed the inherent traits of true manhood exhibited by his father, and he cheerfully sacrificed the great desire of his heart, and, foregoing the ambition to acquire a college education he began a period of toil that was crowned with reward and enabled him to regain the home of his childhood and present it unencumbered to his father and mother. This self-abnegation was not without other good results, for it established his noble character in the minds of those who were familiar with the sacrifice that he had made and doubtless led to richer and deserved fortune. His long-continued effort and personal denial were followed by success. After the family homestead had been recovered the son engaged in business and at that time laid the foundations for a life of prosperity in all material ways. He purchased the Union Mills, in Platte County, which he managed with such success that he felt his ability to enter a larger field. Removing to St. Joseph he secured an interest in the City Mills, of which, in 1876, he became the sole owner. In 1883 he organized the R. T. Davis Mill Company, and the present extensive milling plant was erected, the product of which is known and held in highest repute wherever flour is used. Of this business

Mr. Davis was the active head until his death in 1894. No event in the history of St. Joseph ever affected the community more profoundly. It was not only the passing away of the head of a large business, in itself an important factor in its effect upon the prosperity of the city, but it was equally the sense of the irreparable loss of one who, in all manly qualities, stood in a place of his own and whose entire career and daily life were worthy of emulation. Mr. Davis was known as one of the most enterprising men in St. Joseph. His public spirit was never failing when the occasion demanded his support, and to every cause that appealed to him on account of its worthiness he was not slow to respond in a liberal way. Mr. Davis served as county collector of Buchanan County from 1878 to 1882. In the latter year he was elected to the State Senate, but resigned at the close of his first legislative session on account of the growth of a business that was increasing so rapidly as to demand his entire time and attention. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party. He was a consistent member of the Francis Street Methodist Church South, was one of the officers of that church, took an active part in all that concerned the welfare of the organization and was a liberal contributor to every worthy cause. Mr. Davis was married February 7, 1859, to Miss Louisa C. Boydston. She died March 6, 1861, leaving a daughter, Mattie E. Davis. June 30, 1863, Mr. Davis married Miss Mary J. Boydston, a sister of his deceased wife. She survives, with four of the children born to her, Emma L., Randolph M., Robert T. and Nannie May. These are all married and are happy in the enjoyment of an ideal home life. The other two children, H. Clay and Frank B., are numbered among the departed. Mr. Davis left his large family well provided for. The heirs consider the reputation the father left the richest bequest, but in addition to this priceless boon they came into possession of a business that had gained a world-wide fame and a fortune comfortably large.

Davis, Samuel, lawyer and jurist, was born April 17, 1847, two miles southwest of Marshall, in Saline County, Missouri, son of Jesse and Lavinia (Jarboe) Davis. His father, a native of Virginia, was born August 14, 1823, and about 1835 came to Mis-

souri with his father, also named Jesse, who became one of the earliest pioneers of Saline County. The farm which he purchased and improved became the homestead, on which Judge Samuel Davis was born. Judge Davis' grandfather was a man of great force of character, and in Virginia spent some time in public life. His Welsh ancestors settled in Virginia in the early colonial period, and the family was represented in the Revolutionary War. Judge Davis' father taught school for several years, and also served in many public offices in Saline County. Prior to the Civil War he occupied the various offices of school commissioner, assessor, and deputy collector. Upon the outbreak of the war he was filling the office of county clerk, but was alienated from this office by reason of his sympathy with the South. He died November 7, 1867. His wife, a native of Kentucky, was a daughter of John W. Jarboe, whose ancestors came from France and settled in Maryland. Her maternal grandfather, Crouch, a Virginian, fought under Washington in the Revolutionary War. She came to Missouri on a visit in 1844, here met Jesse Davis, and in 1846 they were married. Alexander Skillern, who erected the first house in the township of Marshall, married her sister. Judge Samuel Davis was reared on the homestead, and after a preparatory course in the common schools, entered the famous Kemper Military School at Boonville, where he had for classmates such men as Washington Adams, Judge James Gibson, of Kansas City, and William M. Williams, of Boonville. Until 1868 he remained on the farm, teaching school one term in the meantime. After a course of study in the law office of John P. Strother, of Marshall, he was admitted to the bar in August, 1869, before Judge Townsley, of the circuit court, and at once opened an office in Marshall for the practice of his profession. A staunch Democrat, he took an interest in politics early in his career. For a while he served as justice of the peace for Marshall. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Saline County, and re-elected in 1874, serving four years in all. In 1876 his manifest capabilities led to his nomination and election to the State Legislature, and a re-election in 1878. During the latter term (Thirtieth General Assembly) he filled the important position of chairman of the ways and means commit-

tee, and throughout his entire legislative career was recognized as one of the most useful members and most brilliant and forceful debaters in that body. Upon his retirement from the Legislature he resumed his practice. He was made the candidate of his party for judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit in 1898, and was elected without opposition, succeeding Judge Richard Field, of Lexington. From 1894 to 1896 he acted as chairman of the Saline County Democratic committee. Early in his career he was attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad for four years. During his entire practice but one murder case was tried in Saline County in which he did not appear as counsel, usually for the defense while not acting as public prosecutor. In religion Judge Davis is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for several years. He was married, November 19, 1872, to Julia S. Newton, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and a daughter of George B. and Louise (Haven) Newton, who removed from Kentucky to Missouri before the Civil War. Her father was for many years a noted educator in this State, conducting a private institution at Longwood, afterward at Georgetown, and finally at Marshall, where he located in 1870. His death occurred in 1892. Judge and Mrs. Davis are the parents of one son, George Newton Davis, who was born November 26, 1876; read law with his father, graduated in the classical department of the Missouri Valley College, at Marshall, was admitted to practice by the circuit court, in 1900 was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and is now in the practice of his profession at Marshall. Those fellow practitioners of Judge Davis who have known him best place a high estimate on his ability, and his sterling integrity and personal worth are conceded. He belongs to that conservative type of men whose careers are always referred to with feelings of pride by the communities in which they reside. He is thoroughly versed in the principles of the law, has a keen appreciation of fairness and justice, and although he has been on the bench scarcely three years, the poorest and least conspicuous litigants appearing before him have learned that if their causes be just, they have nothing to fear by a trial before him. Personally, he is affa-

ble and courteous, and the happy impression made by him upon the first meeting with a fellow man is deep and lasting.

Davis, Webster, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was born at Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1861, his parents being Daniel J. and Elizabeth (Evans) Davis, who were natives of Wales and Pennsylvania, respectively. They moved, in 1868, to Daviess County, Missouri, where his father bought a farm, on which young Webster worked until 1874, when the family moved to Chillicothe, Missouri. There he was clerk in a hardware store for a year, and then moved, for the third time, with the family to Gallatin, in the same county and State, where he took up a new occupation, shoemaking, under the instruction of his father. He worked at this trade until 1881; but having thus far had but little schooling, and being determined to obtain an education, he went to Lake Forest, near Chicago, with the intention of entering the university at that place, with less than fifteen dollars in his pocket when he arrived. He was too ambitious and energetic, however, to feel discouraged, and at once sought and obtained a minor city appointment, that of attending to the street lamps of the town, by which means he paid all his expenses for a year and saved enough to help support the family at home. His parents needed more financial assistance, however, and he left his studies and returned to the shoemaker's bench at Gallatin, and later to the store counter; but feeling that he was called to a higher position in life, he determined to become a lawyer, and in 1882 went with the law firm of Shanklin, Low & McDougal, at Gallatin, where he kept books and did copying to pay for his instruction in the intricacies of the law. In 1884 he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where he spent two years in the State University. He was admitted to the bar at Garden City, Kansas, in 1885, and practiced law there for a time. Feeling the need of more thorough preparation, he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. Upon his graduation from that famous school he returned to Missouri and settled in Kansas City. Soon afterward his mother's health failed, and he took her to Pueblo, Colorado, where he remained for nearly a

year. On his return to Kansas City he was appointed a chief deputy in the office of the surveyor of customs for the Western District of Missouri and the State of Kansas. Mr. Davis continued his studies, and took an active interest in local, county, State and national politics. He soon acquired a more than local reputation for high-class, finished oratory, and was in great demand in the various campaigns as a speaker at Republican meetings. His reputation grew rapidly, and soon leaped the confines of the State, and he received many pressing invitations to deliver political addresses in Kansas, Illinois and other States. In 1892 he was nominated for Congress, and reluctantly accepted, after having declined a previous nomination. As the district was overwhelmingly Democratic, he was defeated. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans of Kansas City for mayor, and was elected by a majority of nearly 7,000. He made a splendid record in this office, and, greatly to the disappointment of the Republicans of the city, he declined renomination. When elected the people were paying \$1.60 per 1,000 feet for gas, and when he left the office they were paying fifty cents per 1,000 feet. Later the price was raised to \$1.00, because of the consolidation of the two then existing companies. The city also acquired the water works during his administration, and were relieved of litigation amounting to over \$3,000,000 with the National Water Works Company. Various other reforms and highly beneficial measures were the result of Mr. Davis' two years' occupancy of the mayoralty chair. In 1896, notwithstanding the vigorous fight made upon him by certain of the party leaders, he came within three votes of securing the nomination for Governor of Missouri in the State Convention. During the presidential campaign of 1896, by request of the managers of the Republican national committee, Mr. Davis took the stump and made over one hundred speeches in Ohio and other States of the Middle West. He soon attracted the attention of Major McKinley, who determined, in the event of his own election, to give Mr. Davis a prominent position in the national administration at Washington. In accordance with this resolve, Mr. Davis was appointed to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, beginning his duties on June 1, 1897. This appointment gave great satis-

faction to the Republicans throughout the length and breadth of the land, for, by reason of his splendid oratorical powers, Mr. Davis had raised himself to a position of eminence. No man of his years in Missouri, or elsewhere, had succeeded in captivating such large and intelligent audiences wherever he spoke. He was the avowed friend of the old soldiers, and they looked upon him as their staunch advocate at all times. December 1, 1899, Mr. Davis obtained leave of absence and went on a vacation to Cape Town, South Africa, to recuperate his failing health. Upon arriving at Cape Town, he determined to visit the Transvaal and Orange Free State, in order to see for himself the conduct of the war and to learn as much as possible about the combatants. At Pretoria and Bloemfontein he met Presidents Kruger and Stein, of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and was entertained by them and afforded every possible opportunity to visit the cities and towns of the two republics and the scenes of conflict. He was present at the battle of Spion's Kop, where the British suffered a loss in killed and wounded and captured of about 3,000, and were badly repulsed. The Boers' loss was about 100. After four months Mr. Davis returned to the United States, an ardent Boer sympathizer, and resigned his position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Before doing so he made a vain attempt to induce President McKinley and the members of his cabinet and leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives to take action looking to intervention in the British-Boer War. He tried to get the National Republican Convention to adopt a resolution of sympathy with the Boers, but the party managers turned a deaf ear to his appeals. He then began negotiations with leading Democrats, with the result that a Boer plank was incorporated in the Democratic national platform. Since then he has been identified with the national Democracy. Daniel J. Davis, father of the subject of this sketch, died at his home, 3,000 East Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Missouri, on January 6, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Dawn.—A village ten miles south of Chillicothe, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Livingston County. It was laid out in 1853. It has a public school, two

churches, one operahouse, flouring mill, a weekly paper, the "Clipper," a hotel, and about twenty stores and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

Dawson.—A village in Nodaway County, of 100 inhabitants—named after Colonel Lafe Dawson—two and a half miles northwest from the Burlington Junction. The Wabash Railroad runs through the place. As a railroad station, it is called Dawsonville. It draws its sustenance from the rich Nodaway Valley, and is a large shipping point for grain. There is a Baptist Church, several stores and a lumber yard in the place, and a water-power gristmill on the Nodaway River, near by.

Dawson, Lafayette, familiarly known as Lafe Dawson, was born in McLean County, Illinois, May 13, 1839. He came to Missouri in 1865, and located at Maryville, in Nodaway County, and entered upon the practice of law. In a few years he rose to distinction as one of the most effective pleaders of the northwest Missouri bar. His greatest powers were exhibited in criminal trials, though his learning made him a formidable opponent in civil cases also.

Dawson, William, member of Congress, was born in New Madrid County, Missouri, March 17, 1848, and was educated at the Christian Brothers College, of St. Louis. He served as a sheriff of New Madrid County, and also two terms in the State Legislature, and in 1884 was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from the Fourteenth Missouri District as a Democrat by a vote of 17,694 to 1,020 for Cramer, Republican.

Day and Home School.—An educational institution, located at Westport, now Kansas City, which was founded by Miss Ada Brann, in 1883, and chartered in 1898. It is housed in a fine modern building that cost \$12,000. It is now under the charge of Miss Mary L. C. Barstow, and affords instruction in the branches preparatory to entering first-class women's colleges. Its various departments are in charge of competent teachers.

Deacon, Andrew Gordon, merchant, was born September 17, 1841, at Brighton,

Canada, West, and is a son of Andrew Gordon and Amanda (Cory) Deacon. After an attendance of a year or two upon the schools of his native place, Mr. Deacon accompanied his parents to Waukegan, Illinois, where he remained until 1857, attending the district schools and the academy at that place. In the latter year he went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and assumed a position as clerk in the hardware store conducted by his brother, Robert R. Deacon. In that capacity he continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. In May, 1861, he offered his services to the Federal government and enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Cutler. During the war his service was with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Antietam, where he lost his right arm, as the result of a wound by a minie ball. For valorous conduct during this engagement, receiving a commission in October, 1862; and by reason of his injury, which would have been sufficient excuse for most men to have left the service, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he performed duty during the remaining two and a half years of the war in guarding Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. After the surrender of Lee and the declaration of peace he was assigned to duty with the Freedmen's Bureau, under General O. O. Howard, making his headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, where his work consisted chiefly in the ratification of contracts between the whites and negroes, and the adjustment of the differences between the two races generally. His term of service with the Freedmen's Bureau continued two and a half years, and upon its expiration, in the spring of 1868, he came to Harrisonville, Missouri, and engaged in mercantile pursuits as a partner of his brother, John B. R. Deacon, who had established a general store there in 1865. Soon afterward E. C. Deacon, another brother, entered into the partnership, and the business gradually developed into a hardware and implement trade. After the retirement of E. C. Deacon, in 1886, A. G. Deacon remained in the firm until about 1890, since which time the subject of this sketch has remained the sole proprietor of the establishment, one of the most important of its kind in western Mis-

souri. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Deacon is a director in the Bank of Harrisonville, of which E. C. Deacon was the first president. For many years he has been a member of the Loyal Legion, affiliating with the commandery at St. Louis. Though always a faithful adherent of the principles of the Republican party, he has never sought nor held public office. His marriage occurred in April, 1876, and united him with Jennie M. Davis, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Dr. Davis, an old resident of that State. Mrs. Deacon's mother was a sister of Robert A. Brown, a native of Tennessee, and one of the pioneer inhabitants of Harrisonville, where for many years he was a citizen of great influence. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon are the parents of six children, namely: Robert R., of Denver, Colorado; William Cory, who is a clerk in his father's store; Helen Davis, Mary Belle, Elizabeth and Andrew Gordon, Jr., residing with their parents. Since his residence in Harrisonville Mr. Deacon has occupied a position of prominence in commercial and social circles.

Deacon, Eliakim Cory, retired merchant and ex-president of the Bank of Harrisonville, was born October 11, 1829, at Picton, Prince Edward's County, Ontario, Canada, and is a son of Andrew Gordon and Amanda (Cory) Deacon. (For ancestral history, see sketch of John B. R. Deacon.) After attending the public and private schools of his native place until he had attained the age of nineteen years, he left his home, in 1848, and went to Waukegan, Illinois, where for one year he studied medicine under the direction of his uncle, Dr. David Cory, who fell a victim to the cholera in 1853. His medical studies were never completed, however, for at the end of his year's reading he took a position as clerk in a dry goods house in Waukegan, remaining in that connection until 1853, when he and two other young men bought out the business and established the firm of Rew, Deacon & Co., a relation he sustained until 1857. About that time the country passed through the panic brought on by the failure of the so-called "wild-cat" banks, and Mr. Deacon, who supposed himself to be worth about \$10,000, soon found that he had practically nothing. Selling out his business,

he was engaged for four years upon a salary, and then, from 1863 to 1868, engaged in general merchandising and wool-buying at Waukegan with a partner, the style of the firm being Hutchinson & Deacon. In 1868 he retired from that concern and came to Harrisonville, Missouri, where he entered into partnership with his brother, Andrew G. Deacon, purchasing the interest of Mr. Crotzer, who had been a member of the firm of Deacon & Crotzer. This partnership continued until 1886, when Mr. Deacon retired from active business. In 1883, upon the organization of the Bank of Harrisonville, he was chosen by the board of directors as the first president of that institution, and remained in that position until January, 1892, when he resigned the office by reason of failing health. He is still a director in the bank, however, and besides this interest, is the owner of considerable improved real estate in Harrisonville and fine farming land in Cass County. He was also one of the original stockholders in the company which erected Hotel Harrisonville in 1883. Mr. Deacon has always been a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, of which he was one of the founders. The only public office which he has ever consented to fill is that of member of the City Council of Harrisonville. He was made a Mason at Waukegan, Illinois, in 1863, and has attained the degrees of Knight Templar, having been one of the charter members of Bayard Commandery, No. 26, of Harrisonville. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of elder. Mr. Deacon has been married three times. His first marriage occurred November 8, 1852, and united him with Arabella D. Strong, a native of Williamsburg, Massachusetts. She died in May, 1883, leaving three children—John T., who is engaged in the cattle business through the West, and is at present located in Kansas City; Andrew Strong, cashier of the Bank of Harrisonville, and Lily D., wife of W. B. Clark, of Kansas City. September 14, 1887, he married Mrs. Lucy Brison, a native of Lancaster, Ohio, who died September 14, 1895. January 16, 1899, he was wedded to Mrs. Harriet M. Haskell, a native of North Egremont, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and a daughter of James and Abigail (Mather) Kelsey, the latter being a lineal descendant of Cotton

Mather. Mrs. Deacon was the widow of Dudley C. Haskell, at one time a member of Congress from Kansas, and in whose honor the United States government named Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas. In 1865 she removed to Lawrence, where more than thirty years of her life were spent. Mrs. Deacon has two children—Mrs. May Holmes, of Cresco, Iowa, and Mrs. Edith Burney, wife of A. L. Burney, assistant cashier of the Bank of Harrisonville. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon occupy a handsome new residence on East Mechanic Street, in Harrisonville, where they dispense a liberal hospitality. Mr. Deacon is recognized as a man of sterling integrity, a broad-minded man and a useful citizen, and his wife is a lady of many rare graces of character.

Deacon, John Beverly Robinson, merchant, is one of the oldest citizens of Harrisonville, Cass County, in point of years of residence, and a pioneer of its *post-bellum* days. He was born in Picton, Prince Edward's County, Ontario, Canada, November 26, 1826, and is a son of Andrew Gordon and Amanda (Cory) Deacon. His father, a native of Quebec, was born January 27, 1796, and his grandfather, Thomas Deacon, was a native of Ireland. Thomas Deacon's wife, a native of England, born at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, mother of our subject, who was descended from English ancestry and was the daughter of Eliakim Cory, was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, March 19, 1800, and subsequently removed to Hillier, Ontario, with her parents. Her marriage occurred at Hillier, April 19, 1820. In 1849 Andrew G. Deacon and his wife left Canada and located at Waukegan, Illinois, where they remained until 1853. In that year they removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, residing there until they removed to Harrisonville in the fall of 1869. Mr. Deacon's death occurred there April 19, 1870, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and on the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. His wife died not long after, in March, 1880, aged eighty years. Until 1864 the subject of this sketch continued to reside in Canada, where his education was obtained in the common schools. He had been engaged in farming, milling and merchandising in Canada, and when, in 1864, he decided to come to the

United States, he removed to Harrisonville, Missouri, and engaged in business the following year as a general merchant, establishing the first store there after the close of the war. Soon after his location in that town his parents removed there, where they spent the remainder of their lives. When Mr. Deacon first settled in Harrisonville the place had but 800 inhabitants, with no mercantile business or banking facilities. When he reached Pleasant Hill he found he could obtain no horse to carry him the rest of the journey, and so was compelled to walk the entire distance of twelve miles, fording the unbridged streams which crossed his path. For the first four years of his business career here his goods were carted from Pleasant Hill, as the railroad was not built until 1869. The postoffice was located in the upper story of the courthouse, and was accessible only by means of a ladder. Harrisonville was then a military post, and as the town was filled with soldiers every house was packed to its fullest capacity. In 1865 Mr. Deacon erected the house in which he now resides, the lumber for which was hauled by ox team from Pleasant Hill. The general merchandising business in which he originally started gradually developed into an extensive hardware and implement house, and was located on the corner on which the present store, now controlled by his brother, Andrew G. Deacon, stands. Mr. Deacon remained as sole proprietor of the establishment until 1869, when he admitted Andrew G. Deacon into partnership. In 1868 Eliakim C. Deacon, another brother, came to Harrisonville and entered the firm, which was known as Deacon Brothers until the retirement of the subject of this biography in 1887. Mr. Deacon is an attendant upon the services and a liberal contributor to the support of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. Though he has always been a staunch Republican he has never sought office. Among the local enterprises in which he has been interested are the Hotel Harrisonville, in which he was one of the original stockholders, retaining his interest to the present time, and a tile factory and a creamery, which have now ceased to exist. He was married October 26, 1853, at Brighton, Canada, West, to Flavia A. Proctor. They have been the parents of five children, three of whom died within ten days,

in Canada, in 1863. Those living are Allie, wife of W. L. P. Burney, an attorney of Warsaw, Missouri, and John, twins. Mr. Deacon is one of the most highly respected citizens of Harrisonville and a man of the strictest integrity. He has always taken an active interest in the prosperity and welfare of the town, and for thirty-five years has shown himself to be a useful, public-spirited, broad-minded man.

Deaf-Mute Education.—The first institution for the education of deaf-mutes established in America was founded at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817, by Thomas H. Gallaudet, a distinguished educator, born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Gallaudet greatly simplified the system of methodical signs which had been given to the world by the French philanthropist and educator, Abbe Roch Ambroise Cucurron Sicard. The success of the experiment inaugurated at Hartford led up, in time, to the establishment of State institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb in all the States, and many such institutions are also conducted under church and other auspices. A State institution for the education of this class of unfortunates was opened at Fulton, Missouri, in 1851, and the building erected for that purpose was completed in 1854. In 1878 Delos A. Simpson, a graduate of the National Deaf-Mute College, of Washington, D. C., came to St. Louis, and interested various prominent citizens in a movement to incorporate deaf-mute education into the public school system of the city. As a result Jacob S. Merrell, Samuel Brandt, Rev. P. G. Robert and others petitioned the school board to make provision for such education. The petition was considered favorably, and a school for deaf-mutes was opened in what was then known as the Franklin Branch School, at 1413 Lucas Avenue. Later it was removed to the Jefferson School Building at Ninth and Wash Streets. Mr. Simpson remained in charge of the school eleven years and was succeeded by R. P. McGregor, who had charge one year. James H. Cloud then took charge of the school, and has since been at its head, with three assistants, one of whom is a teacher of articulation. In this school, which is officially designated as the "Public Day School for the Deaf," pupils are taught by means of speech, speech-reading, writing, manual

spelling, and the sign language. The course of instruction is remarkably thorough, and pupils are fitted for admission to the only college for the deaf in the world, the National Deaf-Mute College, of Washington, D. C. Deaf-mutes are also educated and given religious instruction, in St. Louis, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, at Maria Concilia Deaf-Mute Institute, located at 1842 Wash Street.

Deaf-Mutes' Club.—A social organization of deaf-mutes, organized in St. Louis, about the year 1889, by Delos A. Simpson and others. Rooms were opened at 919 Olive Street, at which members and their families came together for social intercourse. The club was a prosperous institution for several years, but finally passed out of existence in 1897.

Dean, Oliver H., lawyer, was born December 7, 1844, near Washingtonville, Montour County, Pennsylvania. His parents were members of old and prominent families of the Keystone State. The father, Joseph Dean, was a captain in the War of 1812 and afterward held a commission under General Winfield Scott. One of his ancestors commanded the army against the Dutch during the time of Cromwell, the paternal great-grandfather was attached to General Wolfe's staff at Quebec at the time that noted commander fell, and other members of the family have had their deeds preserved in history, worthy of perpetuation in the minds of men. The Deans came to this country during the Revolutionary War and participated to a considerable extent in the important affairs of the struggling country's formative period. Oliver H. Dean was a pupil in the common schools of his native State and attended Tuscarora Academy, in Juniata County, Pennsylvania. Later he entered the academic department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, taking a degree in 1868, and receiving a degree from the law department in 1870. Immediately after his graduation in 1870 he removed to Missouri, located at Kansas City, and has since been a continuous and prominent resident of that place. He was one of the first members of the Kansas City Bar Association, and was active in the establishment of the existing law library in that city, counted among the best of its kind in

the country. He has served as president of the bar association and has always been active in the efforts that have been made to elevate the standard of the profession in western Missouri. Mr. Dean was one of the founders of the Kansas City School of Law, and is vice president of that institution. A portion of his time each week is devoted to the duties devolving upon him as a lecturer, his subject being "Corporations." He also lectures before the Kansas City Medical College on the subject of "Medical Jurisprudence." His addresses before the bar associations of Missouri and Kansas have been most highly praised on account of their depth and practical value, and as a public speaker his services are frequently sought and secured. Mr. Dean was one of the thirteen freeholders appointed by the mayor of Kansas City in 1889 to write the charter of that city under the Missouri Constitution of 1875. This work was delegated to three of the most able members of the chosen board, and the construction of the charter, which has proved to be a strong and judicious combination of municipal articles, was largely given over to the capable care and management of Gardiner Lathrop, E. L. Scarritt and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Dean first practiced law in Kansas City under the preceptorship of Judge William Holmes and Judge Francis M. Black, two men who deserve classification among the strongest of Missouri's jurists and attorneys. Later he formed a partnership with Judge Holmes, under the firm name of Holmes & Dean. This association continued until Mr. Dean united with Major William Warner and C. O. Tichenor. In 1881 Mr. Tichenor withdrew from the general practice, but the association of Mr. Warner and Mr. Dean has continued up to the present time. The practice of the firm has been very large in the trial courts of Jackson County, and also in the Appellate Court, the Supreme Court of Missouri and the United States Court. Mr. Dean has never been a candidate for political honors, preferring to devote his time and talents exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is counselor to the Union National Bank, of Kansas City, and is also a director of that institution. He is author of the articles on "Courts and Laws of Missouri," and "Courts of Jackson County," in the "Encyclopedia of the History of



J. H. Dean



Missouri." In June, 1874, Mr. Dean married Miss Frances Davenport Mason, daughter of A. L. Mason, a well known resident of Kansas City, who came to Missouri from Michigan. Two children, a son and a daughter, have been born of this union. The daughter, Alice Dean, who received a finished education through study and travel, was married August 29, 1900, to Alvah Sherman Green, a member of the bar of Galesburg, Illinois. The son, Mason L. Dean, is at the present time (1900) a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan.

Dearborn.—A town in Green Township, Platte County, on the Atchison branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It was laid out by A. H. Burgess in 1883, and in 1888 was incorporated as a village, with E. E. Pumphrey as chairman of the board of trustees. It has three churches—Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist South—a creamery, two banks and a Democratic newspaper, the "Democrat." It is an important shipping point. Population, 600.

Deardorff, Lewis, for many years one of the most useful and highly honored business men of Kansas City, was born February 14, 1830, near Dillsburg, Pennsylvania. He was descended from Anthony Deardorff, a German Dunkard minister, who left his native country on account of religious persecution, and immigrated to America in 1729, settling near Germantown, Pennsylvania. Lewis Deardorff served a regular apprenticeship with a carpenter, and when about twenty years of age removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he followed his trade in association with an elder brother, who was a contractor. Having accumulated some means, he afterward removed to Iowa, locating at Tipton, where he purchased land and manufactured brick. In 1856 he took up his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, and from that time until his death there were none more conspicuously identified with its upbuilding and the development of many of its enterprises. Until 1865 he was principally engaged in contracting and building; during one year of this time, however, he was interested in a lumber business at Leavenworth, Kansas, under the management of his partner, Mr. Smith. Of the many

edifices erected by him in Kansas City during this period, spacious and ornamental at the time, but few remain, the greater number having been succeeded by more modern structures. In 1865, in association with his brother, John M. Deardorff, he founded the lumber business now under the management of his son, F. M. Deardorff. The original firm was known as Deardorff Brothers, with Lewis Deardorff as manager, the brother retaining his residence at Springfield, Ohio. In 1866 the latter retired his capital and Lewis Deardorff became sole owner. His yards were first located at the corner of Eleventh and Main Streets on the site now occupied by the business edifice which bears his name. There were then two smaller yards in the city, but he controlled the larger and more desirable portion of the trade, and enlargements and removals became necessary from time to time. He gave personal attention to the business until his death, March 5, 1881. For three years afterward, the business was managed in the interest of the estate by William O. Shouse, father of Mrs. Deardorff, as administrator. In 1885 F. M. Deardorff, the present owner, succeeded to the management. During a long and busy life, Lewis Deardorff displayed all the traits of a sagacious, farseeing business man, and engaged in various enterprises which at once benefited the city, and advanced his own fortunes. He was entirely honorable and upright in all his business transactions, and no suspicion of duplicity or trickery ever attached to his name. He was an organizing stockholder in the Mechanics' Bank, one of the early financial institutions, and when it was succeeded by the Bank of Kansas City he became a director in the new house. He built one of the first large modern buildings, opposite the Union Depot in Kansas City, a double brick five-story edifice for business purposes. When municipal rule in Kansas City was being first well established, Mr. Deardorff rendered efficient aid as a member of the City Council; entirely destitute of political ambition, he declined all preferment when he discerned that necessity for his service no longer existed. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party. Not a professor of religion, he was a reverent attendant of the First Baptist Church, of which his wife was a member, and his contributions to its maintenance, as well as to other laudable

purposes, were generous and cheerful. Mr. Deardorff was married to Miss Carrie W. Shouse, daughter of Judge William O. and Harriet (Bryan) Shouse, who were natives of Shelby County, Kentucky. In 1837 they located in Jackson County, Missouri, near Kansas City. Judge Shouse died in August, 1892, aged eighty years; he was a man of high character and unquestioned integrity; he was among the early county judges of Jackson County. His wife died in 1893. Mrs. Deardorff was born on the parental farm adjacent to Kansas City, and was educated at the Female Academy at Liberty, Missouri. Six children were born of her marriage with Mr. Deardorff. They were Frank M., Myrtle M.—wife of T. J. Brodnax—Hattie V., deceased; Harvey L., Lewis J. and Martha S., wife of E. W. Shields. The old family residence, at the corner of Twelfth and Central Streets, which the family occupied for over thirty years, and where the children were mostly reared, has been torn away to make room for a modern building. The name of Mr. Deardorff is preserved in that of the large office building at the corner of Eleventh and Main Streets.

Dearing, Frank R., judge of the circuit court of the Twenty-first Judicial District of Missouri, was born December 25, 1863, near Blackwell Station, Washington County, Missouri. His parents were Richard H. and E. C. (Cole) Dearing, natives of the same county. The father was of a Kentucky family which settled in that neighborhood in 1824. He was a farmer by occupation. For twelve years he served as justice of the peace in Kingston Township, Washington County, and for four years as presiding judge of the county court. He died January 27, 1893. The mother is also descended from a Kentucky family. She is yet living, and makes her home with her son, Judge Dearing.

Until he was eighteen years of age, the son worked on the farm, and during the winter seasons attended the district school, in which he acquired a serviceable knowledge of the essential branches of an education, but not sufficient to satisfy his desires. During the scholastic year 1883-4 he attended the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, taking up such a course as would supply his immediate deficiencies. So well did he apply himself

that his instructors certified him as entirely capable of taking up the work of a teacher. Accordingly, in the winter of 1884-5, he taught a four-months' school at Pond Creek, in Washington County, and for six months of the year following, a larger school at Vine-land, in Jefferson County. Through this effort he was enabled to engage in the study of the law, a purpose which had continually been in his mind during all his struggles. In September, 1886, he entered the law department of the University of Missouri, from which school he was graduated the next year. He at once located at De Soto and engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with a most gratifying degree of success. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jefferson County, and this necessitated his removal to Hillsboro, the county seat. He discharged the duties of this position with such credit to himself, and satisfaction to the people, that on the expiration of his term he was re-elected. In 1894 he was renominated for a third term, but was defeated at the polls with the remainder of the Democratic ticket in the contest which was so disastrous to the party throughout the State. In 1896 he was a candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination and was beaten, at the end of a three days' session of the convention, by only three votes. In 1898 he was nominated for the position of judge of the Circuit Court of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit, after an unprecedented struggle. The nominating convention was in session nearly two weeks, and he was nominated on the 1,885th ballot. In the election which followed, he was successful, receiving a majority of about 700 votes. His term of office is for six years, beginning January 1, 1899. His circuit is composed of the five counties of Jefferson, Washington, Iron, Reynolds and Wayne, and he holds court all the months of the year except June and July. Although he comes to this high position without previous experience, his long service as prosecuting attorney gives ample assurance of his qualifications, and his elevation to the bench is regarded with approbation by bar, as well as people. In politics Judge Dearing has always been a Democrat, and has rendered valuable service to the party in many a campaign where his logical reasoning and vigorous oratory have been effectively employed. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and of the

subordinate lodge in the Masonic fraternity. He was married, at De Soto, Missouri, July 10, 1888, to Miss Fannie D. Miller, a native of St. Francois County, Missouri. She died August 30, 1895, leaving two little sons, Frank Raymond and Elbridge Carlisle, aged nine and seven years, respectively. Mrs. E. C. Dearing, mother of Judge Dearing, then took charge of his household, over which she still continues to preside, extending watchful and affectionate care to her motherless grandchildren.

De Armond, David A., lawyer, legislator and Congressman, was born in Blair County, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1844. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education, supplemented by a course at a seminary in Williamsport. He removed to Missouri at an early age, and began the practice of law, and with it a public career which his friends point to with pardonable pride. In 1884 he was a presidential elector, and in addition he has been elected to the State Senate, and to the circuit judgeship, exhibiting in all these positions a high capacity for public affairs and an ambition for usefulness which have won for him an enviable influence in the State. In 1892 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, in the Sixth District, and was re-elected three times in succession, serving in the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses.

Dearmont, Washington Strother, educator, was born September 22, 1859, in Clarke County, Virginia, son of Peter and Mary Eliza Ferguson (Bell) Dearmont. His parents were married at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1858, his maternal grandparents having removed to that place from Virginia shortly before that time. After their marriage they returned to Virginia, and in 1861 his father entered the Confederate army with his company, which was attached to General Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson's command, serving with the Army of Northern Virginia, participating in all the principal battles in which it took part during the following four years, and was with General Robert E. Lee at the surrender at Appomattox. In 1871 the elder Dearmont removed with his family to Holt County, Missouri, where he has since resided on a farm five miles from Mound City. Mr.

Dearmont's immigrant ancestors in the paternal line came from Ireland to Virginia, in early Colonial times. One of the family acted as a scout for General Braddock and was with him when he suffered his memorable defeat at the hands of the French. Michael Dearmont, the grandfather of Washington S. Dearmont, was a successful man of affairs in Virginia, and the family is closely related to the Strother, Ferguson, Marshall, Green, Williams and Orear families of the "Old Dominion." The maternal ancestors of Mr. Dearmont also came to this country from Ireland, his mother's great-grandfather having immigrated from near Belfast and settled on a large tract of land in what is now Clarke County, Virginia, which he purchased from Lord Fairfax. Her grandfather, James David Bell, was an officer in the United States Army in the War of 1812, and colonel of a regiment of Virginia militia for many years. One of Colonel Bell's brothers went from Virginia to Tennessee at an early day and became the founder of the Bell family of that State, a distinguished member of which was his son, Senator John Bell. Until he was twelve years of age, Washington S. Dearmont lived near White Post, Virginia. He then came with his father's family to Missouri and attended the country schools in the neighborhood of his home, in Holt County, until he was nineteen years old. Having formed a taste for the study of history and literature and being an omnivorous reader of books, it was natural that he should have an ambition for higher education, and, after teaching school one term, he entered the State University of Missouri, in 1880. At the end of a full classical course he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1885, with the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1889 the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*. After leaving college, he taught school three years in subordinate positions, and one year in a country district. In 1888 he became principal of the public school at Mound City, Missouri, and retained that position until 1893, when he gave it up to become superintendent of schools at Kirkwood, Missouri. At Kirkwood he gained well merited distinction as an educator, and remained at the head of the schools of that beautiful suburban town until 1899, when he resigned the superintendency to accept the presidency of the State Normal School at

Cape Girardeau, Missouri. As president of this widely known institution, he has evidenced his broad capacity and superior attainments, both as instructor and executive officer. He was county school commissioner of Holt County during the last two years of his residence in that county, and during his school vacations, he has engaged largely in the work of teachers' institutes and educational associations, and in various movements designed to advance the cause of popular education. When he was seventeen years of age he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in 1885 joined the Presbyterian Church at Mound City, by letter from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He transferred his membership to the Presbyterian Church of Kirkwood, in 1893, and a year later became an elder in that church. An earnest and consistent churchman, he has been actively interested in advancing the cause of religion, not only through his church, but through the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society and the Sunday school, as well. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. May 29, 1890, he married Miss Julia Lee McKee, daughter of H. N. and Sarah (Scott) McKee, of Mound City, Missouri. Both of Mrs. Dearthmont's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and the McKee, Lee and Scott families of the Keystone State are closely related to them. The children of Professor and Mrs. Dearthmont are Russell Lee, Julian Scott and Nelson Strother Dearthmont.

De Bar, Benedict, famous throughout the United States as an actor, was born November 5, 1812, in London, England, and died in St. Louis, August 14, 1877. Trained for the stage in his youth, he made his debut at the Theater Royal, of Margate, England, in 1832. In 1834 he came to the United States, and the following year appeared at the St. Charles Theater, of New Orleans, as Sir Benton Backbite, in "The School for Scandal." He opened the old National Theater in New York City in 1837, and in 1838 made his first appearance in St. Louis, playing at the old St. Louis Theater. During the two years following he played in all the prin-

cipal cities of the West, and in 1840 played successively in New York and London. Returning to New York, he played at the Bowery Theater, and in 1842 he became stage manager for Hamblin at the Bowery. In 1849 he purchased the Chatham Theater, of New York, which he managed for three years, going at the end of that time on a starring tour, in the course of which he played in principal cities of the United States. He became proprietor of the St. Charles Theater, of New Orleans, in 1853, and in 1855 of the St. Louis Theater, of St. Louis. This theater he leased in 1873, and then bought a large interest in the Grand Opera House, of St. Louis. After the death of Hackett the dramatic stage of this country lacked a great "Falstaff" until Mr. De Bar undertook its representation, making a specialty of this character, which others had adopted, and soon relinquished. His appearance in Brooklyn in this character after his success in the West and the South, St. Louis being one of the principal cities in which he appeared, was a dramatic event of note. He was successful both as an actor and as a manager, and acquired a large fortune.

De Bolt, Rezin A., lawyer, soldier and Congressman, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 20, 1828, and died at Trenton, Missouri. He was raised on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, and then became a tanner, following the trade for several years, studying law in the meantime, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he came to Missouri and practiced law until 1861, when he entered the Union Army as captain in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Shiloh in 1862 he was taken prisoner and held six months. His health was impaired, and on his release he resigned, but shortly afterward re-entered the service as major of the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry and served to the end. He was elected circuit judge, and re-elected, serving eight years. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from the Tenth Missouri District, as a Democrat, by a vote of 11,722 to 11,505 for Hyde, Republican.

Debt of Missouri.—See "State Debt."

Decorative Art Society of St. Louis.

—This society was incorporated in April, 1889. Its object is to establish schools and classes for instruction in needlework, decoration of china and pottery, and generally in the liberal arts; to provide rooms for the exhibition and sale of works of art manufactured by women; to promote and diffuse a knowledge of decorative art in all its branches, and train women in artistic industries. Through the efforts of the society, beautiful work has been secured from contributors at home and abroad; and skilled workwomen fill the orders entrusted to the society. The exhibition and sales rooms are always filled with articles combining use with beauty, all of which have passed the criticism of the managers, all work not of standard excellence being rejected; and in the work rooms pupils are daily instructed in the various branches of ornamental art. Women dependent on their own efforts, whose tastes are refined and artistic, are here enabled to acquire knowledge of the work for which they are best adapted, and are also afforded the opportunity of bringing the most perfect and beautiful specimens of their work to the notice of appreciative purchasers. The society is supported by voluntary donations, subscriptions, commissions on sales of contributed articles, sales of the work done by the women regularly employed in the work rooms, and tuition fees for instruction in the various classes. When necessary the funds are augmented by the proceeds of entertainments. Each subscriber paying \$5 per annum is entitled to send a pupil for free instruction. The meetings of the society are held monthly. The incorporating officers were: Mrs. A. B. Gregory, president; Miss Mansur, vice president; Mrs. DeCamp, secretary; Mrs. E. S. Warner, treasurer. Mrs. Francis P. Blair, widow of the distinguished statesman, was, in 1895, elected honorary president for life. Mrs. Gregory was succeeded in the presidency by Mrs. Geo. Allen, Mrs. F. P. Blair, Mrs. J. C. Richardson and Miss Mary Lionberger. The present (1898) officers are Miss Lionberger, president; Mrs. W. H. Thornburgh, vice president; Mrs. W. A. Shoemaker, secretary; Mrs. W. A. Stickney, treasurer. These officers with the following ladies form the board of managers: Mesdames J. C. Richardson, W. A. Stickney, Jas. L. Blair, E. Davenport, John O. Davis,

Thos. Niedringhaus, Goodman King, A. B. Gregory, N. G. Pierce, L. M. Rumsey, Robert Kern, D. M. Houser, O. H. Peckham, Northrup McMillan.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Deepwater.—A fourth-class city, in Henry County, seven miles south of Clinton, the county seat. It has a brick public school building erected at a cost of \$6,000, and maintains a high school. There are churches of the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist South and Presbyterian denominations; a newspaper, the "World," and a bank. The industries comprise coal mines, two factories for brick, tile and sewer-pipe, and extensive pottery works. In 1899 the population was 1,500. It was founded by the Keith & Perry Coal Company, of Kansas City, and takes its name from the creek near by.

Deerfield.—A town in Vernon County, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, ten miles west of Nevada, the county seat. It has a public school, and Baptist and Southern Methodist Churches. It has excellent pottery works, using material found three miles west of the place. In 1899 the population was 260. The town was platted in 1871 by David Redfield, and derives its name from the fact that it was a favorite hunting ground for the army officers at Fort Scott, when that place was a military post during the Territorial days of Kansas.

De Franca, Manuel J., who was probably the ablest and most successful painter of ladies' portraits who has ever lived and painted in St. Louis, was a native of Portugal, and member of an aristocratic family of that country. Political disturbances caused him to leave his native land, and he lived for a time thereafter in Paris. Then he came to America and located first in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he lived for a number of years, finally coming to St. Louis about 1845. He was not encouraged there at first, but afterward, through the generous patronage of Mr. James E. Yeatman, he entered upon an active and prosperous career, which continued until the time of the Civil War, during which he died. De Franca was an artist of a high order of ability. His portraits, painted with vigor and strength,

were characterized by grace and refinement, and by a live appreciation of beauty of expression in his pictures of women and children. He seemed able to impart to his canvas some of his own genial and vivacious nature. His portraits were widely distributed among the people of St. Louis, and are justly prized by their present possessors. He was married while living in Philadelphia, and his widow survived him a number of years.

DeKalb.—This is the oldest town in Buchanan County, having been platted by James G. Finch in 1839. It has a population of about 600, and contains a newspaper, a bank, two general stores, a hotel, an implement house, a drug store and various kinds of artisans' shops. Professor Charles S. Roffington conducted the Bloomington Academy at this point.

DeKalb County.—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by Gentry; east by Daviess and Caldwell; south by Clinton, and west by Andrew and Buchanan Counties. It is nearly square and contains $411\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, or 263,608 acres. Its altitude is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, and its latitude about the same as that of Indianapolis and Philadelphia. The surface is generally undulating, no considerable part being too broken for cultivation. The greater portion is rolling prairie, the soil deep and fertile. The timber is found along the streams, in the most considerable bodies in the southern part, and consists of walnut, oak, elm, sycamore, hickory, linden, maple, ash, buckeye, cottonwood and dogwood. The streams are Grindstone Creek, a large tributary of Grand River; Lost Creek, Owen's Creek, Peach Creek, Irving's Branch, East Lost Creek, Muddy Creek, Morgan's Branch, Big Fork, Butler Creek, Big Third Fork, Crooked Creek, Little Third Fork and Evan's Branch. Springs abound and wells dug to the depth of thirty feet yield good water. Limestone of fine quality is found in nearly all parts of the county and sandstone abounds on Grindstone Creek. The extreme range of temperature is 101 degrees Fahrenheit in summer, to 26 degrees below zero in winter. The county is devoted to agriculture, the principal crops cultivated being wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and grass, with cattle, hogs, sheep and horses

as the product of feeding and pasturing. Wild fruit abounds, and apples and grapes yield abundantly. The average rainfall is about twenty-eight inches, and a destructive drouth was never known. Bluegrass, clover and timothy are the principal grasses, though other choice varieties thrive, and the rearing of animals is easy and profitable. In the first settlement of the county, game of the noblest kind was abundant. Deer were to be seen in herds, which sometimes numbered a hundred head; wild turkeys, geese, grouse, prairie chicken and duck were so plentiful that they hardly needed to be hunted, and the settler's trusty rifle kept his table bountifully supplied with meat. Mills for grinding were among the first urgent wants. One of the earliest was David Whittaker's mill on Grindstone Creek, in Grand River Township. William Hunter put up a horse mill and small distillery in the northeast corner of that township at an early day, and William Thornton and Adam Kerns put up a horse mill in Washington Township. The old military trail between Liberty, Clay County and Council Bluffs ran through the county, and the earliest bit of history of DeKalb County relates how three United States soldiers carrying the mail over this trail in the winter of 1824-5 were overtaken by a snow storm and bewildered. Two of them burrowed into a snow drift, near the present site of Maysville, while the third managed to return to Liberty and tell the story of their sufferings. Rescuers started out to succor the two in the snow drift, who were found with hands and feet frozen, and nearly dead from four days' starvation. "Lost Creek," near where the unfortunate men found a dreary shelter in the snow drift, perpetuates the memory of the disaster. Samuel Vesser, a French-Canadian, who had a cabin north of the present site of Stewartville, in 1824, is supposed to have been the first white resident of the county. He did not remain after other settlers began to come, and nothing more of him is known. Abraham Stanley located in what is now Washington Township, about 1830, but moved away two years later. Several settlers came into Washington Township in 1838 and 1839, but their names are not preserved. In 1842 Thomas Yallalee, from South Carolina, made a settlement a mile northeast of where Stewartville now stands, and the same year a man named Tinney, from

Tennessee, settled near him. Evan Evans about the same time settled in the western part of Washington Township. He was an enterprising man and built the first distillery. Isaac Agee and James Torrey located in Washington Township about 1839, and about the same time came Elder Jesse Todd, a Baptist preacher from Kentucky. He was the first resident clergyman in the county, and was highly esteemed. In 1840 William Thornton, a brother-in-law of Elder Todd, accompanied by his sons, Jeremiah, Jephtha, John and Thomas R. Thornton, all of whom became prominent citizens, located in Washington Township, and the same year John F. Doherty, of East Tennessee, settled in the county. When DeKalb County was organized Mr. Doherty was made the first county clerk, and was afterward elected to the Legislature for several terms. Sherman Township was settled first by persons who came from Kentucky and Tennessee, John Means, William Means, Nathan Morgan, with his six sons, and Greenup Gibson being among those who came in the early forties. The settlement of Adams Township began about the year 1840, when several families located on Grindstone Creek. Dallas and Grant Townships were settled in 1839, when James Green and Mason Cope built on Lost Creek. In 1840 James Sherard settled near the present site of Fairport. He came originally from Vermont, and was accompanied by his five sons, all of whom became influential citizens. Levi Thatcher, Andrew Wood, James Davis and George Ward were among the earliest settlers. Camden Township was settled in 1844-5, James M. Arrington, from Tennessee, locating there in 1844. He afterward became county clerk and served in the Legislature. Other early settlers were Ephraim Porter, William Coen, William McClain, John McCall, George Ireland, Tompkins Jones, James M. Skidmore, Thomas and James Davis, George W. McPherson, and his brother, Hugh L. McPherson. Grand River Township was settled in 1839, the first settlers being Edward Smith, from Tennessee; William Hunter, Albert H. Owens, Samuel McCorkle, John Wright, James Shaw, Michael Moore, Daniel Parks, Dr. A. T. Downing, David Whittaker and Simon Hixson. Colfax was the latest settled township in the county. Its first settlers were Thompson Smith, Neville Stevens, Rev.

Elijah Moore, Andrew Potter, Littleton Roberts, Ellis Coen, Mrs. Kibby, Dr. Smith and Thomas Edie. One of the first settlers in Polk Township was Samuel Livingston, from St. Louis, who located there in 1843. Not long after, James Robinson, with his sons, Edward, Thomas and Joseph, arrived. DeKalb County was originally a part of Ray County. In January, 1843, an act of the Legislature was passed establishing the boundaries of DeKalb County, and in February, 1845, an act was passed providing for the organization of the county. Henry Brown, of Andrew; Peter Price, of Daviess, and Martin M. Nagh, of Clinton County, were made commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice, and the dwelling house of Henry Hunter, two miles southeast of Maysville, was designated as a place for holding the courts. The commissioners selected the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 59, Range 31, near the geographical center of the county, for the county seat, and Thompson Smith entered it for the county in the land office at Plattsburg, and a patent was issued for it. The first county court met at the house of Thomas Hunter, May 25, 1845, the justices, Elias Parrott, James McMahan and Henry Ritchey, being present with Charles Allen, sheriff, and John F. Doherty, clerk, all being from Tennessee. Andrew Hainer, from Ohio, was treasurer; Charles H. Allen, who had been elected sheriff, refused to qualify, and Andrew H. Skidmore was appointed in his place; James McKowen was appointed assessor, and John F. Doherty was made clerk of both courts, serving until the following year, when he was succeeded by James M. Arrington. The report of the commissioners locating the seat of justice, and giving the name of Maysville to the place, was received and approved, and G. W. McPherson was appointed to lay the place off in lots. Five townships were organized, Camden, Dallas, Polk, Grand River and Washington. The first term of the circuit court was held in the log residence of John Buckingham, which stood a mile and three-quarters from the present site of Maysville, Honorable Austin A. King presiding. The following year Walter Doak, by order of the county court, built a double log house with two fifteen-foot rooms on the east side of the public square in Maysville, and into it the county offices were moved in 1847. This

served until 1852, when a new brick courthouse, two stories high, a court room and two offices below, and the other offices above, was built, at a cost of \$3,750. This building was occupied until 1878, when it was burned down, many of the records being destroyed with it. In 1880 a proposition to build a new courthouse was submitted to the people, but defeated through the opposition of the citizens in the southern part of the county, who favored the removal of the county seat to Stewartsville. In 1881 the proposition was again submitted and again lost; and in 1882 it was submitted a third time, and a third time defeated. But in 1884 the county court submitted the proposition the fourth time, and it was carried by a vote of 1,960 for, to 983 against, and a new and capacious courthouse was erected, by contract, for \$32,497. The first deed on record in the county is dated August 27, 1845, made by Charles Pryor and Catherine, his wife, of Gentry County, Missouri, to John Montgomery, of Jackson County, Missouri, conveying eighty acres, consideration \$150. In 1872 the people of the county voted in favor of township organization, and their organization was accomplished the following year. In 1859 the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was built through the southern part of the county. In 1886 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific was built through the county, running north and south; and the same year the St. Joseph & Des Moines Narrow Gauge Road, passing through the northwest corner of the county, became part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and was changed to standard gauge. The first two of these roads have been of great advantage to the county. The earliest preachers in DeKalb County were Elders Jesse Todd and John M. Evans, from Kentucky, and the first church in the county was the Baptist, of twenty-two members, organized by them in what is now Washington Township in 1842.

The first newspaper published in DeKalb County was the "Stewartsville Telegraph," established about the year 1858 by Alstott & Williams. It suspended in 1861. In 1865 the DeKalb County "Register" was established at Maysville by Day & Howe. In 1878 the Stewartsville "News," which had been published since 1870, was removed to Maysville and consolidated with the "Register," the new paper being called the "Regis-

ter News." Its name was afterward changed to the "Maysville Register." In 1877 the "Stewartsville Independent" was started, and the same year the "DeKalb County Republican," both these papers continuing and becoming prosperous. In 1884 the "Investigator" was established at Osborne, and in 1886 the "Comet" was first published in Union Star; and about the same time the "Weekly News" was started at Stewartsville. The papers of the county exhibit intelligence and local spirit and are a credit to the State.

In 1899 there were eighty-one white schools and one colored school in DeKalb County; 132 teachers; estimated value of school property, \$65,412; enrollment of pupils, 4,715; number of volumes in the libraries of the county, 447, valued at \$383; receipts for school purposes, \$31,693; school fund, \$45,946. In the year 1898 there was shipped from the county 17,100 head of cattle, 63,200 head of hogs, 1,120 head of sheep, 680 head of horses and mules, 2,548 bushels of wheat, 1,938 bushels of oats, 74,500 bushels of corn, 20 tons of hay, 18,074 pounds of flour, 109,470 pounds of corn meal, 14,300 pounds of ship-stuff, 69,315 pounds of timothy seed, 10,300 feet of lumber, 12,000 feet of walnut logs, 4,198 pounds of wool, 338,700 pounds of poultry, 320,900 dozens of eggs, 121,340 pounds of butter, 17,000 pounds of cheese, 1,934 pounds of dressed meat, 2,640 pounds of game and fish, 4,132 pounds of peltries, 2,255 pounds of fresh fruit, 10,820 pounds of nursery stock, 22,010 gallons of milk, and other produce in smaller quantities. The State auditor's report for 1898 shows for DeKalb County, 266,070 acres of land, valued for tax purposes at \$1,034,616; town lots, 285, valued at \$115,445; total real estate, \$1,150,061; 6,618 horses, valued at \$115,497; 1,538 mules, valued at \$30,447; 45 asses and jennets, valued at \$1,199; 9,504 head of neat cattle, valued at \$106,313; 8,070 head of sheep, valued at \$9,702; 27,528 head of hogs, valued at \$36,070; money, bonds and notes, \$161,537; corporate companies, \$25,615; all other personal property, \$122,420; total personal property, \$608,835; total real estate and personal, \$1,758,896. The railroad and telegraph property in the county was assessed at \$583,557. The total taxable property of the county was \$4,296,425, and the taxes levied were, for State revenue, \$6,455; for State in-

terest, \$4,303; for all county purposes, \$23,796. DeKalb County has no county nor township bonded debt. At the present time there are nine townships in DeKalb County, named respectively, Adams, Camden, Colfax, Dallas, Grand River, Grant, Polk, Sherman and Washington. The population of DeKalb County in 1900 was 14,418.

Delap, Silas Charles, ophthalmologist, was born July 26, 1846, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Anna Maria (Yeatts) Delap, farm people, and natives of the same State in which they reared their family. The father was a son of Leonard Delap, a soldier in the War of 1812. Of the children of John and Anna Maria Delap, four sons became teachers, and of this number two subsequently entered the medical profession. Silas Charles was educated in the common schools, and in the Millersville (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, now known as the First Pennsylvania State Normal School; he was graduated from the latter institution in both the teachers' and scientific courses, receiving first the degree of bachelor of science and afterward the degree of master of science. For some years following he read medicine under the tutelage of Dr. J. H. Marsden, an accomplished practitioner, and a favorably known author on professional subjects, at York Sulphur Springs, Pennsylvania. This education, and his subsequent instruction in medical schools, young Delap secured through his own effort, paying his own educational expenses out of money earned in teaching, and at the same time establishing such high reputation as an educator that he was tempted to adopt that as his profession. Beginning as teacher in a district school when he was nineteen years of age, he taught in more important schools in New Oxford and Media, and in normal schools in Millersville and Indiana, in Pennsylvania, in the last named institution occupying the chair of natural sciences. Having removed to Kansas, he continued his medical studies, and at the same time served as professor of natural science in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, and taught in various teachers' institutes. His medical education was thorough. In 1880 he was graduated from the homeopathic medical department of the Iowa State University; in 1884-5 he took a course in the New York

Ophthalmic Hospital, and in the latter year a course also in the New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, and in 1885-6-7 a full course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and in the Wills Eye Hospital at Philadelphia. After his first graduation he practiced for one year at Emporia, Kansas, and for nine years following in Trinidad, Colorado, where he devoted the last four years largely to ophthalmology, abandoning the general practice. In 1889 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has established a large practice, and made for himself a high reputation as a leader in ophthalmological science in the Missouri Valley. His prominence in this department is attested in the conspicuous positions to which he has been called. For some years he was in charge of eye and ear treatment in the Institute for the Blind, at Wyandotte, Kansas; for ten years past he has been professor of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, and for three years president of the board of trustees, and for seven years the president of the building company of the same institution. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association and of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Kansas. He has delivered various addresses before these bodies, and has contributed to the principal scientific journals. His principal literary work has been for the "Medical Arena," a high class journal which he has edited with distinguished ability from its institution in 1892 to the present time. To all his duties, whether in treatment of patient, as instructor in college, or in editorial labor, his effort is characterized by sincere conscientiousness, and at the same time a genuine undemonstrative enthusiasm which commands respect and confidence. Dr. Delap was married July 26, 1875, to Miss Marian Kennedy, of New London, Pennsylvania. She was daughter of the Rev. William Kennedy, a Methodist clergyman; she was a graduate of the Mansfield (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, and of the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia. She died November 7, 1894, leaving two sons, Darwin and Harold, both, at the present time (1900), students in the Kansas City Manual Training School, the former in the junior class and

the latter in the freshman class. Dr. Delap was again married, December 24, 1896, to Miss Louise, daughter of Captain Arnold Sutermeister, who commanded a battery under General Sherman during the Civil War, and is now a stone contractor in Kansas City. Mrs. Delap is a highly cultured lady; she was graduated from the Albany Library School, of Albany, New York, and has filled positions in the libraries in Wellesley College, Massachusetts, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was librarian of the city library at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Delassus.—A village in St. Francois Township, in St. Francois County, two and a half miles from Farmington, on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad. It was laid out in 1869 by A. D. Delassus. It has a few stores, a hotel and school. Population, 250.

Delassus, Charles Dehault.—Last of the Lieutenant Governors under Spanish domination at St. Louis, was born in Bouchaine, in what was then the Province of Hainault, in 1764. His ancestors were of the French nobility, and he was favored by fortune in early life. In 1782 he entered the Spanish military service as a cadet in the Royal Regiment of Guards, of which the king of Spain was colonel. He gained promotion by his gallantry, and for distinguished services as a captain of grenadiers in the assault on Fort Elmo, in the Pyrenees, he was made lieutenant colonel of his regiment in 1793. In 1794 he became commander of a battalion of the king's bodyguard at Madrid, but by reason of the fact that his father had been driven from France, and had found refuge in Louisiana, he appealed to the king to be transferred to New Orleans. He was accordingly sent thither with the rank of lieutenant colonel of the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana," and in 1796 was appointed to the command of the post at New Madrid by Governor Carondelet. In 1799, by order of the Spanish government at Madrid, he was commissioned Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, and entered at once upon the discharge of his official duties. His administration of affairs gave general satisfaction, and he was in all respects one of the ablest and most popular of the provincial Governors. It devolved upon him to surrender the territory

to the commissioner designated by the French government to receive it, preparatory to turning it over to the government of the United States, and he discharged this duty with fidelity to his own government, and with a grace and courtesy very pleasing to those to whom he surrendered his authority. After surrendering his office he remained in St. Louis until the autumn of 1804. He then returned to New Orleans and was ordered from there to Pensacola, Florida, headquarters of his regiment. Later he went to Baton Rouge, and remained there until 1810, when he resigned his commission and went to New Orleans. In 1816 he returned to St. Louis, and lived near the village for ten years thereafter. He returned to New Orleans at the end of that time, but revisited St. Louis in 1836. He died in New Orleans, May 1, 1842.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.—The Mississippi Valley Alumni Association of this Greek Letter Society was organized in St. Louis, June 18, 1892. It is composed of men who were members of this fraternity during their college days, who have fond recollections of their associations in that connection and desire to keep in touch with the organization. In 1898 there were sixty-five members of the alumni association, many of whom were elderly men, prominent in business and professional life. Annual meetings of the association are held.

Delzell, William David, physician, farmer and legislator, was born July 4, 1844, in that part of Greene County, Missouri, of which Webster County was afterward formed, son of Andrew D. and Elizabeth Sayers Delzell. His father was born in Blount County, Tennessee, on the 4th of November, 1818, and was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, whose labors began when he was twenty-one years of age, and continued until within a short time of his death, at the age of seventy-one. His wife, the mother of Honorable Wm. D. Delzell, who is still living, was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, May 23, 1821, and is the daughter of William Cecil Sayers, who was born in 1801.

The Delzell family was sprung from a union of sturdy pioneer families of Virginia and Tennessee, Dr. Delzell's grandfather having been born in Blount County, Tennessee,



Alexander N. De Menil.

and his grandfather on his mother's side, William C. Sayers, was born July 4, 1795, in Tazewell County, Virginia, whose father, John Sayers, served with gallantry in the Revolutionary Army, as likewise did another maternal ancestor, William Spraddon, who was killed at the battle of King's Mountain, in 1780.

Dr. Delzell obtained his education by diligent and persistent personal application and in the public schools of Greene County, where he taught successfully from 1868 to 1874, giving his attention in the meantime to the study of medicine, and received his M. D. degree from the St. Louis Medical College in 1877. His medical practice in Webster and surrounding counties was signally successful and secured for him both wealth and honor; and, in 1893, he retired to his splendid farm in the southwestern part of Webster County, where he has 1,000 acres of land, and devoted his attention mainly to farming and stock-raising, which he has since followed with characteristic vim and enterprise.

In 1898 he was elected a Representative in the Fortieth General Assembly of Missouri, where his rugged integrity and sturdy self-reliance found full play in behalf of strict economy in the expenditure of public money, and in unalterable antagonism to corporate greed and the debasing influence of a corrupt lobby. No member gave closer attention to the business of the session, or performed his work with a more conscientious devotion to duty, as is shown by the fact that he missed but a single roll call during that long and memorable session. He was the author of several important measures that bore a healthy moral tone, and continuously urged the enactment of laws that would reduce and equalize the burden of taxation, and inure to the general welfare of all the people.

In politics he is a Jeffersonian Democrat and in religious belief a Cumberland Presbyterian. A member of the Masonic order, he has, for years, served as master of Henderson Lodge, No. 477. January 8, 1875, Dr. Delzell married Miss Sarah Thompson, daughter of William Thompson, Esq., of Greene County, Missouri. Mrs. Delzell's mother, whose maiden name was Malinda Earnest, was a native of Greene County, Tennessee. Six of seven children born to Dr. and Mrs. Delzell are now living.

De Menil, Alexander Nicolas, editor and publisher, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 23, 1849. His father, Nicholas N. De Menil, physician, was a native of Foug, France, and emigrated to St. Louis in 1834, where he died in 1882. His mother was Emilie Sophie Chouteau, granddaughter of Pierre Chouteau, who, with Laclède, founded St. Louis. His great-grandfather was Nicolas Nicolas, Baron de Menil, who, like many of the French nobility, renounced his title and espoused the cause of the republic. The family is related by marriage to the Lafayettes, La Paillottes, Creamiers, and other historic families of France; it furnished several officers to the cause of the Colonists in the American struggle for independence, among others Baron Vio-Menil, Rochambeau's lieutenant. Alexander N. De Menil was educated chiefly at the Academy of the Christian Brothers, and at Washington University, St. Louis. From these colleges and from Central University, Indiana, he received the degrees of bachelor and master of science, master of arts, bachelor of laws, doctor of literature, and doctor of philosophy. Almost his whole life, spent entirely in St. Louis, has been devoted to study. From 1871 to 1882 he practiced law, and during this period and later had some aspirations in the way of politics. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1877, the only Democrat ever attaining that distinction in the Eleventh Ward. In 1879 he was elected to the municipal council by the city at large, in which body he made an honorable record, being the author of some of the most useful ordinances. In 1893 he was, however, defeated for the Democratic nomination for mayor, but, with four candidates he received the second highest vote. Although essentially a student, with strong literary tastes and aptitudes, for a quarter of a century he has in various ways worked for the success of the Democratic party. Politics and literature, together with the fact of having to manage a large property, had the effect of pushing the pursuit of the law to the rear, and in 1882 he abandoned it. Almost since boyhood he has been a contributor to Sunday newspapers, literary papers, magazines and reviews. For many years he has himself conducted St. Louis magazines, and is now editor of "The Hesperian," a publication of

high standing, particularly as a literary review. Dr. De Menil has for several terms served as orator and grand orator, Ancient Order of United Workmen; colonel and lieutenant colonel of Select Knights; president and vice president of the French National Fete Association and Society of the Fourteenth of July; president of the *Americus*, the *Irving*, and other literary and philosophical societies, the *Western Authors' Club*—representing several Western States, the *French Benevolent Society*, the *French Club of St. Louis*, and many others. He has also been a director in several insurance and building companies.

Here is, indeed, a bright record to be achieved in a short lifetime, and one seldom written of a man of wealth. To be "one of the ablest literary critics of the West," as the Boston "*Courier*" has said of him, echoed in similar terms by the "*Twentieth Century Review*," is praise not often gained by men who are not obliged to delve for a livelihood. Dr. De Menil has not only reached fame in the literary field, but as a lawyer he was sagacious, as a legislator useful, and in business has shown extraordinary shrewdness. He is a prominent member of the *Missouri Historical Society* and of the "*Louisiana Centennial*" committee of two hundred.

Dr. De Menil has been twice married, his second wife being a daughter of Colonel George A. Bacon, of Carlyle, Illinois. He has two children: Henry Nicolas, born in 1879, graduated at the *Wentworth Military Academy* in 1898; and George Shelley, born in 1890.

De Menil, Nicolas N., physician, was born October 7, 1812, in Foug, Department of the *Meurthe*, France. At a very early age he proceeded to the city of Paris, and went into the chemical establishment of Dubois, the celebrated French chemist. Later he attended what is called in France *L'Ecole Imperiale de Medecine*—the government school of medicine. He graduated with distinction and entered the army medical staff with the rank of lieutenant, and was stationed for some time with the army at Metz.

He left Europe for the United States on February 25, 1834, and landed at New Orleans, where he remained some months, and

came to St. Louis, June 28, 1834. After arriving in St. Louis he practiced medicine for some years, but gave up active practice for the purpose of starting a large drug store, and in the preparation of chemicals he made the money which was the foundation of a considerable fortune. Two of the clerks in the business were Con. and James Maguire, of Maguire Brothers.

Just before the Civil War the subject of this sketch gave up business and devoted his time to looking after his large property interests. He married, on October 18, 1836, Miss Emilie Sophie Chouteau, daughter of Colonel A. P. Chouteau. Mrs. De Menil died in 1874. They had but one child, the Honorable A. N. De Menil. (See "*De Menil, Alexander N.*")

Dr. De Menil was never in public life. He desired no notoriety, but went about his business in a quiet, unassuming manner, was very successful, and was perfectly contented to remain at home and enjoy the comforts of a happy domestic life. When he came to this country he had no means, and by his own industry and economical way of living at first amassed the considerable amount of property which the public records show that he was the possessor of. He was a man who never had any debts, but paid everything as he went along. Judge Jno. M. Krum, standing by his coffin, remarked: "He was one of the most honest, upright and conscientious men I ever knew; there are few like him," and the sentiment represented the belief of every one who knew Dr. De Menil. He was not a member of any order, but years ago was a member of the *French Benevolent Aid Society*, and was its first president. He was re-elected several times, and made an honorary president for life, on account of his many noble gifts to the society. He did not take an active part in the society, but paid in his liberal subscriptions with the utmost regularity. He did not attend the meetings, because he seldom went out to public gatherings. He loved his home, and had a great many friends among the older residents of the city. He read much, and was highly educated, especially in science and philosophy. Dr. De Menil traced his family back to Auguste Nikolaus, created Baron de Menil, under Clotaire II., in 623. During the French Revolution the family lost all its possessions in Lorraine.



Geo. W. Dennis

Democratic Clubs, National Association of.—For the purpose of bringing about concerted and harmonious action of the various clubs organized in the interest of the Democratic party, the National Association of Democratic Clubs was organized, about the year 1890, by Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, who became first president of the organization. Democratic campaign clubs organized in all parts of the United States have become a part of the national association, in which they have representation through regularly appointed delegates. In 1898 there were 250 of these clubs in Missouri, and at one time there were 156 clubs in St. Louis. The National Convention of Democratic Clubs was held in St. Louis in 1896.

Demond, John, a merchant, of St. Joseph, was born near Coblenz, Germany, March 28, 1833. His parents were Peter and Anna Demond. The Demonds were a French family, which emigrated to Germany during the persecution of the Huguenots. Young Demond received his education in the city of his birth, and when twenty-one years of age, at the solicitation of a friend who had come to America some time previously, he bade farewell to his parents and home and sailed for New York City. After remaining there a year, he went, in 1854, to Cassville, Wisconsin, where lived the friend who had preceded him to this country. That town affording no prospects for the advancement of his fortunes, he went to St. Louis, where he remained for a year, engaged in various occupations as they were presented. He then removed to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he became associated with his friend, Jacob Raffauf, in the wholesale liquor and rectifying business. This not being a congenial occupation, after two years, he sold his interest in the establishment and removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where for a time he clerked in a grocery store. April 1, 1860, he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, which he has made his home from that time to the present. His first occupation in that city was clerking for Van Lear, Hardy & Co., wholesale druggists. The year following, he engaged in the drug business on his own account, in which he yet continues. He enjoys the two-fold distinction of being the only man who erected a business house in

St. Joseph during the troublous and unsettled years of the Civil War period, and of being owner of the oldest retail drug business in the city, in point of continued existence under one owner. He has no affiliation with any political party, church or fraternal body. He was married at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1858, to Margaret P. Klaug. Two sons were born of this marriage, Otto and Adolf, who both have learned with him the drug business. Mrs. Demond died in 1892. In 1894 Mr. Demond was married to Miss Ida, daughter of Mr. Jacob Raffauf, the old-time friend who induced him to make his home in America, and two sons, John Jacob and Karl Joseph, have been born of this marriage. Mr. Demond has accumulated a handsome fortune in the drug business, which maintains all its former popularity. He is one of the leading German-American citizens of St. Joseph, standing well in commercial and social circles, and enjoying a high reputation for public spirit and liberality.

Dennis, George W., farmer and stock-raiser, was born March 21, 1852, in Livingston County, Missouri, son of Samuel B. and Lucinda (Claypool) Dennis. His father was born in Butler County, Ohio, of Pennsylvania ancestors, and was of mixed Scotch and German descent. The Claypools, to which family his mother belonged, were natives of Illinois. His parents were married in Lee County, Iowa, and about 1844 came from there to Livingston County, Missouri, where they continued to reside as long as they lived. In his boyhood, George W. Dennis attended the common schools of Livingston County until the Civil War interrupted his studies and deprived him of the advantages of higher education. His education, however, was sufficient to enable him to pass an examination and receive a certificate of qualification to teach school, although he did not engage in that calling. He had a natural fondness for farm life, and as soon as he was old enough to engage in the business on his own account he turned naturally to agricultural pursuits as a permanent vocation. Until 1893 he engaged in general farming, but in that year turned his attention to cattle-breeding, thereby establishing himself in a department of stock-raising which has since made him widely known among cattle men. After thoroughly studying the subject he reached

the conclusion that the Hereford cattle are better adapted to northwestern Missouri and to the markets of this region than other improved breeds, and he purchased what was perhaps the first pure-bred Hereford animal brought into the township in which he resides, and one of a very few owned in the county at that time. Starting with a small herd, he has continually added thereto from year to year, until at the present time (1900), he has sixty-four head of the best Herefords to be found in the State. His rule has been to sell none of the females of his herd, all being kept for breeding purposes. All such animals as he wished to dispose of he has found ready market for at private sale. The leading strain in his herd is that of "Anxiety Wilton," one of the best strains of the Hereford blood. He has one imported animal of very fine pedigree, besides some of the best of this country's production. His splendid farm of 560 acres, which is located in the northwestern part of Livingston County, is admirably adapted to the purpose of a breeding farm and Mr. Dennis, being in every respect a thoroughly progressive man, may be expected to take a still more prominent position than he now occupies among the cattle-breeders of the country, in the future. He is one of the most prominent advocates of the improvement of one breed of cattle by the farmer who would succeed as a stock-raiser, and beside devoting his energies to the occupation in which he is engaged, he is active in seeking to educate the farmers of Missouri up to an appreciation of the advantages of raising thoroughbred stock instead of inferior grades. In politics, he is a Republican, but has taken no active part in public affairs, other than to fill township offices and discharge the duties incident thereto as a good citizen. September 12, 1888, Mr. Dennis married Miss Cora Andrews, of Livingston County, who was born in Indiana, but came to this State with her mother when she was about twelve years of age. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis are Imogene, Julia A., George O., Leon and Samuel D. Dennis.

Denny, Alexander, soldier, merchant, banker and farmer, was born in Howard County, Missouri, June 17, 1826. He is the son of James and Elizabeth (Best) Denny, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, the

father of Garrard County, and the mother of Madison County. Mrs. Denny's father was Humphrey Best, a prominent planter. Captain Denny's grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, and his father, James Denny, was a soldier in the War of 1812. They came to Missouri in 1818 and settled in Howard County, near Captain Denny's present location. The only schooling Captain Denny received was at the public schools, which in that early day were, of course, primitive, but being naturally of a studious turn, he managed to acquire a fair English education by persistent and earnest study at home. Captain Denny is a fine illustration of the possibilities in store for young men under our American government, at least for the sober, industrious, intelligent class of young men. Standing now as he does in the golden autumn of life, one of the wealthiest, most respected, and most highly honored men of his section of the State, he started in life without a dollar and can be truly said to have honestly earned every dollar that he possesses, not by speculation, grinding down and oppressing his less fortunate fellow man, but by honest toil, good management and thrift. In 1846 he enlisted under that famous old Missouri hero, General Alexander Doniphan for service in the Mexican War and continued in that service until the general discharge of the troops, in 1847. During the Civil War he was a staunch supporter of the Union, and was captain of Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was stationed during the war at Glasgow, New Franklin and Roanoke, in this State. In 1849 he joined the argonauts who went to California in search of the hidden golden treasure, where he spent seven years with fair success, engaging in mining, teaming and merchandising. Returning from California to his native place, he was married January 22, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Snoddy, daughter of J. Walker and Narcissa (Foster) Snoddy, of Howard County. He purchased a farm outlying the confines of the town of Roanoke, where he has since resided. Here he has acquired and developed many beautiful broad acres—between seven and eight hundred—and has built up and established a most delightful home. His residence is situated some 200 yards back from the road, on gradually rising ground, covered with a luxuriant carpet of

bluegrass and dotted with shade trees, making an impressive picture of a model country home. In addition to his extensive farming and stock-raising interests, he was engaged for several years in mercantile business in Roanoke. He is now also interested in the banking business, being president of the Bank of Marshall, at Marshall, Saline County, Missouri. To Captain and Mrs. Denny have been born nine children, four sons and five daughters, eight of whom are still living. He has taken great interest in their education and has given them the advantages of the best schools and colleges of Missouri.

Denny, Clifton E., was born in Howard County, Missouri, January 24, 1842. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Best) Denny, for an account of whom see the sketch of Captain Alexander Denny. Mr. Denny was educated in the public schools of his county, at the high school at Roanoke and at Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, Missouri. He chose agriculture as his life's occupation, and stands to-day as one of the best examples of that class of men to whom more than to any others, is due Missouri's wonderful development and her proud rank as fifth State in point of wealth in the United States. The qualities that command success in life are largely inherent, not acquired. It would seem that the Denny family have been peculiarly blessed in this heritage. It is seldom a family may be found in all this broad land, with all its golden opportunities, who have been so uniformly successful. There is a strength of character, a dominant will power, a broad and comprehensive grasp of things, that seems characteristic of the Dennys of Missouri. Men of this stamp are the men who do things in this world; they are the men who leave results behind them; they are the useful citizens of any community, the men who leave the world better for their having lived in it. Mr. Clifton E. Denny finds himself in the prime and vigor of middle life, happily situated on a magnificent farm of 700 acres, highly cultivated and highly productive, his place of residence and surroundings noted as one of the prettiest spots in this garden of homes. His home is situated some 200 yards back from the highroad, the wide spreading bluegrass lawn in front, decorated with shrubbery and dotted with

huge forest trees, stretching down to the highway and forming a most inviting entrance way to the pleasant and comfortable hearthstone, where good cheer prevails and hospitality is liberally dispensed. In addition to extensive stock-raising, Mr. Denny has given especial attention to wheat-growing, 5,000 bushels per year being no uncommon crop. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He married, October 15, 1865, Mary Belle, daughter of Humphrey B. and Mary A. Enyart, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Tennessee, but who were pioneers in the settlement of Howard County, Missouri. They located there in 1816 and resided on the site of their original settlement until their decease. Of this union four children have been born. They are Cecil M., now the wife of Leon Fife, of Howard County; James Humphrey, a lawyer, and for the past four years county attorney for Howard County; Alexander, a farmer in Howard County, and Annie E. Denny. Mr. Denny is a Master Mason and an earnest and enthusiastic advocate of the principles of the noble order.

Denny, James Humphrey, attorney, was born one and one-half miles west of Armstrong, in Howard County, Missouri, December 23, 1870. He is the son of Clifton E. and Mary B. (Enyart) Denny. His father being a farmer and successful man of affairs was able to give him good educational advantages. He was educated at Pritchett Institute, at Glasgow, and the Missouri State University at Columbia, and was graduated from the law department of the last named institution in 1891. He was admitted to the bar and located at Glasgow, Missouri. November 24, 1894, he was married to Miss Maud Shackleford, daughter of Honorable Thomas Shackleford. He became associated in law partnership with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Shackleford & Denny. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Howard County on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected to the same office two years later. He has made one of the most efficient prosecuting attorneys the county has ever had. Mr. Denny is a worthy scion of the excellent family he represents. High-minded, of correct deportment, gentlemanly bearing, possessed of a high order of ability, sur-

rounded by a host of personal friends, his standing in his profession already definitely assured, his future career seems certain and brilliant. His children are Clifton E., Jr., and Sarah Elizabeth Denny.

Denny, James M., Sr., was born in Howard County, Missouri, May 3, 1829. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Best) Denny, both natives of Kentucky and pioneer settlers in Howard County, Missouri. (For ancestral history see sketch of Captain Alexander Denny.) Mr. Denny was reared on a farm, receiving only such educational advantages as the public schools of that day and place afforded. He started in life without financial support or backing, without brilliant prospects or influential friends, but he had in him the sort of fiber from which successful men are made. He had pluck, ability, industry and indomitable will and perseverance. His first venture in life, after arriving at man's estate, was a bold one. He joined the army of gold-seekers, who, in 1850, formed an almost continuous line across desert plain and mountain chain, from civilization's confines, in the East, to where California's forest-clad banks and shores were lapped and laved by the waters of the Pacific. For two years he digged and delved in mountain fastnesses and wild, lonely gulches for the precious metal. With the accumulations of these two years of adventurous toil, he returned to his native county and purchased thirty-five acres of land, two miles southwest of Armstrong, near where he was born. This was the nucleus of his present extensive, highly improved and beautiful farm of 1,200 acres, one of the best in this broad country of ideal farms. Industry, honesty, thrift and good management are the keywords to the success that crowned Mr. Denny's life work. For the past twenty years he has been in partnership in farming and stock-raising with David Bagby, and their success has been marked and uniform. Mr. Denny is a stockholder in the Bank of Marshall, and has many thousands of dollars out at interest. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a liberal contributor to its support and all charitable purposes. In politics he is a Democrat.

Denny, James R., farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Howard County, Mis-

souri, June 15, 1826. His parents were Charles and Jane Denny, natives of Kentucky, from which State they came to Missouri, and were among the pioneer settlers of Howard County, locating there in 1818 on the farm now owned and occupied by James R. Denny. This family have been important factors in the development of this part of the State of Missouri. They are a sturdy race, possessed of strong intelligence, unquestioned integrity, high-minded, charitably inclined, and all of them apparently gifted with that rare and indefinable quality which demands and commands success wherever and however circumstanced or placed. To the different branches and members of this family Howard County owes much of its deserved note and reputation for successful farming, stock-breeding and raising, and its high financial status among the grand constellation of north Missouri counties. Of this distinguished family, James R. Denny is a fit and worthy representative. He was reared on a farm and liked the occupation. He received a common school education and then turned his attention to winning from the bosom of that rich section of Missouri, which had given him birth, a living and a competence. When his parents died and the estate came to be divided, he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the home farm and made it his lifetime abode. He was industrious and frugal; he farmed in an intelligent way; he raised corn, wheat and stock. He has reaped the reward for which he sought. He owns a well stocked and well improved farm of 205 acres; he owes no man; he has the respect and good will of all who know him, and his word is considered as good as any man's bond. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and is now a Democrat. Mr. Denny is unmarried.

Denny, John A., a representative citizen and farmer of Howard County, was born in that county, November 11, 1838. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Best) Denny. (For ancestral record of Denny family see biography of Captain Alexander Denny.) Mr. Denny's boyhood and youth was passed on his father's farm. He was an earnest, honest boy, took a deep interest in agricultural pursuits, and determined to follow that calling through life. He grew up to be an earnest, honest man, and has made

a splendid success in the vocation he chose. There is no family which ever lived in Howard County, or, perhaps, in the State of Missouri, which has been more uniformly successful in life, more highly respected or more useful in the community than the Denny family in Howard County. It is a proud distinction to belong to a family like this, and it is a personal honor to be one of the worthy achievers of this distinction. Mr. John A. Denny has certainly borne his full share in carving out the high destiny and glorious achievements that have crowned the family name with honors. He received the usual public school education, and then set diligently to work to make for himself a home where comfort, independence and content might find an abiding place. How well he has succeeded is best shown by results. He has to-day a splendid farm of 480 acres, highly improved, with a model home, surrounded by a beautiful grove of native forest trees; is independent in this world's goods, and has the satisfaction of knowing that every dollar he possesses has been honestly earned, and that he is regarded by his neighbors and fellow citizens as an upright, liberal, just and worthy man. Mr. Denny saw service in the Civil War, in Company C, Missouri State Guards, called out for the protection of the State under Governor Jackson, and, after six months' service, was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. In politics he is a liberal Democrat. In religion he is a Cumberland Presbyterian, and for the last ten years has been deacon of that church. He was married, April 3, 1873, to Annie E., daughter of Judge W. E. and Emily (Hurt) Walden, of Randolph County, Missouri. On both sides, Mrs. Denny is descended from Kentucky ancestry. Their children are Emily M.; Lucretia B., now the wife of George W. Lenoir, of Howard County; William C., a student at Missouri Valley College, and John A. Denny, Jr.

Dent, Frederick, was born in Maryland, and came to St. Louis in 1821, and bought the farm near the Gravois Road, ten miles south of St. Louis, which he named White Haven, and on which he lived for many years. His daughter, Julia Dent, became the wife of U. S. Grant, afterward President of the United States. Colonel Frederick Dent, who was an estimable citi-

zen, took an active part in the organization of the county schools, and was at one time county treasurer. He died at Washington City, in 1865, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Dent County.—A county southeast of the center of the State, bounded on the north by Crawford and Phelps, east by Crawford, Iron and Reynolds, south by Shannon and Texas, and west by Texas and Phelps Counties; area, 477,000 acres. Its surface is diversified, level in the northern part to the head waters of Current River; eastward it generally rises in an irregular ridge to the Dry Fork, and then to the eastern border the land is rolling and hilly, forming an elevated scope, rising from 800 to 1,000 feet above the sea level. From east to west passes the Ozark range, forming northern and southern watersheds. The streams toward the north, the principal one of which is the Meramec, are slow and sluggish, while the streams flowing south have more descent, are swift-flowing and broken by rapids and falls. Along the Current River the county is rough, with hills and bluffs rising to considerable height, plentifully wooded with yellow pine and white oak. The southeastern part of the county is hilly, with numerous mountainous elevations. At the headwaters of the Meramec is Pleasant Valley, a tract of prairie land interspersed with forests of oak. Gladden Valley, in the southern part, is an elevated country, abounding in tracts of prairie land, and, in places, densely wooded with oak. In both these valleys the soil is clayey, on a base of sandstone, and of fair productiveness. Along the streams the bottom lands are rich, and form the best sections for agricultural purposes. Besides the Meramec and Current Rivers, the principal water courses are Sinking River, Dry Fork, Pigeon and Big Creeks. Spring Creek is in the central part of the county. All the streams are fed by springs, of which there are many in all parts of the county. Near the head waters of the Meramec are hundreds of mounds, constructed by some prehistoric race. For some distance they stretch along the valley at regular intervals, laid out carefully as to their uniformity, and suggest that they were built for the purpose of protection against overflows, and to afford high and dry locations for tents. The

principal timber consists of yellow pine, hickory, white oak, some black walnut and woods of lesser value. The mineral wealth of the county is great. There are iron, lead and zinc ores and some copper. There are vast quarries of lime and other building stone, and deposits of fire clay, which have been actively worked for some years. During 1898 there were shipped from the county 9,040 tons of pig iron and 14,960 tons of iron ore. Other products exported from the county are cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, rye, feed, wool, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, dressed meats, game, tallow, hides, furs, fire clay, lime, charcoal, nursery stock, lumber, railroad ties, apples, pears, plums, and other fruits and vegetables. The most profitable industries are stock-raising, fruit-growing, mining and lumbering. Only about 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation. In 1899 there were 4,230 acres of government land in the county, open to settlement, and several thousand acres of railroad lands. There are no records to show who was the first white man to live in Dent County, nor is there any trustworthy tradition of any settlement being made until 1828, when George Cale, who had lived for some time in St. Louis, cleared a tract of land on one of the small branches of the Meramec and opened up a farm, and to him is accorded the honor of being the first cultivator of land within the limits of the county. In 1829 a number of Tennesseans, including Daniel Trotman, William Thornton and D. M. Wooliver, settled in the county, and a few years later they were followed by Elisha Nelson, Ephraim Bressie, Jerry Potts, Abner Wingfield and Robert Leonard. In 1835 Lewis Dent, after whom the county was named, came from Tennessee and became a man of influence in the new county, and in 1852 was the first representative of the county in the General Assembly. The first settlers suffered many privations. There was no mill, store or post-office nearer than a hundred miles, and needed supplies were carried on backs of horses (frequently in the severest cold of winter) from St. Louis, through a trackless wilderness, save the blazed trees, to guide the traveler. Corn meal and hominy were prepared in the most primitive way, crushed in a hole, burnt in the top of a stump, with an iron wedge. Later a mortar and pestle was used, and eventually settlement of the sec-

tion was sufficient to justify the erection of a roughly constructed gristmill. The first store within the limits of what is now Dent County was started by Ephraim Bressie, on Spring Creek, early in the forties. It was at this store that the first court met. Meramec Iron Works, in Phelps County, was the nearest postoffice. Later a postoffice called Lake Spring was established, and as the county became more thickly populated another postoffice was established at Bressie's store, and was called Montauk. The increase in the population of the county, from the first was slow but steady, and the settlers were a hardy class, determined upon making for themselves homes, and little inclined to wander. In 1860 the population of the county was 5,654. The Civil War caused the county to lose half its population. It was the scene of many lively skirmishes and two regular engagements, the first in August, 1861, when Colonel Freeman, leading a considerable force of Confederates, was defeated by Federals and lost many of his men near Springer's Mill, and the second, December 3d of the same year, when Colonel Freeman's regiment of cavalry attacked the troops of Colonel Bowen, Federal, near Salem, and again met defeat, with considerable loss of soldiers. Later during the war, small detachments of his troops at times raided the county and carried off much property. The county supplied men to both Northern and Southern sides. Dent County was organized February 10, 1851, out of portions of Shannon and Crawford Counties. It was disorganized December 1, 1855, and reorganized three days afterward. It was named in honor of Lewis Dent of Tennessee, who settled near the site of Salem, about 1835, and in 1852 became the first representative from the county. John Buford, of Reynolds; Samuel Shumate, of Shannon, and John W. Bennett, of Crawford County, in the creative act, were named as the commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and directed to meet on the first Monday of May, 1851, at the house of E. T. Bressiers (or Bressie, as it was later spelled), about two miles north of the present city of Salem. The commissioners decided on a tract of government land, and this was entered by Joseph Milsaps, who was appointed agent for the county. The tract embraced about eighty acres, and when it was

entered was covered with a dense growth of black jack. It was laid out in town lots, which were sold at public auction. In 1853 a brick courthouse, 24 x 40 feet, two stories, was built. This served as a courthouse until 1861, when the war caused a discontinuance of court sessions, and it was turned into military headquarters by the Federals. In 1864 Price and his men made a descent on the place, drove the Federals to Rolla, and it is said two Dent County citizens then burned the courthouse and the jail (a log dungeon), and with them some of the court records were destroyed. In 1866 a one-story building was erected, and in 1870 work on the present courthouse was begun, which was finished early in 1871, at a cost of \$17,200. It is a substantial building, supplied with fireproof vaults and well furnished throughout. The members of the first county court were G. C. Breckinridge, Samuel Hyer, Jr., and Jotham Clark, with David Henderson, clerk, and Joseph Milsaps, sheriff. From 1861 to 1865 there were no sessions of either the county or circuit courts. The first meeting of the circuit court was held at Bressie's store, and a few subsequent meetings were held at Abner Wingfield's, by Judge D. M. Leet. The earliest circuit court records were destroyed when the courthouse was burned, in 1864. The first murder case recorded is that of Thomas E. Warden, who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. The county is divided into eleven townships, named respectively, Current, Franklin, Linn, Meramec, Norman, Osage, Short Bend, Sinking, Spring Creek, Texas and Watkins. The principal towns are Salem and Sligo. The assessed value of all taxable property in the county in 1897 was \$1,997,709; estimated full value, \$3,402,000. There are thirteen miles of railroad in the county, a branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco extending from the north to Salem. The number of public schools in the county in 1898 was 65; teachers, 73, with a school population of 4,459, and a permanent school fund of \$13,673.15. The population in 1900 was 12,986.

Dentistry.—That branch of the healing art which treats diseases and lesions of the human teeth, and their replacement by substitution when lost. It is very ancient, for traces of it have been discovered in Egyptian tombs. In some of these tombs artificial

teeth have been found, ivory and wood mounted on gold plates, and a few of the mummies have teeth plugged with gold and white cement. Similar traces of dentistry have been taken also from Etruscan tombs, showing that it was practiced in that civilization in Italy, which preceded the Roman. Among civilized peoples beautiful teeth are held in high esteem, and one part of the dentist's art is to make them even and regular and white and preserve them from decay. Savages, on the other hand, set little value on their teeth, and subject them to destructive treatment. The Abyssinians and other African tribes file their teeth into saw points, to increase their fierceness of appearance, and the Malays are addicted to the same practice. In China and Japan, young women stain their teeth black to add to their beauty. The modern art of dentistry dates from the eighteenth century, when the treatment of the teeth began to receive unusual attention. It was not until the latter part of that century that it showed any progress in the United States, but from that time on Americans devoted to it a patient study, zeal and interest, which have placed them at the head of the profession in the world. The first dentist in the United States, of whom there is any account, was La Maire, who came over with the French troops sent to assist our forefathers in the Revolutionary War. Next after him was an Englishman, Whitlock. The first native American dentist was John Greenwood, who practiced in New York City, and who, in 1790, constructed entire dentures for George Washington. They were carved from ivory, and held in place by spiral springs. As late as 1820 there were only one hundred dentists in the United States, but in 1892 the number had grown to eighteen thousand. The art has made great advances in the last fifty years in its healing and saving, as well as its mechanical features, and has reached a point in which the practice is subdivided into specialties, the extraction of teeth, the manufacture of plates, the treatment of pulps and the filling of cavities, and crown and bridge work being generally performed, each by a different person in the same establishment. Great ingenuity has been exhibited in the methods and appliances for performing the mechanical work in dentistry. Down to about the year 1870 hand instruments alone were used, but

these have been largely superseded by burrs and drills operated by dental engines. The first dentist in St. Louis was Dr. Paul, who came and opened an office in 1809. The next was Dr. D. T. Evans, in 1830. In 1837 there were ten dentists in the city, one of whom was Dr. Isaac Forbes, but in 1838 all were gone but three—Dr. Forbes, Dr. Edward Hale and Dr. B. B. Brown—who all became eminent in the profession and successful. Dr. Hale remained until the year 1864, when he went to New Jersey, and there died. Dr. Brown went to California in 1849, and never returned. Dr. Forbes remained in St. Louis all his life, taking an active interest in the cause of popular education, and being chosen for several terms a school director. In 1840 A. M. Leslie, a trained gold-beater, established a dental depot in that city, which was afterward enlarged into a dental manufactory. In 1877 Alexander Hepburn established a dental depot, and not long afterward the two establishments were consolidated into one of the largest in the West. Between 1840 and 1845 Drs. Aaron Blake, Isaac Comstock and J. B. Clark and Edgerly opened offices in the city, followed a little later by Drs. Potts, S. B. Fithian, H. J. McKellops, E. W. Spalding, H. E. Peebles, Dunham, Homer Judd, Barron and Morrison, all of whom became successful practitioners, and several of them distinguished for achievements in the profession. Dr. Clark was one of the first dentists in the country to use rolled cylinders of gold foil, and he gained an enviable reputation also for his treatment of dead pulps to avoid inflammation. Forbes, at an early day in his practice, invented a chair which came into general use. Spalding was an early advocate of the use of cylinders in filling teeth. He was professor in the Ohio Dental College of Cincinnati. In 1850 the St. Louis Dental Association was organized, and three years later the "Dental Review" was published, continuing as local organ of the profession until 1863. In 1865 the Missouri State Dental Association was formed, and the following year the Missouri Dental College was opened, with Dr. Isaac Forbes for the first president; Dr. Homer Judd, dean, and Dr. Frank White, secretary. In 1865 the "Dental Journal" was first published, with Dr. Judd as chief editor. The entire history of the profession in St. Louis has been

marked by the presence of practitioners of unusual ability and skill and devotion to the calling. A cordial feeling has prevailed, a high professional spirit maintained, and whatever gave a promise of elevating the art to a higher plane of influence and usefulness has always received the vigorous co-operation of the dentists in the city.

D. M. GRISSOM.

It is not a half century ago that dentistry had its beginning in western Missouri. The pioneers were men who had acquired their art in the offices of older practitioners, for there were no dental colleges. The only implements were excavators, burrs and pluggers, operated with the unaided hand. Bridge work was unknown. The plates were gold, silver and platinum. Wax was usually used for impression, from which was made a plaster cast. From that, in turn, was made a zinc cast, upon which were moulded, in tea lead, counter-models, between which was made the plate. It is to the credit of some of the pioneer practitioners that there are yet living a few of their patients using contour filling produced by them when there were none to instruct them, when their only instruments were those used by hand pressure, and when they annealed gold leaf over a shovelful of live charcoal. Dr. John K. Stark, a proficient operator and a man of exemplary character, was the first dentist to locate in Jackson County, making his home in Independence about 1848. He left his home in Civil War times and resided in Mexico. While in that country, accident led to his discovery of the cohesive qualities of gold and its adaptability for filling. His little stock of leaf gold having become dampened, he laid it over a charcoal fire to dry, when the adherence of the leaves suggested its new use. It can not be determined how this discovery related in point of time to that made by Dr. W. H. Atkinson, of New York, who brought the fact of gold cohesion to the attention of the profession; it is certain that the two events were not far apart, and that Dr. Stark's was entirely original, as his knowledge of Dr. Atkinson's discovery was impossible. Dr. Stark returned to the United States in 1865 and located in Kansas City, where he practiced until a few years before his death. He reared a son, Dr.

William T. Stark, who proved a worthy successor. Dr. George W. Tindall, yet in practice, was the first dentist to locate in Kansas City, in 1855. Dr. J. S. Stockton removed from Hannibal about 1860, but, after practicing about one year, returned to his former home, where he died. In 1861 Dr. J. N. Wiley, a student of Dr. J. F. Hassell, of Lexington, entered upon practice, but his office was soon closed by the military authorities on account of his Southern proclivities, and he removed to California. Dr. C. Prevost came in 1865 and went away in 1870. A son, Dr. S. B. Prevost, now in practice, began with him, and succeeded to his business. With the restoration of peace, and the consequent influx of population, came many practitioners, some of whom remain to the present time. Many were useful in forwarding the interests of the profession through semi-public services. In 1868 the Kansas City Dental Society was organized, with Dr. Tindall as first president. The society lapsed after a few years. It had various successors, conspicuous among which was the Odontograph Society, organized about 1889, with Dr. William T. Stark as the first president. It lapsed about 1895, since which time there has been no organized body of dentists. The Kansas City Dental College, and the Western Dental College, are noted under their respective heads. In April, 1883, J. L. Brewster, Jr., proprietor of a local dental depot, purchased and removed to Kansas City the "Missouri Dental Journal," published in St. Louis, where it was founded, in 1869. Mr. Brewster engaged R. I. Pearson as managing editor, and J. D. Patterson and C. L. Hungerford as associate editors. The dental depot and the "Journal" were purchased in 1887 by Mr. Pearson, who continued the publication, changing the name to the "Western Dental Journal." The editorial management was committed to J. D. Patterson and C. L. Hungerford, of Kansas City, and A. H. Thompson, of Topeka, Kansas. Dr. Thompson retired after about three years, and Dr. Hungerford in 1892, although he had really performed no editorial work for more than a year previously. Dr. Patterson has been sole editor since the retirement of the last named gentleman, and his publication ranks with the best of its class in the country. In Kansas City the ratio of dental practitioners to population is phenomenally

high, being one to about every one thousand inhabitants, while in most large cities it is one to two thousand or more inhabitants. In personnel the profession ranks exceptionally well, and includes many men of broad general knowledge, and some who are accomplished in art and science. Several have made important contributions to the cause of dental science. The high development of bridge work, one of the greatest boons to humanity in the abolishment of rubber plates, is more largely due to Dr. J. G. Hollingsworth than to any other in the country. He was the originator of dies made from natural teeth for supplying artificial substitutes. In the field of original investigation of pyorrhea alveolaris (pus from diseased teeth), and its treatment, Dr. J. D. Patterson is an acknowledged leader.

C. B. HEWITT.

Denver.—An incorporated village in Worth County, on the eastern bank of Grand River, eight miles southeast of Grant City, and twelve miles from Albany, in Gentry County. It has a flouring mill, woolen factory, brick factory, a weekly paper, the "Tribune," and about eighteen miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Denver, James W., an early citizen of Platte County, who achieved national distinction, was born at Winchester, Virginia, in 1818, and removed while a child with his parents to Ohio, and, in 1841, to Missouri, locating in Platte County, where he wrote, as deputy clerk, in the office of the circuit clerk, and acted as editor of the "Platte Argus." When the Mexican War began, in 1846, he raised a company in Platte and the adjoining counties, and was appointed captain in the Twelfth Infantry and ordered to report to General Scott. He took part in the final battles that led to the capture of the City of Mexico, and remained in the army until the war was ended. In 1850 he went to California, and was appointed on the relief committee organized to protect immigrants. In 1852 he was chosen State Senator, and while serving as such became involved in a dispute with Edward Gilbert, member of Congress, which brought a challenge from Gilbert. It was accepted and they fought with rifles, and Gilbert was killed at the second fire. In 1853 Denver was appointed Secretary of

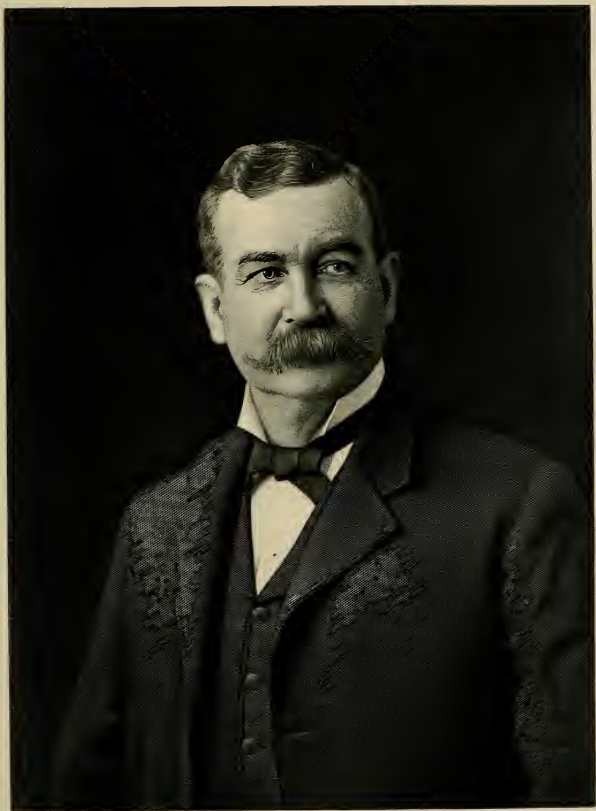
State of California, and in 1855 was elected to Congress from that State, serving to the end of the term. In 1857 he was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, but after holding the place a short time he resigned and was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and, shortly afterward, Governor of the Territory. After serving in this position for a time he resigned and was again appointed commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1861 he espoused the Union cause and was appointed brigadier general, and served in the West. He was in Colorado for a time, taking part in the organization of the Territory, and the chief city in Colorado took his name. During the latter years of his life his home was in Ohio.

Des Arc.—An incorporated village in Union Township, Iron County, twenty-nine miles south of Ironton, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It has a hotel, a flouring mill—two miles east—and two general stores. Its population is 200.

Desloge, Firmin, mine-operator, was born in Potosi, Washington County, Missouri, son of Firmin and Cynthiana Desloge. His father, who was born in Nantes, France, immigrated to the United States at an early age and settled in the lead-mining region of eastern Missouri. Thereafter he did a large mercantile business at Potosi, and was identified with mining interests up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1856. His wife, the mother of the younger Firmin Desloge, was a native of Washington County, Missouri. The son received his early education in the public schools at Potosi, afterward attended St. Louis University, at St. Louis, and still later took a course at the commercial school of Bryant & Stratton, in that city. He was trained to mercantile pursuits, beginning at an early age as a clerk for the firm of John B. Valle & Co. of St. Louis. In 1867 he began mining operations near Potosi, Missouri, and has since been identified with that great industry. When lead-mining was in its infancy in St. Francois County, he prospected lands in that county adjacent to those of the St. Joseph Lead Company, and finally purchased and erected smelting works for the corporation known as the Desloge Lead Company. The interests of this corporation were consolidated with those of the

St. Joseph Lead Company, in 1887, and are now a part of the holdings of what is probably the greatest lead-mining and smelting company in the world. While managing the affairs of the Desloge Lead Company, Mr. Desloge built—in connection with the St. Joseph Lead Company—the first railroad which penetrated the disseminated lead field of St. Francois County. In 1889 he acquired what was known as one of the oldest mining properties in Missouri, a property which had previously belonged to the Bogv Lead Mining Company. This he added to the properties of the St. Francois Mining Company, and, after demonstrating that there were valuable deposits of disseminated lead on these lands, he organized the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company, which became the owner of these and other properties. The operations of this company were very successful, and in 1893 the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railroad was extended so as to give necessary transportation facilities, thereby enabling the business to be operated on a scale commensurate with the extent of the lead field and its importance. These operations have since been continued and the mines are now large producers of lead ore. In this connection it is of interest to note the fact that the diamond drill made possible the prospecting of these properties and the subsequent development of their mineral wealth. From 1870 to 1872 Mr. Desloge served as treasurer of Washington County, and on different occasions he aided the advancement of educational interests in that and St. Francois County by serving as a public school director. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, and has adhered steadfastly to its tenets. October 24, 1877, Mr. Desloge married Miss Lydia Davis, of Lexington, Missouri, whose father, Colonel Joseph Davis, was one of the pioneer settlers in this State. Colonel Davis served on the staff of General Sterling Price during the Civil War.

De Smet, Peter John, renowned as a missionary among the Western Indians, was born in Termonde, Belgium, in 1801, and died in St. Louis in 1872. "He studied in the Episcopal Seminary of Mechlin, and while there he felt called to devote himself to the conversion of the Indians. When Bishop Nerinckx visited Belgium in search of missionaries, De Smet, with five other students,



Fernin Desloge

volunteered to accompany him. The government gave orders to stop them, but they escaped from the officers and sailed from Amsterdam in 1821. After a short stay in Philadelphia De Smet entered the Jesuit Novitiate at Whitemarsh, Maryland. Here he took the Jesuit habit, but after two years the house was dissolved, and he was about to return to Belgium when he was invited by Bishop Dubourg to Florissant, where he completed his education and took his vows. In 1828 he went to St. Louis and took part in establishing the University of St. Louis, in which he was afterward professor. In 1838 he was sent to establish a mission among the Pottawottomies, on Sugar Creek. He built a chapel, and beside it the log huts of himself, Father Varreydt, and a lay brother. He erected a school, which was soon crowded with pupils, and in a short time converted most of the tribe. In 1840 he begged the bishop of St. Louis to permit him to labor among the Flatheads of the Rocky Mountains. When it was represented to him that there was no money for such an expedition he said that sufficient means would assuredly come from Europe, and set out on April 30, 1840, from Westport with the annual caravan of the American Fur Company, whose destination was Green River. He arrived on July 14th in the camp of Peter Valley, where about 1,600 Indians had assembled to meet him. They had retained traditions of the French missionaries of two centuries before, and De Smet found it easy to convert them. With the aid of an interpreter he translated the Lord's prayer, the creed and the commandments into their language, and in a fortnight all the Flatheads knew these prayers and commandments, which were afterward explained to them. During his journey back to St. Louis he was on several occasions surrounded by war parties of the Blackfeet, but as soon as they recognized his black gown and crucifix they showed the greatest veneration for him. He thus laid the foundation of the extraordinary influence that he afterward exercised over the Indians. In the spring of 1841 he set out again, with two other missionaries and three lay brothers, all expert mechanics, and after passing through several tribes crossed the Platte and met at Fort Hall a body of Flatheads, who had come 800 miles to escort the missionaries. On September 24th the party reached Bitter

Root River, where it was decided to form a permanent settlement. A plan for a mission village was drawn up, a cross planted, and the Mission of St. Mary's begun. The lay brothers built a church and residence, while DeSmet went to Colville to obtain provisions. On his return the Blackfeet warriors went on the winter chase, and he remained in the village, familiarizing himself with the language, into which he translated the catechism. He then resolved to visit Fort Vancouver, hoping to find there the supplies necessary to make St. Mary's a fixed mission. On his way he visited several tribes and taught them the ordinary prayers and rudiments of religion. After a narrow escape from drowning he reached Fort Vancouver, but was deceived in his hope of finding supplies, and on his return to St. Mary's resolved to cross the wilderness again to St. Louis. There he laid the condition of his mission before his superiors, who directed him to go to Europe and appeal for aid to the people of Belgium and France. He excited great enthusiasm for his work in those countries, several priests of his order asked permission to join him, and the sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady volunteered to undertake the instruction of the Flathead children. He sailed from Antwerp in December, 1843, with five Jesuits and six sisters, and reached Fort Vancouver in August, 1844. He was offered land on the Willamette River for a central mission, and at once began to clear ground and erect buildings. The work advanced so rapidly that in October the sisters, who had already begun their school in the open air, were able to enter their convent. In 1845 he began a series of missions among the Zingomenes, Sinpoils, Okenaganes, Flatbows and Kootenais, which extended to the watershed of the Saskatchewan and Columbia, the camps of the wandering Assiniboin and Creeks, and the stations of Fort St. Anne and Bourassa. He visited Europe several times in search of aid for his missions. Indeed, he calculated that his journeys up to 1853, by land and water, must have been more than five times the circumference of the earth. The ability and influence of Father De Smet were cordially acknowledged by the government of the United States, and his aid was often sought in preventing Indian wars. Thus he put an end to the Sioux war, and in Oregon he induced the Yahamas and other tribes un-

der Kamiakim to cease hostilities. He was chaplain in the expedition to Utah, and opened new missions among the tribes in that Territory. During his last visit to Europe he met with a severe accident, in which several of his ribs were broken, and on his return to St. Louis he wasted slowly away. Father De Smet was made a knight of the Order of Leopold by the king of the Belgians. His best-known works, which have been translated into English, are 'The Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains,' 'Indian Letters and Sketches,' 'Western Missions and Missionaries' and 'New Indian Sketches.'—(Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*.)

Des Moines River.—The Des Moines is an Iowa river, but for twenty miles it forms the northeastern boundary of Missouri, and of Clark County.

De Soto.—The largest city in Jefferson County, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and a division of the Missouri Pacific Railway, forty-two miles south of St. Louis. It is beautifully located, partly on the heights overlooking Joachim Creek, and partly in the valley. The first buildings on this site were a residence and sawmill built by Colonel John W. Fletcher in 1855. The town was laid out by Thomas C. Fletcher (afterward governor) and Louis J. Rankin, in 1857. Immediately afterward a post-office was established, with C. B. Fletcher, father of Thomas C. Fletcher, as first postmaster. E. M. Boli opened the first store the same year, and the first brick house was built by D. Cohen. In 1861 the population did not exceed 200, but in 1865 it began to increase rapidly, and in 1869 the town was incorporated. In 1872 the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company located their car works and machine shops here, conditioned on donation by the town of necessary ground, and continued tax exemption. In order to comply with these requirements, the town organization was abandoned, and in 1872 reincorporation was effected with inclusion of the donation tract. In 1878 it became a city of the fourth-class under the general law. In 1882 the courts held this organization to be illegal by reason of irregularities in the donation matter, and a valid reincorporation as a city of the same

class was made in 1883, when Herman Hamel became mayor. Since that time it has continued to develop and prosper. Education has always been held in high regard, and all its agencies cordially and liberally supported. Soon after the town was established, Professor Trumble instituted the De Soto Academy, for which a large building was erected. He moved away about 1868, and the school closed soon afterward. The building was used at times for private school purposes until 1886, when it burned down. In 1882 a stone and brick public school building, an ornament in an architectural way, was erected on the Heights, at a cost of \$15,000, with a seating capacity of 700. The curriculum includes a complete high-school course, worthy of an academy. There are five other fine public school buildings, one of which is for colored children. A deep-seated regard for religion finds evidence in the unusual number of churches, and the liberality with which they are sustained. The Baptists, Methodists, Southern Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, German Methodists, Evangelicals, and two bodies of colored Methodists, have separate houses of worship. Secret societies and fraternal bodies are numerous, testifying to the liberal and cosmopolitan character of the people. They comprise Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Grand Army of the Republic, United Workmen, Chosen Friends, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Woman's Christian Temperance Union and numerous other orders. Several of these organizations meet in the upper rooms of the fine operahouse. The leading industry is that of the car works and machine shops, of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, principally engaged in repair work on locomotives and cars, employing 400 men, on a monthly pay roll of \$22,000. Additional to these is a force of about 150 men engaged on the road in various capacities, who make their home in the city. Other large industries are two flourmills, a large ice plant, a planing mill and school-desk factory, corn-shredder factory, a wagon factory, marble works and bottling works. All departments of mercantile business are well represented. There are two excellent hotels. The Jefferson County Bank, and the People's Bank of De Soto, both organ-

ized in 1835, and the German-American Bank, organized in 1898, have ample capital and reserve, and are conducted with liberality and at the same time on safe business principles. The local newspapers, the "Press," Democratic, and the "Facts," Republican, are able and creditable exponents of the business interests of the city, as well as of the parties which they advocate. More than a score of artesian wells furnish an excellent water supply. The Consumers' Electric Light and Power Co. gives efficient light service, and there is a well conducted telephone system, and long distance telephone to St. Louis and Eastern cities. The people are conspicuous for business enterprise, culture, refinement and hospitality. The residence portions of the city are handsomely built up and beautifully shaded, and there is a noticeable absence of the ill-kept houses which mar so many towns. In 1900 the population was 5,611.

De Soto Academy.—See "De Soto."

De Soto, Hernando, discoverer of the lower Mississippi River, was born in Jerez de los Caballeros, Estremadura, Spain, about the year 1496, and died on the banks of the Mississippi, June 20, 1542. In 1519 he accompanied Davila, who had been made governor of Darien, on his second expedition to America, and served on the expedition to Nicaragua under Hernandez in 1527. In 1528 he explored the coasts of Guatemala and Yucatan in search of a strait which was supposed to connect the two oceans. At a later date he joined Pizarro on his expedition to Peru, and in 1533 explored the islands of that country and discovered the great national road which led to the Peruvian capital. He was prominent in the engagements that completed the conquest of Peru, and subsequently returned to Spain with a fortune of \$500,000, which enabled him to marry the daughter of his old patron, Davila. Ambitious to excel Cortez and Pizarro in glory and wealth, he obtained permission from Charles V to conquer Florida at his own expense. Sailing with a force of 600 men, twenty-four ecclesiastics and twenty officers, he landed his fleet at Havana in 1539, and on the 25th of May following anchored in Tampa Bay. Landing his soldiers De Soto sent his ships back to Cuba, and at the head of his followers began the long search for gold and other treasures

which it was supposed would be found in that region. The route was through a country already made hostile by the violence of the Spanish invader, Narvaez, and the Indians, with intent to rid themselves of the Spaniards, lured them onward by stories of wealth in remote regions. They marched northward at first and then passed into the country of the Appalachians, where they spent the winter. An exploring party discovered Ochus, the harbor of Pensacola, and a message was sent to Cuba desiring that in the following year supplies might be sent to that place. Becoming discontented, De Soto's followers appealed to him to return, but he refused, and in March, 1540, resumed his march, proceeding in a northeasterly direction. On the 18th of October they reached the village of Marilla—site of the city of Mobile, Alabama,—where in an engagement with the natives the Spaniards lost eighty men and forty-two horses. He then went to the northwest and passed his second winter in the country of the Chickasaws. In the spring of 1541 he made a demand on the chief of these Indians for two hundred men to carry the burdens of the company. The Indians refused to comply with this demand and in the night fired the village in which the Spaniards were encamped. Forty of DeSoto's followers perished in the flames and all their baggage was destroyed. After a delay of some weeks De Soto resumed his march in a northwesterly direction, and after journeying seven days through a wilderness of forests and marshes he reached the Mississippi River. After spending a month constructing barges large enough to hold three horsemen each, his army passed over to the western side and marched successively southwest and northwest until the highlands of White River, the western limit of the expedition, was reached. He then turned southward and discovered the Hot Springs of Arkansas, which his companions at first supposed to be the fabled fountain of youth. After spending his third winter on Washita River he determined to descend that river to its junction with the Mississippi. Reaching the Mississippi he was stricken with a malignant fever and died soon after, naming Luis de Moscoso as his successor. The news of his death was carefully concealed from the Indians, by whom he was regarded as possessing supernatural powers, and the body of the great discoverer

was lowered at midnight into the mighty river, of the real character of which he had been the first European to gain any definite knowledge.

De Soto's Winter Quarters in Vernon County.—While many of the stories of the presence of De Soto in Missouri are without evidence, and some of them evidently mythical, there is strong presumption that he visited the Osage River region, within the present territory of Vernon County. The first settlers who left any record of their observations, reported the ruins of mining and smelting works, which beyond a doubt antedated Jeroux and Trudais, the French traders of 1820, or any of the occasional voyageurs who preceded them. These works were found near Halley's Bluff, which overlooks the great bend in the Osage River, two miles south of the old town of Belvoir, and were thus described by K. G. Pearson in a letter to the Jefferson "Enquirer," in January, 1847: "On the prairie between the waters of the lower Dry Wood and Clear Creek, in Bates (now Vernon) County, are to be seen the signs of old mining operations, consisting of four ditches four or five feet wide, extending a quarter-mile in length, in four parallel lines, terminating at the commencement of three parallel curved ditches of like dimensions, these terminating at the commencement of two others inversely curved, and about 200 yards in length. In the vicinity of these ditches, in a branch, have been found very fair specimens of silver ore, and about twelve miles from this place, in the nearest timber, can be seen the foundations of three furnaces with quantities of cinders, among which has been found a piece of pure gold about the size of a small rifle ball." Upon the summit of Halley's Bluffs were the foundations of similar furnaces, and at their base, fronting the stream, were excavations in the rocks; the approaches to both were marked with the remains of works of earth and stone, evidently intended for defensive purposes. Smaller works, similar in design, were found at other points on the river, a few miles distant. Nathan H. Parker, in a work printed in 1867, expresses the opinion that this was the field of De Soto's mining and smelting operations in 1541-2, and the burial place of several of his company, among them

his interpreter, Juan Ortiz, whose narrative appears in Wilmer's "Life of De Soto." Mr. Parker gives as reasons for his conclusions: 1. Because De Soto's notes accurately define his route across the Ozark Range, and the location described by Pearson is at the exact distance traversed from "the Land of Tula," the divide between the Upper Ouachita and the Little Missouri in Arkansas. 2. The numerous mounds in the vicinity, and the tomahawks and arrowheads found indicate the existence of a populous Indian village, such as De Soto found. 3. The earthworks were similar to those found elsewhere, constructed as fortifications for a settlement. 4. De Soto and his company were in search of the precious metals, and the remains indicate the presence of men familiar with the arts and sciences.

Des Peres River.—A small stream, with two branches, heading in the center of St. Louis County, running its entire course in that county, and emptying into the Mississippi just within the limits of St. Louis City. It is usually taken as part of the city limits, though the boundary really extends a short distance south of the river.

Deutsch, Albert B., merchant, was born May 6, 1850, in Teplitz, Austria, one of the most famous watering places of Europe. His father was Rev. Bernard Deutsch, and his mother's maiden name was Rosa Miller. He received a good education in the government schools of Austria and then served a three years' apprenticeship to the business of merchandising in a wholesale dry goods house. As he approached manhood, like many of the youth of his country, he looked toward America as a land of great opportunities, and in 1868 came to this country. Here he engaged in the business to which he had been trained and was clerk and salesman in the dry goods trade until 1877, when he established his home in Carthage, Missouri. There he engaged in business as a clothier, and soon became recognized as one of the leading merchants of the city. He aided in organizing the Central National Bank in 1890, and in 1893 was made vice president of that admirably conducted banking house, a position which he still holds. Having a natural fondness for military life, he became a member of the famous company known as

the Carthage Light Guard in 1879, and was one of those chiefly instrumental in building up that organization. In 1886 he was chosen second lieutenant of his company, and in 1890 was promoted to quartermaster of the Second Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, to which it was attached, with the rank of captain. When the regiment volunteered for service in the United States Army during the war with Spain, in 1898, he left his family and his business to take part in the prospective campaign, and was with his regiment until peace was declared. He has taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of the schools of Carthage, and in 1893 was elected a member of the board of education, of which he served three years as treasurer. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Order of Free Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Royal Arcanum. October 21, 1877, he was married in Chicago to Miss Rachael Vogel, by Rev. Dr. Adler. Their only child, a daughter, Rosina Alberta Deutsch, graduated from the Carthage high school in 1896, and from Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts, in 1898.

Devil's Den.—A curious lake with an area of two acres, fourteen miles southwest from Marshfield, Webster County. It is on, or rather in, the top of a hill, is oval in shape, and appears to sink down into the earth to an unknown depth. The walls inclosing it are perpendicular, solidly inclosing the lake, except on the west side, where there is a gap, through which, by means of ladders, the water may be reached at a descent of forty feet.

Devil's Tea Table.—A natural curiosity in the form of a peculiarly shaped rock on the Missouri bank of the Mississippi River near the mouth of Indian Creek, thirty miles above Cape Girardeau. It presents the appearance of a mammoth table.

Devol, Hiram F., manufacturer and capitalist, was born August 6, 1831, in Washington County, Ohio. His parents were Stephen and Silence (Hatch) Devol. The

father was born in 1786 at Tiverton, Rhode Island. The mother was a native of Connecticut, born in 1795. Mr. Devol removed to Ohio when a boy seventeen years of age, and his future wife was a young woman when she removed to that State. The parents of H. F. Devol were therefore early and prominent residents of the Buckeye State. Stephen Devol first settled at Marietta, after his removal to Ohio. He was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his useful life, exerted a strong influence in his community as a typical man of thrift and industry, and rose to a position of local prominence and honor. The son, subject of this sketch, spent his early days and the years of his young manhood after the manner of the average farmer boy of his time, giving evidence, however, of the possession of abilities as a manager and of aggressive skill in pushing to quick perfection whatever he undertook. Out of these talents grew his distinction as a soldier and his strength in promoting large financial transactions and business operations above the ordinary. When he was thirty years of age, having but fairly entered upon a business career, the Civil War called him to the front. At the outbreak of the war he was in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was engaged in commercial pursuits on his own account. He saw the flag taken down from the United States mint and customhouse, and the "Pelican," the banner of Louisiana, raised in its stead. Forseeing that such a substitution meant bitter war, he returned to Ohio at once and was commissioned captain in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. At the battle of Antietam he was promoted to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, whose first commander was General George Crook. Colonel Devol's abilities as a commander were plainly marked and no less appreciated by those in higher authority. Possessing the true instinct of the soldier, in addition to peculiar qualifications held by but few men, he was apparently fitted for service as a manager of military campaigns and in the construction of strategic schemes so necessary in successful warfare. His promotion to the rank of brigadier general was therefore not a surprise to those who were acquainted with his strength as a leader. General Devol's mili-

tary service, marked throughout by repeated promotions and the reception of high honors, lasted from 1861 until the close of the war and included many of the most important and memorable events of the civil strife. Among the principal engagements in which he participated were Louisburg, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and others. For gallantry at Chickamauga, General Thomas recommended him for promotion to the rank of colonel. After the battle of Missionary Ridge, Colonel Devol re-enlisted his regiment as veterans, and was assigned to General Crook's command in West Virginia, his service in that section including the battle of Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, Hunter's Raid and Kernstown. At the latter place the regiment became a part of General Sheridan's command and participated in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek. In these last battles General Devol commanded a brigade and at the time of the surrender of General Lee his command was at Staunton, Virginia. Subsequently the command was ordered to Wheeling, West Virginia, where General Devol was Post Commander until mustered out in August, 1865. After hostilities had ceased he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Waterford, Ohio, and was thus employed until 1882, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri. Of that city he has been a continuous resident since the year named and has added in a great measure to the growth and prosperity of the metropolis of Western Missouri. For several years he was engaged in real estate operations in Kansas City and was a leader in the united and successful effort to promote the general welfare of the community and place it in an important position among the cities of the West. In 1893 the Devol-Livingood Manufacturing Company was organized in Kansas City, with General Devol as president. Three years later this concern, engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements of various kinds, was consolidated with the Eagle Manufacturing Company, of Davenport, Iowa. Of the new company, which took the name of the Eagle Manufacturing Company, General Devol was elected president and holds that position at this time. Of this establishment, which represents an invested capital of \$200,000, George H. Devol, a son

of General Devol, is the superintendent. Politically the subject of this sketch is a strong Republican. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Kansas City by President Harrison. He has served as commander of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is an important figure in the annual national encampments held by that organization. General Devol was married May 15, 1856, to Adelaide A. Dyer, of Marietta, Ohio, daughter of Joseph Dyer, a pioneer of Ohio and a prominent and wealthy citizen. To this union were born two children: Hattie A., wife of Arthur J. Mason, a business man of Kansas City, and Carroll A., a graduate of Chester Military Academy. The latter was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army by President Hayes and served on the frontier in the Twentieth Infantry until made captain and assistant quartermaster by President Cleveland. He served on the staffs of both General Merritt and General Otis, at Manila, with the rank of major, and remained in the Philippines until General Otis was relieved. Major Devol was then ordered to New York City, where he is now superintendent of military transportation. Mrs. H. F. Devol died July 10, 1860. General Devol was married April 3, 1867, to Harriet E. Bowen, daughter of Dr. George Bowen, of Washington County, Ohio. To this union five children have been born: George H., superintendent of the Eagle Manufacturing Company; Mary Bowen, wife of Lieutenant Lyon, of the regular army, now serving at Manila, and a participant in the Spanish-American war; Florence W., who resides at home, and two twin sons, deceased. General Devol, although he does not devote regular hours to the routine of business affairs, keeps in close touch with the commercial world and is well informed in all matters pertaining to the many interests which he represents. During his war service he became intimately acquainted with Hayes, Garfield and McKinley, and served in the same commands. He was in the Ohio Republican State Conventions as delegate, which three times nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for Governor of that State and when Mr. Hayes was President, General Devol was a frequent visitor at the Executive Mansion in Washington. No resident of Kansas City stands higher in the public esteem than General Devol, and his social relations, including

membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion and commercial organizations, are of the most pleasant kind.

Dew, Jeremiah Thornton, lawyer, was born November 5, 1847, in Clinton County, Illinois. His grandfather, Rev. John Dew, was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of the West, a contemporary and associate of the noted circuit-rider preacher, Peter Cartwright, and a man who left a deep, lasting and wholesome impress upon the people to whose spiritual and physical wants he faithfully attended during the long years of a fruitful life. The Rev. John Dew was educated for the ministry in Virginia, his native State, and came West with Bishop McKendree, a noted divine of the Methodist Church, and in honor of whom McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, was named. These two noble men came to Kentucky when it was a comparatively undeveloped portion of the country, and afterwards went to Illinois, locating there while it was yet a Territory. John Dew was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, in 1780. His parents were Methodists and he embraced religion at an early age. He was admitted to the sacred calling at a session of the conference held in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1812. From that time his usefulness and opportunities grew and he became one of the well known preachers of the time. He is affectionately referred to in the works of Peter Cartwright, and figures in the events noted in Reynold's "History of Illinois." These references indicate the prominent position occupied by Rev. Mr. Dew in the pioneer events attending the establishment of a strong church foundation, the building of educational institutions and the spread of the gospel in a State which owes a great debt of gratitude to men of his stamp. He helped to found McKendree College and was one of its earliest presidents. The college is still in a flourishing condition, under the control of the Methodist Church, but is non-sectarian in its teachings. Rev. John Dew, although born in a Southern State, and sympathizing with the welfare of his people, was opposed to slavery, and taking his slaves with him to his Illinois home, gave them their freedom some twenty-five or thirty years before the Civil War that forever disposed of the institution of slavery in this nation. The Rev. John Dew died in the year

1840. His son, Samuel P. Dew, was born in what is now St. Clair County, Illinois. He died in 1858, at the age of thirty-six years. He was married to Eliza Walker, also a native of Illinois, and of Clinton County. Her ancestors removed to Illinois from Georgia at an early day, and the male members of her generation rendered the Union conspicuous service during the Civil War. The Walkers were also prominent Methodists, and many of them were in the ministry. The son, Jeremiah T. Dew, was but an infant when his parents removed to and located on a farm in St. Clair County, Illinois, and he spent his early years of manhood in agricultural pursuits on the famous Looking Glass prairie. After his war service he entered college in St. Louis, Missouri, and subsequently entered McKendree College, graduating from that institution in 1874. While in school he read law for a time, and later entered a law office in Nashville, Washington County, Illinois. Removing to Kansas before the required readings had been finished, he again took up the law at Topeka, in the office of Martin & Case. In 1877 he came to Missouri and located at Kansas City for the purpose of pursuing his chosen profession. Arriving there in September, he entered the office of Tomlinson & Ross, and in February following was admitted to the bar. About a year thereafter he was admitted as a member of the firm, which was then known as Tomlinson, Ross & Dew, his associates being Colonel A. A. Tomlinson, now a retired lawyer and capitalist, and John A. Ross, both of Kansas City. This firm remained together many years. After its dissolution Mr. Dew became associated with M. R. Downs and Arthur E. Parkinson, under the firm name of Dew, Downs & Parkinson, and later the firm was composed of Dew, Parkinson (John D.) & Barnes. His time is devoted to cases covered by the civil laws. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association, and has served as its president. In Grand Army circles he is prominent and efficient, having served in the Union Army during the Civil War. He entered the army in 1864, although a mere boy of sixteen years, and served in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which company his uncle, Edward C. Dew, was captain. Mr. Dew has served as commander of Farragut Post, No.

3, Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years has filled many other stations of honor in the order. He has attended the various National Encampments of the Grand Army as a delegate from the Department of Missouri, has served as judge advocate of that department and as assistant national inspector general. He is also a prominent and useful member of the Masonic order. Mr. Dew is a Republican in politics, and works faithfully toward the best interests of his party, although he is not a strict partisan in municipal affairs, has never sought political preferment for himself, and has frequently declined to become a candidate or accept nominations for office. He comes of Scotch-Irish descent, and from one of the oldest Methodist families in the West, whose early members glorified the church and accomplished a great work for the welfare of the community and the good of man. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Julia E. Parkinson, daughter of Alfred J. Parkinson, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Madison County, Illinois, and a former member of the Illinois State Senate. Mrs. Dew died, leaving three children—Emma E., Samuel Arthur and Julia L.—all young people of genuine merit and a credit to their parents. Mr. Dew, in character, is positive, straightforward and upright in his manner and dealings, and is a worthy and highly respected citizen.

De Witt.—An incorporated town in Carroll County, located on the Missouri River and the Kansas City branch of the Wabash Railroad, seventeen miles east of Carrollton. It has a graded school, a church, a sawmill, stave factory, large sandstone yards, a hotel, a weekly newspaper, the "Farmers' Herald," and about a dozen stores and shops in different lines of trade. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

Dexter.—An incorporated city of the fourth class, in Liberty Township, Stoddard County, at the intersection of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the St. Louis, Southwestern Railroads, 180 miles from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1873. The first stores were run by R. P. Liles & Co., Edward J. N. Miller, Sissel & Plant and Rig-gins & Co. The first public school was started in 1874, and in 1882 a \$5,000 building

was erected. The first newspaper of the town was started in 1875, the "Enterprise," by Charles E. Stokes. The papers published in the town at present are the "Messenger," by Hill & Watkins, and the "Stoddard County Democrat," by Albert J. Thomas. The town has one of the finest courthouses in south-east Missouri—in which alternate terms of the courts were formerly held; owns its electric light plant, has three hotels, two banks, two bottling works, flouring mill, two saw-mills, stave, handle and broom factory, and numerous stores and shops. The Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic denominations have churches in the town. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,500.

Dickens' Visit to St. Louis.—Charles Dickens, the celebrated English novelist, visited the United States in 1842, and in the summer of that year came to St. Louis, making the trip by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Pittsburg. While in St. Louis he was a guest of the Planters' Hotel, which he described in his "American Notes," published subsequently, as being built "like an English hospital," but "having most bountiful notions of providing for creature comforts." In the work above referred to he devoted some pages also to a pen sketch of St. Louis and its inhabitants, and a chapter to a trip which he made from there to see the "Looking-glass Prairie" of Illinois. He was accompanied on this trip by thirteen gentlemen, whose acquaintance he had formed in St. Louis, and described the conveyances in which they left the Planters' Hotel after an early breakfast as "one light carriage with a very stout axle-tree; one 'something' on wheels, like an amateur carrier's cart; one double phaeton of great antiquity and unearthly construction; one gig with a great hole in its back and a broken head; and one rider on horseback, who was to go on before." Two large baskets and "two stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demijohns," contained a supply of provisions not unlike those usually provided for a modern fishing party, and Dickens and his St. Louis escort passed over the river and started on their drive across the country under favorable auspices. A sudden and heavy downpour of rain, however, changed the whole aspect of the situation, and the

remainder of the drive was made through mud, which Dickens declared "had no variety but in depth." He, however, reached and viewed the prairie at sunset, and returned to St. Louis the following day. This trip and Dickens' visit to St. Louis, as a whole, were events long remembered by those who were brought into contact with the gifted Englishman at that time.

Dickey, Samuel May, conspicuous among the founders of the present excellent public school system of Carthage, was born June 14, 1830, in Crawford County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Joseph and Margaret (Meigs) Dickey, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of Scotch ancestry. The father served in the War of 1812, and was engaged in the siege of Fort Meigs, under General Harrison. In 1851 the family removed to Stephenson County, Illinois. The son, Samuel M., was reared upon a farm. He received primary instruction in the district schools, and subsequently took liberal courses in Kingsville (Ohio) Academy, Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Illinois. In the latter named school he also was a teacher of mathematics and English literature. For four years he taught country schools in Rock Island County, Illinois. In 1861 his health failed, and he was retired until 1866. Beginning with that year, he taught in Cordova, Port Byron and Fulton, Illinois, each change of location being to engage in a higher grade of work, with increased compensation. In 1871 he removed to Carthage, Missouri, and entered upon an engagement as principal of the public schools. He at once began an arduous task. He took charge of what is now the Central School building, then just completed, the first school building erected after the war. But five of the eight rooms could be hurriedly furnished, and these were overcrowded with pupils. There was no semblance of system, and Mr. Dickey evolved the best method of graduation at all practicable, and by 1874 had a class of thirty students who were prepared for the high-school course. In 1875 Mr. Dickey retired from the schools to represent a text-book publishing house. He was so engaged for a year, and in 1876-7 he was in charge of the school in Neosho. For

some years afterward he gave his attention to mining, but has latterly relinquished this to his sons, not being sufficiently robust to give it his personal attention. In politics he is a Republican. In religion he is a Unitarian. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Mary Hoverland, at Mount Morris, Illinois. She was born in Springfield, New York, and died in 1895. Four children were born of this marriage, one of whom died in infancy. Those surviving are Ernest M., a graduate of the Carthage schools, now president of the Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, Iowa, and Charles J. and Frank Lyle Dickey, both engaged in mining in the Joplin district. Mr. Dickey is an interesting observer of current events, and excellent authority upon past history. The history of education in Jasper County, in the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri," is from his pen.

Dickinson, Clement Cabell, lawyer and legislator, is descended from two of the most distinguished early families of Virginia. His father, Asa Dupuy Dickinson, a native of Virginia, was a son of Robert Dickinson, who was descended from French Huguenots, who settled in Virginia in the early days of the Colony. Robert Dickinson married Mary Purnell Dupuy, a daughter of Captain James Dupuy, an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolution, and a prominent citizen of Nottoway County, Virginia, which he represented in the State Legislature during a period of twenty years. His son, Asa Dupuy Dickinson, was twice married, first to Jane Michaux, who died within a few years after her marriage. His second wife, Sarah Cabell Irvine, our subject's mother, was also a native of Virginia, where her death occurred in 1899. Asa D. Dickinson was born in Nottoway County, Virginia, March 1, 1816, and when twenty years of age was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College. In 1837 and 1838 he attended law lectures in William and Mary College, under Beverly Tucker and President Thomas R. Dew, obtaining his degree in the latter year, and at once entering upon his professional career at Prince Edward Courthouse, Virginia. In 1844 he became a trustee of Hampden-Sidney College; in 1857 was elected, as a Democrat, to the Virginia House of Delegates from the Whig county of Prince Edward, receiv-

ing every vote cast but six; in 1859 was re-elected to the House of Delegates, and in 1860, and again in 1863, was sent to the State Senate. While serving in the latter body, during the thrilling days of secession, he became the author of the famous "Address of the Virginia Assembly to the Virginia Soldiers." Congress removed his political disabilities in 1870, and in the same year he was elected to the bench in the Third Virginia Circuit, being re-elected upon the expiration of his term, in 1878. While still on the bench, in 1882, death ended his career. The subject of this sketch was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, December 6, 1849, where he resided until his graduation from Hampden-Sidney College, in 1869. In September of that year he removed to Kentucky, and for six years was engaged in teaching in Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri. He removed to the latter State in September, 1872, and at once established a private school in Clinton, which he conducted for two terms. A number of the students in the latter institution have since risen to positions of prominence in the business and professional world. While teaching he read law, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar, before Judge Foster P. Wright, at once engaging in practice in Clinton, in partnership with Honorable William T. Thornton, who afterward became Governor of New Mexico. This association continued a year, or until Mr. Thornton removed to New Mexico. In 1876 Mr. Dickinson became the Democratic nominee for prosecuting attorney of Henry County, and was elected, serving three consecutive terms of two years each. During the first year of this time he and Honorable James B. Gantt, later chief justice of Missouri, "officed" together. Since 1877 he has practiced alone. When Clinton became a city of the third class he was elected city attorney, serving two years. In the fall of 1900 he was elected, as the nominee of the Democratic party, as Henry County's representative in the State Legislature. He was married, in December, 1882, to Mattie E. Parks, daughter of Judge James Parks, of Clinton. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Clement Parks, Mary Cabell, Emily Peyton, Mattie Eliza, Lelia Irvine and Thomas Seddon Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson ranks as one of the foremost members of the bar of southwest

Missouri. He is thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law, and is possessed of the happy faculty of applying those principles correctly to the case in hand. He is logical in his arguments, a skillful debater, and convincing in his style. Broad-minded and public-spirited, dignified and thoughtful, his polished manner reflects the personality of his distinguished ancestry.

Dickson, Charles K., merchant and financier, was born September 17, 1816, in the hamlet of Haddonfield, New Jersey, not far from the city of Philadelphia, and died in St. Louis, January 26, 1871. Charles K. Dickson left the city of Philadelphia when he was about twenty years of age to come west, and in 1837 he settled in St. Louis. Soon after his coming to that city, he formed a partnership with John J. Murdock, and established the auction and commission house of Murdock & Dickson. Prospering in this business and becoming a man of means, his enterprise extended in many other directions, and he became known as a leader in movements designed to promote Western development and the upbuilding of St. Louis, and as a financier of very superior capacity. He was identified with almost every new and prominent enterprise of a public character during the earlier years of his residence in St. Louis, and when enterprises of this character multiplied in later years, he continued to be conspicuous in many of those which contributed most to the prosperity of the city. He was a leading stockholder in one of the great wrecking companies which operated on the Mississippi River, contributed to the success of almost every railroad enterprise which laid its tracks out of St. Louis during his lifetime, was vice president of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and officially connected also with the North Missouri Railroad Company from 1867 until his death. He was interested in all the branch roads which the North Missouri Railroad Company absorbed and was director of that corporation when it ran its first train to Kansas City and to the Western terminus of the Iowa line. He was a member of the syndicate that purchased the old State Bank of Missouri, and converted it into the National Bank of the State of Missouri under the national banking laws. From the time of its organization until his death, he was vice president of that bank, and was one

of the directors of the old Southern Bank, and later of its successor, the Third National Bank of St. Louis.

Diehlstadt.—An incorporated village in Twappity Township, Scott County, on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, sixteen miles southeast of Benton. It has a saw-mill and five stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

Digges, Thomas H., banker, was born June 13, 1841, in Culpeper County, Virginia, son of Charles W. and Elizabeth (McClannahan) Digges. His mother was a native of New York State, and his father was born in Fauquier County, Virginia. After his marriage the elder Digges established his home in Culpeper County, but afterward returned to Fauquier County, where he became prominent in public life, and where he died in 1869. He was twice elected sheriff of his native county. Thomas H. Digges obtained a good education in Virginia schools, and remained there until 1867, when he came to New Madrid, Missouri. His first employment at New Madrid was on a Mississippi wharfboat, and he filled a position in this connection for five years, familiarizing himself in the meantime with all the phases of river traffic. In 1872 he went to Moberly, Missouri, and was engaged in the grocery business there for three years. At the end of that time he returned to New Madrid and became proprietor of a grain warehouse at that place. In this connection he was agent for all the transportation lines on the Mississippi River south of Cairo, and also for lines on the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. He did a prosperous business in this field of enterprise, and later became a large stockholder in the New Madrid Milling Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in southeast Missouri. In 1890 he organized the New Madrid Banking Company, of which he became president, and to the conduct and management of which he has since given a large share of his attention. Early in the year 1900 he severed his connection with the warehouse business in order that he might be able to give his entire time to his banking interests. As a man of affairs he has long occupied a conspicuous position in the community with which

he is identified, and has done much to promote the development of the city of New Madrid, and the country tributary thereto. Mr. Digges served in the Confederate Army throughout the entire period of the Civil War. He enlisted, in 1861, in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry Regiment, which became a part of the command of the famous Confederate cavalry leader, General J. E. B. Stuart. For a year and a half he was on detached duty as a courier for his commanding general, but saw much active regular service. Among other battles in which he participated, were the first and second engagements at Manassas, the battle of Chancellorsville, the seven days' fight before Richmond, and Stuart's raid in the rear of McClellan's army. His military services ended only with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. In politics Mr. Digges is a Democrat, and his religious leanings are toward the Catholic Church, to which his wife belongs. His only connection with fraternal societies is with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1872 Mr. Digges married Miss Lizzie La Forge, a daughter of one of the pioneers of southeast Missouri. Their children are William L., Agnes and Lemuel Digges.

Dillon, Daniel, lawyer and jurist, was born September 26, 1841, in St. Louis, son of Philip and Margaret (Kelly) Dillon, both of whom were born in Ireland. In the early boyhood of Judge Dillon his parents removed from St. Louis to a farm in Jefferson County, Missouri, and the son grew up on this farm, remaining at home until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered the Union Army to serve through the Civil War. He was educated in the common schools of Jefferson County and at the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and had taught school six months before the course of his life was changed by the events of the war. In August of 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A of the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and continued in the Federal military service until May of 1866. He was a participant in many of the most notable battles of the war fought in the Mississippi Valley, and was mustered out of the service with the rank of captain, attained by successive promotions and as the reward of meritorious services. Upon leaving the

army he came to St. Louis and began the study of law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Coonley & Madill, then practicing in partnership, and in 1867 also became a member of the first class of the St. Louis Law School, opened in that year. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, but continued his course at the Law School, and was graduated with his class in 1869. Meantime, after his admission to the bar, he had begun practicing in the courts, and a year after his graduation he entered the office of George A. Madill—afterward judge of the circuit court—then one of the recognized leaders of the St. Louis bar. In this connection he quickly demonstrated the fact that he was a lawyer of broad capabilities, and when Mr. Madill was elected to the circuit bench he succeeded to a large share of that distinguished lawyer's practice. He was in active general practice thereafter until 1884, when he himself was invited to go before the people as a candidate for the circuit judgeship on the Democratic ticket, he having always affiliated with that party, of which he is still an honored and influential member. At the ensuing election the public belief in his eminent fitness for the exercise of judicial functions was attested by the gratifying indorsement of a large popular majority. He was re-elected to the judgeship in 1890, and served in all twelve years on the bench, winning the commendation of the bar and the general public by his conscientious and faithful discharge of the duties incident to his office. Renominated for a third term in 1896, he suffered defeat as the result of a large popular majority given in the circuit against his party on national political issues, but retired from the bench with the record of having been for twelve years one of the ablest members of the State judiciary. Early in the year 1897 he returned to the practice of his profession, broadened by his experience as an administrator and expounder of the law, and has since occupied a commanding position at the bar both as counselor and trial lawyer. Outside of professional life he represents the best type of citizenship, contributing by his influence and his public and private acts to the advancement of all that makes for the betterment of mankind. He married in 1873 Miss Mary J. Fox, who previous to that time had been a teacher in the public schools of St. Louis. Their children are John, Paul, William, Helen, Daniel and Marie Dillon.

Dimmock, Thomas, journalist and critic, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1830. With his parents he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1836, and to Alton, Illinois, in 1838, where he was educated in the schools of the latter place, and for about two years was a student at Shurtleff College. After leaving school he was engaged in mercantile business until 1861-2, when he drifted into journalism and edited the Alton "Democrat" during the Civil War and after. In March, 1869, he was invited to become attached to the editorial department of the "Missouri Republican"—now the "St. Louis Republic"—and took the city editorship. In the autumn of the same year he was made one of the editorial writers on that paper, which place he retained until his resignation in 1882. Since then he has not been regularly connected with any paper, but has done very considerable journalistic and literary work. Mr. Dimmock possesses a fluent and elegant rhetorical style and is known as one of the most captivating writers in the country. Some of his contributions to the literature of the day are preserved as in the highest order of "*belles lettres*." Among these are reviews of the sensational "disclosures" by Harriet Beecher Stowe of the domestic life of Lord Byron; the romantic career of Aaron Burr and his daughter, Theodosia, and the life and genius of Edgar Allen Poe. The stirring incidents connected with the course of Lovejoy, the anti-slavery agitator, and his tragic end made a lasting impression upon Mr. Dimmock, who at length was instrumental in the erection of the Lovejoy monument at Alton, and who was the speaker of the day at the impressive ceremonies when that testimonial was dedicated, November 8, 1897. On numerous occasions he has been called upon to deliver lectures before refined and select audiences on literary and historical subjects. He has been president of the Unitarian Club and of the New England Society of St. Louis, and is now—1898—president of the board of directors of the Free Public Library.

Discovery.—Under this caption it is proposed to give a condensed history of the Spanish and French explorations prior and subsequent to the discovery of the Mississippi River, as leading up to the founding of St. Louis. This is made the task of the faithful chronicler who would point out the condi-

tions attending the early settlement of the place and show the objects of the adventurous spirits by whose hazards and hardships the pathway of empire was opened. Nearly at the same period, namely, about the year 1540, Ferdinand de Soto and Francisco Vazquez de Coronado began their explorations into the interior, DeSoto from the coast of Florida and Vazquez from the Gulf of California. De Soto and Juan Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida, were sea-rovers of the Spanish main. De Soto was an associate of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. De Leon went in search of the fabled fountain of perpetual youth. De Soto was in pursuit of further additions to the store of treasure he acquired in South America. Gold, too, was the yellow thread in the thoughts of Vazquez, who, passing by the hidden hoards of the California ranges, marched through Sonora and New Mexico up the Colorado Canons, crossed the Arkansas, and halted half way between where Leavenworth and Omaha now stand, a journey that occupied two years. De Soto, taking a northeast course, reached the Mississippi River at the point of the lowest Chickasaw Bluff, 35th parallel of latitude, in 1540, whence, after constructing barges, he crossed to the west side and pushed north-west as far as where New Madrid stands, thence diverging west to White River and south near the mouth of Red River, where he died of fever. Luis de Moscoso succeeded De Soto in command of the expedition and soon after explored the region of the Red River to the Pecos, a distance of 700 miles. Finding nothing in the country of the Comanches to satisfy his cupidity, Moscoso, with his following of 322 men, returned to the Mississippi, and transforming everything available into nails and other hardware, constructed barges and embarked, July 2, 1543, for the Gulf of Mexico, which was reached eighteen days later. Great privations were endured all this time, and the hostility of the Indians rendered the situation one of continual peril.

Not until May, 1673, did the French, with Joliet and Marquette, start on their explorations from Quebec. They proceeded through the Northern Lakes, reached the Mississippi at the 42d degree of north latitude, June 17th, and began the descent of that stream, passing on down to within two or three days' journey of the Gulf, where, remaining one day (July

16th), they turned back, ascending the river to the mouth of the Illinois, thence by Lake Michigan to Green Bay, at the close of September. Joliet was an agent of the French government, and Marquette a Catholic missionary. The expedition consisted of seven men in all, in two canoes built of birch-bark. Traces of the Illinois tribe of Indians were found on June 25th, and of the Chickasaws at a point below the mouth of the Ohio River. Joliet and Marquette are said to have believed that the Mississippi flowed into the Pacific Ocean, and that it would thus furnish an outlet whereby China could be reached from Quebec, thus foreshadowing the poetic thought of Benton: "Yonder is the East; there is India."

Seven years later, 1680, Robert Cavelier de LaSalle, with Father Louis Hennepin, made an expedition to the head waters of the Mississippi, or as far as what is known as St. Anthony's Falls. Two years after, LaSalle explored the valley of the Mississippi as far down as Natchez, and subsequently to the three mouths of the river. LaSalle had received from Louis XV., King of France, two grants of Canadian lands, with instructions to explore the country bordering the Mississippi. He returned to France in 1683, coming back the next year with a fleet of four vessels and 184 persons, but through ignorance of the coast, landed 360 miles west of the Mississippi, one of the vessels being shipwrecked. The idea of establishing a colony was now abandoned and the colonists scattered. LaSalle, on his way back to Canada, was assassinated by one of his company, which numbered seventeen persons.

There is evidence that long before DeSoto traversed the country from the west Florida coast through Alabama and Mississippi to the lowest Chickasaw Bluff, where he discovered the Mississippi River, the mouth of that stream was known to the Spanish sailors navigating the Gulf of Mexico. But France, by reason of the discoveries of LaSalle and Marquette and the explorations of Hennepin, claimed the right to navigate the Mississippi and its confluent, together with the right of settlement and occupation of the adjacent country. Great Britain laid claim to the whole continent by right of discovery.

France, becoming involved with the British-American colonies and Canadian Indians, gave little attention to matters in Lower Lou-

isiana. But in June, 1698, Pierre Le Moyne D'Iberville was detailed to perfect the settlement of that region, sailing in the following October and reaching Pensacola January 26, 1699, where, however, he met such resistance from the Spanish that he proceeded to Mobile Bay and landed his colony on Ship Island. He afterward ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Red River, returning by way of Lake Ponchartrain. Mobile then became the principal French post. Explorations of the Southern rivers were made, and in 1705 the Missouri was ascended as far as where Kansas City now stands. D'Iberville was accompanied by his two brothers and fifty-three other people. On taking possession of Louisiana, one of the brothers, Sauvolle, was appointed Governor General by the King, which office he filled for two years, or until his death. Captain D'Iberville made several voyages to France, returning with ship loads of colonists. He died in 1706, a victim of fever. This was the beginning of a series of ill fortunes. During the first thirteen years about 2,500 colonists came over from France, yet in 1717 the colony, says Stoddard, "contained only 400 whites, twenty-two slaves and 300 cattle." The government, which had expended 689,000 livres in their support, wearied of the drain, especially in view of its expenditures in the war with England. In 1712 the commerce of the entire province was leased to Anthony Crozat, merchant, for a term of fifteen years, during the first nine of which he was to have 50,000 livres for public expenses, after which he was to bear them all himself. Five years, however, was a sufficient time in which to demonstrate the failure of the plan, when Crozat surrendered his charter. This was followed by a far wider scheme by which a visionary speculator, John Law, at the head of the "Western Company," agreed to colonize Louisiana with 6,000 whites and half as many negro slaves, in return for the monopoly of the commerce. Space does not admit of a full narrative of what is known in history as the "Mississippi Bubble." Two hundred whites of Law's colonists, including assayers, accompanied 500 slaves to the lead mines near Ste. Genevieve, under the direction of Francis Renault; and it was in this way that slavery became a Missouri institution.

In 1703 war was proclaimed by Great Britain against France and Spain, a proceed-

ing, as well may be believed, having an important bearing upon affairs in the Mississippi Valley. The French had established themselves at various points in the South and especially on the eastern shore in the Illinois country. Louisiana, under the French title, embraced the wide region between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains, north to the Great Lakes.

Passing over a period of nearly sixty years, we find that November 3, 1762, France ceded to Spain all of Louisiana by a secret treaty, which in the following year (February 10th) was succeeded by the final peace treaty between France and Spain and Great Britain, whereby France ceded to Great Britain all territory east of the Mississippi, and to Spain her claims to Florida. This event caused consternation to the French and Canadian settlers, by whom the British were cordially detested, and by none more than the people of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Prairie Du Rocher, St. Philippe and Fort Chartres. The transfer of allegiance to a kingdom which the French had learned to despise was something that rankled like a barb in their breasts.

Antedating the secret treaty, Kelerec, who had been Governor of Louisiana for ten years, had granted a license to the mercantile firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., of New Orleans, to establish trade with the Indians on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and this firm had purchased goods in Cuba for that purpose. Laclede was sent forward to determine upon the location of a trading post, and leaving New Orleans on the 3d of August, 1763, arrived in exactly three months at Fort Chartres, proceeding in December with a small party by land as far as the mouth of the Missouri, choosing a suitable site and returning to the fort for the winter. Meantime the news was received of the cession to Great Britain, and taking advantage of the indignant feeling thereby aroused, Laclede induced many to join him in a colony on the western shore on the spot he had selected. This was the origin of "Laclede's village," now the city of St. Louis. (See "Crozat," "De Soto," "Iberville," "Hennepin," "Joliet," "Laclede," "Marquette," "Moscoso," "Vasquez.")

Discovery Celebration.—October 21, 1892, the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, was celebrated in St. Louis in a

highly spectacular and attractive way. A parade was given, with 10,000 persons in line, and all nations represented.

Dittmann, George F., merchant and manufacturer, was born March 27, 1818, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died in St. Louis, April 27, 1896. He came to this country when a boy twelve years of age, and first lived at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. While still young he set out for the West, leaving home with five dollars in his pocket. He made his way on foot and by stage over the mountains, and then worked his way down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where he obtained his first employment as a clerk in the shoe store of J. F. Comstock & Co. A judicious husbanding of his earnings thereafter enabled him to accumulate money enough to start a small retail shoe store, and the business thus established was the foundation upon which he built a splendid fortune and a great commercial and industrial enterprise. Some years after he began business he engaged in manufacturing and in the wholesale trade, and built up the great establishment which is still conducted under the name of the George F. Dittman Boot & Shoe Company, and which is known and has a trade extending throughout the entire West and Southwest. Some ten years before his death he retired from active business, and passed a green old age at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Philip Burg, on Hawthorne Boulevard, at which place he died when seventy-nine years of age. He was one of the pioneers in establishing and building up an industry for which St. Louis has since become famous, and his painstaking efforts and correct business methods contributed in no small degree to the development of a line of manufacturing and merchandising which has been immensely beneficial to the city.

Dixon.—An incorporated town in Pulaski County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, about twelve miles northeast of Waynesville, the county seat. It has a good school, two churches, a bank, a newspaper, the "Echo," Democratic, published by Tingle & Tingle, one hotel and about a dozen stores in different lines of trade. Population, 1899 (estimated), 650.

Dobson, Charles Lee, lawyer and jurist, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, February 8, 1848. The Dobsons are of Scotch-English descent, the ancestors of our subject having emigrated to Virginia in early times. Austin Dobson is a noted English poet. William Dobson was a celebrated portrait and historical painter, a pupil of Van Dyke, whom he succeeded as painter to Charles I. He painted the portraits of both Charles I and Charles II, and of Prince Rupert, and several courtiers. On his mother's side, Judge Dobson is related to General Andrew Lewis and to Colonel Charles Lewis, who were so prominently associated with Washington in the Revolutionary War. The Lewises are an eminent Virginia family. The parents of Judge Dobson emigrated from Fairfax to Harrison County, West Virginia, and from the latter to Linn County, Missouri, in 1854. Here he attended the common schools and the University of Missouri, at Columbia, having previously begun the study of law. After his return from the university, and while still a law student, he was appointed, in 1869, clerk of the Linn County court of common pleas, which afforded him the opportunity of completing his legal education in a practical way. He was admitted to the bar February 10, 1870, and at once began a successful practice. In 1874 he was appointed judge of the court of which he had previously been clerk. The law required the judge to be thirty-five years of age, but the disability was removed by a special act of the Legislature. He served during the term for which he had been appointed, but declined the Democratic nomination for the office, resuming the practice of his profession at Linneus, the county seat, January 1, 1875. He practiced successfully in Linn and adjoining counties until 1879, when he sought a wider field in Kansas City. Here, in 1883, he formed a law copartnership with Shannon C. Douglass, of Columbia, under the firm name of Dobson & Douglass. From 1885 to 1887 he was secretary and treasurer of the commission that located and built State Lunatic Asylum No. 3, at Nevada. In the year 1886 J. McDowell Trimble removed from Mexico, Missouri, to Kansas City, and became a member of the new firm of Dobson, Douglass & Trimble. This firm was dissolved in 1890, when Judge Dobson, asso-

ciating with himself Henry L. McCune and Herbert L. Doggett, formed the law firm of Dobson, McCune & Doggett. On January 1, 1894, Governor Stone appointed Judge Dobson to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, caused by the resignation of Judge James Gibson. He was elected his own successor by a very large vote, in 1895, but in 1897 he declined being again a candidate, and returned to the practice of law with his former partner, under the firm name of Dobson & McCune. His experience on the bench broadened and enlarged his knowledge of law and familiarized him with all the phases of practice, which enabled him to resume with ease a law practice which has steadily grown. His fine legal attainments, his high character and unsullied honor caused the judicial ermine, unsought for, to fall upon his shoulders. In 1894 he was made lecturer on the law of private corporations in the University of Kansas, which position he still holds. Judge Dobson is prominently identified with the material and social interests of Kansas City. He is an officer and director in various boards, and counsel for many corporations. As a citizen he is ever ready to give material aid to all enterprises promotive of the welfare of the city. He is a Democrat, prompt to aid his party without aspiring to public office. He has traveled extensively through his own country and through the chief parts of Europe. He has a fine private library, and by reading, observation and close investigation, he has become thoroughly versed in public affairs, and has acquired great influence through his sterling qualities of heart and mind. He was married to Miss Carrie E. Meade, of Fayetteville, New York, in 1880. His wife died in 1881, leaving one child, Meade Clay Dobson.

Dockery, Alexander Monroe, ex-Congressman and present Governor of Missouri, was born in a log cabin, on Honey Creek, five miles south of Gallatin, Daviess County, Missouri, February 11, 1845. He is descended from a typical Western pioneer ancestry, from which he inherited a superb physique, strong mental traits, and those sterling virtues which adorned a primitive age. The founder of the Dockery family in America came from Ireland about the close of the eighteenth century, settling in North

Carolina, whence his descendants dispersed into Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, and bore a full share in the development of those great Commonwealths. Of the Kentucky branch of the family was Willis E. Dockery, who in early life removed to Missouri. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when that body was disrupted he adhered to the Southern branch. For more than fifty years he was an active itinerant preacher, laboring in the counties of northern Missouri. He was a worthy and useful minister, and was instrumental in the organization of many churches which are now well established and prosperous. At the advanced age of seventy-eight years he is borne upon the superannuated list, and makes his home in Marion, Iowa. His wife was a woman of great strength of character, who before her marriage was Miss Sarah Ellen McHaney, daughter of Andrew McHaney, a pioneer settler in Boone County. Governor Dockery was their only child. Engaged, as the father was, in itinerant ministerial work, the family was for many years without a permanent home, and the education of the son was, of necessity, limited to such instruction in the ordinary English branches as he could derive from the common schools in the different neighborhoods where a short stay was made. He afterward entered Macon Academy, at Macon City, but had scarcely begun his studies when the Civil War began, and his student life was ended through the coming of Federal troops and the consequent close of the school. Too young for military service, he took up a course of self-appointed reading, and in 1863 entered upon the study of medicine, under the tutorship of Dr. F. W. White, of Keytesville, Missouri. He afterward entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated March 2, 1865. During the season of 1865-6 he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From 1865 to 1868 he practiced his profession in Linn County, Missouri, making his home at Linneus. In 1868 he removed to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he built up a successful practice, and was for three years engaged as county physician, then a lucrative position. March 20, 1874, he removed to Gallatin, Missouri. Here he assisted in or-



Alex. M. Rockey

ganizing the Farmers' Exchange Bank, in which he served as cashier for a period of eight years. As was afterward discerned, this was a most important event in his life, resulting in his developing financial abilities of a high order, fitting him in a peculiar degree for the important work which afterward devolved upon him in formulating and procuring national legislation affecting the conduct of the accounting and disbursing departments of the Federal government. In 1878 circumstances, in no wise of his own seeking, introduced him to public life. In that year, in the Democratic Convention of the Tenth Congressional District, at Chillicothe, a three days' deadlock prevented the nomination of either of the contesting candidates. Mr. Dockery was a member of that convention, and chairman of the congressional committee. He had already attracted favorable attention through his activity and ability in political organization, and for the vigor and felicity of his addresses upon political subjects. He was assured that a sufficient number of delegates could be drawn to his support to effect his nomination, and he was urged to permit his name to be placed before the convention, but he positively refused, holding that he was in honor bound to continue to support Honorable C. H. Mansur, to whom he had been committed from the outset. As a result, one hitherto unnamed received the nomination. In the Congressional District Convention at Brunswick, two years later, Mr. Mansur was supported for nomination by a large majority of instructed delegates. Randolph and Chariton Counties, however, were bitterly hostile to him, and on roll call delegates from those counties cast their votes for Mr. Dockery, without his knowledge of such intention, and greatly to his surprise. In 1882 he became a candidate before the congressional convention of the then new Third District, which contained but three of the counties which had constituted the old Tenth District. Nearly every county presented a candidate, and the contest was protracted to the twenty-eighth ballot, when Mr. Dockery was nominated by a considerable majority. After once taking his seat in Congress, so well was he regarded, and so closely did he stand in sympathy with his constituents, that it was his remarkable experience to be renominated by acclamation and re-elected for seven suc-

cessive terms. In 1898, when approaching the end of sixteen years of service, to close March 4, 1899, he announced his intention to retire from congressional life, to become a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1900. During all his long period of congressional service, Mr. Dockery's conduct was dominated by inflexible principle. True to the cardinal tenets of Democracy, he was earnest and active as a party man, but regarded his partnership as only a means to maintain and advance political principles which he held to be absolutely indispensable to the preservation of free institutions. At all times in close touch with the people from whose midst he came, and from whom he would permit no adventitious circumstance to separate him, he was always fully aware of their conditions, their necessities, and their sentiments, and to their service he gave effort conspicuous for intelligence, sagacity and loyalty. Before he had been long in Congress he had come to be regarded by his party associates as a wise and safe leader, and an able and tireless worker; while the opposition held him in honor for his candor, ability and honesty. The support, on the one hand, and recognition on the other, afforded him an opportunity to procure, or aid in procuring, much legislation which was advantageous to the country, and which brought honor to himself. His congressional service, occupying hundreds of pages of the Congressional Record, can be but briefly epitomized here. For ten years he served on the great committee on appropriations, and in this connection he constantly exercised the closest scrutiny of proposed expenditures, and urged the greatest economy consistent with public interests. He served for six years on the committee on post offices and post roads, and was author of various important bills, among which were the bill providing for fast mail service between New York and Kansas City, via St. Louis, the second fast mail route established in the United States; the bill extending free delivery to small cities, and the bill extending special letter delivery to all post offices. He was also author, in part, of the bill divesting land-grant railways of monopoly rights in telegraph franchises and service. He was chairman of the World's Fair congressional investigating committee of five in 1893, and upon his report was paid the conditional government appropria-

tion; seven years later his voluminous report was placed in the hands of the St. Louis World's Fair Committee, and proved of great value in forwarding its purposes. Mr. Dockery's most distinguished public service, however, was as chairman of what was known as the Dockery Commission, comprising three Senators and three Representatives, and the measures enacted on the recommendations of that body were largely of his authorship. A principal advantage secured was the adoption of the present Dockery accounting system in the Treasury Department, supplanting the crude and complicated methods based upon the system founded by Alexander Hamilton, and modified in an unsystematic way in after years. Under the operations of the Dockery system, which went into effect October 1, 1894, the settlement of the public accounts amounting to upwards of five hundred millions annually, is expedited, entire accuracy is obtained, and great saving is effected, the immediate and directly recognizable saving amounting to \$810,000 annually. The work of the commission was highly commended, and Mr. Dockery was solicited to endeavor to extend its operations into other channels, but his party having lost control of the House of Representatives, he was disinclined, fearing factious opposition would embarrass or neutralize his effort. Mr. Dockery was also the author of a measure for the printing of enrolled and engrossed bills, and since its enactment not an important error has occurred, while prior to that time the Treasury lost large amounts through pen errors in tariff and appropriation bills. Among other bills of which he was the author, in large part, was that substituting salaries for the fee compensation of certain United States court officers, making an annual saving of \$2,500,000. Legislation of local importance effected by him included appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and for the completion of the government building in Kansas City; and a bill for the relief of William Jewell College, for damages incurred during the Civil War. On occasion, he was a forceful speaker on the floor of the House, never rising but for a definite purpose, and always commanding close attention. His most important utterances were in opposition to import duties except for revenue, and to war taxes in time

of peace; in urging legislation in the interest of economy in public expenditures; in fostering agricultural and labor interests, and in extending and perfecting the postal system. He frequently acted as chairman of the committee of the whole House, on occasion as speaker of the House *pro tempore*, and over and over again when important legislation was pending he acted as a conferee from the House in joint conference committees. In the exercise of his congressional prerogative he was strictly conscientious, and never knowingly approved an unworthy applicant for appointment to office. Many of his appointees yet remain in the Federal service, solely on their merits. Holding that the better class of party workers should be provided for, he was always active in making place for them through the removal of Republicans. While a most capable organizer, Mr. Dockery has given little attention to the practical work of political conventions. In 1886, at St. Louis, he presided over the Democratic State Convention, although not a delegate in that body, and without previous notification of the honor which was to be conferred upon him. During his entire congressional term he refrained, through motives of delicacy, from accepting a seat in a convention. In 1898 he made a vigorous campaign for his ticket, affirming fundamental Democratic principles, and denouncing trusts and centralization of governmental powers. At the Democratic State Convention, held in Kansas City, June 5, 1900, he was nominated by acclamation for Governor, and, upon his insistence, a plank demanding the taxation of franchises was incorporated in the platform. At the ensuing election he was elected by a plurality of 32,147, over Joseph Flory, the Republican candidate. The inauguration of Governor Dockery took place January 14, 1901. Governor Dockery has always been an earnest and enthusiastic friend of education, and takes pride in recalling the fact that his first vote was cast for the erection of a public school building. He was for several years president of the Chillicothe board of education, and he was a member of the board of curators of the Missouri State University from 1872 to 1882, resigning in the last named year, when elected to Congress. In 1876 he was elected to the City Council of Gallatin, in which he served for five years, and in 1881 he was elected

mayor of the same city, and was re-elected in 1882, in both instances without opposition. In religion he is in sympathy with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which his wife is an active member. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and was eminent commander of Kadosh Commandery, No. 21, at Cameron, in 1880; grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in 1881-2, and grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, in 1883-4. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. April 14, 1869, he married Miss Mary E. Bird, daughter of Greenup Bird, a prominent banker of Chillicothe, Missouri. Mrs. Dockery was educated at Clay Seminary, Liberty, Missouri. She is a member of the order of the Daughters of the Revolution, deriving her membership through her mother, in descent from Commodore Oliver Perry. Eight children born of this marriage are all deceased.

Dodd, Samuel Morris, merchant, was born in Orange, New Jersey, June 3, 1832, son of Stephen and Mary (Condit) Dodd. He was educated in the public schools of Orange and at Bloomfield—New Jersey—Academy and was then trained to mercantile pursuits. When sixteen years of age, he became a clerk in a New York City hat and fur store. After remaining there three years he came to St. Louis, and became connected there with the old house of Nourse, Crane & Co., which was located on Main Street. After a time he purchased an interest in this house, which was succeeded by the firm of Baldwin, Randall & Co., in which he was also a partner. In 1862 he purchased the entire establishment and for a time conducted its business under his own name. He then entered the wholesale dry goods field, founding the house of Dodd, Brown & Co., in 1866. Mr. Dodd continued at the head of the firm, doing a prosperous business until 1886, when the firm was dissolved and he severed his connection with the dry goods trade. Since that time he has been largely interested in corporate enterprises of various kinds and has continued to hold a position among the leading men of affairs in St. Louis. A man of great administrative ability, he has been called upon to assume the duties and responsibilities of official position in connection with these enterprises, and is now president of the Broadway Real Estate Company, vice president of

the American Central Insurance Company, president of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis, and a director in the National Bank of Commerce. He is also president of the American Brake Company, which was later leased to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Loyal always to the interests of St. Louis, he has taken pride in the progress and advancement of the city, has noted with pleasure the extent of its commercial development, and has contributed his share to the upbuilding of the city during his active business career of more than forty years.

Dodd's Island.—See "Big Island."

Doddridge, William B., railway manager, was born at Circleville, Ohio, October 19, 1850, and is therefore at this time—1898—still under fifty years of age, in the prime of his powers; but he has had as much experience in railroading and its kindred vocations as most railroad men encounter in a lifetime. He was not born to favors, advantages and privileges; and what he is and what he has become he owes to no one but himself and those whose friendship he has won by diligence fidelity and efficient service. He found himself an orphan at the age of fourteen years, with the stern necessity imposed upon him of being dependent upon relatives, or looking out for himself—and it did not take long for the independent, resolute spirit that was in him to choose the latter. He had acquired a pretty good English education in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, and this served him to good purpose in the Western Union Telegraph office in Columbus, where he applied for and obtained a place as messenger, at fifteen dollars a month. It was a small beginning, but it answered the purpose well enough. Telegraphy and railroading are close of kin to one another, and this messenger boy service in the Columbus office of the Western Union was the first stepping-stone in the way that was to lead young Doddridge to the general management of one of the largest railway systems of the country. He was not content in this first position, nor in any of the other higher places he afterward filled, with merely performing his official duty; he made himself indispensable by performing it as well as he could, and by learning all about the

business at the same time. At the end of the first year's service he had become so expert that he was appointed assistant manager in the Western Union office at Zanesville, Ohio, being at that time only fifteen years of age. It was not long before an opportunity offered itself to enter upon the more difficult and complex business of railroading, and he obtained a position in the service of the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, where he remained a year. But the enormous work of railroad construction west of the Missouri River was just beginning, and Mr. Doddridge, discerning the development which the next generation would bring to that region, determined to make it the field of his efforts. Accordingly, in 1867, he went to Omaha, from which point the Union Pacific was being built. He applied for a position and was made local agent at Columbus, Nebraska. He was rapidly promoted until, in 1876, he was made division superintendent of the Western Section of the Union Pacific, and three years later was appointed general superintendent of the Idaho Division of the system, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. In this position he directed a large part of the construction of the Oregon Short Line and the Utah & Northern Railroads. In 1884, when the general change in management of the Union Pacific was made, Mr. Doddridge resigned his position, and for two years was engaged as business manager of the Anaconda Copper Smelting Company in Montana. In 1886 he was called back to railroading and appointed superintendent of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific at Atchison, Kansas. This road was under the control of the Missouri Pacific, and his duties were increased shortly after his appointment by the addition of the Western Division of the Missouri Pacific. Three years later he was made general manager of the insolvent St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, and in 1896, when George J. Gould became president of the Missouri Pacific, he selected Mr. Doddridge as one of the most experienced, capable and successful railroad managers in the country, to take charge of it, since which time he has been general manager of that vast system. Mr. Doddridge finds time in his business duties to give some attention to lighter matters, and is a member of the St. Louis Club and the Noonday Club, and his lineage is sufficiently attested by his member-

ship in the society of the Sons of the Revolution. His wife, Mrs. Frances L. Doddridge, was formerly Miss Barnum. They have one son, Philip B. Doddridge, who inherits his father's inclination and capacity for railroading. Though but twenty-four years of age, he is general agent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at St. Louis.

Dodge, Grenville M., soldier, engineer and commander of the Department of Missouri during the Civil War, was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, April 12, 1823. He graduated at Captain Partridge's Military Academy, at Norwich, Vermont, in 1850, and the following year he came west to Illinois, and engaged in railroad surveying. He removed to Iowa, and continued the prosecution of this work, making the first survey along the Platte River for a Pacific railroad. On the 17th of June, 1861, he was made colonel of the Fourth Iowa Infantry Volunteers and ordered to Missouri, where he served under General Fremont. He commanded a brigade in southwest Missouri under General Curtis, and it was part of this brigade that took possession of Springfield on the retreat of General Price on the 13th of February, 1862. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, in the month following, his brigade occupying the extreme right of the Union line. He had three horses shot under him, and was severely wounded in the engagement, but held his position on the field until the close of the day. For his gallantry in this battle he was made brigadier general of volunteers. He afterward served in Mississippi and Georgia, distinguishing himself in the Atlanta campaign, where he was again wounded. In December, 1864, he was assigned to the Department of Missouri, to succeed General Rosecrans, and continued to the close of the war, having been the last commander in charge of the Department of Missouri. As the overthrow of the Price expedition of October, 1864, two months before General Dodge was placed in charge of Missouri, virtually ended the war in Missouri, his administration of the department was not attended by any important event. In 1865 he was transferred to the Department of Kansas, and conducted a successful campaign against the Indians. In 1866 he resigned his position in the army to become chief engineer of the Union Pacific

Railroad, and it was under his direction that that road was built.

Dodge, Henry, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Vincennes, Indiana, October 12, 1782, and died in Burlington, Iowa, June 19, 1867. He was the son of Israel and Nancy (Hunter) Dodge. While young, his father removed to Kentucky, where the son received his early education. About 1800 the family removed to Ste. Genevieve and Israel Dodge became the first sheriff of the District of Ste. Genevieve, and at his death, in 1806, was succeeded in the office by his son. Henry Dodge, when the War of 1812 broke out, was placed in command of a mounted company of volunteer riflemen. In September, 1812, he was made major of the Louisiana Militia; in October, 1813, he was appointed major of Missouri Militiamen, and from August to October, 1814, was lieutenant of a battalion of Missouri Mounted Infantry. In 1827 he removed to Wisconsin and commanded the mounted forces during the disturbances caused by the Winnebagoes, and in the Black Hawk War of 1832, when he overwhelmingly defeated the Indians in a number of engagements. In 1834, as colonel of the First Regiment of Mounted Dragoons, under General Jackson, he fought the Indians on the southern frontier and in 1835 led an expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Resigning his commission as colonel in 1836, he was appointed Territorial Governor of Wisconsin and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In 1839 he was reappointed by President Van Buren; in 1841 he was removed by President Tyler and the same year was elected as a Democrat, as Territorial delegate in the United States House of Representatives. In 1845 he was reappointed Governor of Wisconsin by President Polk. In June, 1848, upon the admission of Wisconsin as a State, he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1852 was re-elected for a term of six years. His wife was Christiana McDonald, by whom he was the father of nine children, one of whom, Augustus Caesar Dodge, was, from 1840 to 1848, a member of Congress from Iowa, and from 1848 to 1855 was United States Senator from the same State.

Dodge County.—See "Putnam County."

Doe Run.—A lead-mining town in Pendleton Township, St. Francois County, the terminus of the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railroad, five miles southwest of Farmington and ninety miles from St. Louis. It was settled in 1886. It has a hotel, three churches, a public school and about twenty business houses, including a lead works and a granite and cement plant. Population 956.

Doherty, John F., a prominent citizen of DeKalb County, was born in Claiborne County, Tennessee, in 1807, and died on his farm ten miles north of Stewartsville, in DeKalb County, Missouri, in 1878. He was well educated, a man of cultivated tastes and a good lawyer. In 1828 he came to Missouri and located in Liberty, Clay County, where he published the "Far West" and practiced his profession. When De Kalb County was organized in 1845 he removed there. His talents and high personal qualities caused him to be called into the work of assisting in the organization, and he was chosen the first county clerk. Afterward he was elected to the Legislature and served in that body several terms. He bore an honorable reputation and possessed the confidence and respect of the people of his county.

Dolan, John Rector, recorder of Cass County, was born in Morristown, in that County, August 23, 1845, son of James and Harriet (Anderson) Dolan. His father, whose entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, was born in Virginia, February 4, 1790, removed to Johnson County, Missouri, in 1836, and to Cass County in 1837, settling in that part of the county now included in Dolan Township, which was so named in his honor. He was a man of great influence in this community during his long and useful life, which came to an end in 1872, when he was eighty-two years of age. His wife, to whom he was married in 1835, was a native of Tennessee, and accompanied her parents to Johnson County about the time the elder Dolan located there. Her death occurred in 1897. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Morristown until the opening of the Civil War. He was not at that time old enough to participate in the struggle, though he earnestly desired to, but

a year or two after the inauguration of hostilities, he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Missouri Confederate Infantry, and saw active service in Missouri and Arkansas. He accompanied General Price on his memorable raid through Missouri, and continued with that command until the surrender at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. At the end of the war he spent three or four years in freighting on the plains, making Nebraska City his headquarters. His next venture was in railroading, in which he was engaged for about ten years as foreman in the work of grading for the Kansas Pacific and other railroads, including roads in Texas. In 1882 he became book-keeper in a store at Freeman, Cass County, Missouri, and seven years later he purchased the business and conducted it successfully until 1891, when he engaged in farming in Dolan township. In this work he remained until the fall of 1898, when he was elected recorder of Cass County, as the nominee of the Democratic party, for a term of four years. For several years Mr. Dolan has been one of the most active members of the Democratic party in Cass County. Though not a communicant in any religious society, he attends the services of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dolan was married November 1, 1877, to Lucinda Franse, a native of Cass County and a daughter of Peter Franse, who was born in Tennessee and became one of the pioneers of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Dolan are the parents of five children, namely, F. Homer, James Ward, Clara Marie, Winnie Davis and Thelma Eugenia Dolan. Mr. Dolan's family all espoused the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Of the five brothers in the family, all, including the subject, bore arms—William, now a resident of Freeman; Benjamin F., James Monroe and Thomas A. Dolan. One brother, Frank, is deceased. A sister, Clara, is the wife of William A. Rowden, of St. John, Kansas. Mr. Dolan is one of the substantial citizens of Cass County, and during his residence there has been a man of much influence.

Domestic Economy Schools.—The practice of domestic economy, fundamental as it is in the experience of women, has only recently received attention in this country as a science and are entitled to recognition as a distinct branch of education. Cook-

ing and the general elements of material home-making now command universal interest, and have become a feature of the public school system in all of the leading cities of the United States, and of many of the private schools and eleemosynary institutions. The first attempt in St. Louis to awaken interest in this subject was made by the Women's Club of St. Louis, which in 1878 had, as a branch of its scientific section, a class in cooking, conducted by Mrs. Edwin F. Thompson, in her house, where the chemistry of foods was studied and dainty dishes prepared in her kitchen. The credit of establishing the study of Domestic Science in St. Louis belongs to the Women's Christian Association, who, to prepare the public mind for the innovation, brought Miss Juliet Corson there in 1881, to give a course of lectures on cooking, with practical demonstration. These were the first ever delivered in St. Louis, and created a furore. The association established the Women's Training School in 1882, and cooking classes, taught by Mrs. C. C. Rainwater and other volunteer teachers, became immediately one of the most popular and successful branches of the work. The immediate object of the Training School domestic economy classes was to undertake to solve the problem of domestic service by fitting for all branches of general housework young women from sixteen years of age upward expecting to earn their livelihood in that way. But such was the interest aroused that young matrons and girls from the highest walks of society came also for instruction to this institution, which, enlarged with full equipment and corps of paid teachers, is still in active operation under Mrs. Rainwater's able management. Cooking clubs were also formed by young ladies, who gave at their own homes luncheons and suppers, to which each member contributed a dish of her own making. Mrs. John B. Henderson, through the publication of two valuable books on scientific and hygienic cooking, and through her personal activity, did much to stimulate interest in this subject. The next important movement was the organization of the domestic economy schools as a department of the work of the Society of Ethical Culture. The first lesson was given in December, 1888, and the schools have continued and expanded with most satisfactory results and far-reaching influence, having from the beginning

been under the able management of Mrs. W. E. Fischel. Their object is the education of little girls in the knowledge and the love of home-making, and they are conducted on Saturdays for school children, from eight to fourteen years old. The intellect and sympathies are stimulated. In connection with the making of fires, the children are taught the nature of the materials and where and how obtained; the nature of fire, and primitive methods of producing it. The evolution of the stove and possibilities of the future use of electricity are taught while the children are acquiring the management of heating and cooking stoves. The same blending of scientific knowledge with practical work is carried through the lessons on the care of lamps, of bed rooms, through the dining room work, cooking, laundry work and the care and decoration of the sitting room. The sewing room is conducted in the same manner, and a great deal of geographical and scientific knowledge is eagerly absorbed by the children through its application to their daily work. The success of the domestic economy schools lies greatly in the mental and moral stimulus afforded by the activity of the intellect in the performance of manual tasks. In 1894 a cooking class was opened in Mary Institute, a branch of Washington University, under the direction of Miss Sarah Souther, which has been continued with great success. It is drawn from the senior class, and numbers twenty-four, in two sections, each of which receives two weekly lessons of two hours each. The kitchen is completely fitted up with coal and gas ranges and all necessary utensils. Here the pupils prepare wholesome and appetizing dishes, explaining the various steps in their work. They are taught to broil, boil, bake and fry, to make salads and desserts, to prepare dinners in courses, to care properly for utensils, and market economically. In 1898 Miss Souther gave the course for the preparation of food for invalids, which she had specially studied at Drexel Institute. Every spring a demonstration lesson is given, to which officers, teachers and parents are invited as guests, and to partake of the meal they have seen prepared. A yearly prize is given for the best wheaten loaf of bread. The underlying principles of the culinary art and the chemistry of foods are carefully taught. The teaching of general domestic economy

was introduced in the public schools in the fall of 1898, as the girls' branch of manual training. The experiment was tried in the Columbia School, and in the Sumner High School, the latter being attended by colored children. Two rooms are fitted up in each of these schools, in one of which boys are instructed in the principles of carpentry, etc., and in the other the girls are taught how to care for a home. These departments were established through the influence of Professor C. M. Woodward, of the board of education, and are, during their first year of experiment, supported by private donations, William Barr giving \$1,500 for this purpose, which has been supplemented by other contributions. There is little doubt, however, that these branches will be adopted by the school board and made available to all. At present two teachers of domestic economy, Miss Florence A. Stevenson and Miss Lisbeth M. Gladfelter, alternately take charge of each of the schools. Classes numbering twenty-four pupils are taken from the seventh and eighth grades of six neighboring schools, and each class has one weekly lesson, one and one-half hours long. The lessons are given in a well equipped kitchen, with coal and gas ranges and gas burners. The tables are arranged in open "U" shape and covered with thick glass slabs, specially ordered at Miss Gladfelter's suggestion. The pupils are taught the composition of foods, their separate classes, chemically considered; next, doughs and batters, and third, the combination of food principles in the arrangement of menus. The teaching is by individual work, the pupils encouraged to experiment rather than copy the teacher. Care of utensils, making of fires and economical marketing are taught, charts of the ox, sheep, calf and pig hang on the walls; also charts showing the proportions of chemical constituents in different foods. Each class has eighty lessons during the year, twenty-six in cooking, twenty-six in sewing and twenty-eight in bed room and other branches of work, and in emergency work. Through the influence of Mrs. W. E. Fischel, Mrs. William Trelease and Mrs. C. P. Damon a very fine and well equipped domestic economy school was opened in 1898 at the House of Refuge. Similar schools under instructors are carried on in the North Broadway settlement, under the direction of the education

section of the Wednesday Club. Here a sewing class was opened in 1896, and a Saturday morning cooking class in 1897, with a domestic science club on Thursday night, for cooks who are in domestic service. There is also a class at St. Stephen's Mission, under the direction of the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association, and one at the Ninth Street Mission, under the direction of the ladies of the Eliot Society. The Queen's Daughters have a very large and successful school, and the ladies of the Associated Jewish Charities have instructed in household arts hundreds of Russian Jews. The extension of such instruction in the State is strongly urged by State Superintendent Kirk, and by Dr. Pickard, of the State University, and other prominent educators, and is receiving the earnest support of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; and opportunities will probably be afforded in the near future for the thorough and systematic training of all girls in the country in the science and art of domestic economy.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Doniphan.—An incorporated city of the fourth class, the seat of justice of Ripley County, and the terminal point of the Doniphan branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It was founded in 1860 and named in honor of Alexander W. Doniphan. It is delightfully situated on the banks of Current River, at an elevation of 250 feet above the level of Black River, ten miles east. It has a good courthouse, a graded public school, Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, a bank, two newspapers, the "New Light" and the "Prospect News," three sawmills, a flouring mill, stove factory, two hotels, and several well stocked stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Doniphan, Alexander W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Macon County, Kentucky, July 9, 1808, and died in Richmond, Missouri, August 8, 1887, in the eightieth year of his age. He was the youngest of a family of ten children. His father was Joseph Doniphan, of English extraction, and a native of King George County, Virginia. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War he accompanied Daniel Boone, the great hunter and Indian-fighter, to the wilds of "the dark and bloody ground." After a short stay he

returned to Virginia and married Miss Anne Smith, an aunt of the celebrated Captain William ("Extra Billy") Smith, who was elected Governor of Virginia in 1845, and served several terms in Congress. Joseph Doniphan, although very young, joined the Colonial Army and served as a soldier during the entire Revolutionary struggle. His father was Alexander Doniphan, in honor of whom Missouri's Alexander Doniphan was named. In 1790 Joseph Doniphan returned to Kentucky, accompanied by his wife and children, and settled in Mason County, where he died in 1813, leaving seven children, among them Alexander W. and an older brother, Dr. Thomas S. Doniphan, who served as a surgeon during the War of 1812, and is the father of Colonel John Doniphan, a distinguished lawyer and excellent citizen of St. Joseph, Missouri.

General Alexander W. Doniphan was educated at Augusta College, Bracken County, Kentucky, and graduated with high honors, in his nineteenth year, and commenced the study of law in the office of Martin Marshall, a well known lawyer of Augusta. In 1829 he was licensed to practice law, and the year after, on the 19th of April, opened a law office in Lexington, Missouri, and began his long, successful and brilliant forensic career. The discouraging fact that he met at the Lexington bar such well known lawyers, himself unknown, as Abiel Leonert, Peyton R. Hayden, Robert W. Wells and others only added strength to his pluck and professional ambition, and he was not tardy in developing the native genius and educational advantages upon which he could rely. In 1833 he removed to Liberty, where he continued to reside for thirty years, devoting the vigor of his younger manhood and the experience and wisdom of his maturer years to the practice of his chosen profession. With an ambition modified and restrained by sound judgment, an intellect capable of grasping the most intricate propositions of the law, a mind trained to reason correctly and reflect coolly, an impulsive and impressive oratory that challenged the criticism of his opponents, a resistless eloquence of diction and gesture that penetrated like a polished javelin the mailed arguments of his opponents, a commanding and magisterial presence that attracted and charmed his auditors, and an address at once engaging and popular, it is

not strange, says one of his biographers, that he won his way to distinction at the bar without the use of those artifices to which the weak resort. He grew in popular favor by the generous impulses of his own nature and the superiority of his talents.

In 1836, 1840 and 1854 he was elected as a Whig to represent Clay County in the Legislature, and, although in the minority politically, occupied a prominent position in each body and rendered valuable services to the State.

On December 21, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Colonel John Thornton, a pioneer, and highly respectable citizen of Clay County. Two children, both sons, were born to this union. They were the pride of his life, and prospectively the prop and solace of their parents, as they encountered the decrepitude of advancing years. Unhappily, however, both of them, while youths, were killed accidentally, one at home in Liberty by poison in 1853, the other by drowning while at Bethany College, West Virginia, in 1858. Mrs. Doniphan died July 19, 1873, an affliction which threw a dark shadow across his pathway to the end of his life. He never again married.

In the fall of 1838 insurrectionary disturbances occurred among the Mormons under Joe Smith, G. W. Hinkle, Sidney Rigdon and other leaders, which assumed such proportions in Caldwell and other counties as to induce Governor Lilburn W. Boggs to call out the militia to suppress them. The First Brigade, under General Doniphan, was ordered to Far West, in Caldwell County, the storm center of the insurrection. By his address, prudence and soldierly bearing General Doniphan conquered a peace without the effusion of blood. The belligerent forces delivered up their arms, surrendered Joe Smith and other prominent leaders for trial, and agreed to leave the State at once.

General Doniphan was a Union man during the Civil War of 1861-5, and a leading and valuable member of the State convention called in February, 1861, to consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States and the people of Missouri and other States. He was also one of the peace commissioners who met in Washington in 1861, and when introduced to President Lincoln, the President said: "And this is the Colonel Doniphan, who made the

wild march against the Comanches and Mexicans. You are the only man I ever met whose appearance came up to my prior expectations."

A state of war existing between Mexico and the United States on account of the annexation of Texas, in May, 1846, Governor John C. Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," a military expedition to Santa Fe under General Stephen W. Kearney. The response was immediate, and in less than a month mounted volunteers in excess of the regiment wanted rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth. The regiment was organized by the election of Alexander W. Doniphan, colonel; C. F. Ruff, lieutenant colonel, and William Gilpin, major. A battalion of light artillery from St. Louis under Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fisher, with Major M. L. Clark as its field officer, and numbering 250 men, battalions of infantry of 145 men from Cole and Platte Counties, commanded by Captains Murphy and Augney; "Laclede Rangers" from St. Louis, Captain Thomas B. Hudson, attached to the First Dragoons, whose strength was 300, composed the entire force of General Kearney, of the First Dragoons, United States Army—1,658 men, with twelve six-pound and four twelve-pound cannon. We can not in this brief paper follow Kearney and Doniphan through the great solitudes between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fe, which place they reached on August 18, 1846, nor Doniphan's march against the Navajo Indians previous to his heroic and victorious descent upon Brazito and Sacramento, General Kearney being on duty in California. Suffice it, that the battle of Brazito, or "Little Arm," of the Rio del Norte on Christmas day, December 25, 1846, on a level prairie bordering on the river, was fought by Colonel Doniphan, and was very disastrous to the Mexicans, 1,100 strong, under General Ponce de Leon. Missouri troops, 800. The Mexicans were defeated with a loss of sixty-one killed—among them General Ponce de Leon—five prisoners and 150 wounded; Missourians, eight wounded; none killed. The Mexicans were completely routed and dispersed. Two days afterward Colonel Doniphan took possession of El Paso without resistance.

On February 28, 1847, Colonel Doniphan, with 924 men and ten pieces of artillery,

fought and vanquished, in the pass of the Sacramento, 4,000 Mexicans under Major General Jose A. Heredias, aided by General Garcia Conde, former Mexican minister of war. The battle lasted more than three hours, resulting in a Mexican loss of 304 men killed on the field, forty prisoners, among whom was Brigadier General Cuitla, and 500 wounded; also eighteen pieces of artillery, \$6,000 in specie, 50,000 head of sheep, 1,500 head of cattle, 100 mules, twenty wagons, etc. Americans killed, one—Major Samuel C. Owens, of Independence, who voluntarily and with courage amounting to rashness, charged upon a redoubt and received a cannon or rifle shot which instantly killed both him and his horse; wounded, eleven. The rout of the Mexicans was complete, and they retreated precipitately to Durango and disappeared among the ranchos and villages.

But Colonel Doniphan did not follow the example of Hannibal after the battle of Cannae, who loitered on the plains of Italy when he might have entered Rome in triumph. On the contrary, he immediately followed up his successes by ordering the next morning (March 1, 1847) Lieutenant Colonel D. D. Mitchell, with 150 men, under Captains John W. Reid and R. A. Weightman, and a section of artillery, to take formal possession of the city of Chihuahua, the capital, and occupy it in the name of the government of the United States. On the approach of Mitchell's force the Mexicans fled from the city, and he entered and occupied it without resistance. On the morning of the next day Colonel Doniphan, with his entire army, and with colors gaily glittering in the breeze, triumphantly entered the Mexican capital to the tune of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" and fired a salute of twenty-eight guns in the public square.

Colonel Doniphan had been ordered by General Kearney to report to Brigadier General Wool at Chihuahua, and hoped to find him there, but instead received the intelligence that he, and General Taylor also, were shut up at Saltillo, and hotly beleaguered by Santa Anna with an overwhelming force. This, however, turned out to be untrue, and in a few days he heard of Taylor's great victory at Buena Vista, and not long afterward of the battle of Cerro Gordo. Nevertheless, Doniphan believed it his duty to report to General Wool, wherever he might be found, and render him all the assistance in his

power. Therefore, on the 20th of March he dispatched an express to Saltillo, hoping thereby to find General Wool, and open communication with the "army of occupation" under General Taylor. By this express, consisting of J. L. Collins, interpreter and bearer of dispatches, and thirteen others—among whom was Captain John T. Hughes, author of "Doniphan's Expedition"—he sent an official report of the battle of Sacramento. Saltillo was nearly 700 miles from Chihuahua and the country intervening was occupied by the enemy, thus rendering the duty of Doniphan's express extremely difficult and dangerous. Yet they accomplished it in safety, reaching Saltillo on the 2d of April. Doniphan's official report, the only writing that could have betrayed them to the Mexicans, was sewed up in the pad of the saddle of one of the soldiers. General Wool was at Saltillo, and on the 9th of April the express left on its return trip to Chihuahua, bearing orders to Colonel Doniphan at once to march to that place. On the return trip the express was reinforced by Captain Pike, of the Arkansas Cavalry, with twenty-six men, among them Mr. Gregg, author of "Commerce of the Prairies." They reached Chihuahua on April 23d, and on the 25th the battalion of artillery commenced the march, followed on the 28th by the balance of Doniphan's command. We can not record the incidents of the march to Santa Rosalea, Guajuquilla, Santa Bernada, Hacienda Cadenas, Palayo, San Sebastian, San Juan, El Paso, City of Parras (where Colonel Doniphan received a communication from General Wool), Encantada (near the battlefield of Buena Vista), and other places, to Saltillo, which Doniphan's command reached on May 22, 1847, and were reviewed by General Wool. The ten Mexican cannon captured at Sacramento Doniphan's regiment was permitted to retain as trophies of its victory. These were afterward presented to the State of Missouri. The Missouri troops, Colonel Doniphan leading them, left Saltillo for General Taylor's camp near Monterey, which they reached on May 27th, were received with demonstrations of the warmest enthusiasm, and were reviewed by General Taylor. Colonel Doniphan's command then took up the line of march for home, via Camargo, to the mouth of the river, off Brazos Island, where it embarked on the sailship "Republic" for New Orleans, which



John Denigman.

was reached on June 15, 1847, thus completing a grand march of nearly 4,000 miles by land and water through the Mexican republic, and winning for its commander the honorable title of "Xenophon of the Mexican War."

After being mustered for payment and discharge on the 22d-28th of June, they left for St. Louis in detached parties, generally arriving, however, about July 1st.

In anticipation of their arrival, the citizens of St. Louis had made arrangements for a royal reception and a warm welcome. These were tendered on July 2d. The bells of the city chimed their sweetest music, companies of military with brass bands, two battalions of German Dragoons and Fusileers, the St. Louis Grays and Montgomery Guards, with thousands and thousands of citizens on foot and in carriages, crowded the streets, and marched to Lucas Park, under the command of Colonel Thornton T. Grimsley, chief marshal. Here Senator Thomas H. Benton delivered the speech of welcome, a speech of more than an hour in length, and eliciting frequent and enthusiastic applause. Among other things (addressing Colonel Doniphan and hundreds of his soldiers who were present), he said: "Your march and exploits have been the most wonderful of the age. * * * Ten pieces of cannons rolled through the streets of Chihuahua to arrest your march, are now rolled through the streets of St. Louis to greet your triumphal return. * * * Many standards, all pierced with bullets while waving over the heads of the enemy at the Sacramento, now wave at the head of your column. To crown the whole, to make public and private happiness go together, to spare the cypress where the laurel hangs in clusters, this long and perilous march presents an incredibly small list of comrades lost—almost all returned, and the joy of families resounds, intermingled with the applause of the State."

When Colonel Doniphan rose to respond, the applause of the vast multitude was deafening, and well calculated to overwhelm a soldier fresh from fields of carnage and victory. His speech was equal to the occasion, modest, replete with encomium of the self-sacrifice, patience under trial and privations, and bravery of his troops in battle. Round after round of applause followed it—and Doniphan and his brave Missourians left for their homes, there to be greeted by the warm

welcome, joyousness and benedictions of their wives, children and friends.

WM. F. SWITZLER.

Doniphan, John, legislator, lawyer and historian, is a man to whom one invariably looks when seeking for information concerning the early history of the grand old Commonwealth, or in matters of general State information with which he is so conversant and familiar. He was born July 12, 1826, in Brown County, Ohio, and traces an ancestral record that has been marked by distinction and honor from the earliest member of the family of whom definite facts are known. John Doniphan's parents were Thomas Smith and Rebecca (Frazee) Doniphan. His mother's father was an old pioneer who went to Kentucky from Pennsylvania and who was at Washington, Kentucky, with Simon Kenton, a pioneer, whose experiences and deeds of daring and trials of hardship have often been told. Mr. Frazee lived to be over ninety-seven years of age. The genealogical record of the Doniphan family reveals the fact that its members are descended from a Spaniard who was knighted by Phillip the Second for gallantry in the Moorish wars. The name of this Spaniard was Don Alphonso Iphan, which was reduced and anglicized to Doniphan. The son of the Spanish ancestor married a Scotch heiress, Margaret Mott, and settled in the northern neck of Virginia in about 1650. They had a son whose name was Mott Doniphan, a vestryman in the Church of Prince George County, Virginia, for many years. His son, Alexander Doniphan, was the father of Joseph Doniphan, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Doniphan and Chief Justice Marshall were schoolmates in Virginia. Joseph served in the Virginia militia, and in 1779 he went to Kentucky and taught school at Boonesboro. Returning to Virginia, he married Anne Smith, the daughter of Thomas Smith, a captain in the Virginia Light Horse. Their oldest son was named Thomas Smith Doniphan. The family removed to Kentucky in 1791. Thomas Doniphan, the father of the present John Doniphan, was a surgeon and captain in the War of 1812. In 1818 he went to Ohio and took up his residence there in order that he might set free the negroes in his employ. Each colored per-

son who had called him "Master" was given to understand that he was henceforth to be a free man, and for each a cabin was erected, in addition to the presentation of a horse and \$50 in cash. The sons of Thomas Doniphan were John and James, both of whom were born in Brown County, Ohio. John acquired his literary education at the Franklin Academy, Germantown, Kentucky, and then attended law school at Louisville. He was graduated in 1848. While he was quite young, having reached the immature age of fifteen years, John's father died and the young man was thrown upon his own resources. He proved equal to the condition that followed the loss of a father's watchful care. He was apprenticed as a printer at Maysville, Kentucky, and as soon as possible he began to read law. In 1848, the year of his completion of the required legal course, he came to Missouri and located at Liberty. He remained there but a few months, removing to Weston, Platte County, the following year. There he practiced his profession until after the Civil War, when he went to St. Joseph, and he is the oldest lawyer in continuous service now practicing at the Buchanan County bar. Judge Doniphan was the first president of the Weston, Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad, now the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and for ten years was attorney for the corporation. He resigned that position in 1870 in order that he might assist in building the Atchison branch of the Chicago & Southwestern. In 1872 he was elected attorney for the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, now the St. Joseph & Grand Island, and held this position of responsibility for fifteen years.

In 1862, John Doniphan was elected lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Militia and was in active service from that time until the close of the war. Colonel Doniphan was for eight years a member of the board of managers of State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, located at St. Joseph. In 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature as a Whig to represent Platte County, a Democratic stronghold that generally rolled up a Democratic majority of 600. Colonel Doniphan received a majority of 106 votes, a most remarkable tribute to his worth as a man and an evidence of the confidence the people of his county had in him. He was

the first Whig ever sent to the Legislature from Platte County under a contest. Colonel Doniphan served in the State Senate four years, and also served with distinction and great legal honor on the bench of the court of common pleas. In 1898, without solicitation on his part, Judge Doniphan was given the Democratic nomination for police judge of St. Joseph, and was elected by a comfortable majority. Judge Doniphan has always taken an active part in political affairs, and during his years of fruitful public service was first a Whig and then a Democrat. He is in possession of a good reputation as an orator, and his voice has been heard on many a stump and platform in advocacy of the views he believed were right and against that which he considered wrong and not for the best interests of the people. He was an active campaigner against the test oath and other obnoxious features of the Drake Constitution, and lifted his voice on many important occasions when the good judgment of careful men and the inspiring influence of true patriots were in demand. Judge Doniphan is one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in Missouri, and has been grand master and grand representative in that order. November 18, 1852, he was married to Fannie Thornton, a daughter of Colonel John Thornton, a pioneer of Clay County, Missouri. Colonel Thornton was born in 1786, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of English ancestry. In his thirtieth year he removed to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and in 1818 he went to Howard County. Two years later he settled near Liberty. The county of Ray was formed soon afterward, and he was appointed judge of that county. In 1822, when Clay County was formed, he was appointed county judge. With the exception of one term he represented his county in the State Legislature from 1824 to 1838, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1828 and 1830. It is generally believed that Colonel Thornton would have been a United States Senator from Missouri had it not been for his advocacy of the nullification doctrine of John C. Calhoun. Thomas Benton made war upon Colonel Thornton and came out on top. In 1820 Colonel Thornton married Elizabeth Trigg, a daughter of General Stephen Trigg, of Howard County. She was a niece of Colonel Stephen Trigg, who was killed at the Blue Lick, and

also of General Clark, of Kentucky, a near relative of George R. Clark, as well as of Paul Jones. Colonel Thornton was a pioneer in western Missouri, and the story is told that his first three children were born in three different counties, although all in the same log house. This house was located near Liberty, and that territory was first Howard, then Ray and finally Clay County, within three or four years. Colonel Thornton had eight children. The oldest daughter married General Alexander W. Doniphan, the second Captain O. P. Moss, the third William Morton, the fourth James H. Baldwin, the fifth Robert W. Donnell, the sixth John Doniphan and the seventh L. M. Lamson. The only son was John C. C. Thornton, who was a lieutenant colonel of the regiment commanded by John T. Hughes, in the Civil War, under General Sterling Price, and who died recently in Montana, after establishing a reputation as a successful miner and business man. To Judge and Mrs. Doniphan three sons have been born, all of them deceased. Mrs. Doniphan is known as one of the philanthropic women of St. Joseph, and she always takes an active part in charitable work, in addition to being identified with a number of the leading social organizations of the city.

Doniphan's Expedition.—The famous march of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan with his force of 850 Missourians from Santa Fe into, and through, northern Mexico, in the Mexican War. The term is frequently applied to the army which started from Fort Leavenworth, commanded by General Stephen Kearney, and marched to Santa Fe, where it divided, General Kearney, with 400 men, going to California, while the main body under Doniphan started south on the brilliant campaign of marches, battles and victories which, in the popular conception, associated Doniphan's name with the whole enterprise. The campaign against Mexico, as devised by the war department at Washington, comprised, in addition to the operations of General Taylor and General Scott, an army under General Wool, sent into northern Mexico from Texas, and an army marching from Fort Leavenworth across the plains through New Mexico to Santa Fe, and thence southward to a junction with General Wool in the vicinity of Chihuahua, end-

ing with the capture of that city by the united commands. The force which assembled at Fort Leavenworth and took the name of the "Army of the West," was composed of Colonel A. W. Doniphan's mounted regiment, with C. F. Ruff for lieutenant colonel, and William Gilpin for major—806 men and 30 officers; Major M. L. Clark's battalion of light artillery, with Captain A. W. Fisher under him, 220 men and 12 officers; Augney's battalion, two companies, under Captain W. Z. Augney and Captain William S. Murphy, 148 men and 7 officers; a portion of the First Regiment United States Dragoons, under Major E. V. Sumner, together with the Laclede Rangers, Captain Thomas B. Hudson—Sumner's command, with Hudson's company, showing 420 men and 16 officers—and the whole army consisting of 1,659 men, with sixteen pieces of artillery. Doniphan's regiment was made up of companies raised in the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway; Captain Murphy's command was raised in Platte, and Captain Augney's in Platte and Cole; and Clark's battalion and Hudson's Laclede Rangers were from St. Louis. Sometime after the arrival of the army at Santa Fe, Lieutenant Colonel Ruff, of Doniphan's regiment, resigned, and Captain Jackson was chosen to take his place. The second lieutenant of Captain Murphy's company of Augney's battalion, from Platte County, was George R. Gibson, a young man of liberal education and adventurous spirit, who kept a diary of the expedition from the beginning, and this has been constantly consulted in the preparation of the following sketch. The "Army of the West" started from Fort Leavenworth on the 29th of June, 1846, and took up its march across the plains, a barren and inhospitable region, scarce of herbage, with the blazing summer sun aggravated by the reflection of the treeless wastes that stretched from horizon to horizon. It was a region unexplored and known only to hunters and trappers, without marked roads, and not infrequently the army was forced to wander in search of a camping ground where wood and water could be found, and on several occasions it was visited by sand storms that caused excessive discomfort. Sore mouths were common among the troops, the lips swollen and parched, the tongue slimy

and swollen, and articulation difficult; and this suffering was increased by the saline and alkaline water, which, for several days at a time, was the only kind to be had. On the 28th of July, a month out from Fort Leavenworth, the faint line of the Rocky Mountains, with Pike's Peak towering up in majesty, was seen at a distance of a hundred miles, and the whole army united in a shout as a mark of respect to a mountain destined to become famous at a later day. At Bent's Fort, a halt was made for three days to rest and refresh the men. The troops bore the hardships cheerfully and bravely, and on the 18th of August the journey of fifty-two days and 918 miles was ended and the army entered Santa Fe without resistance. The peaceful occupation had not been expected. As the army approached Santa Fe it met rumors, brought in by the inhabitants, that General Armijo, who was in command of the country, was making preparations to resist, and on the 14th of August a messenger from the Mexican general met General Kearney, and delivered a letter in which he was formally notified that he might prepare for battle at Begas, a village nine miles ahead. General Kearney halted in a low place somewhat shielded from the hot sun, and rested his men for several hours, while the artillery was coming up to open the expected engagement; but when Begas was reached there was no enemy to be seen, and General Kearney assembled the inhabitants and made a speech claiming the country as a part of the United States territory, and promising them protection. The oath of allegiance was administered to the principal citizens—and after this ceremony a rumor came in that Armijo was posted at the pass, two miles further on, through which the route lay. The army was formed in line of battle, the regulars in front, followed by the volunteer infantry. When within a mile of the gap, the regulars were ordered to charge through the gap, which was narrow, and the infantry to scale the high, steep, rocky eminence on either side of it. The troops effected the movement with admirable spirit, expecting to be resisted; but no enemy was there, and none had been there, and then it came out that the whole movement had been arranged by the commander to try the mettle of the troops. The place was a very strong one and capable of being easily defended, and as no attempt was made to oppose the expe-

dition there, it was inferred that none would be made at Santa Fe. At San Miguel a halt was made, the citizens of the town assembled, and a similar ceremony to that at Begas was performed, the oath of allegiance being administered to the alcalde, and the people assured of protection against the Indians. At San Miguel, Kearney received his commission as brigadier general, having, up to that time only acted as such. On the 17th the army camped on Pecos River, almost in sight of Santa Fe, and General Kearney issued an order declaring all the country east of the Rio Grande to be United States territory, and the people to be citizens of the United States, and warning the troops against maltreating the New Mexicans, under pain of severe punishment. Next day at 5 o'clock the army halted on an eminence overlooking the city and, leaving the artillery in position there, marched into the plaza, the regulars in front, and the infantry following. The stars and stripes were hoisted from the palace, and as it fluttered to the breeze the artillery fired a salute of thirteen guns. The taking possession of the ancient capital, after a march of nearly 1,000 miles through an unknown region, was disappointingly tame and undramatic. The troops expected to take the city, of course, but not without a fight; but as they marched into the plaza not a hostile soldier was to be seen, and even the citizens kept out of sight, leaving the invaders all to themselves. At first it looked as if they had captured a deserted city, for many of the inhabitants had fled to the mountains, and those who remained carefully avoided appearing on the streets. At dark the troops were marched back to the height occupied by the artillery, where they camped for the night, the unromantic conditions being greatly aggravated by the failure of the trains to arrive, making it necessary for the men, who had already gone without their dinner, to go without their supper also. Next day General Kearney took possession of the palace and public offices, administering the oath of allegiance to the officials and allowing them to continue in their duties. A delegation of Pueblo Indians waited on him and proffered their allegiance, and, the first terror inspired by the invaders having been dissipated by the exemplary conduct of the men and the assurances of the commander, the citizens who had fled returned, and the

neighboring Indians also came in, and before night the city was thronged as it had never been before—and there was a good deal of cursing General Armijo for his cowardice and inefficiency. On the 23d General Kearney, with his staff and a number of the American officers, attended church, an act of complaisance which was so well received that, after the service, the church band, two violins and a guitar, escorted the general to the palace. On the 28th he gave a ball at the palace which was as brilliant an affair as the conditions and locality would allow, an assemblage of several hundred persons, containing the prominent families of the city, and the army officers in full dress, the ball room being decorated with many flags wrought by the fair hands of daughters of Missouri which the regiment and companies had brought with them. After this, fandangos at Pruett's Hotel were of frequent occurrence, and Americans and New Mexicans soon became good friends. Willard P. Hall and Colonel A. W. Doniphan were appointed to revise the laws, many of which were oppressive and absurd, and prepare a code suitable to the new conditions. Charles Bent was appointed Governor; Richard Dallam, marshal, and Francis P. Blair, Jr., United States district attorney. On the 11th of September a new flagstaff, 100 feet high, which had been set in the plaza, received its flag, which was run up with a salute of thirteen guns and the cheers of a multitude of Americans and Mexicans. On the 25th of September General Kearney departed for California with 400 men, and a month later Colonel Doniphan, with his command, marched from Santa Fe south, having been directed to make an incursion into the Navajo country, and then proceed to Chihuahua and report to General Wool, who was expected to advance upon that city from the south. Colonel Sterling Price, with his regiment of Missourians, had already reached Santa Fe and was left in command. On the 4th of December, Lieutenant Colonel D. D. Mitchell was detailed with an escort of 100 men to march south in the direction of Chihuahua and open communication with General Wool, who was reported to be advancing on that place—and Lieutenant George R. Gibson, of Captain Murphy's company of Augney's battalion, was selected to go along as assistant quartermaster and commissary. On the arrival of this detachment at Val-

verde, a week after the departure from Santa Fe, it encountered Colonel Doniphan on his return from the Navajo country. The incursion had been successful. The Navajos, a warlike and refractory tribe, occupying a region in the West, on the Gila River, had made irruptions on the New Mexican settlements and driven off cattle, sheep and goats, and the weak and timid people were helpless to protect themselves against the hostile visits; and the object of Colonel Doniphan in making the diversion from the main expedition was, not only to give the savages a token of the authority and power of the United States, but also to conciliate the New Mexicans by assuring them of protection against their Indian foes. He marched over the Rocky Mountains over a rough and unknown route, guided by two mountain hunters, into the Navajo country on the Gila River, called the chiefs together, and forced them to sign a treaty in which they pledged themselves to peace and to abstain from pillage against the New Mexican settlements. His return to Valverde closed the Navajo expedition, involving a difficult march of 300 miles, which was accomplished in less than a month. The army, with Colonel Mitchell's escort, continued the march under Colonel Doniphan through the Jornada del Muerto, and on toward El Paso, until the enemy were encountered, for the first time, at a place called Brazito, "Little Arm," a short distance from El Paso, under General Ponce de Leon. The Mexicans were 1,200 strong, and Doniphan's army was still stretched along the road for ten miles back, the artillery being in the rear. Nevertheless it was determined to give battle, as the troops, after marching 1,200 miles without seeing a hostile force, were weary of the inaction and ready for a fight. The army was formed in single line, the escort of Colonel Mitchell, 100 strong, on the extreme left. The enemy's line, with a howitzer in the center, was in plain sight 600 yards distant, with the intervening level ground partly covered with chaparral. Before a shot was fired a gallant looking young Mexican horseman, afterward learned to be Lieutenant Lara, dashed out with a flag, and Colonel Doniphan's interpreter, Mr. Colwell, and Adjutant De Courcy advanced to meet him. The conference held in plain view of both armies was brief and decisive. The Mexican had a message from his commander,

demanding that the American commander come to his camp and see him. Colwell and De Courcey replied: "Come and take him!" The Mexican cried out: "Craijho! We will neither give nor ask quarter," and with a flourish of his flag, which proved to be a black one, on a lance, wheeled his horse and galloped back to his line. The only effect this proceeding had on the Missourians was to cheer them with the hope that they were in the presence of a foe who would stand their ground and give them something to do. The Mexicans advanced in good style, and were allowed to fire five rounds at a distance of only 150 yards before the Americans replied; their silence under the attack being made easy enough by the fact that the enemy's bullets passed ten feet over their heads. When the proper moment arrived the Americans fired, and Colonel Doniphan ordered Captain Reid, who, with fourteen mounted men he had managed to gather in rear of the center of the line, to charge, when the Mexicans broke and fled, easily making their escape, as Doniphan had no cavalry to pursue them. Only three prisoners were taken. On the American side the loss was trifling, not a single man killed and only eight slightly wounded. The enemy's loss was estimated at thirty or forty killed and 150 wounded. The Missourians behaved with a gallantry and steadiness that won the admiration of their commander, and two veteran mountain men, in the service as scouts, one of whom was T. Forsythe, were particularly distinguished for the bravery of their conduct. Dressed in their buckskin hunting shirts, they advanced in front of the line, and deliberately loaded and fired their pieces, taking aim every time. It is supposed that the Mexican general, Ponce de Leon, who was severely wounded, owed his wound to a shot from one of them. The Mexican howitzer was captured by our men in the charge which broke their line and forced them to take flight. The battle was fought on the 25th of December, and the Americans were in high spirits over their Christmas frolic, a considerable quantity of wine which they found in the enemy's abandoned camp contributing not a little to the celebration of the festival. Two days afterward, when the army was fifteen miles distant from El Paso, a deputation of citizens, bearing a white flag, met them to surrender the town. They

reported that the Mexican Army was amazed and confounded when the Missourians stood still and suffered themselves to be shot at without returning the fire, and thought they intended to surrender, until they fired with deadly effect and charged with a determination they were not prepared for. The Mexicans were completely broken up and, without halting in El Paso, fled in squads and in disorder to Chihuahua. The army spent six weeks at El Paso, enjoying the fruits and melons—melons in January—and other good things that were very pleasant to the Missourians after their long march from Santa Fe. The people were hospitable and friendly, the only conspicuous exception being the priest, Ortíz, made famous by George W. Kendall in his "Santa Fe Expedition;" he was courteous and respectful, but persisted in regarding the Americans as invaders of his country. Colonel Doniphan had an altercation with him the first day of the entrance into the city, and the disagreement continued as long as the army remained. When the expedition started south from Santa Fe it was expected that General Wool, advancing north from San Antonio de Bexar, would have reached and captured Chihuahua by the time Colonel Doniphan reached El Paso; but during the stay at El Paso no word from General Wool was received, and none could be received, as all communication with both General Taylor and General Wool was cut off. Colonel Doniphan, therefore, in the absence of orders and instructions, had to rely upon himself and do what he thought best—and as he was gifted with high courage and an unusual amount of enterprise, and had unbounded confidence in his men, who soon grew weary of the tame life at El Paso, and asked to be led to Chihuahua, it is not strange that he determined to march against Chihuahua and capture it without waiting longer for the assistance of General Wool. It was a daring determination, for Chihuahua was an ancient and opulent city, 300 miles distant, in a hostile country—and Doniphan had only 850 men, and in the event of a reverse could not expect succor from any quarter. On the 3d of February, Lieutenant Colonel D. D. Mitchell, who had commanded the escort of 100 men sent from Santa Fe to Valverde, and in whose discretion and courage the commander had perfect confidence, was sent out in advance, and Colonel Doni-

phan followed a few days later, with the whole force, taking with him the padre, Ortiz, and two other prominent malcontent citizens whom he did not think it wise to leave behind. After a march of three weeks through a region in which, at times, the animals were without water for a whole day, the enemy were encountered in force at the River Sacramento, fifteen miles from the city—and every man knew that the crisis had arrived, and the fate of the expedition was at stake. The Mexicans, under Generals Heredias, Conde, Trias, Ugasti, Cordero and Alvarez, were 4,000 strong—four times the number of the Missourians—and were well posted, with artillery, behind field works and redoubts, on an eminence, with an arroyo in front—and the odds were great enough to inspire misgivings in the breast of a less resolute commander. But Doniphan had not marched 1,500 miles from the Missouri border to turn back now. He had the utmost faith in his troops, and he relied on his artillery, under Major Clark and Captain Weightman, which he knew would be well served, to compensate for his deficiency in numbers. The redoubts which the enemy had erected to defend the main road, were avoided by a flank movement, and in advancing across the arroyo the wagon train was taken along to serve as a corral in case the troops should be hard pressed. But this device was not needed. The artillery opened first, and the effect of its fire was seen at once, one of the enemy's guns being dismounted, and a body of 1,000 lancers who came out as if to charge, thrown into disorder from which they never recovered. Under cover of the artillery fire the mounted men, two companies, under Captain Reid and Captain Parsons, gallantly crossed the arroyo under the enemy's fire, and pressed up the eminence, halting to dismount and fire, and then mounting again to advance, and in this way reached the enemy's line of defense. The infantry, seven companies, followed, with equal spirit, on their part of the field. The fight on the part of the Americans was a steady, sustained charge, without a moment of wavering, from the first, officers and men exhibiting the same bravery, and all having confidence in the result. One-half the Mexican force were regulars, but their fighting was poor and their fire ineffective. They did not rise in their intrenchments to level their pieces, but, keep-

ing themselves out of sight, stuck their pieces forward as nearly in the direction of the Americans as they could guess, and pulled trigger—the bullets' passing far above the heads of those whom they were intended for. When the Americans reached their line of defense they abandoned it and fled precipitately, their retreating masses over the hills contrasting strangely with the thin line of Americans before which they were fleeing. The mounted companies pursued them for miles into the hills, and their dead and wounded were found scattered over a wide area of ground. The Mexicans' loss was 304 killed and about 500 wounded, and 40 prisoners, among them being General Cuita; the American loss was one killed, Major Samuel C. Owens, of Independence, struck down by a cannon shot in the beginning of the engagement, and 11 wounded. There was a large quantity of spoils taken—ten field pieces, the black flag that figured in the battle of Brazito, 1,500 head of cattle, 100 mules, 50,000 head of sheep, twenty wagons, while the Americans were so loaded with booty in the shape of flags, clothing, lances, saddles, provisions, gold and silver coins—one man was said to have discovered 100 doubloons—gathered from the field, that it was a serious encumbrance on the march. Next day Colonel Mitchell, with a detachment and the artillery to support him, was sent to take possession of the city, which was done with out resistance, and the day after Colonel Doniphan entered at the head of the army, horse, foot and artillery, with banners flying and the band playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia," and all the accompaniments of sound, splendor and pomp, that the little force could present, a traders' caravan of 300 wagons which had followed the army all the way from the Missouri border for protection, constituting a very long and conspicuous feature in the pageant. Every officer, in full dress, was at the head of his command, and the troops, flushed with their two victories, stepping with the bearing of lions, and carrying their burnished arms in fine martial manner, presented a really impressive spectacle as they wheeled into the great plaza of the ancient city and, drawing up in order, fired a national salute of twenty-eight guns in token of the conquest. Lieutenant Gibson, in his diary, thus speaks of this formal en-

trance of the little body of Missourians into the brilliant city: "When we approached the city with its churches, aqueduct and alameda, all were struck with astonishment that a mere handful of men should be suffered to capture such a city, and when we entered the plaza our astonishment was increased." The foreign residents came out and met the Americans on their march, and tendered the assurances of their friendship and obedience. They appeared to be greatly relieved at the result of the battle; the popular feeling against them had been so hostile and strong that at one time they had found it necessary to lock themselves in their houses to escape the fury of the mob, and they expected to be murdered if the Americans were defeated and driven back. The body of Major Owens was buried in the city with religious and martial ceremonies, an imposing requiem mass being celebrated in the cathedral, at the conclusion of which the coffin was escorted to the cemetery by Major Gilpin's battalion, and interred with all the honors due to a brave and gallant officer. On the 5th of March a little paper called the "Anglo-Saxon" was issued by a number of printers in the army, with Lieutenant Chris Kribben, of St. Louis for its editor, and it was regularly published as long as the army remained. On the 4th of April Colonel Doniphan, taking with him all the force except Colonel Jackson's battalion, made an excursion to a point seventy miles from Chihuahua, where a body of the enemy was said to be gathered, but not finding any opposition, returned. On the 28th of April, after having remained inactive and without communication with the outside world for two months, he dispatched an express of twelve mounted men with a report of his operations, with instructions to hunt up General Wool or General Taylor and deliver it; and on the 28th of May he received by return express an order from General Taylor directing him to march south and report at Saltillo. This march of 700 miles was accomplished by the army in three divisions and attended by the unvarying good fortune that had marked the expedition from the beginning. On the route the Missourians had an opportunity of showing their good will to the people. At Parras the inhabitants appealed to them for protection against the Apache tribe of Indians, who, a short time before,

had made an irruption on the settlement and carried off a number of children. Colonel Doniphan listened to their petition and promptly dispatched Colonel Reid with a detachment in pursuit of the Indians. Reid overtook them, fought and defeated them, and returned with the eighteen Mexican children whom he had retaken from their captors, and whom he returned to their grateful and delighted parents—leaving the people a happy recollection of the brave and generous Missourians. On the 24th of May the expedition encamped on the field of Buena Vista, and effected a junction with General Wool, who reviewed the troops, and in his order announcing the arrival of the expedition, said: "No troops can point to a more brilliant career than those commanded by Colonel Doniphan, and no one will ever hear of the battles of Brazito and Sacramento without a feeling of admiration for the men who gained them. The State of Missouri has just cause to be proud of the achievements of the men who have represented her in the army against Mexico." On the 26th of May the expedition reached Monterey, where General Taylor had his headquarters, and was received by old "Rough and Ready" in an order of the day, in which he "extended to the Missouri volunteers his earnest wishes for their prosperity and happiness, and a safe return to their families and homes." Continuing their march through these tokens of honor and admiration which met them at every point along the route where detachments and officers of General Taylor's army were encountered, the expedition arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, where its march of nearly 3,000 miles was ended. At Point Isabel it embarked on vessels for New Orleans, arriving there on the 15th of June. At New Orleans the troops were mustered out, and Doniphan's expedition passed into history—a history which is an honor to the country and a special cause for honest pride to the State whose sons composed it, and from whose border it started on the longest march ever made by an American army. The men, after being mustered out, were brought up on boats to St. Louis and sent to their homes. As a special favor to the expedition and its commander, and a mark of the government's appreciation of its achievements, the Mexican guns captured at Sacra-



John Donoran Jr.

mento were given to Colonel Doniphan, and were brought by him to Missouri and deposited in the State arsenal at Jefferson City.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Donovan, John, lawyer and real estate broker, was one of the men who helped to transform greater St. Joseph from a cherished dream to a substantial reality. He was born in February, 1828, at Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland, and died August 7, 1895, at his home in St. Joseph, Missouri. His parents were John and Sarah Ellen (Pattison) Donovan, members of old and prominent Maryland families. The grandfather and great-grandfather on the Donovan side were born in Maryland, and their predecessors came from Virginia in an early day. The ancestors of these people were participants in Revolutionary affairs, and the lineage is clearly traced back to the time when the colonies were struggling for independence and such noble patriots as these sacrificed their fortunes and their lives on the altar of freedom. John Donovan received his education at Cambridge and Easton, Maryland, finishing the academic course. After leaving school he served as clerk in the office of the register of wills of Talbot County, Maryland, at Easton, and was afterward elected to the office of register of wills of that county, filling the position several terms. At the expiration of his last term he owned a plantation in Talbot County and there he resided until the breaking out of the Civil War. He removed to Oxford, in the same county, and engaged in the canning business, putting up oysters, fruits, vegetables, poultry, etc. Mr. Donovan was a pioneer in this industry, which was then in its infancy and which has grown to be one of the most important in the country. His name was familiar in the business world, and the business was in a flourishing condition, when, in 1865, the entire plant was wiped out by fire and financial ruin stared the owner in the face. Mr. Donovan then removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was deputy collector of the port of Baltimore until the early spring of 1868. In that year he came to Missouri and settled at St. Joseph, his family arriving early in June of the same year. Mr. Donovan was a lawyer, but engaged in the practice but little, confining his work along this line to the problems of

a legal character which affected his own business affairs or those of his friends. He engaged in the real estate business with A. M. Saxton, the firm name being Donovan & Saxton, and after the death of the latter the firm became Donovan & Son. During the War of the Rebellion and for some time before the civil strife, Mr. Donovan was captain of a troop of Maryland Cavalry. He also served in the State Guards of Maryland during the progress of hostilities, but did not participate in active field service. He was a life long Democrat, and a devoted Episcopalian and vestryman in Christ Church, St. Joseph, always taking an active part in and donating to, with liberal hand, every wholesome cause and philanthropic movement that appealed to him as meriting support. Mr. Donovan was a Mason of high standing. He was married December 1, 1850, to Miss Evelina M. Robinson, of Talbot County, Maryland. Mrs. Donovan's father was an agriculturist and old resident of Maryland, of English descent. Her death occurred March 31, 1895, only a few months before the demise of John Donovan, whose noble life was an inspiration to the young and a blessing to his associates and the entire community.

Donovan, John, Jr., general manager of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, and a man to whom is given a great share of the credit for the prosperity of the new and greater St. Joseph, was born July 28, 1855, at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, son of John and Evelina M. (Robinson) Donovan. He was educated in the common schools of the Maryland town where he spent his boyhood days, and the grammar school at Baltimore, Maryland. He entered upon his active business career, which has been so fruitful and marked by repeated successes, in the winter of 1868, when he secured employment as errand boy in the shoe store of W. T. Stone, St. Joseph, Missouri, his parents having removed to that city in the meantime. Later he worked for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company as a clerk, and then entered the employ of the contracting firm of Hastings & Saxton, buying ties and equipment for the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, now the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad. His next position was with the Northern Kansas Land and Town

Company, his duties being such as arose in the company's work of laying out towns along the route of the present St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad. In the spring of 1871, Mr. Donovan began buying cattle in northwest Missouri and drove the animals to Maryville and vicinity, selling them to the farmers. On May 17th of that year, after having had a varied experience for one of his years, and having profited by the practical tests through which he had passed, he laid the foundation for the more substantial and lasting part of his business career by entering the State National Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri, in the capacity of messenger. He remained in that bank exactly ten years. When he left it, in May, 1881, he had attained a position of responsibility and had won the esteem of his associates, his superiors and of all who had dealings with the institution with which he was connected. He gave up his place in the bank in order that he might take the management of the Hemphill County Cattle Company, an enterprise projected by prominent St. Joseph capitalists in Hemphill County, Texas. The company sold out in the fall of 1881, and Mr. Donovan then purchased the land on which the St. Joseph Stock Yards now stand. The ground was then flat and wet, and the new owner inaugurated the necessary work of ditching, draining and reclaiming the land from its useless, swampy condition. The history of the St. Joseph Stock Yards is a subject familiar to every person who lives in the rich territory tributary to St. Joseph. The debt of gratitude which the people of that city owe to Mr. Donovan, and which they are free to recognize in every possible way, is best known when it is said that through the efforts of this man the kings of the packing world were induced to erect immense plants at South St. Joseph, and that on the land which Mr. Donovan reclaimed from the swamp and the soggy marsh there now stand the most modern packing houses and the handsomest live stock exchange building in the world, as well as acres of sheds which shelter the thousands of head of cattle, hogs and sheep shipped from the broad grazing fields of the Western States. Mr. Donovan was the founder of the German-American Bank of St. Joseph, one of the soundest financial institutions in that city, and was its first president,

serving from the time the bank was organized until July 1, 1893. Prior to that time Mr. Donovan had been connected with the stock yards as a director in the company at the head of St. Joseph's live stock market, the organization having begun its existence in 1884. July 1, 1893, Mr. Donovan took active charge of the affairs of the Stock Yards Company and is now the vice president and general manager. His military experience had its beginning when he assisted in the organization of the Saxton Rifles of St. Joseph, being elected first lieutenant. Afterward a battalion was formed under the same name and he was elected captain of Company A. Later he was promoted to the position of major, commanding the battalion, but resigned his commission when he went to Texas. Mr. Donovan was one of the first police commissioners of St. Joseph, Missouri, receiving his appointment at the hand of Governor Marmaduke when the metropolitan police system was established in that city. He was one of the organizers of the force under the new system, and performed good service in establishing a force that for efficiency of service and thoroughness of work is not excelled by any other police department in the West. Mr. Donovan was the treasurer of the board of police commissioners, and was a member of the board about five and a half years. He has held to the Democratic faith since he arrived at the age of majority. The members of his family are identified with the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Donovan is a pew-holder in Christ Church, St. Joseph. He was married October 5, 1875, to Emma C. Patee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Patee, of St. Joseph, and has one daughter named Emma Donovan. The father of Mrs. Donovan was the son of John Patee, one of the very first residents of St. Joseph. Mr. Donovan is an exceedingly busy man, but has time for that which will advance the interests of St. Joseph, and is continually in demand on occasions of public importance.

Dougherty, John, lawyer and Congressman, was born February 25, 1857, in Platte County, Missouri. His parents were William Wallace and Mary (Frazier) Dougherty. The father was a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry; he graduated in medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and practiced

first in Indiana, removing thence to Clay County, Missouri, where he lived a life of much usefulness; for one term he was a Representative from Clay County in the State Legislature, and for some years he resided among the Indians, in close association with Major John Dougherty, and spoke several of their dialects with fluency; for a time he was Indian agent for the Navajos, in Oregon, resigning the position on account of impaired health. His wife, who survives her husband, was a daughter of John Frazier, of Indiana; he was a distinguished civil engineer, who built many bridges and turnpike roads in southern Indiana; among his works was the construction of a bridge near Hamilton, Ohio, the piers of which were built upon bags of wool; this unique structure is yet standing, although now but little used. John Dougherty was principally reared in Liberty, Missouri, to which place his parents removed while he was an infant. He acquired his literary education in the public schools at Liberty, and at William Jewell College. He then went to Paoli, Indiana, where he read law under Judge William H. Martin, with whom he was associated in practice for a short time following his admission to the bar in 1879. In 1880 he returned to Liberty, and entered upon practice, but was almost immediately called to public duties. In 1881 he was elected city attorney, a position to which he was four times successively re-elected. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clay County, and was twice re-elected. In these positions, and in his personal practice, he was the principal figure in many criminal cases which attracted national attention on account of peculiar conditions and legal intricacies, and under all circumstances he acquitted himself with rare ability, challenging the admiration of bench as well as of bar. With instant grasp of all facts and of applicable law, he was dreaded as a prosecutor and gladly welcomed in defense. He was a peerless advocate before a jury, his wealth of language and fervid oratory at once commanding interest and admiration, leading to conviction of judgment. He has been the leading attorney in various important cases taken before the Supreme Court of the State, and here his success in preparation and presentation has vindicated his deep knowledge of law, as distinguished from the qualities which mark the practitioner whose abilities are

bounded by the necessities of jury trial. A Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, intensely earnest in his advocacy of government by and for the people, Mr. Dougherty has been for many years an active participant in State, judicial and congressional district conventions, and he has been one of the most interesting and forceful orators in every important political campaign since 1892. In 1896, he was presented for the congressional nomination from the Third Missouri District, which was for that time withheld. In 1898 he was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 19,560 votes, against 16,440 votes for Goodrich, Republican, and 809 votes for Towns, Populist. In the bitterly contested presidential campaign of 1900 he was re-elected by a largely increased majority and plurality, receiving 22,993 votes, against 19,131 votes for Leeper, Republican, and 80 scattering votes. In his first congressional term he attained a distinction far surpassing that usually accorded to a new member, and was heard on the floor on the financial question, and upon the Porto Rican tariff. As a member of the important committee on Indian affairs, his services were of signal advantage through his familiarity with conditions and necessities. In forwarding legislation in the interest of the Louisiana Purchase World's Exposition, he displayed marked ability, and is to be accounted among the foremost of the Missouri delegation in the attainment of success through his personal effort with the membership of the House of Representatives. From 1885 to 1888 he was owner and editor of the "Liberty Tribune," which he conducted with marked ability. Mr. Dougherty is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Knight Templar and a Knight of Pythias. He was married May 24, 1882, to Miss Annie D. Park, a daughter of J. J. Park, an extensive landowner and stock-breeder of Platte County. She was liberally educated in a high class seminary at Staunton, Virginia, and is an accomplished musician, and an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church. Two daughters have been born of the marriage—Bessie and Flora Dougherty.

Dougherty, John, an early Western pioneer, conspicuously identified with Indian affairs and with the Platte Purchase, was a native of Kentucky, born April 12, 1791, in

Nelson County. In 1809, when eighteen years of age, he accompanied Lewis and Clark on their second expedition from St. Louis and, notwithstanding his youth, proved to be one of the most resolute of the daring band. From 1809 to 1815 he traveled in the Rocky Mountain region, and spent six winters on the Columbia River, returning home by way of the Great Salt Lake and the Big Platte River; during this time he was in the service of the American Fur Company, under the auspices of Sarpy, Chouteau, Picot and others, of St. Louis. He was a member of Major Stephen H. Long's expedition, in 1819-20, his name appearing frequently in the narrative written by that officer. In this it is told that Major Dougherty had several narrow escapes from the grizzly bear in close encounters. With the exception of one year passed in St. Louis, he served as an Indian agent from about 1820 to 1837, at first at Fort Leavenworth, then at Council Bluffs, and again at Fort Leavenworth. His qualifications for this position were admirable. He spoke French and several Indian dialects with such perfect fluency that his services as interpreter were constantly in demand, and he possessed much influence among all the tribes between the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, among whom he was known as "Controller of Fire Water." The Sioux called him "Iron Leg," on account of his great endurance. On one occasion he and a half-breed Indian went on a hunt for meat for the camp. The two agreed to go without fire arms, and depend upon their knives. They went afoot, and after a journey of forty miles hemmed in a gorge a drove of elk, of which they killed twenty-three. They returned to camp the same day, having traveled a distance of eighty miles in all. The Indian never recovered from the tremendous effort, but Major Dougherty suffered only temporary inconvenience. He assisted in making various treaties with the Otoes and Missouris, the Pawnees, the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, and other Indians. At one time he took to Washington City a party of twenty-five chiefs, among whom was the famous White Cloud, whom he presented to President Van Buren. One of the chiefs was so impressed with the "Great Father" that he embraced him, rubbing his cheek with his own, and leaving upon it a bright vermilion stain. Major Dougherty's most conspicuous

public service was in connection with the cession of the Platte Purchase territory. As early as January, 1835, he urged its purchase upon Senator L. F. Linn, of Missouri. In the subsequent transactions he was an important figure, and his commanding influence with the Indians was a potent factor in procuring the cession, which was consummated September 17, 1836, his name appearing as witnessing the act. Major Dougherty gave much attention to the extension of trade in the Missouri Valley. He was an original owner of real estate in St. Joseph, and sold his holdings to Joseph Robidoux, and he founded Iatan, named for an Indian chief whom he held in high regard, which became an important trading point on the river, six miles above Weston. In 1837 he removed to Liberty, Missouri, where he made his permanent home on a farm—some seven miles from the city—which he made one of the most productive in the neighborhood. He built a palatial mansion of brick and stone, which, with its furnishings, cost nearly \$20,000, an immense sum in that day. His hospitality was unbounded, and his home was the scene of many large social gatherings, and was visited by people from adjoining counties, who, with their servants, were entertained for long periods. At one time he engaged in the unusual pursuit of breeding buffaloes; beginning with one cow, in a few years he had a herd of twenty-three head, the products of which he put to various domestic uses. A quantity of wool from one of his finest animals, Mrs. Dougherty spun and knit into a pair of mittens and a pair of stockings, which Major Dougherty sent to Henry Clay, for whom he entertained a peculiar admiration, and the great statesman made a grateful acknowledgement, which was most gratifying to the donor. After the death of Mr. Clay his heirs deposited these gifts in the Patent Office in Washington City, where they are preserved among other relics of distinguished men, with an accompanying written statement of their history. Major Dougherty was a Whig in politics, and served one term usefully and honorably as a representative from Clay County in the Legislature, having as colleagues Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan and Judge W. W. Wood. When civil war was impending, he was a Unionist, although his sympathies were with the Southern people, but his death occurred be-

fore the storm broke. During his life he exercised a wide and salutary influence, and was esteemed as a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, whose judgment was to be relied upon, and his example to be emulated. Predominant traits of his character were generosity and kindheartedness. A man of fine business ability, he accumulated a handsome competence. Physically, he was a magnificent specimen of manhood, a typical frontiersman of the highest class. About the time of his first locating at Fort Leavenworth he married Miss Mary Hertzog, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. Four of their children reached years of maturity. The oldest, Annie, resides in Philadelphia, widow of General C. F. Ruff, a Union officer during the Civil War; Lewis B. and O'Fallon are prominent residents of Liberty, Missouri; and the youngest child, John Kerr, was killed in 1864 at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, while serving in a company commanded by his brother, Captain Lewis B. Dougherty, in the Third Missouri Confederate Infantry. Major Dougherty died December 28, 1860, on his farm, near Liberty, Missouri. Mrs. Dougherty died March 27, 1873, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, at the home of her son-in-law, General C. F. Ruff, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Dougherty, O'Fallon, was born in St. Louis, June 5, 1832, son of Major John Dougherty. He was named for the well known Colonel John O'Fallon, of St. Louis, who was a business associate of his father for many years. His parents removed to Clay County when he was about five years of age. He was educated at William Jewell College, where he pursued a four-years' course, fitting himself for almost any calling. His tastes, however, were for an agricultural life, and upon completing his education he returned to the farm, in the cultivation of which he assisted his father until the death of the latter. In the settlement of the paternal estate he inherited the fine family homestead of 1,163 acres, which he improved and cultivated until 1885. In 1883 he removed to Liberty in order to educate his children, and there erected one of the most handsome residences in the city. A Democrat in politics, and liberally educated, and held in high esteem in the community,

the path to political preferment lay open to him, but was without attraction, and he has always maintained a quiet home life. He holds membership in the local lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order. With his wife, he is a member of the Baptist Church, and has ever been among the first in its maintenance, and in liberal support of its benevolences. A firm friend of education and cherishing a sincere pride in his home city as an educational center, he has at various times afforded substantial aid to higher educational institutions. His most important gift was in connection with his brother, Captain Lewis B. Dougherty, in the bestowment of the beautiful ten-acre tract adjoining the city of Liberty, upon which was built the magnificent Liberty Ladies' College. The tract was, at the time, worth fully \$3,000, in which the brothers held equal interest, and their individual contributions were larger than those made by any other individuals. November 30, 1865, Mr. Dougherty married Miss Sarah Nutter, a lady liberally educated at the Liberty Female Seminary, daughter of James and Eliza Nutter, early settlers of Clay County. Born of the marriage were two daughters. Katie is the wife of Charles W. Moore, who is now in Chicago, Illinois, studying for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mary Hertzog Dougherty, living at home, was educated at the Liberty Ladies' College, and at Stephens College, at Columbia, Missouri. Mr. Dougherty's beautiful home contains a fine oil portrait of his distinguished father and his wife, and many rare volumes reciting the history of the various expeditions with which Major Dougherty was connected, and of the many treaty and other transactions with Indians in which he was a participant as an agent of the government and a cherished friend of the race which finally gave way to the onward march of civilization, led by such daring and discreet leaders as he and his compeers. A peculiarly valuable work is the famous folio, now extremely rare, "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," by Thomas L. McKenney and James Hall, 1836, embellished with 120 superb portraits of the principal Indian chiefs, and pictures of Indian scenes, taken after the original paintings in the Interior Department, Washington, D. C. Mr. Dougherty also has one of two large silver medals, bearing the effigy of President An-

drew Jackson, struck for presentation to Indian chiefs on treaty occasions.

Douglas, James Trevilla, physician, was born May 24, 1835, in Jefferson County, Virginia. He is a son of William and Nancy M. (Rutherford) Douglas, who were of Scotch descent, and farm people in moderate circumstances. On the maternal side, his great-grandfather, Thomas Rutherford, was in the service of the newly formed government during the Revolutionary period, and engaged in the purchase of supplies for the patriotic army; his grandfather, Van Rutherford, was a major during the British War of 1812. His parents removed to Missouri when the son was a child, and he grew up in this State. He took a collegiate course in St. Charles College, at St. Charles, and then entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he completed a two-years' course, being graduated therefrom in 1860. In the same year he located in Kirkwood, where he devoted himself to the practice of his profession for five years. He then sold his property to Dr. John Pitman, who succeeded him, and removed to St. Louis, where he was engaged in practice for five years. He removed in 1869 to Memphis, Tennessee, and practiced there during the following five years. The climate, however, was not congenial, and in 1874 he returned to St. Louis County, Missouri, locating at Ferguson, where he has since resided, ministering to the necessities of a large class of the best people in the town and surrounding country. He has always been a Democrat, and during the war was a warm sympathizer with the Southern people. His political convictions are based solely upon conscience and judgment, without selfish ambition, and he has never held public office nor cared for public position. In his religious life he holds consistent relationship with the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Royal Arcanum. October 30, 1862, he was married to Miss Bettie O., daughter of David Anderson, a Kentuckian by birth, then a resident of St. Louis, and a prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange in that city. Of this union three children were born. A daughter, Mary Pauline, is deceased. Two sons survive, James A. and William R. Douglas, the latter named residing at St. Joseph, Missouri. Dr. Douglas is one of the most

substantial and highly regarded citizens of the place wherein he makes his home. He is accomplished in his profession, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment. In a social way he stands high, and his may be regarded as one of the successful lives which bring happiness to the individual, while conferring benefits upon those with whom he is associated.

Douglas County.—A county in the southern part of the State; bounded on the north by Webster, Wright and Texas Counties; east by Howell; south by Ozark and Taney, and west by Christian County; area, 503,000 acres. The surface of the county is broken, alternating in hills and valleys. There is no prairie, though considerable wooded table land. Its total area was one vast forest until the ax of the settler made inroads in various places, and the rich valleys were made to produce abundant crops. The county is well watered and drained. Through the central part flows Bryant's Fork of White River and its feeders, Brush, Dry, Fox, Ripens, Hunter's Fork, Bill, Mack and Bryant's Creeks; in the eastern part, North Fork of the White River and its tributaries, Spring, Hungry and Indian Creeks; in the western part, Big Beaver and Little Beaver Creeks. Of the former the chief tributaries are Bear, Spring, Prairie, Cow Skin and Honey Creeks. All streams flow in a southerly direction, as the county lies on the southern slope of the Ozark Range. The valley lands are generally fertile, having a rich soil excellent for the growing of all the cereal and vegetable crops. The uplands are fairly productive, but in places barren of soil even sufficient to grow native grasses. The timber of the county consists of the different kinds of oak, yellow pine, cedar, maple, ash, black walnut and hickory. Lead and zinc have been found, but little attempt has been made toward development of mines. There is plenty of excellent building stone, both lime and sandstone. Beds of onyx exist, and other semiprecious stones have been found. Owing to the bountiful growths of native grasses, and the shelter afforded by the hills and woods, stock-raising is one of the most pleasant and profitable industries of the inhabitants. The hills and uplands are excellent for fruit-growing, an industry that is highly developed in the county. These two branches of hus-

bandry constitute the most profitable and chief occupation of the majority of the landholders. Included among the articles of export from the county are cattle, hogs, horses, mules, sheep, wheat, corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, honey, wool, poultry, butter, eggs, game, hides, furs, feathers, lumber, cross-ties, apples and other fruits and vegetables. Of the land in the county only 25 per cent is under cultivation. In 1898 there was reported by the register of the United States land office at Springfield, Missouri, 19,080 acres of land subject to entry under the homestead laws. Douglas County was organized by legislative act approved October 19, 1857, and was named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas. In 1864 its area was increased by portions of Taney and Webster Counties being added to it. On January 11, 1872, its boundaries were again defined as they at present exist. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice selected Vera Cruz, where a small log courthouse was built. In 1864, when portions of Taney and Webster Counties were included in its limits, the county seat was changed to Ava, where it has since remained. The present courthouse was built some years ago. During the war the sympathy of the greater number of residents of the county was with the Confederacy. There was, as in neighboring counties, considerable bushwhacking and guerrilla warfare, resulting in the killing of many citizens and the destruction of property. The county is divided into fourteen townships, named, respectively, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Campbell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Finley, Jackson, Lincoln, Richland, Spring Creek, Walls and Washington. In 1898 the total assessed value of all taxable property in the county was \$1,844,613; estimated full value, \$3,883,000. There are no railroads in the county, a condition which has retarded the development of its resources. In 1898 there were 103 public schools, 109 teachers and a school population of 6,728. The permanent school fund amounted to \$4,518.37. The population in 1900 was 16,802.

Douglass, Shannon Clay, lawyer, was born December 29, 1852, in Columbia, Missouri, son of Alexander and Ann Maria (Shannon) Douglass. The father, who was born in Cynthia, Kentucky, removed to Missouri in about 1835 and was, therefore,

one of the pioneers of Boone County, which he chose as his permanent location shortly after reaching this State. The mother was a native of Georgia, but her parents were also prominently identified with Missouri history many years ago, her father being one of the most able educators in the State. He was Dr. James Shannon, the second president of the University of Missouri, and prior to that time at the head of other important educational institutions, in the States of Georgia, Louisiana and Kentucky. Shannon C. Douglass received his preparatory training in Christian College, at Columbia, Missouri, and afterward entered the Missouri State University in that city, completing the classical course at the youthful age of seventeen and a half years. In the university he spent four profitable years and laid a most thorough foundation for the course in law. He finished his college course in 1870, taking the degree of bachelor of arts, was valedictorian of his class, having received the highest standing therein, and was also awarded the gold medal as first prize in the university debating contest of that year. He then entered the law department of the University of Missouri, that department having just been added to the growing institution, and was a member of the first class of graduates in 1873. He received the degree of bachelor of laws, and while he was engaged in legal studies prepared himself for higher honors in the literary department, having conferred upon him the degree of master of arts at the time of his graduation from the law department. At the close of his brilliant college career he located in Columbia for the practice of law, was city attorney there at the age of nineteen, and, after holding that position for several years, with great credit to himself and the full satisfaction of the people, was elected prosecuting attorney of Boone County at the November election prior to his twenty-second year. At the two succeeding elections he was re-elected to this office, serving three full terms in all, or six years. He continued the practice of the profession at Columbia until January, 1883, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and formed a partnership with Judge C. L. Dobson, which continued in effect until January 1, 1887, when J. McD. Trimble was added to the firm. The style of this strong combination of legal talent was Dobson, Douglass & Trimble, and

so continued until 1890, when the partnership was dissolved. Since that time Mr. Douglass has been practicing alone, and no member of the Kansas City bar occupies a higher position of dignity and honor than does he. Since his removal to Kansas City his practice has been altogether of a civil nature, the last five years having been devoted to general litigation of important character, and many of the suits involving large sums and weighty problems of law. In the capacity of referee he has especially given satisfaction, and he has been called upon frequently to sit in hearing over causes thus referred. As a special master in chancery under the jurisdiction of the United States Court he has shouldered the responsibilities growing out of numerous important suits. He was recently appointed special master in chancery in all matters connected with the receiverships of the Stilwell railroad lines north of the Missouri River, embracing the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad Company, the Omaha & St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Kansas City & Northern Connecting Railroad Company. He has also been acting as one of the masters in chancery in the receivership of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway. These cases have attracted wide attention in the railroad world and have involved many points of law that render them of unusual importance. Politically Mr. Douglass is a Democrat, and has frequently been identified with the working forces of that party. While he was a resident of Columbia he served as chairman of the Democratic State central committee, and was an active member of that committee for several years, his judicious counsel being often sought in matters affecting the interests of the party. He is a member of the Christian Church and is connected with the Masonic fraternity. On September 8, 1880, he was married to Miss Hallie H. Burr, daughter of William E. Burr, formerly president of the St. Louis National Bank, and for many years one of the most influential men in financial affairs in the city of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have three children: William Burr Douglass, Shannon Clay Douglass, Jr., and Harriette Brand Douglass. The members of this family are held in highest esteem in social life, just as the father is held high in the estimation of

those acquainted with his honorable methods of practice and his resourceful abilities.

Dower.—That portion of the lands or tenements belonging to a man's estate, his widow is entitled to, for life. In Missouri, the widow's dower includes the homestead, and one-third of all other lands owned by the husband at any time during marriage, together with a child's share in the personal estate. If, during the husband's life time, the wife joins him in a deed of conveyance of land, this transfers her dower in the land conveyed, but if she does not join in the deed, her dower in the land remains, and she may claim and recover it, after the death of her husband. A dower is only a life interest, and terminates at the death of the widow. Under the Missouri law, the widow may, on the death of her husband, claim and take a child's share instead of her dower. In this case, if there be one child only, the widow gets half the estate; if two children, she gets a third. If there be no children or other descendants, the widow gets one-half the estate absolutely.

Downing.—An incorporated city of the fourth class in Schuyler County, ten miles east of Lancaster, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad. It was founded by Henry Downing, after whom it was named. For some years it was known as Cherry Grove. The city has a good graded school, two churches, a bank, flouring mill, a newspaper, the "News," handle factory and about twenty other business concerns, including general stores, drug stores, and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated) 700.

Dozier, James, in the early years of his life in Missouri merchant, farmer and steamboat owner, and later founder of one of the most widely known industries in St. Louis, was born January 7, 1806, in Nash County, North Carolina, and died in St. Louis, July 15, 1878. He was reared in North Carolina, and must have been an ambitious and possibly a somewhat adventurous youth, because at eighteen years of age he left home, accompanied only by a negro boy whom his father had given him, and from that time forward was master of his own affairs. Going from North Carolina to Tennessee, he engaged for a short time in agricultural pur-

suits near Paris, and then, in a small way, began merchandising. That he had a genius for trade was evidenced by his prosperity, and he continued in business in Tennessee until 1828. In the meantime he had married a Kentucky lady, and in the year last named, accompanied by his father-in-law's family and several others inclined to seek homes in the West, he came to Missouri. He settled in the upper part of St. Louis County, in a neighborhood peopled mainly by Virginians. There Mr. Dozier first embarked in business as the operator of a tanyard in company with his father-in-law, Mr. John Dudgeon, but later he resumed merchandising. Some years afterward he removed to the north side of the river into St. Charles County, Missouri, where he lived for many years, carrying on extensive farming and merchandising operations, which made him a man of considerable fortune for that period. In the year 1844 he extended his enterprise to the steamboat business, then entering upon the palmy days of its prosperity. In 1854 Captain Dozier severed his connection with the river trade and retired to a beautiful home on the bank of the Missouri River, in St. Charles County, at what became known as "Dozier's Landing." There he carried on extensive farming operations for twenty years thereafter, and his home was known far and wide as one of the old-fashioned Southern kind, where good cheer was always in evidence and hospitality of the most charming kind always a distinctive feature. He was a slave owner in those days, but one of the most kindly and considerate of masters, and the strong sympathetic element in his nature was evidenced in many benefactions of which the public knew little by reason of the unostentatious manner of their bestowal. Immediately after the Civil War he removed to St. Louis, and in 1867 became interested with Joseph Garneau in the conduct of an extensive cracker bakery. In 1872 this partnership was dissolved and Captain Dozier then formed the Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company, since succeeded by the Dozier Cracker Company, which has built up one of the largest cracker factories in the world.

Dozier, Lewis D., manufacturer, was born August 25, 1846, in St. Charles County, Missouri, son of Captain James and Mary Ann (Dudgeon) Dozier. He came to St.

Louis in 1860, and after attending the Washington public school, and later the Wilcox private school, completed his education at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of that city, from which institution he was graduated. Soon after leaving school he became a silent partner in the bakery business which had been established by his father and Joseph Garneau, in 1867, under the firm name of J. Garneau & Dozier. This partnership expired by limitation January 1, 1872, and in April of that year he became one of the partners in the Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company, a partnership firm of which his father was senior member. At the death of the elder Dozier this partnership was succeeded by a corporation bearing the name Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company, of which John T. Dozier, a brother of Lewis D. Dozier, became president. John T. Dozier died later and Lewis D. Dozier succeeded to the presidency of the corporation, which continued to be known as the Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company. In 1888 Mr. L. D. Dozier purchased the interest of Mr. Weyl and conducted the business under the name of the Dozier Cracker Company until 1890, when the corporation was merged into the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company. In February of 1898 this corporation was in turn purchased by the National Biscuit Company, in which Mr. Dozier is a large stockholder, and of which he is also a director. He continues to be prominently identified with this great manufacturing interest and is also manager of the Dozier Bakery in St. Louis. Interested in promoting the moral and intellectual advancement as well as the material prosperity of St. Louis, he has been a generous friend and patron of the Young Men's Christian Association—in the completion of whose building he was actively interested—the Provident Association and other institutions which have made for the betterment of the city. He is an attendant of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, of which his wife was a member. With other leading citizens of St. Louis, he has contributed liberally to the founding of Washington University upon a broad and permanent basis, and his interest in educational matters was also evidenced by four years—1887-91—of faithful service as a member of the St. Louis School Board. He has been president of the Noonday Club, is

vice president of the St. Louis Club, and also a member of the University Club and the St. Louis Country Club.

Drake, Albert Monroe, pioneer merchant of Carthage, was born September 5, 1841, at Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio. His parents were Charles A. and Mary (Boyle) Drake. His father, a native of New Jersey, was a blacksmith by trade and later in life managed a farm and hotel; he died in 1852, aged fifty-three years. His mother was born in Ohio; after the death of her husband, she made her home with her son Monroe, at Carthage, until 1872, when she took up her residence with her daughter, Mary Etta, at St. Paul, Kansas, where she died in 1876, aged sixty-nine years. Charles A. and Mary B. Drake were the parents of nine children, of whom five died in childhood. Of those living, Sarah E. is the wife of John Martin; Charles Freeman became a resident of Fort Scott in 1858, and has ever been among the most progressive citizens of that place, assisting liberally in all local enterprises, and being now a leading banker there; Mary Etta is the wife of Captain I. S. Bahney, of St. Paul, Kansas, formerly known as Osage Mission. Albert Monroe, the seventh child, in his boyhood assisted his father in the hotel. His education was acquired in the high school at Mount Vernon, Ohio, but he discontinued his studies in 1860, before graduation. During the Civil War period, he was incapacitated for field duty, but performed service in the local militia. In 1862 he removed to the West, locating at Fort Scott, Kansas, where he learned the tinner's trade with his brother, Charles F. Drake. The following years he returned to Ohio, and later went again to Fort Scott, where he remained until October, 1866, when he located permanently in Carthage, Missouri, where he has since been continuously engaged in the hardware business. For some time after becoming a resident of Carthage, he transacted business almost in the open air, there being no buildings there and neither brick nor lumber on the ground. His was the second building erected on the east side of the public square, on the site of his present location, and there were but four stores in all. From the time of his coming, he has been energetic and liberal in fostering all enterprises conducive to the growth and

prosperity of the city, and he has subscribed generously to the stock of numerous manufacturing companies which were entirely unremunerative, being beneficial only in the way of providing employment for labor, and some of which involved entire loss of the investment. He is a Democrat, earnest in interest for his party. He has been frequently a delegate in State conventions, and has made his influence felt in other bodies, aiding materially in the success of friends in whom he took interest, or whom he considered useful to party purposes. He has never been personally ambitious, and the only office which he has ever held was that of city treasurer of Carthage, in 1875, under the administration of Mayor Harding. He was among the organizers of Grace Episcopal Church, in 1868, and was one of the first vestrymen; he was baptized into that church in 1874. In Masonry, he has advanced to the Commandery degrees, and has served as eminent commander, beside occupying most of the other positions in that body, and in the chapter and the lodge. He is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Drake was married November 17, 1868, to Mrs. Sarah Gill Caffee, widow of Warden J. Caffee, a druggist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died in 1867. She is a native of New York, and was reared in Ohio. Two sons have been born of this marriage. Charles Freeman Drake was born in Carthage, May 6, 1870, and was educated in the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minnesota, and in the Carthage schools. His business life has been with his father, in hardware. His military record is most honorable. In 1887, at the age of seventeen years, he became a member of the Carthage Light Guard, in which he reached the grades of corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant, and commissary sergeant. In 1894 he was commissioned second lieutenant, and held that rank when his regiment, the Second of the Missouri National Guard, volunteered for service in the war with Spain. He was ill at the time, but in June rejoined his command in camp at Chickamauga, Tennessee. In September the command was transferred to Lexington, Kentucky, and in November to Albany, Georgia. At the latter post, November 28, 1898, he was promoted to the rank of first

lieutenant. March 3, 1899, the regiment was discharged from the service of the United States and resumed its position in the military establishment of Missouri. In December of the same year, Lieutenant Drake resigned, to the great regret of his comrades in arms, who were warmly attached to him on account of his soldierly qualities and companionability. Sherwood Albert Drake, the younger son of Albert M. and Sarah G. Drake, was born June 30, 1874, and was educated in the Carthage high school. In 1890 he engaged as bookkeeper with the Electric Light and Water Company of Carthage, with which he was connected for five years. He then took a position in the store with his father, which he retained until May, 1899. In that year he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, and became superintendent of the Fort Scott Electric Light & Power Company, of which his uncle, C. F. Drake, is president.

Drake, Charles Daniel, a distinguished lawyer, United States Senator and jurist. He was a son of Dr. Daniel Drake, the celebrated physician, and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1811. After receiving a common school education he spent a short time at St. Joseph's College, Bardstow, Kentucky, and a term in a military academy in Connecticut. From 1827 to 1830 he was a midshipman in the United States Navy. Resigning, he returned to Cincinnati to prepare himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1833, and the following year he came to St. Louis. In 1847 he returned to Cincinnati, but three years later resumed practice in St. Louis. In 1859 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives, and although a radical Democrat, became conspicuous in opposition to the secession movement. In the Legislature he was instrumental in passing measures for the better observance of the Sabbath in cities, and for the abolition of a certain class of "concert saloons," prohibiting the employment of females in such. In 1864 he was a presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket. He was a member and vice president of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and the author of the several clauses of the organic law it enacted requiring the test oath of loyalty as a qualification for jurors, voters, school-teachers, lawyers and ministers of the

gospel. January, 1867, he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1873, serving on the committees on naval affairs, Pacific Railroad, contingent expenses, and ordnance. During his term as Senator he caused an amendment to an appropriation bill declaring that no payment for damages sustained in the Civil War should be made unless the claimant had filed an oath that he had never been in rebellion against the United States government, which clause was afterward invalidated by the Supreme Court. From the date of the Constitution of 1865 he participated eagerly in the political affairs of Missouri, and was considered the leader of the radical Republicans, but in the last years of his life, especially after his retirement from the court of claims, his extreme opinions were materially modified. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant chief justice of the United States Court of Claims, from which position he retired in 1885. In the summer of 1890 Judge Drake was a member of the commission to the Puyallup Indians. He was a Presbyterian, and enjoying an unusual vigor of mind and body, took an active part in the affairs of that church. On the night of March 31, 1892, he walked from his home to attend prayer meeting at the Western Presbyterian Church, in Washington, and returned seemingly in good health, but the next morning his aged wife, with whom he had spent nearly fifty years of married life, found him dead in his bed. According to his expressed wish, his remains were cremated and the ashes brought to St. Louis for interment. He left no family but his wife and married daughter, Mrs. Wescott.

Drake, George S., was born at Hartford, Connecticut, October 11, 1825, his parents being Silas and Elizabeth (Warburton) Drake. In 1827, when he was two years old, his father moved to the West with his family and located in St. Louis. This was over three score years and ten ago, and St. Louis claims him, therefore, as one of the oldest of its citizens who are not native born. He received his education partly in the private schools of the city, and partly at Kemper College, in the county, and at the age of sixteen years engaged as a clerk in the dry goods house of Warburton & King. His good habits, respectful bearing and diligence in duties commended him to the proprietors, and at the

end of six years' steady service he was taken in as a partner, being then only twenty-two years old. The name of the firm was changed to Warburton, Rossiter & Drake. He continued in this house until 1852, when he withdrew and became a member of the firm of Manny, Drake & Co., dealers in boots and shoes. In 1865 he retired from mercantile pursuits, and since then has devoted himself to the management of the investments which an active and prosperous business had yielded, and to the tastes and social and domestic enjoyments and opportunities for usefulness to which his nature and his habits incline him. But these do not take Mr. Drake out of constant and active relation with the business interests of St. Louis. The value of his opinion in matters of finance and investment is recognized by all who have had business relations with him, and there are few men—if, indeed, there are any—who are more minutely familiar with the course of business, banking and money in St. Louis for the last half century than George S. Drake; and there are none who excel him in legal habit of mind and quick discernment of the equities of questions. It is not strange, therefore, that his services should be claimed and his counsel desired by institutions with which he is connected. He is one of the men whose long relations with the Boatmen's Bank have been so fortunate to that institution, a connection which began in 1859, and has been continued almost unbroken to the present time—1898. During the first twelve years of this period he was one of the directors; during the next twenty-four years of it he was vice president; in 1895 he resigned this position, and in 1897 he was again elected a director, and is a director still. He has been for many years vice president of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association, and contributed a full share toward making that noble burial place what it is to-day. With all his great capacity for administration and business, his habits are strongly domestic, and the home is to him the center of attraction. He has been a staunch member of the Second Presbyterian Church for fifty years, and is an elder in his congregation. He is a member of the advisory board of the Home of the Friendless, an institution which he has liberally befriended; and he is also a member of the advisory board of the Protestant Orphans' Asylum. Mr. Drake has been twice

married, and is now a widower with two children—a son, George S. Drake, Jr., a medical student at John Hopkins Medical College of Baltimore, and a daughter, the wife of Henry C. Scott.

Drake, Nelson Asaph, physician, was born June 14, 1842, at Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio. His parents were Ransom and Electa Eason (Severance) Drake, both natives of Bristol, Vermont. The Drake family is of great antiquity. Before the Norman conquest, 1066, the clan Drago or Draco appears in England; this Latin name signifies "leader." As early as 1272 the anglicized form of the name, Drake, is found. From the earliest days of British heraldry the family bear the same coat of arms which belong to their descendants of the present time, having upon the shield a dragon, whence their original name, and the legend, "*Aquila non capta muscas*," an eagle does not attempt to capture flies. Sir Francis Drake, Queen Elizabeth's great admiral, was remotely connected. The American branch of the family was founded by Thomas Drake, of Devon County, England, who immigrated in 1653; he located at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and bore a part in King Philip's War. His grandson, Joseph, served in the French and Indian Wars. Thomas, son of Joseph, as shown by the Revolutionary rolls, was "out at the Lexington alarm," in Captain Williams' company of "Minnit Men"; he served as sergeant in the war from 1776 to 1780. His son, Solomon, removed from Massachusetts to Vermont in 1805, there founding the town of Bristol; he was captain of a company at the Battle of Plattsburg, in 1812. Nelson Asaph, grandson of the latter named, passed the greater part of his boyhood in Wisconsin. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he was a student in Evansville Seminary in that State, just ready to enter the university. His purpose was to prepare for the study of medicine, but he laid aside his books and enlisted in the Twenty-Second Wisconsin Regiment. He endeavored to secure the position of hospital steward, and was rejected on account of his meagre knowledge of medicine. When the regiment was ordered to the front, however, he was attached to the field hospital corps, with which he served during the greater part of his enlistment period. When the regi-

ment suffered the misfortune of capture, he was treated as a non-combatant. Volunteers being called for to go to prison with the command, to care for the sick, he proffered his services, greatly to the satisfaction of his comrades, and he shared their fortunes in Libby Prison for about four months. When his regiment regained their liberty by exchange, he resumed his duties in the field, and was soon advanced to the position of hospital steward of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps. In this service, he witnessed and assisted in almost every description of operation for injuries received from bullet and shell, and he regards that experience as an all-important part of his professional education. Upon the restoration of peace, he again entered upon school work, studying for two years at Hillsdale College, Michigan, reading Greek, Latin and the sciences. He then entered the medical and chemical departments of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and afterward took a course at Rush Medical College, Chicago; from which institution he received his diploma as a member of the class of 1867-8. He at once located at Ossian, Winneshiek County, Iowa, where for thirteen years he was engaged in a general country practice, which afforded him constant employment and a reasonable income. There was little opportunity for him in the department of surgery, for which he was pre-eminently fitted, and to which his tastes led him, and in 1881 he removed to Kansas City. Here his great ability found him a wide field, and his services have been particularly sought by railway companies. He is now, as he has been for years, surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways. He has served on the surgical staff of All Saints Hospital and the German Hospital, and is frequently called into consultation by private practitioners in the graver class of cases. He stands high in the esteem of his professional colleagues, and is influential in various medical bodies. He is particularly active and is regarded with unusual confidence, in the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and his contributions to the "Journal of Railway Surgeons" are read with deep interest. Among other societies in which he holds membership, are the County and District Medical Societies, being ex-president of the

former, the State Associations of Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, the American Medical Association, and the British Medical Association. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College, and a valued contributor to the organ of that society, the "Corpuscle." He was one of the founders of the Kansas City "Medical Index," and served as its editor. At various times he has read papers before medical bodies, which have appeared in the professional journals, and have been received with deep interest. He is a Republican in politics. In religion, his preferences are for the Congregational Church, of which his family are members. He is a Mason, and has attained to the Commandery degrees; he is a past master of Arcturus Lodge No. 136, in Iowa, and has served as District Grand Master in that State. He was married October 22, 1868, to Miss Anna Jones, a native of Carmarthen, Wales. Of this marriage have been born three daughters who are unusually accomplished. Nina A., is at the present time (1900) a classical junior of Lawrence College; Della E., a high honor graduate of the Normal School at Warrensburg, is professor of Latin in the Manual Training School, and May A., is prominent in musical circles.

Drake Constitution.—The Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Missouri called for the purpose of revising the organic law of the State in 1865. It retained many of the provisions of the original Constitution of the State, but was, in effect, a new instrument, its most important provisions being those which emancipated the slaves, disfranchised those who had participated in or aided the secession movement, required "test oaths" of loyalty in certain cases, and established an improved common school system. This Constitution, adopted by the convention April 8, 1865, was ratified by vote of the people, and the Governor's proclamation declared it in effect July 4, 1865. The ruling spirit in the convention which framed the Constitution was Charles D. Drake, then a member of the St. Louis bar, and later a United States Senator, and for this reason the instrument has been popularly known as the "Drake Constitution."

Dramshop Licenses.—The dramshop license system in St. Louis is partly State and

partly municipal. The execution of it is in the hands of a State officer called the excise commissioner, appointed by the Governor, who issues the licenses and receives the moneys therefor, paying over to the State and the city, respectively, their proportions thereof. The State fee on every license issued is fifty dollars for six months, and the city's \$250 for six months—making the cost of the license \$300 for six months, or \$600 a year. The dramshop license is exacted of all saloons and all other places where spirits and beer are sold at retail. The total collections for dramshop licenses in St. Louis for the year 1898 were about \$1,200,000—\$1,000,000 of which went to the city, and \$200,000 to the State. The city's dramshop licenses are nearly one-seventh of its annual revenue.

The present system is what is called the "high license" system, established in Missouri in 1878, and attended by such satisfactory working, both in reducing intemperance and in yielding revenue, that it was adopted in many other States. Before its introduction the State, counties and the city of St. Louis charged a small, nominal fee for a saloon license, and there were small drinking saloons all over the State, one at nearly every little hamlet and crossroads, and they were the scenes of frequent recounters and bloodshed. The main object of the high license system was to rid the State and the rural regions where they abounded of these drinking places, and also to limit the number in the small towns; and this purpose was signally accomplished. The high license caused a very large proportion of the small drinking places in the rural districts to disappear, and greatly reduced the number in the large towns and cities. In St. Louis there were, in 1898, only about 1,800 dramshop licenses issued; whereas, under the low license system that formerly prevailed, there were usually as many, with a population not half as large as that of the city of 1898. The number of saloons, in proportion to population, has fallen off more than one-half, while the revenue which they pay to the city, for the increased license fee, has been quadrupled.

Dred Scott Case.—The famous Dred Scott case, which drew from the Supreme Court of the United States a decision, and from Chief Justice Taney an opinion, on the

question of slavery and the rights of slaves which attracted universal attention, originated in St. Louis. Dred Scott was a slave, born in Missouri about 1810. "About 1834," says the sketch of him which appears in "Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography," "he was taken by his master, Dr. Emerson, an army surgeon, from Missouri to Rock Island, Illinois, and then to Fort Snelling, in what was then Wisconsin Territory. Here he married, and two children were born to him. On his return to Missouri he sued in the Circuit Court of St. Louis to recover his freedom and that of his family, since he had been taken by his master to live in a free State. Scott won his case, but his master now appealed to the State Supreme Court, which, in 1852, reversed the decision of the lower tribunal. Shortly afterward the family were sold to a citizen of New York, John F. A. Sanford, and as this afforded a ground for bringing a similar action in a Federal court, Scott sued again for his freedom, this time in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, in May, 1854. The case was lost, but an appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court, and the importance of the matter being realized by a few eminent lawyers, several offered to take part in the argument. Those on Scott's side were Montgomery Blair and George T. Curtis, while those opposed to him were Reverdy Johnson and Henry S. Geyer. None of these asked for compensation. The case was tried in 1856, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. A brief opinion was prepared by Justice Nelson, but before its public announcement it was decided by the court that, in view of the importance of the case and its bearing on the whole slavery question, which was then violently agitating the country, the Chief Justice should write a more elaborate one. Taney's opinion was read March 6, 1857, two days after the inauguration of President Buchanan, and excited intense interest throughout the country on account of its extreme position in favor of slavery. It affirmed, among other things, that the act of Congress that prohibited slavery north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes was unconstitutional and void. Thomas H. Benton said of this decision that it made a new departure in the working of the government, declaring slavery to be the organic law of the land, while freedom was the exception. The pass-

age that was most widely quoted and most unfavorably commented upon was that in which Taney described the condition of the negroes at the adoption of the Constitution, saying: 'They had for more than a quarter of a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit.' Afterward Scott and his family passed by inheritance to the family of Calvin C. Chaffee, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and on May 26, 1857, they were emancipated in St. Louis by Taylor Blow, to whom Mr. Chaffee had conveyed them for that purpose."

Dresden.—A town in Pettis County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, seven miles northwest of Sedalia, the county seat. It has a public school and a Baptist Church. In 1899 the population was 300. It was the seat of German settlers, who named the place for a city in their native land.

Drew, Francis A., merchant, was born in Lismore, County of Waterford, Ireland, June 7, 1848, the third son of William Henry and Catherine Mary Drew. He was educated by a private tutor until the age of fifteen, when he was sent to the College of the Trappist Monks, at Mount Melleray, where he studied for two years. He was then sent to the Catholic University of Ireland, in Dublin, where he entered to study medicine, attending lectures at the University School of Medicine, with hospital practice at the Mater Misericordia and St. Vincent's Hospitals. During the Fenian excitement of 1867 and 1868 he, with other students, was suspected of being in sympathy with the movement, and not desiring to incur the displeasure of the authorities, he determined to leave the country. Being informed that the position of house surgeon in the hospital at Lima, Peru, was at the disposal of the famous Dr. Stapleton, of Dublin, he made application for it, but on account of his youth was rejected. He then left for New York, and in a short time removed to St. Louis, where, after experiencing all the disappointments that new arrivals generally encounter, he secured em-

ployment as a bookkeeper. While occupying this position he was offered the agency of the largest and oldest plate and window glass importing house in New York, which he accepted, and in this way laid the foundation of his present business. He is a member of the University Club, a director of the Merchants'-Laclede National Bank, and treasurer of the Catholic Orphans' Board. He has traveled extensively in Europe. His father and all of his family were Protestants. His mother was a Catholic, and brought all of her children up in that faith, to which Mr. Drew has always adhered. His political views are Republican, though in no sense extreme. He was married, September 2, 1872, to Emma, second daughter of George I. Barnett by his first wife, Ann Lewis. Mrs. Drew's mother was a daughter of Edwin Lewis, surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain and Ireland, and who was for some years surgeon on board Her Majesty's ship "Emulong."

Drexel.—A village in Cass County, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, twenty-five miles southwest of Harrisonville, the county seat. It has six churches, a local newspaper, the "Star," and a bank. In 1899 the population was 500.

Druids, United Ancient Order of.—A secret society founded in London, England, in 1781, for the mutual benefit of its members, and now comprising numerous organizations called "Groves" in England, the United States, Canada, Australia and Germany. Legendary lore connects this order with the order of Druids, which was composed of priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain and Ireland, who superintended the affairs of religion and morality and filled the office of judges. The oak is said to have represented to them the Supreme God, and the mistletoe, when growing upon it, the dependence of man upon Him; and they accordingly held these in the highest veneration, the oak groves being their places of worship. Thomas Wildey, the father of American Odd Fellowship, also introduced the United Ancient Order of Druids into this country. William Gebhardt, who had been made a member of the order in New York, founded the first Grove in the West, in St. Louis, Sep-

tember 11, 1848. This organization was called Missouri Grove, No. 1, and its charter members were William Gebhardt, Philip Censor, Jacob Kothengatter, K. Pfennig and Charles Lohmann. The Grand Grove of the State, composed of representatives of three subordinate Groves, was organized August 17, 1850.

Drumm, Andrew, who has been connected with the live stock and commercial interests of the West for over forty years, was born in 1829 in Muskingum County, Ohio. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Pennsylvania, and they went to Ohio at a very early day, locating near Zanesville. There the subject of this sketch was reared and lived until he was nineteen years of age, when his parents gave their consent to a trip to California, under the promise that he should remain away only one year. It was in the beginning of the California gold excitement that young Drumm started on the long trip, which was made by steamer from New York City to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was a passenger on the "Tennessee," the first steamer which made the trip from New York, around Cape Horn to Panama, and thence to San Francisco. Mr. Drumm remained away from home a very short time over the number of months agreed upon, and at the end of about one year took steamer for the return trip from California. He remained at home until 1853, when he again went to California, the second trip being made overland. He remained in that State nineteen years, during the first winter devoting himself to mining, and the balance of the time being consumed in the live stock business, which he has followed most successfully from that time until to-day. Mr. Drumm went from California to Texas and continued in the same industry, his experience being varied and including hardships and thrilling events such as went to make up the life of the plainsman in those pioneer days. Purchasing a herd of cattle, in association with a partner, the animals were driven to Abilene, Kansas, then a celebrated trading point of the ranch country, and sold. Returning to Texas, another herd was bought, which were put on the trail and driven to Caldwell, Kansas, the cattle being

wintered on the line dividing Kansas and Indian Territory. Major Drumm was the first man who turned a herd of cattle loose on the Cherokee Strip, and until an end was put to unlimited ranching within the borders of that reservation the business was steadily followed. In 1887 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he established a live stock commission business, that had for its prime purpose the disposition of his own cattle. Out of this business grew larger operations, and the result was the organization of the Drumm-Flato Commission Company, in 1893. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States. Its president stands high in the ranks of men engaged in that line of business, and the company holds a dignified position in the estimation of a large clientage. Major Drumm has a ranch in Mitchell County, Texas, where he has a large herd of cattle. He also owns a farm in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, where beef cattle are fattened for the markets. The branch offices of the Drumm-Flato Commission Company at Chicago, Illinois, and East St. Louis, Illinois, are under his general supervision, and a burden of financial responsibility rests upon his shoulders, although he does not pay especial attention to minor details. Major Drumm is a stockholder and director in the American National Bank, and following its reorganization prior to the present management, was chosen president of the bank, agreeing to serve until the place could be suitably filled. He is the principal owner and president of the Stock Exchange Bank at Caldwell, Kansas, and is president and one of the stockholders of the Bank of Kiowa, Kansas. Politically Major Drumm is an independent voter, invariably casting his lot with the party which, in his judgment, stands for the best government and the most judicious means of reaching such an end. He is a member of the Kansas City Club, and is held in high esteem by the men with whom he associates closely and by the public at large. Spending considerable time in travel, he is a well rounded man, a close observer, and well versed in the needs and requirements of American society as a whole, and municipal government in particular. He was married, in 1883, to Cordelia Green, daughter of a pioneer resident of Liberty, Missouri.



Yours Truly

A. Drum

Drummond, James T., manufacturer, was born November 21, 1834, in St. Louis, and died in that city, September 30, 1897. His parents were Harrison and Elizabeth (Wilkins) Drummond, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer by occupation, and soon after the birth of the son removed to St. Charles County, Missouri, where he settled on a farm. There the son grew up in the midst of primitive environments, doing his share of farm work as a boy, and obtaining his early education at a log schoolhouse, which was between two and three miles distant from his home, and which school was in session during the winter months of each year only. He was trained in what most boys of the present generation would consider a hard school, but it was a school that made manly, vigorous men, who had no expectation of success in life without effort, and who were self-reliant from their youth up. After obtaining a good common school education he continued to work on the farm until the winter of 1856, during which he taught a country school. He taught two terms of school thereafter, and while employed in that capacity applied himself diligently to his studies, improving materially the education which he had obtained in the little log schoolhouse. After giving up school-teaching he became a traveling salesman for James Tatum—whose daughter he afterward married—and was employed four years in that capacity, his trade extending throughout Missouri and Arkansas. Having by this time acquired a small capital as a result of a careful hoarding of his earnings, he became junior member of the tobacco manufacturing firm of Myers & Drummond, of Alton, Illinois. In this way the present manufacturing establishment, which has made the name of Drummond a familiar one throughout the United States, came into existence. It entered at once upon a prosperous career and the firm remained unchanged until 1873, when it was dissolved, to be succeeded by Dausman & Drummond, a partnership which three years later was in turn succeeded by a stock company under the name of the Dausman & Drummond Tobacco Company. The original stockholders in the Dausman & Drummond Tobacco Company were James T. Drummond, Henry Dausman, John N. Drummond and Joseph L. Curby, but in 1879 Mr. Dausman retired

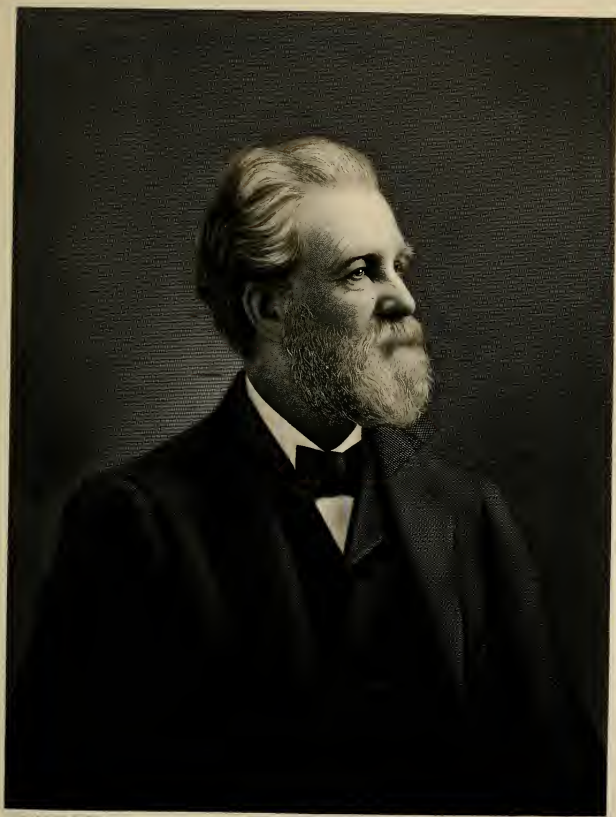
from the business, the other gentlemen named continuing it and developing it to its present large proportions. When Mr. Dausman retired the reorganized corporation took the name of the Drummond Tobacco Company, under which it has gained the greatest celebrity. In 1881 it moved part of its plant to St. Louis, and manufactured both at Alton and St. Louis until 1883, when the entire plant was moved to St. Louis. Mr. Drummond was president of the corporation from 1885 up to the time of his death, and the vast trade which he and his associates built up, and which has its ramifications throughout every State in the Union, yielded rich returns and made him one of the wealthiest of Western manufacturers. The great manufacturing establishment of which he was the founder is, with a single exception, the largest of its kind in the world, giving employment to approximately fifteen hundred persons, and employing at the present time—1898—one hundred and five traveling salesmen, who visit every part of the United States. The present officers and directors of the corporation controlling this vast business are: Harrison I. Drummond, president; Robert B. Dula, first vice president; James T. Drummond, Jr., second vice president; John N. Drummond, Sr., treasurer; Clarence Jones, secretary; Joseph L. Curby and Adrian DeYoung, directors. Harrison I. Drummond, president, is the son and worthy successor of his father. He was named for his grandfather, grew up in Alton and St. Louis, and was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1890. Immediately after his graduation from college he began work in the Drummond tobacco factory as an ordinary employe, and obtained a practical knowledge of every department of the business. In January, 1893, he was made a director of the company and at the same time became first vice president. He was practically acting president during the year immediately preceding his father's death, and the vast increase of the business during that time testifies to the ability with which he directed the affairs of the corporation. This great enterprise, in which the whole city of St. Louis takes a pardonable pride, constitutes a great industrial monument to the memory of James T. Drummond, its founder. He was in many respects one of the most interesting men among those who have helped to make the

industrial and commercial history of St. Louis. A self-made man, he was in close touch at all times with those in the humbler walks of life. He employed a large number of persons, with whom his own condition in early life and his kindly nature kept him in thorough sympathy, and the relations of employer and employe were in this instance of a most harmonious character. He had personal knowledge of all the phases of life between poverty and affluence, and his generous instincts made him equally prompt in responding to appeals for charity and in helping those who were willing to help themselves. He was, above all, a friend of young men, and was never happier than when assisting them to gain a firm footing in the business world and starting them on the road to success. This was one of his most strongly marked characteristics, and many a successful business man, not only in St. Louis, but elsewhere, owes his start in life to the kind-hearted tobacco manufacturer. He was descended from Scotch ancestry and had many traits of character peculiar to the Scottish people. He had the Scotch sagacity and tenacity of purpose, and his strict rectitude and stern resolution were also qualities which he doubtless inherited from his Scotch progenitors. His great-grandfather—who was also named James Drummond—was born in Scotland, but came to this country at an early age and served with the Colonial forces in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Drummond was a public man only in the sense in which his business made him such, and the only time that he ever held office was when he was a resident of Alton, where he served three terms as mayor of the city. He married, in 1858, Miss Rachael Tatum, of Montgomery County, Missouri, who died a year later. In 1865 he was again married, Miss Bertha H. Randall, of Alton, Illinois, becoming his wife at that time. The second Mrs. Drummond died in 1885, and in 1888 he married Miss Josephine Hazard, of St. Louis. His living children are by his second marriage, and are Harrison I. Drummond, James T. Drummond, Jr., Charles R. Drummond and Rachael Drummond.

Drummond, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Manchester, England, came to western Pennsylvania, and entered the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal

Church in 1830. In 1834 he was transferred to the Missouri Conference and was placed in charge of the Methodist Church in St. Louis then at the corner of Fourth and Washington Avenue. The next summer the cholera prevailed, many left the city, and Drummond was advised to do so. He refused to leave his post; the disease attacked him, with fatal result. Conscious of approaching death he said to attending friends: "Tell my brethren of the Pittsburg Conference that I died at my post." He was buried at Twenty-third and Franklin Avenue. When that cemetery was abandoned his body was removed to the corner of Grand and Laclede and was buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery there. When that place yielded to the demands of real estate buyers Drummond's remains were taken to the New Wesleyan Cemetery, on the Olive Street road, and deposited in the southwestern corner of that repository of the dead. The headstone of his first grave was inscribed with the dying words that have been quoted. That stone has accompanied the coffin and contents from the first to the last burying place and now stands at the head of the grave.

Drury College.—A coeducational collegiate institution, with departments of music and art, and for the training of teachers, located at Springfield. It is situated on a beautiful campus of nearly forty acres, partly prairie and partly natural oak grove, midway between the two trade centers of the city, and reached by the traction lines. The buildings are eight in number. The original college, a two-story brick structure, is now used as an academy. Fairbanks Hall, erected in 1876, at a cost of \$32,000, was the gift of Mr. Charles Fairbanks, of London, England, and is a memorial to his son, Walter Fairbanks. This is a fine three-story structure, with mansard and basement. Its main portions accommodate sixty young men, and some of the larger rooms are used for their literary societies. Stone chapel, erected in 1881, was named for Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Massachusetts, who contributed \$25,000 toward its erection. In 1882 it was burned down, after \$45,000 had been expended upon it, and when \$5,000 more would have completed it. It was soon rebuilt out of the insurance money and donations made by residents of the city. It is one of the handsomest



J. L. Drummond

and most imposing school buildings in the State. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,200; the lower floor contains recitation rooms, the office of the treasurer, and the college library, the largest in southwestern Missouri, containing some 25,000 volumes. McCullagh Cottage, erected in 1894, at an expense of \$25,000, accommodates forty-five girls and a number of their teachers. In this is contained the department of music. The museum building was purchased from the Springfield Board of Education; its equipments include the museum of the college, the biological, mineralogical and physical laboratories, and class rooms. The museum is one of the most comprehensive west of the Mississippi River. In mineralogy there are about 3,000 specimens of the principal ores and minerals of the country, and those of Missouri are especially well represented. The cabinet of palaeontology contains several thousand specimens, representing each period of geological history; it is especially rich in Missouri forms, and has attracted the personal attention of some of the most distinguished scientists in America. The extensive herbarium includes a nearly complete collection of the flora of Greene County, classified and labeled by a Drury College graduate. Two frame buildings are used as dormitories for young men, and a third contains the gymnasium and cadet drill room. A residence for the president of the college was erected in 1895. The aggregate value of the college property, including equipment, is \$150,000. In 1900 preparation was made for the erection of three new buildings—for science, recitation and literary departments—to cost, \$50,000. The college possesses a productive endowment of about \$250,000, and in 1900, \$12,600 had been provided toward the endowment of the lady principal's chair, by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the State of Missouri. The students maintain various religious and literary societies. The "American Mathematical Monthly" and the "Drury Mirror" are published from the college, the latter being edited under the direction of the Students' Association of the college. A number of beneficiary scholarships, provided by the friends of the college, are at the disposition of the faculty. January 1, 1900, the faculty consisted of seventeen professors and instructors; there were eighty-five students in the college depart-

ment, one hundred and eighty-five in the academy, and twenty-five in music and elocution. Since its founding the college has given instruction to more than 2,700 pupils, for longer or shorter periods. Beginning in 1875, with a class of five, the college has graduated in all one hundred and eighty students, not including a number from the Conservatory of Music. Of the graduates, one is president of the college, six are professors in colleges, ten are principals of schools, thirty-three are otherwise employed as teachers, seventeen are lawyers, twenty-six are ministers or students in theological schools, ten are physicians, and four are journalists. More than two hundred have taught in public schools, and many are filling important positions in commercial and industrial pursuits. Drury College grew out of the determination of the Springfield Association of Congregational Churches of Southwest Missouri to found within its territory a school of higher education, specially adapted to the training of ministers and teachers, to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population. Such utterance found expression at a session at North Springfield, March 21, 1871. September 14, 1872, three towns, which had offered financial aid toward the founding of a college, were discussed, and Neosho was most favorably regarded. The movement attracted the attention of N. J. Morrison, D. D., formerly president of Olivet College, Michigan, who came to Springfield to urge the founding of the proposed institution. Led by the Rev. J. H. Harwood and his brother, C. E. Harwood, of Springfield, several residents of that city provided the necessary means, and secured the location of the college. In August, 1873, it was incorporated as Springfield College. December 10th following, the present name was substituted. The college opened September 23, 1873, with Dr. Morrison as president of the board of trustees, and president of the college faculty. The articles contained in the charter, and the courses of study for the various departments, were drafted by him; the former have not been materially altered since that time. The charter requires that seven of the twelve trustees shall be Congregationalists, but no church body is permitted to interfere in the college management; children of ministers, of whatever denomination, are exempt from tuition

charges except in the fine art course, and assistance is extended to indigent students without reference to their religious predilections. The original college building was of modest proportions, costing about \$7,000. This sum was provided by residents of Springfield, and their subsequent gifts aggregated about \$50,000. The college land was donated in large part by the Ozark Land Company, through the effort of Charles E. Harwood, who was the largest personal contributor at the outset. At a critical time Samuel F. Drury, of Olivet, Michigan, contributed \$25,000, and out of gratitude the college was named for him. The donations of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone amounted in the aggregate to \$80,000. Another liberal donor is Dr. D. K. Piersons, of Chicago, whose contributions have amounted to \$25,000.

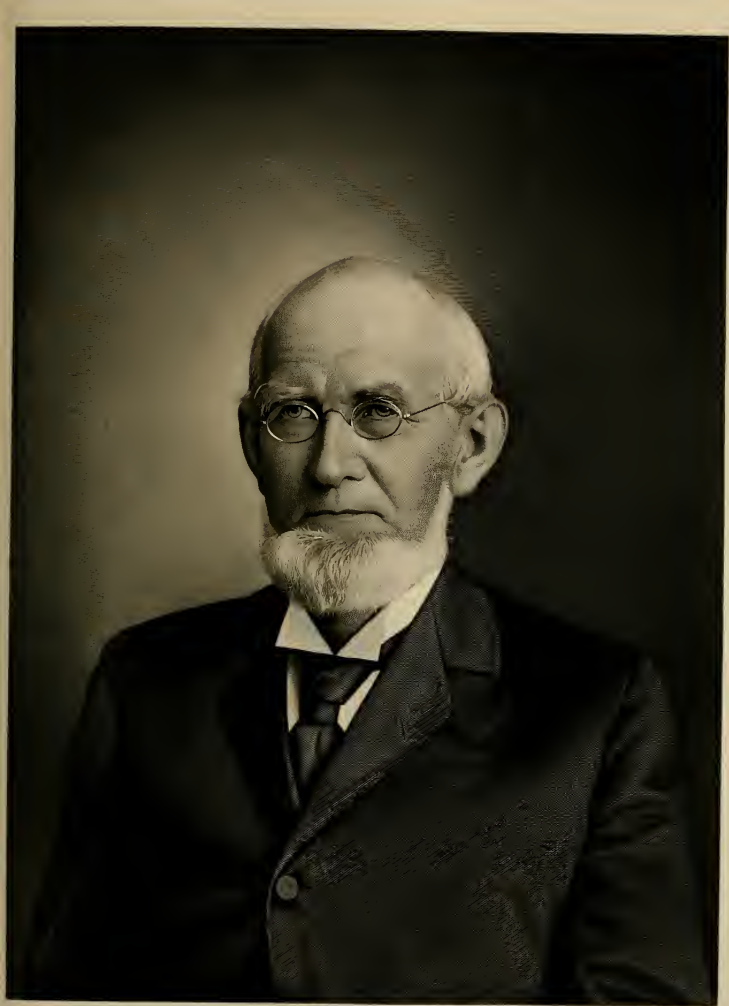
F. Y. HEDLEY.

Dryden, John D. S., lawyer and jurist, was born March 27, 1814, in Washington County, Virginia, and died in St. Louis in 1886. His father was Nathaniel Dryden, who served as captain of a company of Virginia troops in the War of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Craig, and she was a woman of amiable disposition and great strength of character. After obtaining a common school education, supplemented by a short attendance at an old-time academy, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Missouri, to which State he had come as a boy in 1829. In 1845 he formed a partnership with Thomas L. Anderson, of Palmyra, Missouri, which continued in existence until 1848. He practiced thereafter in northeast Missouri until 1862, and became recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in that portion of the State. In the year last named he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri by Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, and in 1864 was elected to the supreme judgeship. In the fall of 1865 he removed his residence from Palmyra to St. Louis, and retiring from the Supreme bench, engaged in the practice of his profession in that city as head of the firm of Dryden & Lindsley. This partnership was dissolved in 1871 by reason of Judge Lindsley's election as judge of the circuit court. Thereafter he practiced in connection with his son, John W. Dryden, under the firm name of Dryden & Dryden, until his death. From 1867 he

was general attorney for the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and conducted many important cases as the legal representative of that corporation. The only public office which he held after his retirement from the Supreme bench was that of representative in the State Legislature as a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly. He was known throughout his life as a Benton Democrat, and during the Civil War was a firm supporter of the national government. He married, in 1842, Miss Sarah M. Winchell, of Palmyra, who died there in 1845. John W. Dryden was the only child born of this marriage. In 1847 he married for his second wife Miss Sarah F. Barr, and the children born of this marriage were Nathaniel C. Dryden and Mary C. Dryden.

Dubach, David, manufacturer, was born January 15, 1826, in Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, and died December 10, 1897, in Hannibal, Missouri. His parents were John Aaron and Maria Catherine (Von Gunten) Dubach, both of whom were natives of Switzerland. His parents were early Swiss emigrants to this country, and the story of the trials and hardships which they endured in early life is one of thrilling interest. In 1878 Mrs. Dubach, the mother of David, penned for her family an account of these experiences, which contains much interesting general history, and which is well worthy of publication in this connection. Mrs. Dubach began at the beginning and told her story as follows:

"I, Maria Catherine Von Gunten, was born in the Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, August 5, 1800. My husband, John Aaron Dubach, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, February 29, 1794. We were married at Neuchatel, 1819, and emigrated to America in May, 1821, with our little son, less than one year old, and my husband's father and mother. We joined a colony of Swiss, numbering one hundred and seventy-four, who were induced by a book sent out by Lord Selkirk, of England, describing the Red River country as a land flowing with milk and honey. We, ignorant of the country, in looking at the map supposed it was the Red River of the South to which we were coming, but instead, after a voyage of three months on the sea, we were landed in Hudson Bay, in July. From there we proceeded



David Dubach.

in open boats up the River Nelson, across Lake Winnipeg, to the Red River of the North, up the river to Fort Douglass. This was the place of our destination, represented to us to be a land fertile and beautiful, where we could raise grain and fruits of every kind, and where we could soon have homes abounding in wealth and prosperity. We stopped here in September, but it was found there was not enough provisions at the fort to sustain all through the winter, and it was determined to send some seventy-five of the younger and stronger to Pembina, sixty miles up the Red River, where game and fish were said to be more abundant. With this number went our little family of five in dog sleds. We arrived at Pembina just as the winter closed in, built a log hut, with stick chimney and a window of oiled deerskin to let in a ray of light. I spent the winter carding and spinning buffalo hair and knitting garments and hunters' mitts, the price of the latter being twenty pounds of buffalo meat. My husband spent the time catching fish through holes cut in the ice or hunting game. Thus we managed to live through the winter. After the spring thaw, the river rose so they could catch no fish, and for over one week we subsisted on roots dug from the ground. During the whole of the first year we had not a morsel of bread. As soon as the ground was sufficiently thawed, I assisted my father-in-law in spading up the ground and putting in crops, while my husband fished to support the family. Do you wonder that I have never since cared to eat fish? While spading the ground here, my father-in-law unearthed what he believed to be an edible root called by the natives *austebon*—probably an artichoke—but it proved to be a poisonous wild parsnip. He offered me part of it, I tasted it, but it did not seem natural so I spat it out. My father-in-law ate his portion and it proved fatal. He was soon taken sick, and, as there was no medical aid at hand, was soon beyond earthly help. This was the severest trial of all. Death in such a barren country as this, away from friends and every comfort. His coffin was of the rudest kind, being strips hewed from logs with a hatchet and nailed together. Oh, the deep sorrow of that hour as we stood around the lonely grave and gave our father to the ground in that desolate country, without friend or sympathy, save that shown us by the Canadians

living there. They were Catholics, and as soon as the body was laid out in linen (of which we still had some left from the meager supply we were allowed to bring with us from Hudson Bay) they placed candles at the head and foot of the body, and as we had need of their kind sympathy, we did not wish to offend them by removing the candles, knowing that it could not hurt him whose spirit was already in the light of God's presence. To go back from our landing here, we were told that it would be impossible to convey our household goods to Fort Douglass until spring, except what we actually needed for the winter, and that in spring they would be sent to us; but alas, that was the last we saw of the good things our ample chests contained. Many dozens of linen clothes and bedding my dead mother had given me, beside that my father and mother-in-law had possessed, were waited for in vain, but they were never sent to us. We remained at Pembina during the summer following my father-in-law's death, and raised crops sufficient to sustain us comfortably, having raised some wheat, which was ground by a hand-mill. Being dissatisfied with the country, however, we determined in the spring of 1823 to move to the State of Missouri. Accordingly, in June, as soon as the grass on the prairie was sufficient to maintain cattle, we started in company with some thirteen other families in about six carts, all that could be hired in the settlement to convey our effects to the head waters of the St. Peter's—now Minnesota—River, about two hundred miles from Fort Anthony, now Fort Snelling. On this journey of over four hundred miles the women had often to walk twenty miles a day, with their babes in their arms, the men bearing arms and serving as guards, the surrounding country being infested by hostile Indians. On arriving at Lake Traverse, the head waters of St. Peter's River, the men set about making canoes out of cottonwood trees. There we spent three weeks, during which time the able-bodied men had to make a trip to a fort, some thirty or forty miles distant, to replenish the exhausted stock of food. This consumed four days of the time, and some of the women stood guard at our tents, like sentinels at a military camp. Our own tent was made of four sheets sewed together. One can imagine our fears, while waiting these four days, and our joy at the

sound of their footsteps, as we lay there that last night under our tents. I seem yet to hear the voice of my husband as he called out: 'Are you alive?' We then loaded our canoes for Fort Snelling. The water was so shallow we had to draw these boats with ropes along the shore, and at times were compelled to unload and carry our goods and boats for some distance. At times there would be just a little water, and at such places my husband would pull the boat and I would push, while my mother sat in the boat, holding our little boy. We were about three weeks making this trip, rowing our canoes or drawing them along the shore in day time, and at night camping on the shore. Three days before we reached the fort one of the canoes ran against ours, upsetting us in the water. Here we lost what provisions we had and part of our clothing. All of our goods were wet, and we had to stop one day to dry them. The day after we started again we met some Indians, from whom we procured green corn, and this was our food until we reached Fort Snelling. We were kindly received at the fort and were permitted each morning to draw soldiers' rations, which, after our disappointments and privations, seemed sumptuous fare. We were at the fort about one week, when a keelboat came to bring government supplies from St. Louis. Free passage was supplied us and provisions for the journey in this boat, and thus we came down the river to St. Louis, the trip consuming about three weeks. At this day such a trip would seem very tedious and hard, but to us, who had endured such hardships, it seemed very comfortable. At Fort Snelling we learned that Mr. and Mrs. Simon and their daughter Zellie had been there before us. They had remained seven months in the fort, but had left for the States some time before we arrived. The contrast between this trip, taken fifty-five years ago, and one taken now over the same route, on one of our palatial steamers, is hard to describe. Then no town was visible from Fort Snelling to St. Louis, except Alton, Illinois; no signs of life, except here and there a farmhouse. Now city after city meets the gaze of the traveler, and here and there the river banks are joined by handsome bridges that afford safe crossing for the flying trains and add beauty to the landscape. Soon after we arrived in St. Louis my husband was

taken sick with bilious fever and was ill for three months. After his recovery we rented a farm on an island five miles above the city. In the spring we planted this farm of forty acres, and by June we had a fine prospect for harvest. Here, too, had been born, in January, a little daughter. We began to be encouraged and looked hopefully to the future. But alas, our hopes were in vain; we were again doomed to disappointment. The river began to rise, and my husband being sick with the measles, I had to help the man we hired to work the farm in heaping up the ground on the low part of the farm, to keep out the water. We worked about a week at this place, hoping every day that the water would recede, until we had a levee about four feet high on the upper side of the cornfield; but, after all our toil, one night the water broke through and in a few hours all our hopes had fled. I had a nice lot of young poultry, but these fowls, with our growing crops, were all washed away, we barely escaping with our lives. My husband had to be carried from his bed to a boat and taken to our neighbors, who lived on the other end of the island, which was higher ground. We remained with them for about ten days, till my husband and little son recovered, and then went to St. Louis. There we rented a dairy farm at \$100 per month, and would have prospered but for both being taken sick. This farm was located in what is now the heart of the great city of St. Louis. The proprietor took advantage of our ignorance of the language, the laws of trade and customs of the country and cheated us shamefully. He took the farm from us, with our crops all garnered, allowing us nothing for our summer's work. We remained in St. Louis four months and then started for Indiana, heart-sick and discouraged. We were anxious to find some of our people, and hearing of the Swiss settlement at Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, we determined to go there. We started across the country in an oxcart, and were three weeks making the journey that now takes twelve hours by rail. We arrived at Vevay in November, 1824, glad to meet some of our own countrymen. There we met the Simon family, who were of our colony. They were the only persons there whom we had ever met before, but we soon made friends among them, and from this time on my life was one of less adventure.

Sunshine and shadow, joy and sorrow have succeeded each other; a family of seven children were born to us. When the youngest was but eight months old my husband was taken from me by death. Since then his mother and four of our children have joined him on the other shore. Through all these trials and vicissitudes the Lord has sustained me, and now, having passed my 'three score and ten,' I am enjoying a green old age, and can look over all and say, God's watchful providence has been over me."

David Dubach spent his boyhood and early manhood in Madison, Indiana, and obtained his education in the village school at that place. When he was fifteen years old he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and in 1852 he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and studied architecture. In 1853 he built the courthouse at Madison, Indiana, and in 1856 went to Davenport, Iowa, where, for a year and a half, he was engaged in the operation of a flouring mill. In 1858 he came to Hannibal, Missouri, and built there a planing mill, and also conducted a lumber business and brick yard. In 1862 he closed his mill on account of the disturbance of business growing out of the Civil War, but at a later date he opened it again and engaged in the manufacture of tobacco boxes. He was in partnership at this time with Robert Coffman and Richard Pindell, both of whom he afterward bought out, carrying on the business thereafter alone. In 1866, in company with his brother, Frederick L. Dubach, he erected the Magnolia Flour Mill, which he sold two years later. In 1875 he and S. M. Carter erected the Empire Flour Mill, afterward operated by the Hannibal Milling Company. After being closed for some years this mill was reopened, in 1891, with Mr. Dubach as president of the company, and he continued to hold that position until his death. He and his brother, Frederick L. Dubach, and J. B. Price, built the Park Hotel, at Hannibal, since destroyed by fire. In 1881 he became a large stockholder and president of the Dells Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and he was interested in this enterprise until his death. This corporation owned large tracts of pine land, from which all the timber has been cut, and its business will be finally closed in September, 1900. Mr. Dubach sold his lumber yard and planing

mill in Hannibal, and closed his business there in 1890. At that time he was known as one of the oldest white pine lumber manufacturers on the Mississippi River. During the Civil War he was captain of Company "E" of the Fifty-third Regiment of East Missouri Militia. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. Although not a member of any church, he usually attended Presbyterian services, his wife being a member of that denomination. The Golden Rule was the rule of his life, and he was known as a free-hearted, kindly and charitable man. December 12, 1855, he married Miss Emmaline Wells Bennett, a descendant of Captain Jonathan Salisbury, of Swansea, Massachusetts, who commanded the sloop "Industry," carrying two guns and fourteen men, during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Dubach's father, Albert Bennett, and her mother, Mary Salisbury Bennett, were natives of Vermont. She was one of seven children. Four of her brothers served in the Civil War as Union soldiers. Albert was taken prisoner and shot by Quantrell's band of guerrillas at Baxter Springs, Missouri. John was taken ill in the trenches at Vicksburg, and was sent home to die. James, who was a prisoner on Bell Island for ninety days, contracted consumption and died after the close of the war. Simeon served throughout the war and lived until 1895. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dubach. The elder of these, Frederic Bennett Dubach, was born March 30, 1857, in Davenport, Iowa, graduated from Yale College in the class of 1878, and married Emma Temple Chandler, of St. Louis, in 1897. The children of Frederic Bennett Dubach and Emma Temple Chandler are Anna Reubenja Dubach, born in 1898, and David Chandler Dubach, born in 1900. Mr. Frederic B. Dubach is president of the Dells Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and also of the F. B. Dubach Lumber Company of Dubach, Louisiana; secretary of the Barr-Dubach Lumber Company of Kansas City, and is interested in lumber yards at Chanute, Kansas, and St. Charles, Missouri. The younger of the children of Mr. and Mrs. David Dubach, Jeannie May Dubach, was born March 14, 1861, and married Carolus Frederic von Mollenkott Fette in 1897. Their children are David Victor Fette, born in 1898, and Marian Catherine Dubach Fette, born in 1899.

Dubourg, Louis Guillaume Valentine, Roman Catholic bishop, was born in Santo Domingo in 1776, and died in Besancon, France, December 12, 1833. He went to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, and was attending lectures at the Sorbonne when the Revolution began, and he had to take shelter with his family at Bordeaux. Thence he escaped to Spain, and from there came to America in 1794. He was ordained at Baltimore in 1795 and appointed president of Georgetown College in 1796. Later he founded St. Mary's College, in Maryland, and in 1806 succeeded in having it raised to the rank of a university by the Maryland Legislature. He had much to do with the establishment of the order of Sisters of Charity in this country, and was in a sense its founder. In 1812 he was appointed administrator apostolic of the diocese of New Orleans, and in 1815 was consecrated bishop. In France he persuaded several priests and students to volunteer for the American mission, and upon his return to the United States in 1817 he came to St. Louis, which was for a time his episcopal residence. He founded the college and ecclesiastical seminary at the Barrens, in Missouri, and St. Louis University was also established under his supervision. Various educational institutions were erected in the diocese through his efforts, and he also built the first cathedral in St. Louis. In 1824 he transferred his residence to New Orleans, but in 1826 went to Europe and never returned, being transferred to the diocese of Montauban, France. In 1833 he was elevated to the archbishopric of Besancon, France. While bishop of the diocese of which St. Louis formed a part he devoted much time and labor to the Christianizing of the Indians of the Southwest, and manifested at all times the true spirit of the zealous missionary.

Duck, Harry M., banker, was born in Galion, Ohio, August 5, 1863, and is the third child and second son of Oliver and Sarah (Seig) Duck. He began his education in a primary school in his native town. In 1869 he accompanied his parents to Parsons, Kansas, and afterward resided for brief periods at Galion, Massillon, and Seven Mile, Ohio, and at Schell City, Missouri, until he attained the age of fifteen years. In each of these places he continued his studies in the public

schools, except at Seven Mile, where he attended a boarding school for two years. At the age of fifteen years he entered the celebrated Kemper School, at Boonville, Missouri, where he concluded his studies in 1881. Mr. Duck began his business career by managing the Schell City Hotel for his father for two years after leaving school. In 1884 he removed to Wichita, Kansas, and entered the Bank of Wichita, which in that year had been established by his father. Here he remained for another two years, when the institution was absorbed by the Fourth National Bank of Wichita. He retained his interest in the business, however, and remained with the Fourth National Bank until 1889, when he removed to Nevada, Missouri, and assisted his father in establishing the Bank of Nevada. The latter became president of the new institution, and the subject of this sketch cashier, which office he still holds, being practically in control of the management. He was one of the founders and is now vice president of the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association of Nevada. Politically a Democrat, he served two years—1897 and 1898—as a member of the City Council of Nevada. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Duck was married, November 10, 1885, to Miss Daisy Winters, daughter of Adam and Mary (Westrophi) Winters, of Schell City. They are the parents of two children, Sara and George M. Duck. Mr. Duck is accounted one of the most prudent and sagacious financiers of southwest Missouri, and by investors is regarded as a safe adviser. His record while a resident of Nevada shows that he has the best interests of the city at heart, and he has given frequent evidence of broad-mindedness in public and private affairs. He and his wife occupy an attractive home, where they dispense a genial hospitality among their numerous warm friends in Nevada.

Duck, Oliver, banker, was born at Massillon, Ohio, September 20, 1833, where he attended the public schools. Early in life he learned the tinner's trade, having been thrown on his own resources by the death of his parents. During the early days of the California "gold fever" he crossed the plains to the coast, on two different occasions, first in 1853, when he went to California, and again in 1856, when he went to Denver. His

experiences during these long journeys were frequently of the most exciting character. These expeditions were the beginning of a most varied and remarkable, but unusually successful career. Some time after his final return to his Ohio home he married and removed to Galion, Ohio, where he established stock yards, and at the same time engaged in the hotel business. Subsequently he became one of the founders of the Citizens' National Bank of Galion, in which he still retains an interest. About 1860 Mr. Duck made a journey to France, where he invested heavily in French stallions. These he shipped to America and distributed in Ohio and other States, becoming thereby one of the pioneers in this branch of the work of improving the breed of American draft horses. In 1869 he went to Kansas for the purpose of engaging in the stock business. Locating at Parsons, he erected the first business house in that place. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad had just begun operations, and Mr. Duck, foreseeing a successful future for the town, located at that point, and, though not one of the original founders of the young city, was the first man to make a comparatively large investment of capital there. Subsequent events rapidly proved the wisdom of his judgment. For several years he conducted a store there in connection with his extensive trade in cattle, in the meantime doing all he could toward the development of the place. In 1873 he removed to Schell City, Missouri, which he has since made his home. There he conducted the railroad eatinghouse on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad until 1894, when he sold the property. At the time of his removal to Kansas, and the establishment of his stock yards at Parsons, the Western cattle industry was almost in its infancy. Gradually Mr. Duck increased his field of operations in this line until he owned and operated all the stock yards on the line of the railroad mentioned. These included the yards at Denison, Texas; Vinita, Indian Territory; Parsons, Kansas; Schell City, and Brunswick, Missouri. He also had yards at Hannibal, Missouri; Decatur, Illinois, and Buffalo, New York. These he continued to control as long as they existed, or until the changed conditions in the cattle industry of that section of territory rendered it advisable to abandon them. He still successfully conducts an extensive stock business at Schell

City, where he owns about fifteen hundred acres of fine land. Mr. Duck has been prominently identified with the banking interests of three different States. Besides his long connection with the bank at Galion, Ohio, in 1884, he and his sons, Harry M. and W. L. Duck, bought out the Bank of Commerce, at Wichita, Kansas, which they reorganized as the Bank of Wichita. Soon after the great collapse in values in that city occurred, ruining hundreds of investors, the Bank of Wichita was absorbed by the Fourth National Bank of Wichita. Mr. Duck and his son, W. L. Duck, disposed of their interests, but Harry M. Duck retained his interest in the institution until 1889. October 2d of the last named year Oliver Duck and Harry M. Duck established the Bank of Nevada, at Nevada, Missouri, associating with them, as directors, B. Newbauer, J. W. McGhee and W. F. Maring. Oliver Duck became president; H. M. Duck, cashier, and B. Newbauer, vice president. Since 1892 Albert McGovney has been vice president. Mr. Duck is treasurer of the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association of Nevada, of which he was one of the founders. Though always a staunch Democrat, he has never sought nor accepted public office of any character. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Seig, is a native of Harrisonburg, Pennsylvania, but accompanied her parents to Ohio in girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Duck are the parents of three children—Lena, now the wife of William M. Hackedorn, of Galion, Ohio; W. L., agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad at Schell City, and Harry M., of Nevada. The subject of this sketch is one of the most striking examples of the thoroughly self-made American business man. Starting in life with almost no capital, he learned the trade of tinner. When the California craze struck the country he started for the new Eldorado, not simply in a spirit of adventure, but in accordance with his well laid plans, with a determination that his career should be crowned with success. Thereafter every plan that he formulated was pushed to consummation with all the vigor at his command. Obstacles frequently arose in his path. Many men would have become discouraged at their apparent enormity, but Mr. Duck was made of sterner stuff. His two trips across the continent, where for months he constantly faced unknown dangers, pre-

pared him for the rough work he undertook, subsequently, and his perseverance, untiring energy and industry finally won the success which these traits always deserve. For many years he has been recognized as one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Vernon County, and a man of public spirit. Movements calculated to advance the material welfare of the community in which he resides always find in him a friend. In short, his career has been one which the American youth may well regard as a safe model.

Duden, Gottfried.—A highly educated German who visited Missouri in 1824-5 to investigate its resources, in the interests of his countrymen who were desirous of immigrating. He traveled through St. Charles, Howard, and adjoining counties, in company with Daniel M. Boone and others, whom he took into his employ for the purpose. On his return to Germany he embodied the information he had acquired in an exhaustive volume of 350 pages, which met with a large and ready sale. The large German immigration which began in 1833 is directly traceable to his work.

Dudley.—A village in Liberty Township, Stoddard County, sixteen miles southwest of Bloomfield. It has a public school, two saw-mills and two stores.

Dueling.—Dueling originated in the dark ages. Historically considered, it presents itself in two phases. The first, in order of time, was "the wager of battle;" the second, the trial in single combat, outside of courts, which has come down to us of the present day, known as the duel proper, with its governing code. In its first phase, the wager of battle or judicial duel, the custom was brought into Europe by the barbarian tribes of the North, who overthrew the Roman Empire. Under this system all controversies brought into open court were settled by single combat with sword and lance. The party who proved victorious in the combat was declared innocent and acquitted; if defeated he was pronounced guilty and punished in accordance with the penalty prescribed for the offense. It was no uncommon thing for the judge to be challenged for his decision or assassinated on the bench. Yet in France this barbarous system became a part

of its jurisprudence. In England the judicial duel was introduced after the Norman conquest, and, as in France, became obsolete when an attempt was made to revive and graft it on the American colonies just preceding the Revolution by the British ministry. This offshoot of a barbarous age could not survive modern enlightenment, but its twin relic of barbarism, the modern duel, survives and still maintains a foothold in most European countries, in the United States and Mexico. The duel by single combat, with its system of challenges, seconds and codes, was an outgrowth of the judicial combat. Its growth was fostered by the spirit of chivalry and knight-errantry which caused men to go all lengths in defense of their honor or that of the ladies whose protection they assumed. A sanction was given to dueling in 1528 by the celebrated cartel that Francis I of France sent to the Emperor Charles V of Germany. Previous to this challenges were sent and duels fought by individuals for causes not allowed under judicial combat. Under that sanction gentlemen of rank were induced, by affront and injuries, to resort to the sword, and it is admitted that modern dueling, with its code of rules, dates from this period. After this cartel duels on account of private injuries became common in France. Every man of rank thought himself entitled to draw his sword for every affront that touched his honor. In England, after the introduction of the institution of chivalry, the arrogant barons and gentlemen of rank appealed to the sword to redress their real or imaginary wrongs. In Ireland the mania prevailed at about the period of the union with England, when political duels became frequent. Ireland has the credit—or discredit—of formulating what is known as the "Galway articles" for the conduct of and rules governing duels, which may be found published at length by Sabine. These rules declare that a blow and the lie direct are the two greatest offenses; that no reconciliation can take place until after two discharges by each of the parties or a severe hit, after which B may ask A's pardon for the blow. Then A may explain simply for the lie, for a blow is never allowable, and the offense of the lie, therefore, merges in it. One of the rules declares that no apology can be received after the parties have actually taken their ground without exchange of fires. Rule 17 of this

code allows the challenged party to choose the ground, the challenger to choose the distance, while the seconds fix the time and the terms of firing. Some variations have doubtless superseded this iron-clad code, but in the main it gives a good idea of modern dueling. In the German universities the absurd custom has long been indulged in by the students, who usually fought with broadswords. In our own country the eastern colonies of North America were settled much about the same time as those by the cavaliers in Virginia, the Dutch in New York and the Puritans in New England, then called North Virginia. Yet nearly a hundred years elapsed before any records were made of the gentlemanly custom of dueling. The first duel fought within the present limits of the United States is accredited to New England, in 1621, the year after its first settlement. The parties in this affair of honor were Edward Doty and Edward Leister, servants of Stephen Hopkins. The weapons were sword and dagger. Both were wounded. There being no statute law against dueling, the Puritan fathers met in assembly and, after seizing the parties, decided that they had committed an ungodly crime against the good order of society, and therefore condemned them to be tied together, hand and foot, and to abstain from food and drink twenty-four hours. After this New England and the American colonies were generally exempt from dueling until it was revived during the Revolutionary War. After the war for independence numerous duels were fought in the United States between men prominent in public life, and Weehawken, near Hoboken, New Jersey, and Blandensburg, near Washington D. C., became famous Eastern dueling grounds. Later public sentiment and legislation combined to drive the custom from the Northern States and to confine its observances mainly to the Southern States. Since the Civil War the same causes have operated to bring about its suppression in the South. In the West we associate Missouri and Illinois together as common ground in writing of duels and dueling. Of French origin, the inhabitants on both sides of the Mississippi were substantially the same in sentiment, language and religion. The barbarous custom of dueling was unknown among the primitive settlers in this region. But in after times, when

immigration flowed in from the East, bringing with it a higher civilization, with its perverted moral notions, including the pernicious practice above indicated, the innocent condition of a happy community soon changed. Dueling gradually came into vogue, and, as will be seen, Illinois, in addition to having been the friendly asylum in times of peril and alarm, became the dueling ground for citizens of St. Louis. Preliminary to an account of duels fought on Bloody Island, and associated with the history of St. Louis, it may be mentioned that the first duel in Illinois of which there is any record was fought at the time when the British took possession of Fort Chartres. Two young officers, one French and the other English, had a quarrel on account of a lady. They fought with small swords. One was killed; the survivor fled. The names of the combatants have not been preserved. A duel is referred to in John Reynolds' history of Illinois as having taken place between two Northwestern traders, Crawford and Campbell by name, but the date and the precise location are not in evidence. The affair is spoken of as so uncalled-for and brutal that it arrested for a time this cruel mode of settling disputes. About the year 1801 a duel was fought on an island in the Mississippi near Ste. Genevieve between Rice Jones and Shadrach Bond, the first Governor-elect of Illinois. Jones was the son of John Rice Jones, a prominent official of the Territorial and State government of Missouri, who lived, and died in St. Louis in 1824. Party spirit raged high at Kaskaskia, where young Jones practiced law. A controversy growing out of this state of things resulted in a duel between him and Bond. They met and when about to open fire Jones' pistol, having a hair trigger, went off by accident. Dunlap, the second of Bond, claimed that it was Jones' fire, and that Bond in return might fire at Jones. But Bond, believing it to have been an accident, reserved his fire, and the controversy was settled on honorable terms. Dunlap then took up the quarrel until, in the most cowardly manner, he shot Jones in the public streets of Kaskaskia. The murderer escaped to Texas and was never brought before the courts for the crime. In October, 1811, a duel was fought on Moreau Island, below Ste. Genevieve, between Thomas H. Crittenden—brother of John J. Crittenden—and Dr. Wal-

ter Fenwick, both residents of Ste. Genevieve. At the first fire Dr. Fenwick fell mortally wounded. General Henry Dodge and Honorable John Scott were the seconds.

A reason given by Mr. Robert A. Tryon, in his "History of East St. Louis," and by others, for the selection of Bloody Island as a dueling ground is that the island was not definitely located for some years in either Missouri or Illinois. It therefore afforded for some years a secluded resort for the settlement of personal disputes and an appeal to the code of honor. The island was covered with trees and a thick undergrowth, affording a retired spot—a sort of neutral ground shielded from the public view and the intrusion of public and other officials, whose distance was too remote to watch and arrest the offenders. The first recorded duel on this famous spot was fought between Thomas H. Benton, subsequently United States Senator, and Charles H. Lucas, both practicing lawyers, the latter United States Attorney for Missouri at the time. Concurrent accounts state that the duel grew out of a trial in which they were engaged, provoked by reproachful language toward each other and aggravated in a controversy at a political meeting, when Lucas challenged Benton's vote, the latter calling Lucas "an insolent puppy." After trial the first challenge was sent by Colonel Benton to Lucas, which was very properly declined by the latter, on the ground that he was not accountable for words used in professional debate. After the political encounter alluded to it appears that Lucas, smarting under the opprobrious epithet applied to him by Benton, thought it became his turn to challenge the latter. Colonel Benton accepted and the parties met on Bloody Island on the 12th of September, 1817. As a result of the first fire Lucas received a severe wound in the neck, and, owing to the effusion of blood, he was withdrawn from the field by his surgeon. It appears that a temporary reconciliation took place through the intervention of friends, but, the quarrel breaking out afresh, the parties again repaired to Bloody Island, not satisfied with the first meeting. They met on the 27th of September in the same year. The combat proved fatal to Lucas, and he fell, at the age of twenty-five, deeply lamented by his family and friends. Among the traditions which have been preserved regarding this fatal

combat it is said that both pistols were fired so simultaneously that those who heard the report thought that there had been but one shot. An incident that occurred some time previously, not at all connected with the duel, but as showing the fearlessness of Lucas and his readiness to respond to the call of honor, may be related in this connection. During the time when Honorable John Scott was running as a candidate for Congress there appeared severe strictures on his course in the St. Louis "Gazette," written by various correspondents. He demanded of the editor, Mr. Charless, the names of the authors, which were given. Scott thereupon challenged to mortal combat five of these correspondents. Among them were Rufus Easton, Charles Lucas, Dr. Simpson and two others. They all declined with the exception of Lucas, but through the intervention of friends the difficulty was compromised. The reply of Easton to Scott's challenge, though a little out of place in this connection, was sensible and deserves preservation. He answered: "I do not want to kill you, and if you were to kill me I would die as the fool dieth." The second duel on Bloody Island, of which but meagre accounts are preserved, occurred between Captain Ramsay and Captain Martin, both officers of the United States Army, stationed at cantonment Bellefontaine, on the Missouri River. Ramsay was wounded and died a few days afterward. He was buried with Masonic and military honors. The third duel took place on the 30th of June, 1818, between Joshua Barton, United States district attorney, and Thomas C. Rector, both residents of St. Louis. The Rectors were a remarkable family, composed of nine brothers and four sisters, born in Virginia. In 1806 the brothers removed to Kaskaskia, reaching there when a survey of United States lands commenced. This was their opportunity. The whole family were strangers to fear, and an insult to any one of them never went unpunished. In the War of 1812 they were ready to shed their blood in defense of their country, and several of them held high positions in the United States Army. In 1818 General William Rector was appointed surveyor general of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. He made St. Louis his residence, where the whole family also gathered and resided. While the General was in Washington an article appeared in the "Mis-

souri Republican" charging him with corruption in office. The Rectors at once espoused the cause of their elder brother. The younger brother, Thomas C. Rector, on learning from the editor the name of the accuser, at once sent a challenge to Mr. Barton, who, brave and fearless of consequences, did not disavow being the author of the charge. The challenge was accepted. The parties met in the evening in the secluded shades of Bloody Island on June 30, 1818. At the first fire Barton fell and died soon afterward. The fourth most notable duel on the island was fought between Major Thomas Biddle, paymaster of the United States Army, and Honorable Spencer Pettis, a member of Congress. Major Biddle belonged to a family distinguished in the service of their country. His father, Major Biddle, a leading patriot of the Revolution, was chairman of the committee of defense, and vice president of Pennsylvania under the presidency of Dr. Franklin. His brother, Commodore James Biddle, of the United States Navy, won early distinction in the harbor of Tripoli. Another brother, Nicholas Biddle, became an eminent financier, while Thomas and John, both majors, served with distinction under General Scott on the Niagara frontier. Pettis, in his canvass for re-election to Congress, made charges against Nicholas Biddle, then president of the United States Bank. On account of this Major Biddle was quite naturally deeply incensed. He decided to cowhide Mr. Pettis, a gross insult that would compel most any man of spirit to respond with a challenge. Major Biddle went to work very deliberately to accomplish his purpose. Pettis had just returned from his canvass in the interior of the State. He was suffering from a bilious attack and repaired to his lodgings at the City Hotel. Major Biddle, armed with a rawhide whip, entered the sick man's room and, lifting up the sheet that covered him with one hand, with the other applied the whip. After he recovered his health, and also after the election, which returned him to Congress, Pettis sent Biddle a challenge, which was accepted. They met on the island at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, August 27, 1831. Biddle, being the challenged party, had the choice of distance. He fixed it at five feet on account of short-sightedness. Their weapons, when in position, actually overlapped each other. They stood back to back,

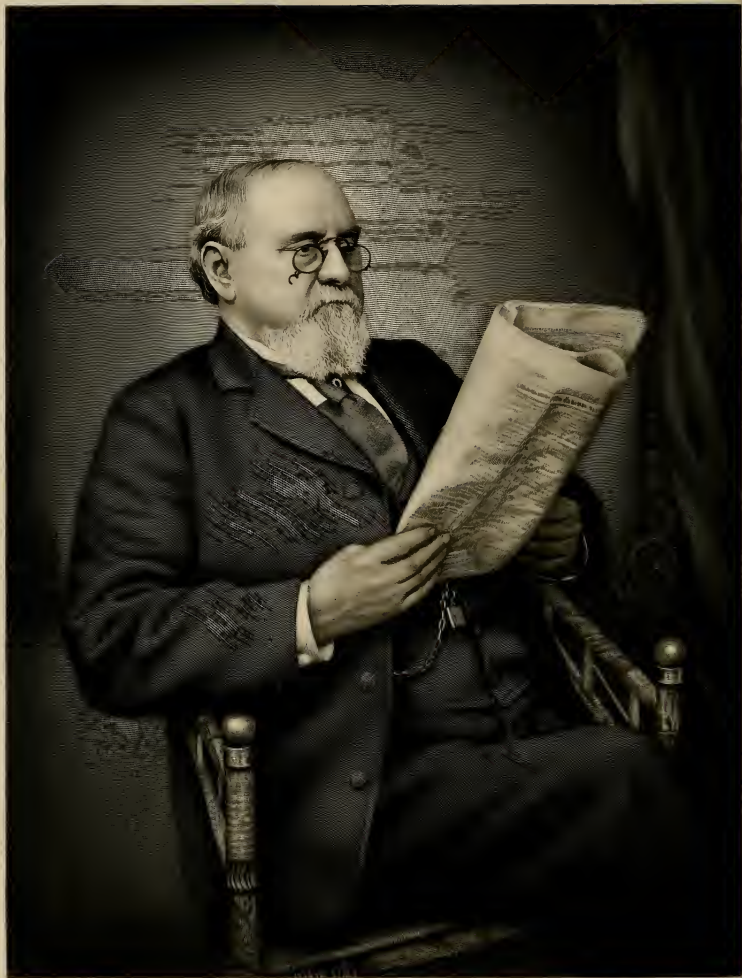
facing outwardly, with pistols ready. At the signal given, "One! two! three!" both wheeled and fired. In such close proximity both were shot and mortally wounded. Both acted with remarkable bravery, and both forgave each other for affronts received in the past. The wounded men were brought over to the Mississippi shore, where they were seen by many citizens as they were lifted from the boats. Pettis died the next day and was buried on Sunday, the day after. Biddle lived until Monday, the day after Pettis' funeral, when he died, and was buried on the next Wednesday by his old military associates at Jefferson Barracks with the honors of war. In anticipation of the duel Pettis filed a sworn statement of the facts leading up to it, and, upon the advice of Thomas Benton, postponed the sending of a challenge until after the election. Both men were placed under peace bonds by a local justice of the peace some time before their fatal meeting. An account of a meeting between Waddell and Mitchell, in which Waddell fell, is only rescued from oblivion by meager traditional accounts. Probably the last duel on the island was fought between General D. M. Frost and Edward B. Sayers, the latter a civil engineer who laid out Camp Jackson. On the return of General Frost from the Southwest expedition in 1860, Sayers severely criticised his conduct. Frost thereupon horse-whipped Sayers in the latter's office, on Chestnut, between Main and Second Streets. Sayers then challenged Frost and they met on Bloody Island. Sayers was nervous and his fire missed. Frost then magnanimously fired his pistol in the air.

Other encounters took place on Bloody Island during its existence as a dueling ground, but the parties being comparatively unknown and not of sufficient importance to attract attention, history is silent concerning them and tradition has not preserved the particulars.

The first and last duel between citizens of Illinois was fought in Belleville, St. Clair County, in 1820. The parties were Alphonse Stewart and William Bennett. As made up between the seconds, it was to be a sham duel, with Stewart in the secret. Bennett, suspecting the trick, slyly dropped a ball into the barrel of his pistol. Stewart, as a consequence, fell mortally wounded. Bennett was convicted of murder. Governor Bond would

not yield to efforts made to secure his pardon, and Bennett was hanged in the presence of a great multitude. It is stated in a late work on duels that Bennett is the only man who has been executed for taking the life of a fellow-man in a duel since we have become a free people. In all the States of the Union, as well as in England, killing in a duel is murder, but here, as well as there, opinion is superior to law. In some of the States the parties have seldom ever been held to answer; in others the inquiries in the courts have been confined to the single question of the fairness of the fight, and, this point determined in favor of the survivor, acquittal has followed as a matter of course. In writing of hostile meetings between prominent citizens of St. Louis, the affair between Thomas C. Reynolds and B. Gratz Brown in 1857 must not be passed over. Both have held offices of distinction in the State since that time. The quarrel grew out of personal attacks in the newspapers. Reynolds sent the first challenge to Brown, and the latter fixed the terms of meeting with rifles at sixty paces. Reynolds objected on account of nearsightedness, and kept on attacking Brown until the latter challenged Reynolds. As the challenged party he chose pistols at ten paces. Reynolds became fearful of arrest, in which case cowardice would be imputed to him as having willingly encouraged it to avoid the combat. He therefore concealed himself in the house of Mr. Isaac H. Sturgeon for several days. The parties met at sunrise on the Illinois side, opposite to Selma, about fifty miles below St. Louis. Reynolds' seconds were Ferdinand Kennett and Captain Thomas B. Hudson, with David H. Armstrong and Isaac H. Sturgeon as advisers. The seconds of Brown were Colonel Robert M. Rennick and Colonel D. D. Mitchell. Brown was wounded in the leg between the ankle and knee. Reynolds escaped unhurt. The duel between General Lucien M. Walker and General John S. Marmaduke should also be mentioned here, as the latter was a citizen of St. Louis and died while Governor of Missouri. It took place on a sandbar below Little Rock in 1863. Walker was in command of the Confederate Cavalry, and Marmaduke in command of a division. The occasion which led to the meeting was this: Colonel John Bull, while in command of a brigade, was sorely pressed by the Federal forces un-

der General Steele. Colonel Bull sent an urgent request for re-enforcement to General Marmaduke. The latter called General Walker to his headquarters and requested him to issue the order, as the chief officer in command. Walker declined the responsibility. Hot words ensued, when Marmaduke denounced Walker as a coward. This led to a challenge and a hostile meeting at the place as above stated. The encounter was of the most deadly character. As agreed upon, the parties were to stand ten paces apart, back to back, facing outward, and at the signal to wheel about and, advancing toward each other, to fire until their revolvers were emptied. Walker fell mortally wounded on the second fire. Some years after the Civil War a hostile meeting which attracted some attention took place between two St. Louis journalists, Major John N. Edwards and Major Emory Foster. The difficulty was occasioned by the indiscreet but well meant action of a fair committee of Winnebago, Illinois, inviting the Confederate ex-President, Jefferson Davis, to deliver the address. The invitation was accepted, but owing to the opposition manifested, the engagement was cancelled by the Winnebago committee. This led to the publication of some newspaper articles in denunciation and defense of the Winnebago people by the St. Louis journalists. A challenge followed, and the parties met in Winnebago to settle the dispute by the code of honor. The seconds were Colonel Harrison Branch and Colonel W. D. W. Barnard; the surgeons, Dr. Morrison Munford and Dr. P. S. O'Reilly. After the exchange of one shot, without effect—said to have been a "high line shot"—the parties became reconciled and left the field in haste. Indictments were pending and extradition papers forthcoming, but through the influence brought to bear upon Governor Beveridge were not issued. St. Louis has also had among her well known citizens some who bore painful evidence of their compliance with the code. The Honorable Jerry Clemens, an ex-member of Congress, wounded in a Southern duel, carried the evidence in his incurable lameness forever after. Colonel Samuel Lowe still carries in his leg a bullet that struck him in a duel fought in Maryland while quite a young man. The bullet is buried in a muscle and can be plainly felt, yet no surgeon would recommend its removal. General John Bull



J. M. Dillinger

was once a principal in an affair of honor, and has no objections to being quoted as an apologist for and in favor of the dueling code, when conducted in accordance with the rules recognized by gentlemen. General McKinstry, who was a principal and the second in several noted duels in the unsettled and stormy days of early California history, believes also that the fear of an appeal to the code has a tendency to repress crime and vulgar insolence and insult toward the moral and virtuous in society.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Duenweg.—A town in Jasper County, on the Missouri Pacific, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railways, eight miles southwest of Carthage, the county seat. It has a school and several business houses. January 1, 1900, the estimated population was 400. In 1899 lead and zinc mines in the vicinity produced ore to the value of \$418,013.

Dug Springs, Battle of.—After the battle of July 5, 1861, near Carthage, between the Union forces under Colonel Sigel and the State troops under Governor Jackson, General Rains, General Parsons and Colonel Weightman, the hostile forces began to concentrate for the decisive battle which both knew must come, Lyon with Sigel and Sturgis at Springfield, and Price and McCullough at Cassville, in Barry County. In the latter part of July, General Lyon learning of the Confederates' presence at Cassville, determined to march against them. Accordingly late in the afternoon of August 1st he left Springfield with his entire army and began the marches and movements which ended in the battle of Wilson's Creek and his own death on the 10th of August in the same year. On the first night out from Springfield the army bivouacked on Cave Creek, and early on the morning of the 2d resumed the march, the weather being hot and dry and the troops suffering from thirst. The next halt was at Dug Springs, in Stone County. It was in a valley several miles long, and they could plainly see a cloud of dust which betokened the approach of a hostile force at the other end. It proved to be a body of State troops under General James R. Rains. The Union forces advanced in line of battle with Captain Steele's company of regular infantry in advance, supported by a company of the

Fourth Regular Cavalry under Captain Stanley. In this order they were suddenly attacked by a body of State troops who attempted to cut off Steele's advance infantry, but the movement was defeated by the prompt action of Stanley's cavalry, which opened fire with their carbines. It was not intended to bring on a general engagement, but a subordinate officer in Stanley's cavalry shouted "Charge"—and the horsemen rode against the opposing line with their sabers. The Confederates broke and fled, and then Captain Totten opened with his guns upon a body of Confederate cavalry just emerging from the woods, frightening their untrained horses and throwing them into confusion. This forced the Confederates to retreat and the fight was over. The loss on the Union side was eight killed and thirty wounded, and on the Confederate side forty killed and forty wounded.

Dulany, Daniel Maupin, pioneer manufacturer, was born July 27, 1816, in Madison County, Kentucky, son of Joseph S. and Sarah (Maupin) Dulany. The elder Dulany was born August 26, 1788, in Culpeper County, Virginia, and came with his parents from that State to Madison County, Kentucky, in 1799. There he married, in 1812, Miss Sarah Maupin, who was born in Madison County, March 17, 1797, and who was the daughter of Captain Daniel Maupin, a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and a captain in the Revolutionary War. The paternal grandfather of Daniel M. Dulany, whose name was Joseph Dulany, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, May 6, 1744, and came of French ancestry. He died in Madison County, Kentucky, July 20, 1814. In September of 1816 Joseph S. Dulany removed with his family from Kentucky to Missouri, and settled in what is now Howard County. The winter of 1816-7 he passed in what was known as Fort Cooper, residence there being necessary to protection against the Indians. Until 1830 he was engaged in farming in Howard County, and then became a resident of Monroe County, Missouri, where he died in 1861. His wife died in the same county in 1832. Daniel M. Dulany grew up among the pioneers of Missouri and received a limited education in the old time country schools. One of his first teachers was John T. Cleveland, who was an uncle of

ex-President Grover Cleveland. His school days ended when the family removed to Monroe County, where the country was too sparsely settled to support schools. At sixteen years of age he began making his own living, working for small wages, but carefully hoarding his earnings. He engaged in his first business venture in 1845, when, in company with his younger brother, William H. Dulany, he started a small tobacco factory in Paris, Missouri. They conducted this enterprise successfully until the beginning of the Civil War, when business conditions in this State became so unsettled that they removed their factory to Quincy, Illinois. There was the first tobacco factory established there, and they operated it until 1867, when they returned to Missouri and engaged in the lumber business at Hannibal. There they formed a partnership with J. H. McVeigh, under the firm name of Dulany & McVeigh. In 1881 Daniel M. Dulany was one of the incorporators, and became president, of the Empire Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. At that time, and afterward, he was also interested in numerous other lumber manufacturing corporations, among them being the Rice Lake Lumber Company, of Rice Lake, Wisconsin; the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; The Standard Lumber Company, of Dubuque, Iowa; the Gem City Sawmill Company, of Quincy, Illinois; the Hannibal Sawmill Company, the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company, of Kansas City, of which he was president; the Hannibal Door & Sash Company, of which he was also president, and the Missouri Lumber & Mining Company, of Grandin, Missouri. Mr. Dulany was elected president of the Bank of Hannibal at the first meeting of its board of directors, and held that position continuously until his death, which occurred at his home in Hannibal, Missouri, June 2, 1897. His entire life was devoted to business affairs, and only in the earlier years of his career did he find time to hold public office. In 1846 he was appointed deputy sheriff and collector of Monroe County, and in 1848 he was elected sheriff of that county, and through re-election held that office two terms. Later he was elected judge of the county court and filled that office for five years. In politics he was an ardent Democrat of the old school, and his religious affiliations were with the Chris-

tian Church, of which he was an elder and in which he was always a leader of great influence and usefulness. In 1841 Mr. Dulany married Miss Carintha Maupin, of Paris, Missouri, who died two years later. In 1846 he married Miss Mary Thompson, of Monroe County, who died the same year. In 1851 he married Miss Ann E. Craig, who died in 1853. In 1856 he married Mrs. Mary Williams, daughter of Pleasant M. Burgess, Esq., of Virginia. Of this marriage was born one daughter, Mary Ida Dulany, who is now the wife of George A. Mahan, a prominent attorney of Hannibal, Missouri. Although he had reached an advanced age at the time of his death, Mr. Dulany was mourned by the people among whom he had lived for many years as one of the most useful citizens of that community. He was a liberal benefactor of the poor and afflicted, and was chiefly instrumental in founding the Home for the Friendless at Hannibal. He donated large sums to charitable institutions, including various orphan schools of the State, and was one of the principal builders of a large and handsome church at Hannibal, to the cost of which he contributed more than one-third, besides giving his time to the work. He was especially loved and honored by his fellow churchmen of this congregation, who will always remember him as the generous, benevolent and kindly Christian gentleman. His bequests to public institutions, such as colleges, libraries, orphan schools, homes for indigent children and his church were on a broad and liberal scale and evidenced his kindly instincts and generous nature. Courteously, genial and companionable, he was truly one of "nature's noblemen."

Dulany, William Henry, pioneer and man of affairs, was born January 9, 1818, in what is now Howard County, Missouri. His parents were Joseph Stanton and Sarah (Maupin) Dulany, and in the sketch of his elder brother, which appears in this connection, somewhat extended mention is made of his paternal and maternal ancestors. Until he was fourteen years of age Mr. Dulany lived in Howard County, and in the primitive schools of that region he received all the education which he obtained in school. Like his elder brother, he was a pupil of John T. Cleveland, who was an uncle of ex-President Grover Cleveland, and Mr. Cleve-



Mr. R. C. Dulong

land was his first teacher. The family removed to Monroe County, Missouri, in 1830, and two years later Mr. Dulany's mother died. He and his elder brother, Daniel M. Dulany, then set out to make their own way in the world, neither of them having a cent of money in his pocket and barely a change of clothing. They were, however, courageous, honest, manly and industrious boys, and inherited a genius for hard work, and superior intelligence, and were determined to overcome all obstacles and make a success of life. William secured a job with one of the pioneer settlers, with whom he remained three years, aiding him to clear up new land and bring it under cultivation. For this he received a compensation of \$100 dollars per year. At the end of this three years' term of service he went to work for Colonel A. W. Reed, on Coon Creek, at \$10 per month. Here he worked for two years; then he and his brother Daniel began doing various kinds of farm job work, such as splitting rails, hewing logs, building log cabins, etc. About 1843 William obtained employment in a tobacco factory at Glasgow, Missouri, and continued this work until 1845, gaining in the meantime a considerable knowledge of the business. By this time both he and his brother Daniel had saved some money, and uniting their earnings, they started a tobacco factory at Paris, in Monroe County, Missouri. Here they prospered until the beginning of the Civil War, and the disturbed conditions incident thereto caused them to remove their manufacturing plant to Quincy, Illinois. William continued to be connected with what was the pioneer tobacco factory of that city until 1849, when the discovery of gold in California attracted him to the Pacific Coast. Crossing the plains with mule teams, he reached the gold fields and remained there until 1842, when he returned to the States much better off financially than he was when he left Illinois. After that the tobacco business was largely extended, and proved very profitable. In 1865 he purchased a valuable farm in Randolph County, Missouri, and lived there for a year and a half. He then went to Hannibal, Missouri, and joined his brother Daniel and J. H. McVeigh in the establishment of the lumber business conducted under the name of Dulany & McVeigh. This proved a prosperous enterprise, and was continued for

many years. In 1881 the Empire Lumber Company was formed, and Mr. Dulany became vice president of this corporation. Later he was interested in the Rice Lake Lumber Company, of Rice Lake, Wisconsin; the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; the Standard Lumber Company, of Dubuque, Iowa; the Gem City Sawmill Company, of Quincy, Illinois; the Hannibal Sawmill Company; the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company, of Kansas City, of which he was vice president; the Hannibal Door & Sash Company, and the Missouri Lumber & Mining Company, of Grandin, Missouri. In the conduct of these various important enterprises he has taken a prominent part, and he has long been recognized as one of the most capable and sagacious business men in northern Missouri. As a boy he struggled manfully to obtain a foothold in the business world, and the fortune which he has accumulated has come to him as the result of intelligent and well directed effort, strict integrity in all his dealings, and sagacious management of his business affairs. In early life Mr. Dulany was a member of the Whig party, but in later years he has allied himself with the Prohibition party, of the principles of which he has been an ardent and consistent supporter. In everyday life he is a genial, kindly and companionable gentleman of benevolent and philanthropic instincts, devoted to his family and friends and enjoying the respect of all who know him. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and a generous and helpful friend of the church and kindred institutions. November 14, 1847, Mr. Dulany married Miss Susan Isabelle Van Zandt, daughter of Isaiah and Cynthia (Tilford) Van Zandt, residents at that time of Jacksonville, Illinois, but natives of Kentucky, where their daughter was born April 2, 1826. Mrs. Dulany died at Paris, in Monroe County, Missouri, January 4, 1861. Their children were Mary T. Dulany, who married T. G. Dulany; Daniel M. Dulany, Jr.; George W. Dulany, William Dulany, Kate Dulany, who died in infancy, and Isabelle Dulany, who became the wife of Dr. John H. Duncan, of St. Louis. Mr. Dulany was again married November 30, 1862, to Mrs. Tilitha Bodins, daughter of Rev. Anderson Woods, a distinguished minister of the Baptist Church. One son, James G. Dulany, was

born of this marriage. James Woods, the grandfather of Mrs. Dulany, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. He was commissioned November 12, 1776, and his regiment was known successively as the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth Virginia Regiment. James Woods died in Kentucky, September 11, 1822.

Dulle, Henry J., manufacturer and public official, was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, June 7, 1848. His parents were Gerhard H. and Anna Mary (Haake) Dulle, natives of Hanover, Germany, who immigrated to America in 1837, locating in Cole County. The father was engaged in farming until 1854, when he built the "Capitol" mill, which was the pioneer flouring mill in Jefferson City, and from which has grown the present extensive plant of the G. H. Dulle Milling Company. He was a man of strict integrity and a progressive citizen. His benefactions were many and liberal. He was constant in his devotion to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a member, and, in association with his sons, established a brick yard near the site of the present edifice for the sole purpose of making brick for the church and school buildings, donating upwards of 800,000 for the purpose. Not a brick was sold, those remaining being utilized by the family for their own purposes. He died in 1884. The mother, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, is yet living with her son. Henry J. Dulle, the younger, was educated in the public schools in Jefferson City, and after completing his studies, entered the mill established by his father, acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of every department of the business. His identification with this important industry has been continuous for upward of thirty years. In 1869, soon after he began work with his father, the "Capital" mill, established by the latter, near the Executive Mansion, was succeeded by a modern and completely equipped building, standing on the site of the present establishment, which was operated under the firm name of G. H. Dulle & Sons. This management continued until the death of the father, in October, 1884. January 25th following the heirs incorporated as the G. H. Dulle Milling Company, all the shareholders being of the family. The organization then effected continues to the

present time, Henry J. Dulle being president; Bernhard Dulle, vice president, and John W. Schulte, secretary and treasurer. In 1895 the mill was destroyed by fire, but was at once replaced with the present extensive buildings, with the most improved modern machinery, capable of a daily production of 500 barrels. Mr. Dulle is also largely interested in other important enterprises, being vice president of the J. B. Bruns Shoe Company, and a director in the First National Bank and the Jefferson City Building & Loan Association. His standing as a citizen and man of affairs is attested in his election to various public positions for unusual periods of time. For eight years, ending in 1892, he was collector of Cole County, and he was presiding judge of the Cole County Court for four years, ending in 1898. In politics he is a Republican, earnest in his support of the principles of the party, but taking little part in party management. He is a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and has for many years served as trustee and treasurer, occupying these positions when the present splendid church and school edifices were erected. He is ever liberal in support of the church, and his benefactions extend to all worthy objects appealing to the community. He holds membership with the Catholic Knights of America. He was married, October 3, 1871, at Jefferson City, to Miss Theresa Peschel. Of this union have been born a most interesting and useful family of children. Edward H. Dulle is a stockholder in and bookkeeper for the Bruns Shoe Company, Theodore W. is a bookkeeper in the First National Bank, Mamie is the wife of J. H. Bruns, manager of the Bruns Shoe Company; Emma and Ida are at home; Annie, Henry J., Jr., Joseph B. and Rose Dulle are students in St. Peter's School. Mr. Dulle is in the full vigor of life, active in his business and quick to advance every public interest. He is one of the most substantial citizens of his native city, and is regarded with the highest esteem by all classes of the community.

Duncan, Robert Dudley, for nearly twenty years identified with the financial interests of Missouri, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, in 1858. His father, John S. Duncan, was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, and his mother, Mary A. Curran,

a daughter of Stephen B. Curran, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky. Mr. Duncan's parents left Kentucky in 1870, and removed to Platte County, Missouri, locating at Camden Point. The young man received his primary education in the public schools of that county and passed his boyhood days there after the age of twelve. He entered William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, and after taking a thorough course in that institution graduated in the year 1879. So high did he stand in the college and in such a degree of esteem was he held by the graduates of the school that he was elected president of the Alumni Association for three successive years, serving with marked dignity and ability. After completing his college course Mr. Duncan entered at once upon a business career by going into the Exchange Bank of Wells & Co., at Platte City, Missouri. In 1885 he was elected a director of the Saxton National Bank, of St. Joseph, Missouri. His experience along this line included practical service in every department of a banking institution, from the position of bookkeeper up to that of assistant cashier, in steady line of promotion. He has served as general bookkeeper and teller, and during years of actual contact with the various departments of a bank, mastered the workings with practical completeness. In 1894 Mr. Duncan was chosen cashier of the Central Savings Bank, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and held that position until January, 1896. From that time until June, 1897, he served as secretary of the St. Joseph Young Men's Christian Association. In 1897, foreseeing a profitable field in the live stock commission business at Kansas City, he removed to that place and organized the Missouri Live Stock Commission Company. Upon the enlargement of the stock yards at St. Joseph, Missouri, he opened a branch office of the company there, and in April, 1900, established another branch office at Chicago, Illinois. These three offices are under the personal direction of Mr. Duncan, who spends a portion of his time at each. His company, of which he is president and manager, has advanced to a position of importance and commercial strength, and makes a specialty of handling cattle loans as well as engaging in the regular live stock commission business. Mr. Duncan resides in Kansas City, where he is popular socially

and as a man of affairs. He is a member of the Bales Chapel Baptist congregation, and is a deacon in that church. He is a Mason, and holds membership in the order of Knights of Pythias. His wife was Miss Adelaide J. Corbin before her marriage, which occurred in 1885, and her father, Ovid H. Corbin, was one of the earliest and most prominent residents of Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, removing to this State from Virginia in a pioneer day. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are the parents of two sons.

Duncan's Island.—Early in the previous century a low sand-bank extended from the foot of Market Street to the southwestern extremity of the village of St. Louis. A slight elevation at the lower end of this bank, which was covered with bushes, insulated by the action of the river, developed in time into a well-defined island, which, up to about the year 1830, kept increasing by accretions. Robert Duncan, or, as he was called, "Old Bob" Duncan, built a cabin on the island to insure a pre-emption claim, and this gave to it the name "Duncan's Island." David Adams, a renowned hunter, mentioned by Captain Bonneville in the journal of his adventures and explorations in the Rocky Mountains, lived on the island at a later date, and died there not many years since. The portion of the island not washed away has been absorbed in the mainland on the Illinois side.

Dunkers.—A religious denomination, called also Dunkards and Tunkers, from the German *tunken*, to dip. The name they call themselves by is Brethren. They are a body of German American Baptists founded in 1807 in Westphalia by Alexander Meck. They practice trine immersion. Expelled from Germany in 1729, they came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania, spreading afterward into Ohio, Maryland, Virginia and Indiana. In their faith, practice and discipline, they resemble the Mennonites, and their dress is similar to that of the Friends. In 1890 they numbered 2,090 in Missouri, with forty-four organizations and twenty-nine churches valued at \$24,625.

Dunklin, Daniel, third Lieutenant Governor and fourth Governor of Missouri, was born in Greenville district, South Carolina,

in 1790, and died August 25, 1844, in Jefferson County, Missouri, where, on the bluff near Pevely, he is buried. At the age of seventeen years he removed to Kentucky, and three years later came to Missouri and established himself at Potosi. In 1820 he was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention of the State, in 1828 was elected Lieutenant Governor, and in 1832 was elected Governor, holding the last named office until September, 1836, three months before the close of the term, when he resigned it to accept the position of surveyor general of Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas, which was offered him by President Jackson. He traced the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas. He was a zealous advocate of popular education, and is gratefully remembered for the important part he took in establishing the common school system of the State. Dunklin County was named in honor of him.

Dunklin County.—A county in the extreme southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Stoddard, on the east by New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties and on the south and west by the State of Arkansas. Its area is 269,717 acres. The northwestern part is rolling, a ridge passing nearly across it. The remainder of the land is level, about a sixth of it prairie, with considerable slough or swamp land, interspersed with tracts of elevated flat land, dry and well covered with timber. Little River runs in a southwesterly direction through the southeastern part and the St. Francis winds along the western border, forming the boundary line. There are many bayous and sloughs. The soil is a rich alluvial, black sandy loam, highly productive. About fifty per cent of the arable land is under cultivation. Cotton is the chief product. Wheat and corn grow well, as do all the tuberous and other vegetables. The timber consists chiefly of oak, hickory, ash, gum, cottonwood and elm. Lumber is the principal manufacture. Of the exports during 1898 cotton, cottonseed products and lumber were the leaders. Of cotton, the shipments amounted to 14,059,100 pounds; cotton seed products, 13,826,000 pounds; lumber, 16,021,000 feet; 824,500 feet of logs; 24,000 feet of walnut logs; 156,000 feet piling and 253 cars of cooperage. Stock-raising is one of the profitable pursuits of the farmer, the swamps and forests affording ex-

cellent natural grasses for food. In 1898 of cattle there were shipped 5,526 head; of hogs, 4,240 head; of horses and mules, 250 head, and of miscellaneous stock 20 car loads. Of corn, 9,254 bushels, and of wheat, 20,823 bushels were exported. Other shipments from the county the same year included 78,800 pounds of hay; 172,000 pounds of flour; 37,440 pounds of poultry; 181,320 dozens of eggs; 135,503 pounds of fish and game; 24,133 pounds of hides; 13,489 pounds of furs; 256,050 brick and 1,362,044 melons. Besides the products here mentioned, there were many miscellaneous exports, including sand, dressed meats, tallow, fruits, vegetables and nursery stock. The southern portion of Dunklin County was originally in the Arkansas district. In 1819, when Arkansas was organized, residents of what comprises the greater portion of Dunklin and Pemiscot Counties, desirous of living in Missouri, had Congress include the territory east of the St. Francis River and south to parallel 36 degrees north in Missouri. Just who were the first settlers, and where they located in the section now Dunklin County, is somewhat obscure. The first person to locate upon lands and making improvements, is said to have been Howard Moore, a native of Virginia, who had for some time lived in Tennessee, and in 1829 settled about four miles south of where the town of Malden is now located, where he built a house and cultivated land. In 1831 Moses Norman, of Alabama, located at West Prairie. Prior to his settlement in Dunklin he had been a resident of Bollinger County. Jacob Taylor, one of the pioneers at Bloomfield, also settled in West Prairie. Between 1831 and 1840 a number of others settled upon land within the limits of the present county. Henry Meyers and N. W. Seitz located on West Prairie, Hugh Shipley four miles north of where Kennett is located, and Evan Evans, four miles south. Adam Bornhardt settled on Grand Prairie, and Pleasant Cuckrum and James Baker near what is now Cockrum post-office in the extreme southwestern part of the county. John Cerude settled in the locality of Cotton Plant, Henry Horner near what is Hornersville and George Sheppard and Thomas Varner in the vicinity of Kennett. Long after white men became residents of the county bands of Delaware Indians made their homes there. One of the latest bands

to leave were the Indians of Chief Chilliticox, and the town of Kennett was first named after him. Game of many kinds occupied the forests. As late as 1835 an Indian killed a wandering buffalo. Even at the present time the killing of game for furs is a profitable occupation of many hunters who live in the county. When settlement was first made there were bands of wild horses racing over the prairie and in the forests. Dunklin County was organized by legislative act of February 14, 1845, from that portion of Stoddard lying south of parallel 36 degrees, 30 minutes, north, and named in honor of Daniel Dunklin, one of the Governors of Missouri. In 1853 to this was added a strip on the north a mile wide. The first county court was composed of Moses Farrar, Edward Spencer and Alexander Campbell, with James S. Huston, clerk. The first sheriff was Lewis Holcomb. For a seat of justice a tract of land near the St. Francis River in the central western part of the county was selected by the commissioners, F. C. Butler, Enoch Evans and Robert Giboney. It was laid out as a town and was called Chilliticox, after the chief of a tribe of Delaware Indians, who had a village near by in the early settlement of the county. In 1847 a small log courthouse was built and during the war it was burned. In October, 1857, the Legislature granted the county permission to use \$3,500 of the road and canal fund for the building of a courthouse, but the war breaking out, the building was not commenced. In 1870 the building of a frame courthouse was commenced and was finished in 1872. The county officers had just occupied it when it was burned with all the records it contained. A log jail was built in 1847 and a second one soon after the war. In 1882, the present one was built. A new courthouse was built in 1896. Owing to the destruction of the archives the records of proceedings prior to 1872 are lost. In September, 1874, George Koons, whose reputation was generally bad, was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged. He killed Bartholomew Reynolds while the latter was lying in a drunken stupor in a saloon in Kennett. In the early part of 1875 a stranger was lynched for horse-stealing. On September 10, 1886, Bowman Paxton, who had shot and killed John McGilvrey, a blacksmith at Malden, was taken from the sheriff, who was taking him from Kennett to

Malden, and hanged to a tree. At the December term of court in 1883, D. A. Smith, W. F. Barham and a man named Nash were tried for the murder of one Crawford. Smith was tried as principal and the other two as accessories. Barham was found guilty in the first degree. Nash pleaded guilty as accessory and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and Smith was acquitted. In this matter, the jury was accused of unfairness. During the Civil War lawless bands of guerrillas roamed over the county and many depredations were committed. The sympathy of the residents of Dunklin County were solely with the Southern cause. The county is divided into eight townships, named respectively: Buffalo, Cotton Hill, Clay, Freeborn, Holcomb Island, Independence, Salem and Union. The chief villages are Kennett, Malden and Clarkton. The assessed value of all taxable property in 1897 was \$2,413,171; estimated full value \$5,514,000. There are fifty-seven public schools, seventy-six teachers employed and a school population of 7,358. In 1897 the permanent school fund was \$10,486.00. There are forty-five miles of railroad in the county, representing the lines of the St. Louis Southwestern and the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern. The population in 1900 was 21,706.

Duquette, Francis.—A Canadian, born in Quebec, in 1774. He was one of the first justices of St. Charles District. It is narrated of him that he came to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, about 1796. Twelve years previously a young Canadian, of whom nothing was known but the name he gave, Pierre Gladu, came to that place, and while hunting alone, was killed by Indians, and buried where he was found. This grave Duquette at once sought out, disinterred the body, and had it reburied in the cemetery with religious rites, he walking near the coffin, bearing in his hand a lighted taper. He then caused a large cross to be erected at the grave, and left the town without making any explanation. The next year he went to St. Charles, where he engaged largely in selling goods and buying lands. Among his enterprises was that of setting up a windmill, adapting to that purpose a circular stone tower, said to have been erected by Governor Blanchette as a fortification. It was about thirty feet in diameter, with walls three feet thick, loop-

holed as if for riflemen. He was a devout Catholic, and contributed largely toward building up that religion in the district. His home was near the site of the stone church built later, and there, in the absence of a priest, he assembled his co-religionists and engaged in devotional services. He died February 2, 1816, and was buried in the cemetery at Jackson and Second Streets in St. Charles. His remains were subsequently removed to the Catholic Cemetery which occupied the present site of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, and were again interred in the new burial grounds outside the city, a massive monument marking the spot. He was married in 1796 to Mary Louisa Bauvais, of Ste. Genevieve, but the union was without issue. Madame Duquette died April 2, 1841. She was deeply venerated for her many good works, and at her funeral the bells of all churches were tolled, and almost the entire population attended the remains to the grave.

Durham Hall.—An old mansion, the ruins of which are at Potosi, in Washington County. It was built by Moses Austin, in 1795, and was burned in December, 1872. When it was built it was considered the costliest and most magnificent residence west of the Mississippi River. In this building the scheme of colonizing Texas was planned by Moses Austin and his colleagues. It was successfully carried out by his son, Stephen F. Austin. It is also said that Aaron Burr and Blennerhassett met there, and that Moses Austin, until he discovered the treasonableness of Burr's designs, gave the latter the plan his support.

Durkée, Dwight, merchant and banker, was born April 7, 1813, in the town of Darien, Genesee County, New York, and died in St. Louis, March 21, 1897. His education was obtained at a country school in New York State, and was of the practical kind usually given to the country youth of that region and period. When he left his father's home he began teaching school, and continued to be thus employed a part of the time until he was about twenty-five years old. He then came west, and some time prior to 1840 began his career in St. Louis as bookkeeper in a wholesale drug house. Husbanding his earnings and taking advantage of his opportunities, he some time later established him-

self in the wholesale dry goods business, as a member of the firm of Pomeroy & Durkee. Mr. Durkee then associated himself with Mr. Bullock, in the banking business, and after the death of Mr. Bullock he conducted the banking house which they established, alone, for several years, when he retired from active business, and at that time was known as one of the oldest bankers in the State of Missouri. But at the earnest solicitation of many business friends and associates, he was induced to become president of the Valley National Bank at the time of its organization, and later was president of the Exchange Bank. During the Civil War he took a very active interest in the work of the sanitary commission, and was one of the prominent citizens of St. Louis who contributed most to the success of the great Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

Dutcher, Charles Henry, banker and retired educator, was born February 17, 1841, in Pike County, Illinois, son of Squire and Eliza A. (Townsend) Dutcher, both natives of New York State. Squire Dutcher, who was born in Columbia County, New York, in 1806, was reared on a farm and worked hard all his life. While a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he became expert. For some time he resided at Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New York, where he married Miss Townsend. In 1839 Squire Dutcher, having determined to establish a new home in the Western wilderness, left New York State with his family, traveled by canal to Buffalo, up Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio, down the canal to Portsmouth, down the Ohio River to its mouth, and thence up the Mississippi until he reached the western part of what is now Pike County, Illinois. He struck out into the wild, unbroken prairie and reached a fertile spot near the present site of Barry. There he spent the remainder of his active life, rearing his family, all of whom cheerfully endured, under his wise counsels, the inevitable hardships accompanying such an existence. The last six or seven years of his life were spent in retirement at the home of his son, Albert, at Kirksville, Missouri, where he died. He and his wife were both possessed of strong character, and intensely devoted to any duty which arose before them. Professor Dutcher was reared on the

farm, and began his studies in the country schools near his home. After a year's course in the Christian University, at Canton, he entered Kentucky University, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where he remained five years, being graduated in June, 1864, with the degree of bachelor of arts. During the war the university buildings were temporarily confiscated by the Confederate authorities for hospital purposes, and for some time thereafter Mr. Dutcher and his fellow students recited in the church, the Masonic Temple, the rear room in store buildings, or even in the street, the students seated on the curbstone. Through all these trying times, however, the university work was not abandoned, though much of the time it was very seriously interfered with. During much of the session of 1862 and 1863 the subject of this sketch served as a volunteer nurse in both the Union and Confederate hospitals at Harrodsburg. The first year after his graduation he devoted to teaching a boy's school at Danville, Kentucky. Through the succeeding eight years he taught in private schools and academies in Boyle, Marion and Garrard Counties, Kentucky. In 1872 and 1873 he served as principal of the city schools of Kirksville, Missouri, and from 1873 to 1877 held the chair of natural science and Latin in the State Normal School at that place. In the latter year he was called to the presidency of the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, an institution which had been disrupted by factional quarrels. The conservative and businesslike methods introduced by him at once resulted in placing the school on a substantial basis. In November, 1880, having resigned the presidency of this school, he went to Butler, Bates County, Missouri, and, with William E. Walton, established the Exchange Bank, a private institution with a capital of \$37,000. One year later it was changed to the Butler National Bank—capital stock \$66,000—of which Professor Dutcher served as president the first year. It was then reorganized as the Missouri State Bank of Butler, and has since been conducted as such under the laws of this State. Professor Dutcher is still the chief stockholder therein, as well as in the Walton Trust Company of Butler, in the organization of which he was prominent. He is also a stockholder and director in the People's National Bank, of Warrensburg,

and a stockholder in the Bank of Foster, Missouri; the National Bank of Newton, Kansas, and the Kirksville Savings Bank, at Kirksville, Missouri, of which he was one of the founders while principal of the schools there in 1873. He was one of the original incorporators of the Montana Savings Bank, of Helena, Montana, with a capital stock of \$100,000. This concern went into liquidation during the panic of 1893, but within two years thereafter every depositor had been paid in full, and none of the stockholders will eventually be losers. Professor Dutcher's residence in Butler was limited to about one year. In August, 1881, he was elected to the chair of natural science in the State Normal School, at Warrensburg, which he filled until 1892. Since that time he has been living in practical retirement in Warrensburg, where he owns a spacious and comfortable home. He also has a forty-acre farm, with a young orchard, a mile and a half east of the town. Besides the interests enumerated, he was at one time considerably interested in mining properties in Colorado, which proved unprofitable. He has been a Mason since February, 1866, and has taken the Royal Arch degree. Two years later he became an Odd Fellow. In the Christian Church he served as an elder for many years. Professor Dutcher was married, in August, 1872, to Laura A. Tucker, a native of Jeffersonton, Kentucky, who died in February, 1880, leaving three children. They are Lida M. and Flora B., at home, and Edwin T., now traveling for a wholesale house. In September, 1883, he married Mrs. Rella P. Lynes, of Boone County. It is but just to Professor Dutcher to state that his career as an educator, in all that the word implies, was eminently successful. He displayed a rare faculty for imparting to others the knowledge he possessed. Among his pupils were many young men who have since attained prominence in the professional and business world, including two State superintendents of public instruction, and presidents of educational institutions. When he began his first school in Danville, Kentucky, immediately after the completion of his university course, he was \$2,000 in debt, with but \$7.50 in his pocket. But by industry and economy he has accumulated a competency for himself and his family. He has adhered to two good business principles

through life: He always lived within his income, and made his surplus work while he slept.

Dye, Fauntleroy, was born in Cook County, Texas, September 8, 1854, son of James and Ann (Bozarth) Dye. His father was a native of Shelby County, Missouri, and a son of Fauntleroy Dye, a soldier in the War of 1812, who was born in Kentucky and was a representative of an old family of that State. His mother, who was born in Monroe County, Missouri, was a daughter of Elias Bozarth, a native of Kentucky. They were married in Monroe County in 1853, but almost immediately moved to Texas. It was during their brief residence there that Fauntleroy Dye was born. Upon their return to the old home of James Dye, in Shelby County, the latter resumed agricultural pursuits there. Mrs. Dye died in 1861. The father is still living, in Monroe County, at the age of seventy-one years. The son passed the early years of his life on the home farm in Shelby County, where he attended school until he was ten years of age, after which he accompanied his father upon his removal to Monroe County in 1864. There his education was continued in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the carpenter's trade, and from that time to the present, with the exception of a brief period spent in farming, during his early manhood, he has devoted his time to the building trade. In 1880 he removed to Nevada, where he has built up an extensive business in general contracting and building. Many handsome residences and business houses in that and other cities are monuments to his skill. Outside of his trade the only business in which he has been interested during this time is the lumber trade, he having conducted a lumber yard in Nevada from January, 1898, to March, 1899. Since residing in Nevada, Mr. Dye has become deeply interested in the welfare of the public schools. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Nevada Board of Education and was re-elected in 1897, and again in 1900, now having served two terms of three years each and entered upon a third term. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Dye was married February 3, 1876, to Cynthia Ann Harbit, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Isaac and Wincy Harbit, who

moved to Missouri in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Dye are the parents of two children, Ella Jane, wife of Lee A. Sears, of Kansas City, and Ethel, who resides at home. One son, James L., is deceased. Mr. Dye is a thoroughly self-made man and is recognized as one of the useful and public-spirited citizens of Nevada.

Dyer, David P., prominent in public life and as a member of the Missouri bar, was born in Henry County, Virginia, February 12, 1838, son of David and Nancy (Salmon) Dyer. Of English origin, the family to which he belongs came early to Virginia, and his grandfather, George Dyer, participated in the struggle for American independence as a soldier of the Revolutionary Army. David Dyer, the father of David P. Dyer, was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain, serving in the Virginia line. He was conspicuous also as a legislator in Virginia and served with distinction in both the upper and lower branches of the Legislature, his entire term of service covering a period of sixteen years. In 1841 he came to Missouri and settled among the pioneers of Lincoln County. He died three years later, but his widow survived many years thereafter, reaching the advanced age of ninety-five years. Reared on a Lincoln County farm, David P. Dyer led the uneventful life of a farmer's boy in a new country until he began the course of study which was to fit him for the practice of law. In his early youth he attended the common schools of Lincoln County and his scholastic training was completed at St. Charles College. After teaching school a year he went to Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, and there read law under James O. Broadhead, fitting himself for admission to the bar in 1859. At the outset of his professional career he impressed himself upon the bar and general public as a young man of fine natural ability and superior attainments, and in 1860 was elected circuit attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit, which embraced the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery and Callaway. In 1862 he became associated with John B. Henderson in the practice of law, this partnership continuing about two years. In 1862 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature and re-elected a member of that body in 1864 as the Repre-

sentative of Pike County. During one of these sessions, although then but twenty-eight years old, he was made chairman of the judiciary committee, and his services in that capacity received the commendation of the most accomplished lawyers of the day. Warmly espousing the cause of the Union at the beginning of the Civil War, his influence and ability were brought to bear in favor of measures designed to promote the national interests, and especially to save Missouri to the Union. He recruited the Forty-ninth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, assembling in that command many men who had known him as a Douglas Democrat prior to the war, who were willing to follow his leadership, where one of more radical antecedents would have been disregarded. As colonel of this regiment he commanded it in the interior of Missouri during the momentous operations of the summer of 1864. When this emergency was passed he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, taking an active part in the battles about Mobile, where his regiment sustained a large loss in killed and wounded. In August, 1865, three months after open hostilities had ceased, Colonel Dyer and his regiment were mustered out of service. Immediately after the war he resumed the practice of law and at once became a conspicuous figure in the politics of the State, and one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in Missouri. In 1868 he was elected to Congress and served one term as a member of that body. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and while serving in that capacity was called upon to prosecute the famous "whisky fraud" cases, discharging his duties in this connection with zeal and ability, and with a fidelity to the interests of the government which won the commendation of the higher authorities at Washington, and made him widely known to the bar and the people of the country generally. In 1880 he was the candidate of his party for Governor of Missouri, and received a flattering vote, although his party was then largely in the minority in this State. He became a member of the St. Louis bar in 1875, at which time he removed to that city, and since then he has occupied a leading place among the more distinguished members of his profession. While his practice has been large and he has given to it the

attention of a conscientious lawyer, he has also continued to take an active interest in politics and public affairs, and has become widely known as a campaign orator and a forcible and polished speaker on all occasions. He holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In gatherings of these bodies he enjoys a national reputation, not only as a delightful raconteur, but as a philosophical reasoner upon the topics discussed in such assemblages. In his addresses he has contributed largely toward allaying the asperities growing out of a civil war. It is not unusual for him to introduce to his hearers those who have borne arms against him, who are received as welcome guests and listened to with respectful attention and warm sympathy. In this is shown not only his breadth of views and generosity, but good reason for the popularity he enjoys with many who are antagonistic to him in a political way. He married, in 1860, in Pike County, Missouri, Miss Lizzie Chambers Hunt, second daughter of Judge Ezra Hunt, and granddaughter of Judge Rufus Pettibone, the last named of whom was one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Dyer, William Carr, educator, was born June 22, 1845, in St. Louis, son of Thomas B. and Cornelia (Carr) Dyer. His paternal ancestors were Virginians, and were represented in the Revolutionary War. In the maternal line his ancestry is traced back to Rev. John Eliot, "The Apostle to Indians," and beyond him to one of the royal families of Europe. Mr. Dyer graduated from the St. Louis Central High School in 1863, from Westminster College, of Fulton, Missouri, in 1866, and from the University of Virginia in 1867. He then took a theological course at Hampden-Sidney College of Virginia, and for a short time thereafter engaged in ministerial work. Not conscientiously satisfied that it was his duty to continue in this field of labor, he turned his attention to teaching and has ever since been engaged in educational work. For fifteen years he has had charge of the Madison School of St. Louis, and is known as one of the most accomplished and efficient instructors identified with the public schools of this city. On March 13, 1873, he married Miss Emma Willis Rankin, adopted daughter

of John H. and Mary J. Rankin. Mrs. Dyer's father, Mr. John H. Rankin, was, in his day, one of the most successful steamboat lawyers of St. Louis. Their children were Jane Rankin Dyer, John Rankin Dyer, Thomas Eliot

Dyer, William Cornelius Dyer, Charles Austin Dyer and Cornelia Carr Dyer. Of these only John Rankin, William Cornelius and Cornelia Carr survive at the present time.

E

Eagleville.—An incorporated village in Harrison County, six miles north of Bethany, the county seat. It has a graded school, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and United Brethren Churches, a steam roller flouring mill, bank, a newspaper, the "Sentinel," and about twenty other business enterprises, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Early Settlers and Historical Society of Kansas City.—An unincorporated association, formed for the purpose of keeping a record of settlers who came to Kansas City in 1865 and previous thereto; to collect and preserve books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and photographs of old landmarks in Kansas City and vicinity; to procure from pioneers narratives of events relative to the early settlement, overland travel and immigration; to gather information exhibiting the past and present progress of Kansas City, and to promote these purposes by lectures and otherwise; and to advance the interest and perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, energy and enterprise induced them to settle in Kansas City and become the founders of a great metropolis. The active membership is restricted to those who were residents of Kansas City and vicinity, including Jackson and Clay Counties, Missouri, and Wyandotte County, Kansas, prior to January 1, 1866, and to their male descendants. Honorary members are chosen by vote of the directors from persons in any part of the State distinguished for their long residence, for literary or scientific attainments, as editors of newspapers, or as contributors to the collections of the society. The society numbers about 300 members. The initial meeting was held December 17, 1895. Daniel S. Twitchell was chairman, and E. R. Hunter was secretary. The necessity for organiza-

tion was urged in addresses by Charles E. Kearney and M. J. Payne. In February, 1896, the first permanent officers were elected viz.: D. S. Twitchell, president; H. C. Kumpf, first vice president; Charles E. Kearney, second vice president; M. J. Payne, third vice president; E. R. Hunter, secretary; Frank Muehlschuster, corresponding secretary, and J. A. Bachman, treasurer. At a subsequent meeting a constitution was adopted, and the association was named "The Early Settlers of Kansas City, Missouri, and Vicinity." February 6, 1897, the title was changed to the "Early Settlers and Historical Society of Kansas City, Missouri." Monthly meetings are held, when papers on historic topics and biographies of deceased members are read. It is the purpose of the society to edit and publish these papers as soon as practicable. The society has gathered many curios and relics of pioneer days, which form a part of the museum in the Public Library Building of Kansas City.

Earthquakes.—"December 16, 1811, St. Louis and the surrounding country was visited by a violent earthquake. The first shock was felt about 2:30 a. m., and lasted about one and three-fourths minutes. Windows, doors and furniture were in tremulous motion, and there was a distant rumbling noise resembling that made by 'a number of carriages passing over a pavement.' The sky was obscured by a thick fog, and there was not a breath of air. The temperature was about thirty-five or forty degrees, Fahrenheit. At 2:47 a. m. another shock occurred, unaccompanied by any rumbling noise, and much less violent than the first. It lasted about two minutes. At 3:34 a. m. a third shock, nearly as violent as the first, but without as much noise, was felt. It lasted about fifty seconds, and a slight trembling continued for some time afterward. There

was a fourth shock shortly after daylight, less violent than any of the others, lasting nearly one minute, and about 8 o'clock there was a fifth shock, almost as violent as the first. This was accompanied by the usual noise, and lasted about half a minute. The morning was very hazy, and unusually warm for the season. "The houses and fences were covered with a white froth, but on examination it was found to be vapor, not possessing the chilling cold of frost. Indeed, the moon was shrouded in awful gloom." At 11:30 a. m. another slight shock was observed, and about the same hour on the following day 'a smart shock' occurred. No lives were lost, and the houses did not sustain much injury. A few chimneys were thrown down and a few stone houses split. The earthquake appears to have covered an extensive area in southeast Missouri, 'seaming the face of the country with yawning gulfs and submerging it with new lakes.' The destruction was especially severe at New Madrid. There was a volcanic eruption, and gulfs or fissures from four to ten feet deep, and running north and south parallel with one another, were opened for miles, in some instances for five of them. On the night of January 7, 1812, there was another earthquake, which inflicted much greater damage. Until the 17th of February, slight shocks were felt from time to time. On the 17th occurred another terrible convulsion, which exceeded in fury all the previous ones. Gulfs and fissures broader and deeper were opened, 'until high land was sunk into hollows, hollows made high land,' lakes emptied into the fissures, and where there had previously been dry land 'broad-sheeted lakes' created. The residents were panic-stricken, and, abandoning nearly all their cattle and household property, fled from the scene of desolation. 'Wreckers' flocked to the deserted town and surrounding country, and carrying off the abandoned property in flatboats, conveyed it to Natchez and New Orleans and sold it. The extent of country visited by the earthquake embraced a circumference of about 150 miles, taking the Indian town of Little Prairie, near Carruthersville, as the center. The loss of human life was small. A Mrs. Lafont died from fright, and a Mrs. Jarvis was crushed by a falling log. Flatboats on the river were found wrecked for miles and their cargoes ruined. It is believed that some members of

their crews were drowned. There were no indications of any previous earthquake in this section, and no tradition of any such visitation existed among the Shawnees, Cherokees or Delawares. Since 1812 there have been no violent shocks of earthquake, but at intervals slight commotions have been experienced."—(Scharf's "History of St. Louis.")

Easton.—An incorporated town in Buchanan County, twelve miles from St. Joseph, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. It was platted in 1854 by E. Don McCrary and has 400 inhabitants. It contains a mill, stores, Catholic and Protestant churches, etc.

Easton, Alton R., was born June 23, 1807, in St. Louis, son of Judge Rufus Easton. He was carefully educated, completing his studies at West Point Military Academy. In 1827 he returned to St. Louis and studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel Merry, and later served under Dr. Merry in the office of receiver of public money. His education at West Point gave him a taste for military affairs, and for several years he was captain of the noted military company of St. Louis known as the "St. Louis Grays." Later he became colonel of the St. Louis Legion, and commanded this regiment in the early part of the Mexican War, being stationed at Bureto, on the Rio Grande. Early in 1847 he left St. Louis, in command of the battalion raised there, and marched across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Later he led his command to Chihuahua, arriving there in March of 1848. When peace was declared he was ordered home with his troops, and was mustered out of the service in October of 1848. When the Territory of New Mexico was organized President Fillmore offered him the secretaryship of the Territory, but he declined the honor. In 1853 he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in charge of the subtreasury at St. Louis, and retained that office until removed by President Pierce. From 1860 until 1864 he was a member of the county court. From 1861 to 1864 he was inspector general of the State of Missouri, and in this capacity showed great ability as an organizer, rendering valuable services to the Federal government. In 1873 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue by President Grant, and held that

office until it was legislated out of existence. Soon after that Grant appointed him pension agent, and he held that office until 1877.

Easton, Rufus, lawyer and jurist, was born May 4, 1774, in Litchfield, Connecticut, and died at St. Charles, Missouri, July 5, 1834. After completing his academic studies he studied law in the office of Ephraim Kirby, of Litchfield, and began practicing his profession at Rome, New York. He spent the winter of 1803-4 at Washington, and there formed the acquaintance of men prominent in public life, among others being Aaron Burr. The following spring he determined to remove to New Orleans, and left Washington with a letter of introduction from Burr to a gentleman in Louisiana. After starting, however, he changed his plans, and settled first at Vincennes, Indiana. From there he came a short time later to St. Louis. In 1805 he was appointed judge of the Territory of Louisiana, an appointment which was procured for him by Burr, upon whom he evidently made a strong impression. Presuming upon the obligation which he had thus placed Easton under to himself, when Burr came to St. Louis in the fall of 1805 he broached to the young St. Louis jurist the subject of founding a southwestern empire. He soon discovered, however, that he had made a mistake, as Easton refused in a decided and spirited manner to become a participant in his scheming. As a result General Wilkinson, the friend and intimate of Burr, circulated charges of official corruption against him, and when his commission as Territorial judge expired he was not reappointed to that office. Repairing to Washington, he satisfied President Jefferson that the charges against him were unfounded, and was appointed United States attorney for this Territory. In 1805 a post office was established in St. Louis, and Judge Easton became first postmaster. In 1814 he was elected a delegate to Congress, and served four years in that capacity. When the State government of Missouri was organized he was appointed Attorney General and held that office until 1826.

East Atchison.—A town in Buchanan County having 200 inhabitants and containing two railroad stations, two general stores, a church, etc.

East Lynne.—A village in Cass County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway, six miles east of Harrisonville, the county seat. It has a school, four churches, lodges of Masons and United Workmen, a bank, a local newspaper, the "Star;" a flour-mill, an oilmill, a sawmill and numerous stores. In 1899 the population was 600. The town was platted October 24, 1871, by Daniel K. Hall and Noah M. Givan, and was incorporated in 1883.

East Prairie.—A village commonly known as Hibbard, in St. James Township, Mississippi County, twelve miles southwest of Charleston. It was laid out in 1883. It has Methodist, Christian and Catholic Churches, a school, sawmill and lumber factory, a cotton gin and six general stores. Population 1899 (estimated) 200.

East Sedalia.—An addition to the city of Sedalia. It contains the freight depots, yard and shop properties of the Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railways, the Railway Hospital belonging to the latter company, a sawmill, lumber yards, and other business interests. There are two public schools and two churches. The population is about 3,000, and consists largely of railway employes. It was laid out by the Rev. E. T. Brown, who came to Sedalia in 1865, in the interests of the Baptist denomination, and founded the First Baptist Church of which he was the first pastor. Conceiving the desirability of congregating the railway people where their religious, educational and social interests could be properly cared for, he laid off, as an addition to the city of Sedalia, a farm tract of forty acres which he had previously purchased, selling lots to railroad men on most favorable terms, and in many instances advancing them money with which to build homes. His means were soon exhausted, and his wife opened their residence as a boarding house. All their savings beyond their actual necessities were devoted to one great purpose dear to them both, the establishment of an East Sedalia Baptist Church, which was accomplished March 19, 1875, with eleven members, including themselves, Mr. Brown being the pastor. Soon afterward, Elder Balcom conducted a revival which brought seventy-five accessions. That

year a church edifice was erected, provided with a baptistry, organ and bell. The cost was \$3,000, and except about \$200 contributed in material and labor, was provided by Mr. Brown and his wife. Ill health obliged the resignation of Mr. Brown in March, 1872, and he died June 9, following, leaving his widow and one son. The church is maintained, with a large and active membership. A tablet set into the wall near the pulpit, bears a fervent memorial of the founder, donor and pastor.

Eaton, John A., physician, was born March 8, 1844, in Hopewell, Missouri, son of Jesse and Sarah (Wildman) Eaton, the first named a Virginian by birth, and the last named, who is still living, a native of Tennessee. Dr. Eaton's father was one of the famous band of gold hunters who left Missouri in 1849 for California, and he had many thrilling and interesting experiences in that connection. Reared in a rural community, the son obtained his education in country schools and fitted himself by private study for the profession in which he has since had an honorable and successful career. He attended courses of lectures at Missouri Medical College in St. Louis and received his doctor's degree from that institution in 1876. He has since practiced continuously in Washington County, in which he has passed all the years of his life, and both as physician and man of affairs he has occupied an enviable position among his fellow citizens. In later years he has been interested also in the drug business and in agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a nice drug store in the town of Belgrade and of a fine farm in Washington County. During the Civil War he served for a short time in the Union Army as a member of the Thirty-first Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel (afterward Governor) Thomas C. Fletcher. For many years after the war Dr. Eaton was an independent voter, but in later years he has affiliated with the Democratic party politically. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has for many years taken active interest in church affairs. For twenty years or more he has been a member of the Masonic Order, and for three consecutive years he was Worshipful Master of Tyro Lodge, No. 12. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is

examining physician for the Aetna Life Insurance Company and has served in the same capacity for the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Order of Woodmen of the World. March 19, 1863, he married Miss Ollie Ramsey and has reared a worthy family of children. One of his sons, Burkett Eaton, is a well known railroad man, in the employ of the Iron Mountain Railway Company, and another, Dr. Jesse Eaton, of Irondale, Missouri, has served his county three terms in the General Assembly of Missouri.

Eclectic Medical University.—The Eclectic Medical University was incorporated and established in Kansas City, in 1898, with Dr. Theodore Doyle, president; Dr. S. F. March, vice president; Dr. N. J. Carriker, secretary; Dr. C. Palmer, treasurer, and Dr. Eli Swartz and Dr. Theodore Griffin. The first class numbered fifteen students, of whom six were females. The school grew out of the dissolution of the Missouri Eclectic Medical College, which graduated but one small class under the administration of Dr. W. F. Wilkins, president; Dr. C. Palmer, vice president, and Dr. Charles Howard, secretary and treasurer. The present school was established in the Nelson building, and lost a portion of its equipment in a fire early in 1900. It was permanently established for the reception of male and female students for the term of 1900-1.

Eden Mission.—A Sunday school mission, established by the German Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Newhouse and Blair Avenues, St. Louis, in an old frame church building, purchased in 1893 from the Hyde Park Congregational Church and removed from the corner of Blair and Bremen Avenues to its present location. The mission Sunday school was fairly prosperous for several years, but in 1898 its work had been temporarily suspended.

Eden Theological Seminary.—In the year 1840 six German Evangelical ministers, prompted by a strong desire to bring the Gospel to their German brethren in America, founded a religious organization at Gravois, near St. Louis, Missouri, under the modest name of Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchenverein des Westens—now the "Deutsche Evangelische Synode von Nord

Amerika." The large number of German Evangelical immigrants that settled in the western part of this country plainly showed the necessity of establishing the German Evangelical Church in the Western Hemisphere. In order to obtain the requisite number of able men for this important and promising work a theological institution was deemed indispensable. The founding of such an institution was, however, a most difficult task, inasmuch as the promoters of this religious cause were strangers and without the necessary means; and what help could be expected from poor German settlers, who lived in little log cabins, and by the sweat of their brow were converting the dense forests into fertile farms? But the Christian faith was their stronghold, and trusting in God, they undertook the work of erecting the "Missouri Theological Seminary." The first donations gathered for this work were, indeed, small, but the enthusiasm with which they were given showed the expediency of the enterprise. A tract of land, not fertile, but containing all the necessary material for building purposes, was presented by a neighboring farmer. This property is situated in Warren County, between the villages of Marthasville and Femme Osage, in a most picturesque valley, and remote from the din and noise of busy city life. The nearest railroad station was, at that time, St. Louis, a distance of about fifty-four miles. The ox-cart served for many years as the chief means of transportation. July 4, 1849, the cornerstone of the Missouri Evangelical Seminary was laid. The ceremonies were simple, but very impressive. It was the first time that songs of praise and thanksgiving resounded through those primeval forests. In 1850 the attractive, massive stone building was completed and the first president, Rev. P. Binner, with three students, entered upon the work. Soon after a second building was put up and used for a printing establishment. Mr. Richard Bigelow, of New York, donated \$500 for this building; furthermore, he presented a handpress and types, valued at \$300. This was done for the purpose of enabling the college to print the "Friedensbote," the organ of the German Evangelical Church. After six years a third building was erected during the summer vacation by the students themselves, under the supervision of Professor A. Irion. This building contained a spacious

class room and dormitory. In 1858 the largest of all the buildings was completed and opened as a college for boys. This preparatory department was in a flourishing condition during the first years of its existence, but unfortunately had to be closed on account of the Civil War. The contributions for all these buildings were received not only from members of the German church, but also from American friends. One of the first donations was made by an American lady, saying: "I want to have a nail in every good work." Mr. Richard Bigelow gave, besides the above mentioned contributions, many others at various times. Other American friends also manifested a generous interest in this work. An eastern organization for the support of educational schools assisted the college for a number of years in the most liberal way. Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of New York, was commissioned to visit the college and reported the following: "The most cheerful sacrifices of the directors and friends of the institution have not been surpassed by the efforts of the Puritans of New England, when these began their important work of establishing educational schools."

As the attendance of the Missouri Seminary continued to grow steadily, the accommodations became inadequate. On account of the isolated location and the inconveniences resulting from this, it was not thought prudent to make any further improvements at this place. Thus, in 1883, the college was moved to St. Charles Rock Road and Hunt Avenue, on the outskirts of St. Louis. Here the spacious Eden College was erected on a tract of land, covering nineteen acres of ground. The corner stone was laid April 8, 1883, and the dedication of the new building took place October 28, 1883. The growth of the German Evangelical Church and of the college during the thirty-three years of its existence was evinced on this festive occasion by the presence of thousands of sympathizing friends from all parts of the Union. The college, surrounded by a beautiful park, is a handsome three-story brick building—not including basement and attic—with a front of 168 feet, and a tower ninety-six feet high. The number of graduates up to 1895 has been over 600. The course is a strictly theological one and comprises three years for such as have had the required amount of preparatory work. Until recently instruc-

tions have been given in the German language, but because of the increasing demand for English-speaking ministers, great attention is now being paid to the study of English. The following presidents have presided over the college: Rev. P. Binner, Rev. A. Irion, Rev. J. Bank, Rev. E. Otto and Rev. L. Haerberle.

The fiftieth anniversary of the college, celebrated in 1900, afforded proof of the loving kindness with which God has looked down upon the institution, erected for the purpose of glorifying His name.

LOUIS HAEBERLE.

Edgar, Charles Bloomfield, clergyman and journalist, was born April 2, 1847, at St. Louis, Missouri. His parents were Joseph Crowell and Lucy Watson (Dorey) Edgar, both natives of New Jersey. The father removed to St. Louis in 1835 and became well and favorably known as an architect. He died in 1893. His two brothers were well known in that city, Timothy B. as a banker and manufacturer, and William S. as a physician and editor of the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal." The mother was a daughter of John Dorey, a native of England, who established the first brewery in St. Louis. The son is sixth in descent from David Edgar, laird of Keithoch, near Brechen, Forfarshire, Scotland, the head of which family now is Sir James Edgar, present speaker of the Canadian Parliament. The Edgar family of Scotland became widely dispersed on account of their activity as partisans of the Stuarts, three brothers being in the service of the pretender, one of them as his personal secretary. The son of David Edgar, Thomas, from whom Charles B. is descended, emigrated to America in 1715, settling in Rahway, New Jersey. The paternal grandmother of Charles B. was a Crowell, and a descendant of the Bloomfield and Fitz Randolph families of New Jersey. Charles B. Edgar received his rudimentary instructions in the public schools of St. Louis and completed his education with classical and theological courses in the Western Union College and the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. In 1864, being too young to enter the military service, he joined his uncle, Dr. William S. Edgar, then medical director in charge of the United States Army Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, and entered

upon duty as a clerk in the quartermaster's department, under Captain Woolfolk, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. For a time afterward he was engaged as a clerk in the National Loan Bank, of St. Louis. Later, his convictions of duty impelled him to enter the Gospel ministry. He had been reared an Episcopalian, but the doctrines and practices of the church were not satisfying to him and he connected himself with the Disciples, and, after suitable preparation, was licensed as a preacher, occupying, in turn, pulpits in Lexington and Hannibal, Missouri, in Cynthiana, Kentucky, and in Brooklyn, New York. During most of the time in which he was performing ministerial labor, he was also engaged in newspaper work. While at Hannibal he conducted a weekly secular journal and at other times he was a correspondent or a leader writer. Removing to St. Joseph in 1894, he became president of the Daily News Publishing Company, and editor of the paper, and ceased preaching entirely. In this arduous work he gave evidence of masterly ability, in a business way as well as an editor and writer. When he took charge of the "News" it was inconsequential in influence and of little value as property. Under his management it has become one of the most influential and most widely known newspapers in Missouri, and its circulation has been increased to almost 17,000. Mr. Edgar regards journalism as pre-eminently the calling for which he is adapted, and public opinion confirms his judgment. He seeks to make his paper a public expression of the truth, as his conscience presents it to him, for the sake of truth setting aside partisanship in politics as he does in religion. While a Democrat, and usually acting with that party, he does not always follow where the party organization would lead. In 1896 he allied himself with the gold Democrats, and was chairman of the delegation from his district to the St. Louis convention of gold Democrats which nominated a State ticket. Deriving his right from the services of four of his ancestors in the War for Independence, he is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and one of the State officers of that body. He also holds membership in the Benton Club and the Country Club, of St. Joseph. Mr. Edgar was married, in 1882, to Miss Aurora, daughter of Judge William B.

Drescher, of Hannibal, Missouri, one of the most prominent of the old settlers of Marion County, who served in General Doniphan's command during the Mexican War, and is now presiding judge of the Marion County Court. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar are the parents of two children, both of whom are living: Helen, born in 1883, and Joseph Charles, born in 1889.

Edgar, William R., lawyer and banker, was born September 17, 1851, in Cedar County, Iowa, son of William R. and Rebecca (Tichenor) Edgar, the first named of whom was born in Rahway, New Jersey, and the last named in Warren County, Ohio. The family to which Mr. Edgar belongs is one of the old families of New Jersey and was founded there in 1715, when Thomas Edgar, son of David Edgar, of Scotland, purchased an estate and established his home in what later became the State of New Jersey. Both the grandfather and great-grandfather of William R. Edgar served in the American Army during the War of the Revolution, and both died in New Jersey. The father of the subject of this sketch removed from there to Ohio in his young manhood, and in that State married Rebecca G. Tichenor, who was reared at Lebanon, the home of the famous Whig statesman, Thomas Corwin. Soon after his marriage, and in the year 1835, he removed to Iowa, and he and his wife were among the pioneer settlers in that State. They continued to reside in Iowa until after the Civil War, when they removed to Missouri, establishing their home near Ironton, in Iron County, in 1866. The father died there, in 1879, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife having died some years earlier. William R. Edgar, the son, obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools of Iowa, and later was graduated from Arcadia College in Iron County, Missouri. He then entered the St. Louis Law School, at St. Louis, and received the degree of bachelor of laws from that institution in 1875. For four years thereafter he was engaged in teaching school, and during the last year of his employment as a teacher he was principal of the Ironton public schools. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Iron County in the autumn of 1878 and entered upon the discharge of his duties in that connection January 1st, following. He filled the office of

prosecuting attorney ably and faithfully until 1885, when he was appointed receiver of the land office at Ironton by President Cleveland. For four and a half years thereafter he discharged the duties of this office, and in 1893 was again elected prosecuting attorney, which position he still fills. While giving close attention to his professional duties and gaining prominence at the bar, he also became interested in financial enterprises, and in 1896, when the Iron County Bank was organized, he was made vice president of that institution. In 1897 he was made president of this bank, and still fills the position, being recognized as a capable financier of unquestioned integrity. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Ironton, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican voters of that city are in the majority and he a Democrat of the most orthodox kind. Since his young manhood he has taken an active interest in politics, participating in all State and national campaigns, and contributing his full share at all times to the success of his party. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the Royal Arch degree. October 5, 1888, Mr. Edgar married Miss Pressia S. Whitworth, daughter of Isaac G. Whitworth, of Ironton. Their children are Maude W., Wm. R., Jr., James D., Mary C. and Robert Lee Edgar.

Edgell, Stephen Madison, merchant, was born in Westminster, Vermont, July 14, 1810, third son of Abel and Susanna (Holden) Edgell. His father was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, and was the son of John Edgell, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and one of the earlier settlers and proprietors of the Massachusetts town of Westminster. The founder of the family in America was William Edgell, who came from Somersetshire, England, to America about 1650, and lived thereafter, until his death, at Woburn and Lexington, Massachusetts. The wife of the immigrant ancestor of the family was born Elizabeth Norman, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who was descended from the Mavericks and Normans of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Stephen M. Edgell was reared on a farm and obtained his early education in the common schools of his native town. Disinclined to follow farming as a vocation, he left home when he was fourteen

years of age, and for two years thereafter clerked in a country store, receiving for his services a salary of \$100 a year. With the money thus earned he maintained himself while attending school during the following year, and when eighteen years old he went to Sherbrook, Canada, where he engaged in the dry goods business on a small scale on his own account. Successful in this venture, he remained at Sherbrook six years and accumulated a considerable amount of working capital. Disposing of his interests there in 1834, he came west, intending to engage in merchandising in Chicago, then a frontier town which had just been laid out, and which was attracting much attention in the East. About the time he reached Chicago a wave of real estate speculation was sweeping over the West, and Chicago soon became the center of the excitement. Mr. Edgell caught the prevailing contagion, and, as a result, invested his means in real estate in and adjacent to Chicago. A period of great business depression, inaugurated by the financial panic of 1837, followed this era of speculation, and, as a result, his Chicago property slipped away from him, and investments which would have yielded him rich returns a few years later proved worthless when forced upon a broken market. After this unsatisfactory experience he found employment with the firm of George Smith & Co., a noted pioneer business house of Chicago, and his duties bringing him occasionally to St. Louis, he became much impressed with the substantial character of the city and the promising outlook for its future growth and prosperity. In consequence of this favorable impression, he removed to St. Louis in 1838, and for some time thereafter was resident manager of the business of George Smith & Co. In 1842 he established a commission and forwarding house in New Orleans, and the following year engaged in the same business in St. Louis. Thus was established the prosperous and enterprising business house of S. M. Edgell & Co., widely known throughout the West and Southwest during a period of thirty-six years, which commanded a large and profitable patronage, and the highest esteem of its patrons and contemporaries. While at the head of this business, from which he retired in 1879 on account of failing health, Mr. Edgell was also identified with many other enterprises and held various positions

of honor, trust and responsibility. He was president of the Missouri State Mutual Insurance Company and of the Exchange Bank during a portion of his business career in St. Louis, and the high standing and prosperous condition of these institutions testified to the faithfulness and ability with which he administered their affairs. Interested, in the broadest sense, in the development of the city and State, he encouraged every movement designed to contribute thereto. He was interested to a considerable extent as a stockholder in the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and was a director of that corporation up to the time of its consolidation with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Plain and unassuming in manner, he had a vigorous mentality and great force of character. His friendships were sincere, and his devotion to his home and family endeared him to a remarkable degree to those most intimately associated with him. During the Civil War he was a staunch and uncompromising friend of the Union, and on every occasion and in all the affairs of life his actions were governed by his convictions. A Christian gentleman, he united early in life with the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, and continued his membership until, in 1866 or 1867, largely as a result of his efforts, Pilgrim Congregational Church was organized. Becoming a member of the last named church at its inception, he was essentially one of the pillars of the church until the end of his life, having contributed many thousands of dollars to its upbuilding, and through his judicious counsels and connection with the conduct of its business affairs, having aided to an even greater extent in the construction of an ideal church edifice, owned by a society having more than 800 members, and free from indebtedness. A donation of \$10,000, which he made to the Young Men's Christian Association, enabled that worthy organization to purchase the property at the corner of Eighteenth and Locust Streets, which it afterward sold at a handsome advance, materially strengthening its resources. The New West Education Society and Drury College were also recipients of his benefactions. In a thousand ways, unknown to the public, he contributed also to the betterment of the community, and when he died, in 1883, the feeling that a good and useful citizen had passed away pervaded all circles. He mar-

ried Louisa Chamberlain, of Lyndon, Vermont, in 1842, and of four children born to them two were living in 1897. These were George S. Egdell, of New York City, and Mrs. Mary C. Jocelyn, wife of Major S. P. Jocelyn, of the United States Army.

Edgerton.—A city of the fourth class, of 600 inhabitants, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in Preston Township, Platte County, thirteen miles northeast of Platte City, the county seat. It was selected for a railroad station in 1871 and laid off. On the 1st of June of that year, the first sale of lots was made. In 1883 it was incorporated as a village, with Biggerstaff, Clark, Feagan, McPhetridge and Moore as trustees. February 2, 1891, it was organized as a city of the fourth class with Jesse Barnard as mayor. It contains three churches—Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Episcopal South—a Democratic newspaper, the "Journal," several stores and the Bank of Edgerton with a capital and surplus of \$10,450, and deposits of \$57,140.

Edina.—The judicial seat of Knox County, a city of the fourth class, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railway, forty-seven miles west of Quincy, Illinois. It was laid out in 1839 by William Smallwood and Stephen Carnegie and became the county seat in 1845. It was incorporated December 18, 1851. The city is nicely situated, compactly built, with well graded and shaded streets, which are kept in excellent condition. It has an electric light plant, a telephone system, a good public school and school for colored children, a Catholic school, St. Joseph's Academy, five churches, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Christian, Presbyterian and Baptist (colored). The Catholic Church is a beautiful edifice, built at a cost of about \$80,000. The business interests of the town are represented by three banks, three hotels, flouring mill, tobacco factory, three cigar factories, two wagon factories, one brick manufacturing plant, three newspapers, the "Democrat," the "Register" and the "Sentinel," the first two Democratic and the last named Republican in politics. There are about thirty miscellaneous stores and shops, all of which have a good trade. The different leading fraternal orders have lodges in the city. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,800.

Edinburgh.—An incorporated village in Grundy County, four miles west of Trenton. It has a good graded school, six stores, a religious paper, "Light and Truth," and a few miscellaneous shops. It is the seat of Grand River College, established in 1854, and now called Grand River Christian Union College. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Edmunds, Henry Littleton, lawyer and jurist, was born April 2, 1853, at Birchland, Halifax County, Virginia, son of Sterling E. and Mary J. (Claiborne) Edmunds. He was fitted for college at Bellevue High School and then finished his academic studies at the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated. In 1874 he came to St. Louis, and since then he has practiced law in that city, except while serving on the bench. In 1892 he was elected judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court, and held that office until 1897, winning the commendation of the bar and of the public by his businesslike conduct of the affairs of the court and the ability and conscientiousness with which he discharged his judicial duties. In 1898 he was the nominee of the Democratic party, with which he has always affiliated politically, for a circuit judgeship, but was defeated, the Republicans electing their ticket by substantial majorities at the ensuing election. As a practitioner he has been eminently successful, and is ranked among the able, scholarly and high-minded lawyers of St. Louis. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Second Church of that denomination in that city. In fraternal circles he is known as a member of the Masonic order and of the order of Knights of Pythias. June 10, 1895, Judge Edmunds married Miss Almy Breckinridge, daughter of the late Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge, of St. Louis.

Edwards, Albert Gallatin, long a resident of St. Louis and a man who achieved distinction both as soldier and civilian, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1812, son of the pioneer jurist and statesman, Governor Ninian Edwards, who was chief justice of Kentucky when he was thirty-one years of age, first and only Governor of the Territory of Illinois, one of the first United States Senators elected from that State, and Governor of the State from 1826 to 1830. Albert Galla-

tin Edwards was educated at West Point Military Academy, and after his graduation from that institution was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in a cavalry regiment, waiving his right to a furlough, to participate in the Black Hawk War, in 1832. For ten years thereafter he was in active service in the army, participating in various campaigns against the Indians, and spending a large portion of that time on the frontier. At the end of this ten years of army service he resigned his commission and returned to civil life, becoming connected with the old-time wholesale house of William L. Ewing & Co., of St. Louis. He was engaged in business in that city at the outbreak of the Civil War, and at once tendered his services to the Government in defense of the Union. Governor Hamilton R. Gamble commissioned him Brigadier General of State troops and placed him in command of St. Louis. In this capacity he rendered important services to the State and to the Federal Government, and throughout the war he was one of the active and zealous Unionists whose action and influence contributed so largely to the success of the Federal arms in the West. During a portion of Governor Gamble's administration he served as bank examiner of Missouri, and shortly after President Lincoln's second inauguration he was appointed United States Treasurer in charge of the subtreasury at St. Louis. His sterling integrity and his capability as a financier admirably fitted him for this office, and he continued to hold it under all administrations until the Republican party was deposed from power by the election of President Cleveland. He was succeeded by a Democrat under President Cleveland's administration, and after his retirement from office organized the firm of A. G. Edwards & Son, stock and bond brokers, composed of General Edwards and his eldest son, Benjamin F. Edwards. Later George L. Edwards, a younger son, was admitted to the firm, which is now known as the A. G. Edwards' Sons Brokerage Company, the sons having succeeded to the business established by their father. General Edwards remained at the head of the firm until his death, which occurred April 19, 1892, and as a business man he was no less esteemed than as a public official. From boyhood to old age his life was full of interesting incident, and the condition in life to which he was

born, coupled with his own distinguished services as a soldier and public official, brought him into intimate relations with many of the most prominent men of his time. During his term of service in the United States Army he was an officer in the same regiment with Jefferson Davis, afterward President of the Confederate States government, and in subsequent years he enjoyed the intimate friendship of many men equally distinguished in public life. In St. Louis, where he was best known, he was both honored and loved by his fellow-citizens. His wife, who, before her marriage was Miss Mary E. Jenckes, survived her husband several years, dying in 1897.

Edwards, John, lawyer and poet, was one of the most prominent and thoroughly finished men of his day, and death overtook him in 1888, just as he was gaining a reputation as a man of rare literary ability, in addition to the name he had already established as an attorney of extraordinary powers. Mr. Edwards was born December 8, 1836, at Valley Forge, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Conard) Edwards. John traced his ancestry on his mother's side as far back as 1682, at which time Dennis Kunder arrived from Germany with the first company of religious settlers, who fixed their residence at Germantown, now Philadelphia. At Kunder's stone mansion, probably the largest at that time in the locality where it was erected, the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, held its first meeting during the year of his arrival in this country. The name "Kunder" was anglicized to "Cunrad," then to "Conrad," and lastly to "Conard." The great-grandfather of John Edwards, on the maternal side, was Cornelius Conard. His son, Everard Conard, settled near Doylestown, Pennsylvania. The son of Everard, whose name was Cornelius, lived in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His daughter was Elizabeth Conard, the mother of John Edwards. In 1837 the parents of John removed to Highland County, Ohio, and settled near Leesburg. Robert Edwards, the father of John, was of Welsh descent, his ancestors having been among the first immigrants who settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania. In 1856 John attended an academy at South Salem, Ohio. In September, 1858, he entered

the Freshman class of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and took up the studies of the classical course. He was graduated July 3, 1862, receiving the highest honors of his class for scholarship. During his attendance at the University he was under the tutorship of Professor David Swing, the late distinguished scholar and divine of Chicago, Illinois. John received his class honors, was elected poet laureate and delivered the valedictory. After graduating from college he was elected, in the fall of 1862, superintendent of the public schools at Hillsborough, Ohio. He resigned this position in 1864. In the month of September, that year, he was elected superintendent of the schools at Hamilton, Ohio, where he remained until 1867. July 5, 1865, the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by Miami University. While residing in Hamilton, Mr. Edwards studied law under the Honorable Robert Christy, later United States district attorney at Cincinnati. He was admitted to the bar at Hamilton in 1867. In the fall of that year he began the practice of law at Hillsborough, Ohio. In August, 1868, he removed to Maryville, Missouri, where he was superintendent of the public schools during the years 1868 and 1869. In July, 1869, he entered into a partnership with Lafayette Dawson for the practice of law. This was dissolved by mutual consent January 1, 1877. In the fall of 1876, Mr. Edwards was elected prosecuting attorney of Nodaway County and filled that position until January 1, 1879. On the first day of the preceding year he formed a partnership with W. W. Ramsay for the practice of law at Maryville. They were together for a number of years. In the summer of 1885 he formed a partnership with W. C. Ellison, of Maryville, and they were associated up to the time of Mr. Edwards' death, three years later. Mr. Edwards was married February 12, 1864, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hays. She was born in Dallas County, Alabama, in 1830, and was a daughter of Colonel James B. Diggs, of New Orleans, who commanded a regiment under General Jackson in the memorable battle of January 8, 1815.

Edwards, John C., lawyer, member of Congress, attorney general and eighth Governor of the State of Missouri, was born in Kentucky in 1806, and died at Stockton, California, September 14, 1888. He received

a good education at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and studied law and was admitted to practice at that place. In 1828 he came to Missouri and located at Jefferson City, where his talents and capacity for public affairs were recognized, and in 1830, when only twenty-four years of age, he was appointed by Governor Miller Secretary of State, which office he filled for seven years. In 1837 he was elected to the Legislature from Cole County and proved a useful legislator. In 1840 he was elected to Congress, one of the two Representatives Missouri was entitled to at the time, and served to the end of the Twenty-seventh Congress. In 1844 he was elected Governor of the State and served to the end of the four years' term, his administration covering the period of the Mexican War, in which he proved an efficient and patriotic executive, co-operating with the government at Washington in sending out the expeditions under Doniphan and Price, which brought such honor to Missouri arms. In 1849, a year after the close of his term, he went to California and was an honored citizen of that State until his death in 1888.

Edwards, John Newman, journalist and soldier, was born January 4, 1838, at Front Royal, Virginia, and died May 4, 1889, at Jefferson City, Missouri. His parents were John and Mary A. (Newman) Edwards, both natives of Virginia. The ancestral blood on either side was the purest of England and Scotland. The Edwards family went from England to Wales in the reign of Queen Mary, and their descendants were among the early colonists of Virginia. The Newmans blended with the Wyatts and Monroes, of Virginia. Colonel Conquest Wyatt, at the age of ninety years, avenged an insult by pinioning his adversary to a door with a knife thrust through his ear. Colonel William Monroe was an officer at Germantown; when offered public position by his cousin, President Monroe, he declined it, saying: "I helped my country when she needed my services. Now I leave her to better hands than my own to guide her." John Newman Edwards received a common school education in Warren County, afterward studying Latin and Greek in Washington City. While but a boy he learned typesetting on the Front Royal "Gazette," and at the age of fourteen years wrote a story which won the commendation

of his mother, a woman of strong intellect, and encouraged him to better effort. Shortly afterward, at the solicitation of his relative, Thomas J. Yerby, of Lexington, Missouri, he removed to that place, where he worked at his trade until the beginning of the Civil War. He joined the command of General J. O. Shelby, and became brigadier adjutant, with the rank of major, and was made adjutant general of the division, when his chief succeeded to that command. The fortunes of the two were joined throughout the war. Major Edwards participated in all the battles of this famous corps, and made a brilliant reputation as a soldier. He was engaged in some fifty actions, of more or less consequence, and was several times severely wounded. In the attack on Cape Girardeau a fragment of shell tore away the inside of his leg, and he lay all night without surgical attention. He was found by the Federal soldiers and was personally cared for by General John McNeil. Major Edwards remembered the kindness, and when his benefactor was most bitterly assailed, spoke well of him. He was exchanged soon after the Cape Girardeau affair, rejoined his command and remained with it until the end of the war. He then accompanied Shelby and his fragmentary "Iron Brigade" southward. They sank their battle flag in the Rio Grande river, crossed into Mexico and for more than a year acted in conjunction with the French Army. Major Edwards became a favorite with Maximilian and the unfortunate Princess Carlotta. He assisted in establishing the "Mexican Times" newspaper, and there wrote his book, "An Unwritten Leaf of the War." In 1867 he returned to the United States, and became a reporter on the "St. Louis Republican." In 1868, in connection with Colonel John C. Moore, he established the "Kansas City Times," with which he remained until 1873, when he took employment with the "St. Louis Dispatch," subsequently following its chief, Stilson Hutchins, to the "St. Louis Times." While connected with the latter paper occurred his duel with Colonel Emory S. Foster, of the "St. Louis Journal." It grew out of a newspaper controversy, and after a harmless exchange of shots, the two adversaries became reconciled. He withdrew from newspaper work to engage in sheep-raising in New Mexico, but was dissuaded, and while visiting his wife's

father, wrote his book, "Noted Guerrillas." He subsequently conducted the "Sedalia Democrat," and afterward founded "The Dispatch," which was but short-lived. For a time he was managing editor of the "St. Joseph Gazette," from which he was recalled to the editorial charge of the "Kansas City Times," occupying that position until his death, which resulted from heart failure, at Jefferson City, May 4, 1889. The Legislature, which was in session, adjourned out of respect to his memory. Both houses of the General Assembly, headed by Governor Francis, accompanied the remains to the depot, and a special car, provided by the Missouri Pacific Railway, conveyed the funeral party to Dover, where services were conducted by the Rev. George Plattenburg, a cousin of Mrs. Edwards. The death of Major Edwards produced a profound sensation throughout the State, and the press of the entire country teemed with tributes to his memory. He was a peerless soldier, and, while abating nothing of his loyalty to the cause for which he had fought, or of affection for his comrades in battle, he deprecated the continuance of ill feeling, and philosophically accepted the results of the bitter struggle. He was a surpassingly brilliant writer. His volumes of war annals present vivid scenes of the events treated upon, and will be of great value to future historians. His editorial writings have never been surpassed in journalism. They were marked with independence of thought and expressed in vigorous English. Despising cant and pretense, he condemned the one in humor, and punctured the other with the keenest thrusts of sarcasm. His heart warmed to all in suffering and distress, and the poetic element of his nature responded to their need for sympathy in touching phrase. Mrs. Edwards has made a valuable addition to accessible literature in collating in book form a number of his most striking articles, among which are many possessed of as much interest at the present time as when they were written.

His wife, MARY VIRGINIA EDWARDS, was born in Dover, Lafayette County, Missouri. Her parents were James S. and Laura (Yerby) Plattenburg. The father was a Virginian, descended from English and Holland ancestry; the mother was born in Georgetown, D. C., of Virginia parents. They came at an early day to Missouri, set-

ting in Lafayette County, where they resided upon one place for more than sixty years, the husband passing his life in mercantile business and the management of large farming tracts. Their daughter, Mary Virginia, was liberally educated and developed brilliant mental qualities. March 28, 1871, she was married to Major John N. Edwards, the ceremony taking place at the residence of General John O. Shelby, near Aullville. Bride and groom were cousins, which occasioned family opposition to the marriage, but sincere reconciliation followed shortly afterward. Of this union were born three children—John is assistant telegraph editor on the St. Louis "Republic;" James is a bookkeeper in the same city; Laura, graduated in 1899 from the Sacred Heart Convent at St. Louis, has returned to that institution to take a post-graduate course. In 1889, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Edwards edited and published a volume of his writings, which included "Shelby's Expedition to Mexico; an Unwritten Leaf of the War," and a carefully selected chapter of his editorial writings, comprising gems of poetry in prose, philosophical essays and dissertations, and paragraphs of sarcasm. It also contained a sketch of his life, an account of his funeral and a compilation of tributes to his memory from the press of the country. She republished at a later day his famous war narrative, "Shelby and His Men." In 1892, Governor Francis appointed her secretary of the Missouri Ladies' World's Fair Board, and she opened an office in St. Joseph from which to direct arrangements for the exhibit made by that body. At the World's Fair in Chicago she had personal charge of the St. Joseph room in the Missouri State building, and was for one month in charge of the entire building. Governor Stone appointed her to a clerkship in the office of the commissioner of voters in St. Louis, but subsequent legislation forbade the employment of all save qualified voters in such capacity, and she was obliged to retire. November 17, 1896, she was appointed by the Supreme Court to the position of librarian, a position for which she is eminently qualified and which she occupies at the present time. She is the present State president of the Daughters of the Confederacy, whose great purpose has been the rearing of the monumental tribute to the memory of the Confederate dead in the cemetery at Spring-

field, which contains their remains in large numbers. To this praiseworthy cause she had devoted time and effort with all the energy growing out of a tender regard for the gallant men who were aligned with her soldier husband in days of battle and death. She is a lady of wide information, a ready and entertaining conversationalist and a pleasing writer. For a number of years leading newspapers and magazines have contained articles from her pen, which have won for her well-deserved commendation.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Edwards, Samuel Martin, was born in Henry County, Virginia, in 1832, the youngest of ten children, son of John Edwards and Martha (Johnstone) Edwards. John Edwards was born in Albermarle County, Virginia, and was a captain in the War of 1812, in Colonel Joseph Martin's regiment. His grandfather on his mother's side was one of Washington's bodyguard in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. Young Edwards was educated in the common schools of his native county and in his early manhood taught school. He finished his law course in the University of Virginia, in Charlottesville. He came to Missouri in the fall of 1840, settling in St. Charles County, and in 1856 he located for the practice of his profession at Mexico, where he has since resided. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Lucy Shryock, by whom he had three children. The second time he was married to Miss Hattie Lakenan; by this union there is one son. He served one term as attorney for the city of Mexico, and was county attorney by appointment one year. In 1875 he was, by Governor C. H. Hardin, appointed probate judge of Audrain County to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of the late George B. Macfarlane. Since that time he has held that office continuously by election. Judge Edwards was a successful practitioner, and is a man of more than usual ability and literary attainments. His hold upon the people of Audrain County is due to his fairness and uprightness as a judge, his unwavering honesty, and sterling character. He united with the Presbyterian Church in 1867 and is an active and useful member of that body. He is a Master Mason and a Knight Templar, and in his early manhood was quite active in



Yours truly
Charles D. Eisenhower

that order. He was for thirty years high priest of the Mexico Chapter, and for eight years was eminent commander of Crusade Commandery. In his political faith he is of the pure Jeffersonian type of Democracy.

Eichbaum, George Calder, artist, was born in the year 1837, in Bowling Green, Kentucky. His father, George R. Eichbaum, who was a prominent civil engineer, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The elder Eichbaum was long in the service of the United States government, and had charge of the improvements of the Osage River at the time of his death, in 1873. The mother of George C. Eichbaum, whose maiden name was Helena Calder, was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. Eichbaum attended, as a youth, the schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in early life followed civil engineering in western Pennsylvania. A love of art was, however inherent in his nature, and he abandoned civil engineering to receive art instruction under the preceptorship of David R. Smith, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he came to St. Louis and opened a studio in the Switzer Building, at the corner of Sixth and Pine Streets, and ever since that time he has been closely identified with art development in that city. He has painted portraits of rare beauty and excellence, and has devoted himself mainly to this branch of art, painting only an occasional figure piece. His paintings have been exhibited at various times in the National Academy of Design, of New York, and for some years he had a studio in the Sherwood Studio Building, at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, in that city. In 1878, at the time of the Universal Exposition in Paris, he visited Europe and passed some time in the art centers of the old world. In beauty of coloring and truthfulness of likeness his portraits rank among the best painted by Western artists.

Eiseman, Benjamin, merchant, was born in Baden, Germany, in the year 1833. His father, Joshua W. Eiseman, died when the son was but fourteen years of age, and on this account he was compelled to leave school and begin earning his own living. He did not, however, cease making efforts to better his education, and after working hours applied himself to his books and thus broadened his intelligence and added to his store of

knowledge. For five years he clerked in a banking and mercantile house in Baden, and then decided to come to this country, the city of Philadelphia being his objective point. He arrived there unacquainted with the language and customs of the country and first attended school a year, mastering, in the course of that time, the English language. At the end of that year one of his uncles, who was engaged in the dry goods business at Davenport, Iowa, offered him a clerkship, and the acceptance of this offer brought him to the West. After he had been some time at Davenport, he was offered a more satisfactory position at St. Joseph, Missouri, and going to that city he remained there until the beginning of the Civil War. About that time he went to Memphis, Tennessee, an accomplished salesman and capable merchant, and forming a copartnership with Henry Rice and William Stix, they established a wholesale and retail dry goods store in that city. This proved a prosperous venture, and, besides attaining prominence as a merchant, Mr. Eiseman helped to organize several insurance companies and also the First National Bank of Memphis, of which he was a director while residing in that city. Their wholesale business having grown to large proportions, they abandoned the retail field in 1867, and thereafter, until 1881, their house was one of the leading wholesale houses of Memphis. The yellow fever epidemic which prostrated the business of that city in 1879 made it necessary for Mr. Eiseman and his associates to establish a branch house in St. Louis, and two years later they removed to that city to occupy the larger field which it opened up to them. In St. Louis the firm of Rice, Stix & Company has constantly expanded its operations and its trade, and is now numbered among the great wholesale dry goods houses of the West, and among the leading institutions of its kind in the United States.

Eitzen, Charles D., was a distinguished citizen of Missouri, who, although not a resident of St. Louis, was so closely identified with many of its most important business interests that his history is a part of the history of that city. He was born in Bremen, Germany, August 20, 1819, and from there emigrated to the Isle of St. Thomas, West Indies, coming later to this country. When a colony of sturdy Germans of Phila-

delphia selected a settlement in Gasconade County, on the Missouri River, and named it "Hermann," young Eitzen, then only eighteen years of age, was one of the first to reach the place which they proposed to make their future home. He arrived there in 1837, about the time the first plat of the town was made, and from the time this town of Hermann was carved out of a portion of Gasconade County until his death he was one of its ruling spirits. For three years he was a clerk in the first and only store in the town, kept by Mr. D. Widersprecher, and in 1841, when but twenty-one years of age, he purchased this store and the building in which it was conducted from his principal, with borrowed capital—which, however, he repaid with interest in less than two years' time—and began, on his own account, a business which he continued until 1891. He carried on a general merchandising business, keeping for sale practically everything which the people of that region needed to buy, and in 1855, before the completion of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Hermann, he engaged largely also in the lumber business, in which he was remarkably successful, shipping great quantities of yellow pine to points on the Missouri River, besides supplying the local trade. At the same time he was agent of an iron company, which operated mines near St. James, Missouri, and hauled its product to Hermann with teams. He was a large owner in two steamboats, one of which was named the "James H. Lucas," and the other "El Paso," and the iron ore, or "blooms," were shipped under his direction by these boats to points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In the year 1848 he established the first ferry which made regular trips across the Missouri River between Hermann and the north side of the river, and which was operated by horse power. This ferry brought to Hermann a considerable amount of trade from Montgomery County on the opposite side of the river, and aided materially in building up the town. In all business transactions he was scrupulously exact in discharging every obligation and meeting the full measure of his responsibility, and his word was as good as his bond, in all public, as well as private, business affairs. Politically he was identified with the Republican party from the time that organization came into existence, after the Whig party. In 1841 Mr. Eitzen cast the

only Whig vote in Gasconade County, and during the Civil War he was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, acting a part of the time as captain of a company of militia which was in active service in the field at the time of the raids into Missouri made by General Price and General Marmaduke. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Gasconade and Osage, and as a member of that body did all in his power to prevent the secession of the State of Missouri. In 1875 he again represented the same senatorial district in the Constitutional Convention of that year, and in 1876 was elected a member of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of Missouri. In 1871 he became identified with the management of the public schools of Hermann, and under his direction, and as a result of his inspiration, the present commodious schoolhouse was built in that place. A lot of ground adjoining the school building was purchased and donated by him to the school to be used as a play ground by the pupils. Thereafter until his death he took a deep interest in the educational affairs of the town which he did so much to build up, and was a member and presiding officer of the school board up to the time of his death. For twenty-five years he was a member of the town board of trustees, and during most of that time acted as mayor of the city. The vivifying effects of his enterprise, activity and progressiveness were felt by all the business interests of Hermann and the surrounding country, and for many years he was the foremost citizen of Gasconade County, a man of whom any community might well be proud. Very early in his career in Missouri he became intimately associated in a business way with some of the leading citizens of St. Louis, and during the later years of his life he had very large interests in that city. In the year 1841 he was commissioned by Mr. Charles P. Chouteau to sell his lands bordering on the Missouri River, between Washington, Missouri, and the Gasconade River, and he had some interesting experiences in this connection. It was his custom to turn over to Mr. Chouteau the proceeds of such sales as he had made when the famous fur trader visited him in the course of his trips up and down the Missouri River on fur trading expeditions. There were no banks or depositories for

money in Hermann in those days, and Mr. Eitzen used to bury the gold coin which he received, in different places—known to himself only—in the hills or bluffs of the river bank, until an opportunity presented itself for paying it over to Mr. Chouteau. At one time he took from these secure hiding places over \$10,000, which he handed to Mr. Chouteau, who expressed great surprise at receiving so much money at one time from the sale of lands which he had considered of comparatively little value—lands called "Chouteau's Claim." At the time of his death Mr. Eitzen was the largest shareholder in the Laclede Gas Light Company, of St. Louis, and also in the Boatmen's Bank, and was largely interested as a stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce, the Merchants'-Laclede National Bank, the Mechanics' Bank, the Third National Bank, the State Bank of St. Louis, and other corporations of that city, and was regarded by local capitalists as one of the best judges of investments and securities and one of the ablest financiers in the State. On the 23d of April, 1844, Mr. Eitzen married Miss Jane Elizabeth Kehr, theirs being the first marriage ceremony which took place in the then new settlement of Hermann. On the 23rd of April, 1894, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their home in Hermann, and the occasion was one which will long be remembered by the people of that city. All the residents of the town were their guests on that day, and many friends came from other cities to participate in the festivities which gladdened all hearts. Of seven children born to them two daughters and one son were living in 1898. On the afternoon of New Year's Day, 1896, Mr. Eitzen sat in his office in his store building writing letters and chatting pleasantly with his wife. The household servants having been granted a holiday, Mrs. Eitzen repaired to their home to prepare supper, Mr. Eitzen promising to follow her soon. As he did not come when she expected, Mrs. Eitzen returned to the store, and upon entering the office was horrified to find her husband lying lifeless upon the floor, he having fallen a victim to a sudden stroke of apoplexy, of which there had been premonitory symptoms twice before. Never in the history of Hermann were there such general expressions of sorrow and regret, as when the news of his death was given to the public.

His funeral took place on Saturday, January 4th following, under the auspices of the Masonic lodge, of which he had been a member for forty-five years. He had been, also, for almost as long a time, an active, working member of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Missouri, and a feature of the obsequies was the reading of the beautiful burial ritual at his grave by Rev. John D. Vincil, of the Grand Lodge. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. W. F. Bek, who paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased at the family residence, and afterward offered up a fervent prayer at the tomb. The Harmonie Singing Society sang an impressive anthem at the residence, and the ceremony was deeply impressive throughout. The funeral cortege, headed by the "Apostle Band," was very imposing, and to those present it seemed that the spirit of Charles D. Eitzen lingered lovingly in the town which he had seen spring into existence, and of which for fifty-seven years he had been so large a part. All felt that the remains of the chief benefactor of the town were that day laid in the family tomb, although his memory and his good deeds will live in the minds of men and in the history of the place for generations to come. In his last will and testament he bequeathed to Hermann the sum of \$50,000 in bonds, to be used for the purpose of building a new courthouse in that city, and this is said to be the only instance of present record in the annals of our country where a private citizen contributed the funds to erect a courthouse for a county or State. The new courthouse thus provided for was built in due course of time, and on the 25th day of May, 1898, was publicly and formally dedicated to the uses for which it was designed.

Eldon.—An incorporated village on the Jefferson City & Lebanon branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Miller County, thirteen miles west of Tuscumbia. It was founded in 1885 by T. J. Hart, G. R. Weeks and J. W. Weeks. The first building of importance besides the railroad depot was a roller flouring mill. The town has an excellent public school, a private (the Eldon) academy, four religious denominations, a bank, two hotels, coal mine near by, a newspaper, the "Advertiser," published by N. J. Shepherd, and several general stores. It is

situated in a rich farming district and is important as a shipping point. Population in 1899 (estimated), 500.

Eldon Academy.—A private school founded at Eldon, Miller County, in 1885, by Rev. Victor E. Loba. It is under the auspices of the Congregational Church.

Eldorado.—See "Luray."

Eldorado Springs.—A city of the fourth class, and a popular health resort, in Cedar County, twenty-two miles northwest of Stockton, the county seat. It is reached by a branch railway from Walker, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and by daily stages from Stockton, Harwood and Humansville. It has a public school; churches of the Baptist, Methodist, Methodist South, and Presbyterian denominations; two Republican newspapers, the "News" and the "Free Press," and a Democratic newspaper, the "Sun." There are two substantial banks, the Cruce Banking Company and the Bank of Eldorado Springs. Fraternal societies are Masons, Odd Fellows, United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic. Numerous hotels, modern in construction and equipment, are conducted with special regard to the necessities of health-seeking patrons. The business interests include a large flourmill and stores in all departments of trade. Residences are ornamental in design, and pleasant visiting points are easy of access. In 1900 the population was 2,137. The site was long known for the hygienic properties of its springs, and in 1881 a town was platted by H. N. and W. P. Cruce, owners of the land. It was incorporated December 5th, the same year, with J. B. Hardman, mayor; James T. Moore, Robert Haden, Thomas A. Dale and John Baber, aldermen. The first building was a hotel, conducted by Wesley Gentry, and Wheeler & Nelson opened the first store. Dr. J. B. Phipps was the first physician. The town is greatly sought by people of means seeking a place for rest and recuperation. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, whose products it largely consumes, while serving it as a general market. A mile southwest of the town is West Eldorado, unincorporated. It comprises a tract of 700 acres, upon which are a group of springs known as the Nine Wonders. It is owned by a cor-

poration, and upon it has been laid out a beautiful park, with amphitheater and cottages, designed as a pleasure resort.

Election Commissioners.—State boards limited to cities having a population of 100,000 and over, and limited, therefore, for the present to St. Louis and Kansas City. The Board of Election Commissioners was created in 1895 to supersede the recorder of votes who, before that, had supervision of the registration of voters, the distribution of ballot boxes and other ministerial features of the management of elections. The board at first consisted of three commissioners—the first appointed by the Governor of the State, to hold office for four years, chairman; the second appointed also by the Governor of the State, and holding office for two years; and the third appointed by the mayor of the city, and holding office for four years, secretary. The secretary, appointed by the mayor, was to be of a different political party from the chairman appointed by the Governor. In 1899 an amended act of the Legislature gave the Governor the appointment of the three commissioners, one to be of the minority political party.

Elections.—The general election in Missouri is fixed by the Constitution of the State to be held biennially, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the even years. But all the public officers are not chosen at the same general election, for some hold office for four years, some for six, some for ten and some for twelve years. At every general election, members of Congress, one-half the number of State Senators, Representatives in the Legislature, one State railroad commissioner, and one judge of the State Supreme Court are elected. But every four years, that is, at every other general election, there is a presidential election, and then presidential electors, members of Congress, one-half the number of State Senators, representatives in the State Legislature, the Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, one judge of the State Supreme Court, one State railroad commissioner, and the State Superintendent of Public Schools are chosen. This great national general election comes in the leap years. Special elections may be held to fill vacancies in

Congress, and for other purposes. The county courts divide their counties, respectively, into voting precincts, appoint election officers, six judges and four clerks for each precinct, the judges being taken equally from the two parties that polled the highest and next highest number of votes at the last general election. Two of the judges, one from each party, deliver the ballots, with their names and initials on the back, to the voter, who enters a booth, marks his ballot as he desires to vote, folds it and hands it to one of the two other judges called "receiving judges." His name, together with the number of his ballot, is entered on two poll books, and his number also written on the back of his ballot, which is then deposited in the ballot box. At the end of every hour the other two judges called "counting judges," with two clerks, open the boxes and count the votes, the voting still going on, under the other judges and clerks, and with the other box. When the voting is over and the polls closed the counting is completed, and the number of votes cast for each candidate entered on each poll book, and they are then signed by the judges and attested by the clerks, and the result of the election publicly proclaimed. One poll book is sent to the county clerk within two days, and the other retained by the judges to be examined by all persons who may desire to do so. To preserve the secrecy of the ballot, the election officers are sworn not to disclose how any voter votes, unless called upon in a judicial investigation. The county clerk, within five days of the election, with two judges of the county court, or two justices of the peace, casts up the precinct votes as certified by the election officers, and issues certificates of election to the several county officers chosen, and makes return to the Secretary of State, at Jefferson City, of the number of votes cast for all others. The Secretary of State opens the returns from all the counties in the presence of the Governor, foots up the votes and issues certificates of election to candidates for certain State and district offices having the highest numbers. The aggregate votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Railroad Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Schools are returned to the speaker of the State House of Representatives on the meeting of

the General Assembly, and he opens and publishes the same in the presence of the two houses. The polls are opened on election day at 7 o'clock in the morning, and kept open till 6 o'clock in the evening, or till sunset, if the sun sets after 6. In cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants, the polls are kept open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening. In St. Louis and Kansas City the law requires that the voting precincts shall be small and numerous, to facilitate voting. In all cities having a population of 25,000 and over, there is a registration of voters before a general election—an enrollment of the name of every voter, with the place of his residence. In cities whose population is between 25,000 and 100,000, this registration is made by an officer called registrar, elected by the people, and holding for a term of two years. In cities having a population of over 100,000, the registration and election are conducted under a board of three election commissioners, appointed by the Governor, one of whom, named by the Governor for the place, is chairman of the board, and one of whom must belong to a different party from the Governor. In cities having a population of 300,000 and over—which at present means St. Louis only—there is a board of three election commissioners, appointed by the Governor, one of whom, named by the Governor for the place, is chairman, and one of whom must be of a different party from the Governor. The board appoints a deputy election commissioner, who is also secretary. The commissioners conduct the registration and election, dividing the city into voting precincts, and appointing the election officers, four judges and two secretaries, for each precinct. These count the votes, and if the number of ballots exceeds the number of names on the poll book they reject all ballots that are found folded in other ballots; and if there are still more ballots than names on the poll book they reject all ballots that are not numbered. When they have finished the count they send the report, with the ballot boxes, to the commissioners of election, who foot up all the votes and certify the result to the Secretary of State, and issue certificates of election to the local candidates chosen.

Electoral Votes.—Missouri has, in 1900, seventeen electoral votes, one for each

of the fifteen representatives in Congress and one for each of its two United States Senators. Only four other States have a greater number—New York, which has thirty-six; Pennsylvania, which has thirty-two; Ohio, which has twenty-three, and Illinois, which has twenty-four. The electoral system is a curious arrangement for choosing the President and Vice President. Those two officers, the highest in the Federal government, are not elected by the people, but by electors chosen by the people. In the quadrennial presidential election the voters do not cast their votes for the respective candidates for President and Vice President, but for electors nominated, respectively, by the political parties, and pledged to vote for the presidential ticket of their party. At the opening of the campaign the parties hold their State conventions, and each nominates a State electoral ticket, containing the name of one candidate in each congressional district, and two for the State at large, this arrangement representing the State authority in the two houses of Congress. It is usual, also, to nominate, with the candidates, alternates to take the place of their principal, in case of death or inability to act. The candidates for electors are not voted for separately, but in a body, their names being all put on one ticket by each party; so that, in Missouri, a Democratic voter will cast his vote for the entire seventeen Democratic candidates for electors, and the Republican voter will, in like manner, vote for the seventeen Republican candidates. The candidates chosen meet at the State capitol on the first Wednesday in December succeeding the election, and formally cast their votes for President and Vice President. If they are Democrats, they vote for the Democratic candidates; if Republicans, for the Republican candidates. The electors are under no legal obligation to do this; but they are under an implied pledge of honor, and the invariable rule and practice is for the electors to cast their votes for the party ticket. When the electors have voted they make out three certificates, each containing two distinct lists—one, of the votes cast for President, the other of the votes cast for Vice President—and annex to each of the certificates a certified list of the names of the electors of the State. The certificates are then sealed up, and the electors certify on each that the list of all votes of the electors

of the State are contained in them. One of these is sent by a messenger to the president of the Senate at Washington, before the first Wednesday in January; a second is sent to the president of the Senate by mail, and the third is delivered to the judge of the United States court district in which the electors meet. When this is done the electors' work is completed, and they pass out of existence as electors. A new body of electors is chosen every presidential year, which is every fourth year.

The electors of each State, when gathered together to cast their votes, are called a "college," and all these cast their votes for President and Vice President on the same day, the first Wednesday in December following the presidential election. On the second Wednesday in February following, the two houses of Congress meet together in the House of Representatives, at Washington, and, in their presence, the president of the Senate opens the certificates and counts the votes, and announces the result. The person having the greatest number of votes cast for President, if it be a majority, is declared elected, and the same with regard to Vice President. If there be not a majority for one person, there has been no election, and the House of Representatives, from the three highest, chooses the President, the vote being taken by States; and the Senate, from the two highest candidates for Vice President, chooses the Vice President. If the House fails to choose a President by the 4th of March following, then the Vice President acts as President.

Electric Light and Power in Kansas City.—At the close of the seventh decade of the nineteenth century the great cost of illuminating gas and steam power still limited the extension of residence lighting and the full development of manufacturing industries. The uses of power in Kansas City were confined chiefly to the milling and packing industries; there were less than two thousand consumers of gas, and the patient mule furnished the sole motive power for the few street railways connecting downtown districts. Few saw in the early experiments of Edison, Sprague, Brush and Weston promise of a new era in the development of light and power. Even the demonstrations of the theoretical possibilities of electricity made at

the Centennial Exposition did not seem to indicate any commercial outcome for new applications of this force. But in 1880-1 the inventions of these men began to be applied on a commercial scale in the series arc lamps of Brush and Weston types, though the experiments of Sprague and others had not yet resulted in practical apparatus for the production of electric power for street cars or stationary motors, and the systems of arc lighting were still heavily handicapped by the smallness of the dynamos, and the necessity for hand regulation at the station as lights were turned on and off by consumers. At this period Kansas City began to play an important part in the development of electrical apparatus. The history of the application of electrical energy in this city is peculiarly interesting, owing to the fact that the Thomson-Houston system of arc lighting from a central station was there first put into practical operation, and there, also, was made the first attempt to propel cars by electricity. It is reasonable to infer from the record of events that local enterprise afforded a strong stimulus to investigators and inventors, and contributed not a little to a rapidity and perfection of development which was the wonder of the last quarter century.

The initial effort was made in the fall of 1881, by the organization in Kansas City, Missouri, of the Kawsmouth Electric Light Company, incorporated under the laws of Kansas. Its members were J. S. Chick, William Holmes, J. D. Cruise, L. R. Moore, J. W. L. Slavens, S. F. Scott, M. W. St. Clair, H. C. Sprague, M. H. Smith, John W. Beebe, E. B. Hamlin, John Doggett, J. W. Phillips, W. B. Grimes, D. E. Cornell, James Oglebay, D. S. Orrison, George H. Nettleton, John H. North, J. L. Barnes, W. S. Jenkins, J. J. Burnes, John McKenzie, J. L. Brown, H. C. Arnold, T. M. James & Son, W. P. Herring, and Cady & Olmstead. January 20, 1882, a franchise was secured in Kansas City, Missouri, and a powerhouse was built at the corner of Eighth and Santa Fe Streets, under the supervision of John Doggett and other individual directors, assisted by Arthur Doggett, who had direct charge of the men and accounts. In the fall of the same year Edwin R. Weeks was called to the superintendency of the company, and a reorganization was effected under the name of the Kansas City Electric Light Company, in-

corporated in Missouri, December 27, 1884. The original capital was \$20,000, and the plant comprised four constant current dynamos, with a capacity of ten lamps each, the first manufactured in the old Basket Factory at New Britain, Connecticut, where the American Electric Company had its first home. This company was organized to develop the patents of Elihu Thomson and Edwin Houston, who were at the time teachers in the Philadelphia High School for Boys, and out of it grew the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, which soon established extensive factories at Lynn, Massachusetts. The special merit of the Thomson-Houston system was automatic control of the electric energy delivered to the circuit, such control being dependent upon a function of the current itself. As the load varied the brushes (current collectors) shifted automatically, thus regulating the amount of energy delivered by the dynamo, and making possible the turning on or off of lamps anywhere on the circuit without hand regulation in the station. The first commercial application of this principle was made in Kansas City, and in one form or other it is now universally employed for regulation in series arc lighting. Some of the original dynamos are yet in the possession of the Kansas City Electric Light company, cherished as curiosities. In 1883 the capital of the Kansas City Electric Light Company was increased to \$100,000, and the following named were elected officers: William Holmes, president; John Doggett, vice president; Charles E. Barnhart, secretary; Joseph S. Chick, treasurer, and Edwin R. Weeks, general manager. To the last named was committed practically the entire business of the company. In the meantime the plant was in constant course of enlargement, and every successive improvement in electrical and mechanical appliances was brought into requisition. Larger dynamos and Corliss engines were put in, and the station capacity was increased to over three hundred arc lamps, all used for lighting stores and business houses. The explosion of the Kansas City Gas Works in December, 1885, created an immediate demand for street service, which was met by the Kansas City Electric Light Company with a twenty-five lamp circuit, the first public use of the new light in the city. The management of the company had long held that the chief value

of the new industry would ultimately depend upon the distribution of electricity for incandescent light and power, and had served the first incandescent lamps in Kansas City in Reiger Brothers' hat store, from so-called "distributor boxes," operated on a series arc lighting circuit. These were not put in as commercially valuable, but only as the sole available means of incandescent lighting. The brilliant achievements of Edison created such a demand for this form of electric light that many isolated plants were installed, among the first of which were those in the "Times" newspaper building, and in the residences of E. R. Weeks and W. R. Nelson. In 1886 James Scammon, Fred Howard, J. J. Everingham and others organized the Sperry Associate Electric Company, for the purpose of exploiting an arc light invented by Elmer A. Sperry. It did not prove an engineering success, and was purchased by persons interested in the Kansas City Electric Light Company, to be used in developing the long-distance alternating current system of incandescent lighting recently patented by Gouldard & Gibbs, and manufactured in America by the Westinghouse Company. The Kansas City Electric Light Company, in succeeding the Kawsmouth Electric Light Company, had inherited an obligation restricting it to the use of the Thomson-Houston system. Its manager, as early as 1883, had, by letters and personal interviews, urged upon the manufacturers of Thomson-Houston apparatus the necessity for the development of a system of incandescent lighting. After much importunity, two incandescent light machines, the first manufactured by the Thomson-Houston Company, were put in service during the winter of 1885-6. They were of one hundred and fifty light capacity, and possessed the advantage of requiring no hand regulation. These machines were without meters, however, and the company soon ascertained that it was receiving compensation for less than one-third of its output in this department, billings being made upon the previous year's average gas charges, on the basis of one sixteen-candle power lamp for each five-foot gas burner. In 1886 the Edison meter was adopted, and without loss of customers the output in this department at once decreased 50 per cent, while the revenue increased 25 per cent. The saving in current was due to the fact that meter measurement

insured turning off of lights except when needed, instead of allowing them to run without restriction. In this year it became evident that, for the most efficient service, the Edison patents were a necessity, and the formation of another company was determined upon, the Kansas City Electric Light Company retaining its organization in order to preserve franchises and other legal rights. The Edison Electric Light and Power Company was incorporated November 6, 1886, with a capital of \$100,000, and the following named officers: George H. Nettleton, president; Kersey Coates, vice president; C. W. Whitehead, secretary and treasurer. Before contracts were executed and the construction of the plant was undertaken, these officers were succeeded by W. B. Grimes, president; J. W. Phillips, vice president; J. S. Chick, treasurer; Charles E. Barnhart, secretary, and Edwin R. Weeks, general manager. A lot on Wall Street, near Seventh Street, was purchased, and the building of a model fire-proof Edison station was begun in the spring of 1887, under the supervision of Superintendents G. W. Hart and C. A. Harber. Six months prior to this, however, a temporary plant had been installed in the Ramsey, Millet & Hudson Building, on West Fifth Street. Continuous current at two hundred and twenty volts (one hundred and ten on each side) was served by the Edison three-wire system, to a district about one-half mile square, with an initial load aggregating twenty-six hundred incandescent lamps.

Meantime, in 1883, was made in Kansas City the first use in the United States of the electric trolley for the propulsion of cars. That year a syndicate, composed of William W. Kendall, Theodore S. Case, Willard E. Winner, Hugh L. McElroy and others, was formed to exploit and use the patents of John Henry, who, simultaneously with Sprague, Daft and Vandepoele, far removed from them, was working upon practically the same lines. Early in 1884 the Henry system was first put in use, experimentally, on the Fair Grounds switch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, in the southern suburbs of Kansas City, and about a year thereafter was established on a practical basis on East Fifth Street. Its subsequent history is given in the article on "Street Railways of Kansas City."

In 1886 M. E. Bates and W. D. McQuest-

ten established the first electrical engineering office in Kansas City, and to these able engineers is due, directly or indirectly, much of the remarkably good pioneer work done in the central stations and isolated plants of Kansas City and the Southwest. In the same year, Paul Bossart, Wash. Adams, M. L. Sargent and others formed the Interstate Electric Company, with a capital of \$50,000, and installed a storage battery plant of Faure accumulators, with a capacity of about one thousand sixteen-candle power lamps. Current was distributed by the two-wire system at a pressure of one hundred volts. This company was not successful financially, and it retired from business in 1890.

In 1890 the gas interests realized that the new light had come to stay, and endeavored to protect themselves by purchasing a plant of Ball, Excelsior and Heisler apparatus, recently built by M. S. Porter, Oscar Ditsch and others. The American Electric Light Company of Kansas City was incorporated, with Charles E. Small as president, and R. MacMillan as secretary and treasurer. The Ball-Heisler plant was abandoned, and, under Manager MacMillan, Superintendent Camp and Chief Engineer Peter Wright, an entirely new plant of the Fort Wayne arc and the Brush system of incandescent lighting was installed. A new powerhouse was built, equipped with Babcock and Wilcox boilers, compound condensing Corliss engines, and all improvements known to the science. In a few years, however, this was purchased by the Kansas City Electric Light Company, which displaced the Brush, Heisler and Fort Wayne equipment with the Thomson-Houston and Westinghouse apparatus, and proceeded to combine the stations of the Kansas City, Sperry and American companies. With the introduction of electricity, gas rates were reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.60 per thousand feet, and the constantly widening distribution of electric light, and the establishment of another gas company in 1894, led to a further reduction to fifty cents per thousand feet. This extremely low price marked the beginning of a rate war, which lasted about two years, and was accompanied by all manner of concessions, such as the free installation of Wellsbachs, and house service, including inside fixtures and gas stoves. This ordeal was rendered much more trying for the electric light companies by the fact that it occurred

simultaneously with the financial panic of 1893, and the subsequent business depression. During this period, however, these companies met all demands for extensions of both light and power lines, introduced the inclosed long-burning arc lamp and a new power system distributing current at five hundred volts for operating the more widely scattered elevators and machine shops, and extended the alternating current system of incandescent lighting throughout many resident districts, and even to a distance of some five miles into the suburbs. Electricity of all kinds, both continuous and alternating, was now served, and was put to many novel uses, such as ironing, soldering, cooking, surgery, currying and clipping, electromagnetic couches, baths and other therapeutic purposes, as well as for all known kinds of arc and incandescent lighting, and hundreds of applications of motor power. In fact, in Kansas City could be obtained all kinds of electric service, at the rate of twenty cents per thousand watts per hour by meter, subject to liberal discounts, which were comparable with those of other cities having twice the population, many of which also had great advantages in cost of fuel and operating expenses. Most inventions of great commercial value in mechanics supplement some form of industry, and often throw many out of employment, and render worthless a large amount of costly apparatus. The gas interest at first felt that the electric light was such an invader, but this has been disproven. Since the introduction of electricity the consumers of gas in Kansas City have increased from less than two thousand to over twenty thousand, showing that the fears that the electric light would be the deathblow of gas were without foundation. It is a fact growing into general recognition that, while gas is losing its position as the leading illuminant, it will be the fuel of the future. A history of electric light and power in Kansas City will not be complete without reference to another pioneer work conducted by the Kansas City Electric Light Company. The Gramme Society (which see), which it organized among its employees, attracted international attention, and was the model for many similar societies in other countries. The liberal and progressive policy of the management of the Kansas City companies also found expression in their attitude to-

ward the public. Customers, as well as employees, were their friends; their dealings with them were straightforward and honest, while the service rendered was always the best possible under existing conditions, and compared not unfavorably with that of other cities. Thus, in the last quarter of the past century, was established in Kansas City an entirely new industry, furnishing lucrative and elevating employment to hundreds of persons, exerting a quickening influence upon all branches of mechanics, and contributing much to the development of science and the advancement of those interests which make for the highest civilization and the best up-building of a great city.

Prior to January 1, 1900, the Edison Electric Light and Power Company had never passed a dividend, having paid to its shareholders an aggregate of over 140 per cent on their investment, while the Kansas City Electric Light Company had paid to its shareholders dividends amounting to more than 200 per cent, and the properties of these companies had meantime been so well kept up that the management effected a sale of their securities at figures highly satisfactory to the holders, many of whom had held their shares or bonds from the beginning. April 1, 1900, the aggregate investments in these properties were \$1,012,505.18, and January 1, 1900, including current generated in isolated plants, electricity was being used in Kansas City to operate no less than 100,000 incandescent lamps, 3,000 arc lamps, and 4,300 horse power in motors, exclusive of street railways, the greater number of which were now operated by electricity, and plans for transforming a few remaining lines were being rapidly executed. In June, 1900, Edwin R. Weeks, vice president and general manager of the companies, and the last of the old directors, retired from the management, and the representatives of the new purchasers, Armour & Co., of Chicago, assumed full control. The retiring directors were J. S. Chick, O. H. Dean, F. K. Hoover, C. A. Braley, J. S. Ford, W. N. Coler, Charles E. Small, C. F. Morse, James Scammon, J. H. North, W. P. Hix and Edwin R. Weeks. The incoming directors were P. A. Valentine, L. C. Krauthoff, L. E. James, C. S. Pitkin, W. E. Kirkpatrick, W. H. Holmes, C. F. Holmes and R. L. Gregory.

EDWIN R. WEEKS.

Electric Lighting in St. Louis.—

Electricity came so rapidly into use as a motor and for lighting after the year 1880 that it is sometimes thought we knew nothing of electrical lighting, and but little of electricity, before that time. But the arc light was exhibited in lecture rooms in 1802, and in 1821 Sir Humphrey Davie exhibited his electric light—a magnificent four-inch arc, fed by 2,000 cells of battery. There the matter was allowed to rest, and Faraday, with all his knowledge of electricity and skill in using it, died an old man before the electric arc came to be a street light in London. About the year 1879 the electric arc light began to make its appearance and found the world ready for it—and from that year began the general commercial introduction and development of electric lighting. In 1887 there were in the United States alone 140,000 arc lights in the all-night service of street lighting, and 650,000 glow or incandescent lamps; and two years later, in 1889, the arc lamps had increased to 225,000, and the glow lamps to 3,000,000. The arc light consists of two points or pencils of graphite carbon, placed in line with one another, with a common axis, and with the tips nearly together. These, with the intervening air space between their points, form part of an electric circuit. As long as the air between the points remains cold it is a poor conductor, and it must, therefore, be heated to enable it to do its part in the circuit. This is done by drawing the points together till they are in contact, and then, as the air at the point of contact becomes heated, gradually separating them. There is a clock-work arrangement by which the double movement of the carbon points toward and from one another is automatically regulated.

The incandescent or glow lamp consists of a filament of carbon in an exhausted bulb of glass. This filament may be brought to a white heat in the exhausted bulb, where there is no oxygen, without combustion, and without being consumed. The light of an incandescent lamp is due to a carbon surface, all at one temperature, which temperature varies with the electrical energy expended in the lamp, while the light of a gas or petroleum flame is made up of radiation from a great number of separate carbon particles, the temperature of which depends on their position within the flame. Electric lighting

is well adapted to marine uses, and was introduced on board ships even before it became general in large cities. The man-of-war "Trenton" was lighted with electricity in 1882, and since then all fighting ships and all passenger steamers have an electric plant as an indispensable part of their outfit. The great value of the electric searchlight was strikingly demonstrated in the war with Spain, in 1898, in lighting up a hostile harbor and coast, and illuminating the space between the blockading squadron and the shore, so that not even the smallest boat could approach without being seen and becoming a target for our guns. The first electric lights made their appearance in St. Louis in 1880, and were regarded with curious interest. They gradually increased in number until electrical illumination had made such progress and found such favor in hotels, railroad depots, theaters and other public places, and was so clearly being recognized as the coming method, that the city of St. Louis, without giving up its gas lighting, made arrangements in 1889 for the introduction of it into the system—and it was only a few years before it had nearly superseded gas. The report of the supervisor of city lighting for the year ending April 12, 1897, shows that there were 500.79 miles of street and 94.36 miles of alleys lighted by electricity; 31.97 miles of street lighted by gas, and 5.53 miles of street lighted by gasoline. There were 2,307 arc and 3,916 incandescent lamps, 1,057 gas and 169 gasoline lamps in use. There were in the various public city buildings 4,578 incandescent lamps of the first class, and 521 of the second class. The cost of city lighting for the year was \$336,078, and of this sum \$271.069 was paid for electric lights, \$38,875 for gas and \$4,617 for gasoline. Of the \$271.069 paid for electric lights \$214,892 was for streets, alleys and parks, and \$55,954 for public buildings. The accidents reported to the department were four persons and six horses killed by contact with wires, thirty-two persons shocked by contact with wires, three persons injured by falling from poles, two persons asphyxiated by illuminating gas and one person killed by gas explosion. There were 178 miles of street occupied by railway tracks and 301 miles of tracks strung with trolley wires. The comparative cost of lighting the streets and public buildings for the eight years ending April 27, 1897, was, for

1890, \$341,117; for 1891, \$242,790; for 1892, \$246,718; for 1893, \$257,766; for 1894, \$275,979; for 1895, \$293,506; for 1896, \$313,948; for 1897, \$314,339.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Eliot Society.—In the fall of 1887 all of the interests in which the women of the Church of the Messiah were, as members, engaged, were, at the suggestion of the pastor, Rev. John Snyder, consolidated into one organization called the Eliot Society. While the purpose of this society is effective and systematic church work, it has exerted an influence extending far beyond the limits of the church and denomination. The officers are a president, three vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. These officers, with the addition of two members elected by the society, form the executive board. The various interests are looked after by no fewer than eleven standing committees, whose chairmen are appointed by the executive board. Each chairman selects her associates, three or four in number, who are confirmed by the board, after which each committee is free to develop its policy untrammelled, though always in touch with the board and reporting monthly at the regular meetings of the society. The eleven departments are considered almost equal in importance, but from the nature of their work, the associated charities, the mission Sunday school and the literary are those best known to the general public. During the first four years, 1887-1891, the literary committee, Mrs. C. H. Stone, chairman, took up the study of "such questions of social interest as are found most persistently illustrated in modern novels"; and the semimonthly evening meetings awakened wide-spread interest. The dramas of Shakespeare were studied in 1891-2, Mrs. J. K. Hosmer, chairman. The program has since then been eclectic in character. Of the various opportunities for culture enjoyed by the women of this congregation none has been more greatly appreciated than the "Course of Study in Christian History," which was conducted by the pastor, the class meeting fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons for four years. The membership of the Eliot Society numbers over one hundred women. Mrs. Eben Richards was the first president, in which office she has been succeeded by Mrs. J. W. Goddard, Mrs. Chester Krum, Mrs. J. E. McKeighan, Mrs. E. A. DeWolf

and Mrs. Charles Dexter. Among others who have led in the work of the various committees are Mrs. Charles Le Roy Moss, Mrs. J. K. Hosmer, now of Minneapolis; Mrs. Hugh McKittrick, Mrs. W. G. Eliot, Mrs. John Snyder, Mrs. W. H. Hargadine, Mrs. W. L. Huse, Mrs. L. L. Culver, the Misses Glover, Mrs. Walter D. Heron, Mrs. D. R. Powell and Mrs. Otto von Schraeder.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Eliot, William Greenleaf, clergyman and educator, was born August 5, 1811, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and died at Pass Christian, Mississippi, January 23, 1887. His great-grandfather was brother to the great-grandfather of Charles William Eliot, president of Harvard College, and his father was for many years in the government service. After graduating from Columbian College, of Washington, D. C., in 1831, he went to Harvard Divinity School, from which institution he was graduated in 1834. The same year he came to St. Louis and established the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of that city. He was ordained pastor of this church, which became known as the Church of the Messiah, and retained that position until 1871, when he resigned his pastorate to become chancellor of Washington University, of which he was also president. His connection with the university in these capacities continued until his death. During the war he was a member of the Western sanitary commission, and was connected also thereafter with many of the charitable organizations of St. Louis. He was among the small band of resolute men who assisted General Nathaniel Lyon and Francis P. Blair in preserving Missouri to the Union. A man of untiring energy and rare administrative ability, he was engaged in all sorts of public and philanthropic enterprises, and did much for the intellectual advancement of St. Louis and the Southwest. He was the author of a "Manual of Prayer," "Discourses on the Doctrines of Christianity," "Lectures to Young Men," "Lectures to Young Women," "Home Life and Influence," and numerous other works.

Elizabeth Aull Seminary.—This educational institution was established in Lexington in 1859, and, until it ceased to exist, in 1898, maintained a reputation com-

mensurate with the munificence of its founder. It was conducted under the auspices of the Orthodox Southern Presbyterians, of whose church Miss Aull was a devoted member. Elizabeth Aull was born in Delaware in 1790. In 1858 she made a large bequest for the founding of a seminary at Lexington, and along the lines of her expressed desires the school was conducted for forty years, becoming one of the best known institutions of its kind in the United States.

Elkhorn, Battle of.—See "Pea Ridge, Battle of."

Elkland.—A hamlet in Jackson Township, Webster County, eleven miles northwest of Marshfield. It was founded about 1880. It has two churches, a school and three stores. It is surrounded by a rich farming district. Population, 1899 (estimated), 150.

Elk River is the extreme southwest-ern river of the State. It rises in Barry County, and flows west, through McDonald County five miles, and empties into the Neosho, in Kansas.

Elks, Order of.—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks had its origin in New York City, February 16, 1868. Originally it was composed mainly of members of the dramatic profession, and was modeled after the analogous order of Buffaloes in England. Business meetings were followed by a social session, and at precisely 11 o'clock a toast was always drunk to "our absent brothers." There was much of good fellowship in the parent organization, and it attracted many bright and genial spirits. Its successors have been like unto it in this respect wherever they have been established, and representatives of all the professions and higher callings in life are now to be found among its members. March 10, 1871, the Legislature of New York State granted a charter for a grand lodge, and subsequently lodges were established in all the larger cities of the country. St. Louis Lodge No. 9 was founded in June of 1878, and chartered December following. Its earliest meetings were held in the Olympic Theater and Druids' Hall, and its first exalted ruler was Thomas E. Garrett, then dramatic editor of the "Re-

publican." The order has an attractive ritual, practices true benevolence in caring for needy members, cultivates the feeling of brotherhood and promotes good cheer through its "social sessions." Its membership in St. Louis was something more than five hundred in 1898.

"Elks' Rest."—A plat of ground in Bellefontaine Cemetery designed as a place of burial for members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in St. Louis. It was donated to the order by John A. Cock-erill.

Elkton.—See "Otterville."

Ellendale.—A suburban town, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in St. Louis County, just outside the limits of St. Louis. It takes its name from the eldest daughter of Mr. William L. Thomas, publisher of the "School and Home" of St. Louis, who laid off a subdivision of thirty-three acres in the vicinity, and who, with his wife, deeded the ground on which the beautiful stone station-house stands, to the railroad company.

Elliff, Joseph Dolliver, superintendent of the public schools of Joplin, was born December 31, 1863, at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas. His parents were Constant Powell and Mary J. (Potter) Elliff, both of Virginia descent. The Elliff family were among the early settlers of middle Tennessee; the Potters were early settlers in Virginia, and were noted for rugged physical strength and longevity. Constant Powell Elliff was a resident of Lawrence County, Kansas, in the border difficulty days, and during the greater portion of the Civil War, and lost the greater part of his property at the hands of marauding bands. In 1864 he removed his family to Lawrence County, Missouri, and in 1866 to McDonald County; he served four years in the Union service as a soldier in the Fifteenth Regiment of Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and died from the effects of injuries received in the line of duty. He was the father of thirteen children, two of whom, Michael G. and Alvin C., are Baptist ministers. Joseph Dolliver Elliff was reared on a farm in McDonald County, Missouri, doing hard labor. His educational opportunities were pitifully

poor, being limited to a few months in the year in the inefficient country schools of that day. His intense desire for learning led him to read every book accessible—not many, and little to his purpose, but from some he derived benefit, as well as an additional incentive to advancement. At the age of eighteen years he was engaged to teach in a country school, and for several years afterward he was so engaged, devoting all his spare time to reading, attending school as a pupil during vacations of his own, and suspending teaching, as his means would permit, to pursue his studies in various institutions. In this way he managed to take a one-term course of instruction in the Pea Ridge Academy. Later he entered the State Normal School at Warrensburg, from which he was graduated in 1893, and in 1897 he attended the University of Chicago. His work as an instructor has covered all departments belonging to the teacher, and from the beginning he has been constantly advancing to higher position in the profession. His service in various country schools was followed by his appointment to the principalship of the Southwest City public schools, in which position he served two years, when he removed to Indian Springs, where he was principal for four years. In 1893-4 he was principal of the Central school of Carthage, resigning in the latter year to accept the superintendency of the United States Indian school at Ponca, Oklahoma. In 1895 he resigned this last named position in order to accept the principalship of the Joplin high school, and after three years' service in this position was advanced in 1898 to that of superintendent of the Joplin city schools, which he holds at the present time. In all this long period of service his worth as a teacher is attested by the fact that he has never left a position but voluntarily, and then to enter upon larger and more useful fields of labor. In no educational board employing him has a single adverse vote been cast. In politics he approves of Democratic principles as now asserted, but he would advocate a broader public ownership in concerns of public utility, and he has always regarded principles and men as of greater importance than party names and partisan policies. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Joplin; of the subordinate lodge and encampment in

Odd-Fellowship, and of the Masonic fraternity. In the latter he is king of Joplin Royal Arch Chapter, No. 91. Professor Elliff was married at Carthage, Missouri, December 25, 1893, to Miss Jean Scott Cumming, whose parents were of Scotch descent. Born of this marriage have been two children, Mary and Joseph, aged respectively four years and two years. Professor Elliff is among those who are fitted by natural disposition, experience and education to adorn the highly important profession of teacher. His conscientiousness in his calling is attested by his arduous struggle, under almost insuperable difficulties, to fit himself for it, and that fitness finds acknowledgement in the various important schools whose conduct has been committed to him. The educational establishment of the State affords no higher place for teacher to occupy than the superintendency of the Joplin school, with its comprehensive curriculum, laboratory and library equipments, commodious and beautiful buildings, and a large and heterogeneous school attendance. His conduct toward his associate and subordinate teachers is affable and kindly; with his pupils he is considerate, but firm; while those whose tasks are borne under difficulties find in him a helper and sympathizing friend whose heart is warm out of recollection of his own burdens and struggles. While devoting all effort of heart and brain to the labors imposed upon him, his active mind is yet busied with his own further improvement.

Elliott, Charles E., merchant, was born December 28, 1833, at Morwinstow, Devonshire, England. His parents were John and Mary (Trick) Elliott, farm people. His education was limited to such as was afforded by a small pay school in the home neighborhood. He was brought up to the trades of shoe and harness maker and tanner. At the age of nineteen years he emigrated to Canada, and worked for some years in Ontario. In 1856 he came to the United States, locating in St. Charles, Missouri, where he was engaged in a boot and shoe store. In 1857 he made a prospecting trip into Jasper County, and visited Carthage, going thence to Neosho, where he remained until 1861, engaging in the manufacture of footwear and harness, and afterward purchasing and operating a tannery. He had

made himself obnoxious as one of seven men in the county who voted for Lincoln in 1860, and when the war began he removed to Kansas, and enlisted in the Sixth Cavalry Regiment of that State, in which he served faithfully and gallantly for three years and seven months. He took part in many engagements, among them being those of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Port Gibson, Newtonia and Saline River; in the latter action he was slightly wounded. After the close of the war he settled in Springfield, where he opened a grocery store, which he conducted but a few months. He then removed to Granby, where he built the first house after peace was restored and civil order re-established. This was a log building, which he used as a store. In 1867 he went to what is now known as Oronogo, then called Minersville, and engaged in a general country store business, which he successfully carried on until 1893, when he sold out; to that time he was the oldest continuously engaged merchant in Jasper County. During this period, and while making his home and conducting his business in Oronogo, he was a prime mover in the founding of the city of Joplin, being one of the five proprietors who platted the original town in July, 1871—when the few people on the ground dwelt in tents—and all the old deeds bear his signature. The first mine pump, operated by Moffett & Sergeant, was worked by a horse which he sold on time to the persons named, and he marketed in St. Louis the first carload of lead taken from their mines. His association with these and others who conducted the early mining operations there, was intimate, but he took little active part, preferring to give his personal attention to his Oronogo concerns. During these and succeeding years he was called upon to serve the people in various important but generally unremunerative positions. He was for several terms a member of the Oronogo board of school directors, and during his period of service was built the first schoolhouse in that town. He also was elected to the town council on several occasions, and for twenty years—from Grant to Cleveland—he was postmaster, his affiliations having always been with the Republican party. In 1895 he became presiding judge of the county court, and served the full four-year term. Although strictly moral and of deeply re-



C. E. Elliott

The Boston Library

erent spirit, he holds no connection with church organizations. He is one of the charter members of Mineral Lodge, No. 471, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has taken the Commandery degrees. He was married at Springfield, June 6, 1865, to Miss Maria D. Holdbrook, a foster-daughter of Samuel M. Moody, who was a St. Louis banker, making his home in Elleardsville, St. Louis County. No children have been born to them, but they have given parental care and rearing to several who had been deprived of their natural guardians. They have one legally adopted daughter, Lilly Elliott, now the wife of James Moore, a mine-operator at Oronogo. Judge Elliott lives comfortably in an unpretentious home, and finds occupation in managing various concerns which yield him a goodly income. He is an owner of business property in Oronogo, which town is largely of his building, and has large tracts of productive mineral lands near that place and Webb City. Upon them are a number of mines, and two steam plants, all worked under lease, among these being the Della S. mines, and those operated by the Elk Company, of West Virginia. He is exceedingly well preserved, both physically and mentally. In disposition he is genial and companionable; his business ability is of high order, and his name is a synonym for strict integrity and all those noble qualities which mark the model citizen.

Elliott, Howard, railroad manager, was born December 6, 1860, in New York City, son of Charles Wyllys and Mary (White) Elliott, the first named a native of Connecticut, and the last named a native of Massachusetts. In the paternal line Mr. Elliott is descended from John Eliot, who was first styled "the Indian Apostle" by Thomas Thorowgood, in 1660, a designation so appropriate that it has secured universal and perpetual acceptance. John Eliot, who was a native of Widford, Hertfordshire, England, landed at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1631, and in later years devoted himself to Christianizing the Indians. He was one of the most eminent of the New England colonists and was an author of note, as well as the most famous Indian missionary of his day. Coming of New England antecedents, it was natural that Howard Elliott should have been educated in New England schools, and after completing a

course at Cambridge high school, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of civil engineer in the class of 1881. His connection with railroads had begun a year earlier than this, when he served for a time as rodman with an engineering corps on a branch line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in northwest Missouri. After his graduation from college in 1881 he again came west, and was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the vice president of the Burlington Railroad Company, at Burlington, Iowa. He retained this position until January 1, 1882, at which time he was transferred to Keokuk, Iowa, where he became a clerk in the office of the auditor and assistant treasurer of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Company, November 15th of the same year, he was appointed auditor and assistant treasurer of the last named railroad company, and assistant auditor and assistant treasurer, also, of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway. These positions he retained until January 1, 1887, when faithful services and thorough capability gained for him another promotion, and he was made general freight and passenger agent of the same companies. His offices and headquarters remained at Keokuk, Iowa, until 1890, when the rapid increase of the business of these roads caused him to be removed to St. Louis. In 1891 the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company placed under the control of one set of operating offices the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, and Mr. Elliott became general freight agent of the four roads. In 1896 he was made general manager of the same roads and still holds that position. He is also a director in several railway companies, and is president of the St. Joseph Union Depot Company. It is less than twenty years since he began work on a Western railroad in a humble capacity, but within that time he has progressed to a position of great prominence in railway management. Occupying a place among the leading officials of a great railway system, and having proven himself master of every situation in which he has been placed,

he is a conspicuous figure in the railway world, and is still a young man, with a brilliant future before him. As a citizen of St. Louis, he has become thoroughly identified with the business and social circles of the city, is a member of its leading clubs, and a warm friend and advocate of its commercial and other interests. Mr. Elliott married, in 1892, Miss Janet January, daughter of D. A. January, during his life a leading citizen of St. Louis. Their children are Janet, Edith and Howard Elliott, Jr.

Ellis, Edgar Clarence, a prominent commercial and corporation lawyer of Kansas City, was born October 2, 1854, in Eaton County, Michigan. His father, Elmer E. Ellis, was a native of New York, and a pioneer settler in Michigan. Edgar C. Ellis was educated in the public schools and at Olivet College, in his native county, and was graduated from the last named institution in 1880 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He was at once engaged as instructor in Latin in Carleton College, at Northfield, Minnesota, and was so occupied for one year, when he was called to the position of superintendent of the city schools at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He occupied the latter position for three years, also teaching the languages and sciences in the high school. He was, meantime, engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. For three years following he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Beloit, Kansas. In 1887 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and became attorney for the William B. Grimes Dry Goods Company, and had charge of all the legal affairs connected with that great corporation, involving important real estate and other interests. In 1893 he became associated with Hale H. Cook, in the law firm of Ellis & Cook. James A. Reed was subsequently admitted to the firm, as was Ernest S. Ellis, brother of Edgar C. Ellis, and the partnership became Ellis, Reed, Cook & Ellis. Mr. Reed retired when he was elected to the mayoralty in the spring of 1900, when the firm name became Ellis, Cook & Ellis. Commercial and corporation law is a principal part of their practice, and they represent various large commercial and financial institutions, enjoying exceptionally high reputation as thoroughly qualified lawyers in their special line, meeting every requirement with

promptitude and thoroughness. In the summer of 1900 Mr. Edgar C. Ellis was prominently named for the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney of Jackson County. July 20, 1882, Mr. Ellis married Emily H. Roy, daughter of Rev. Joseph E. Roy, D. D., of Chicago. Three sons have been born of this union: Joseph B., Ralph E. and Frank H. Ellis.

Ellison, David, who has been identified with the real estate interests of Kansas City since 1866, was born in Noble County, Ohio, March 9, 1834. In 1866 he removed to Missouri from the State of his nativity, and at once engaged in the real estate business in what was then but a growing town, with a population of about 7,000. When he went to Kansas City there was a good demand for property, but prices were low. The first appreciation in values was noticeable in the spring of the year of his arrival, and there was a steady growth until 1873, when the disastrous financial panic shook business interests from one end of the country to the other. There was a movement toward recovery in 1877, and from that year until 1888 real estate in Kansas City had an upward tendency. In the latter year the famous "boom" was at its height, and there was a sudden collapse and depreciation in values and demand that caused great embarrassment and resulted in some shattered fortunes and a tremendous drop in prices. The backward movement continued until about 1898, when there was a decided change for the better. Prices were on a substantial basis and since that time the growth has been sure and steady. The first residence addition to Kansas City in which Mr. Ellison was interested was Ellison & Murdock's Addition, at Twenty-third and Broadway streets, composed of three acres, and laid out in 1880. The next was Hill's subdivision, in the same part of the city, three acres. These were followed by Boynton Place, Twenty-fifth and Summit, five acres, and Peck's Subdivision, Twenty-third and Main, three acres. All of these tracts are now well covered with comfortable houses and are substantial evidences of the great strides Kansas City has taken toward metropolitan pretensions. Thirty-five years ago, Mr. Ellison recalls, there were not over six real estate firms in Kansas City. The number has grown enormously larger. In

1866 the center of business was at Third and Main Streets, and the most valuable property was in that vicinity. In the course of two or three years the center of business moved to Fifth and Main Streets. Ten years later it was at Seventh and Main, and in 1885 the heart of the business district was Eleventh and Main Streets. The most valuable property at this time is probably at the corner of Eleventh and Main, although there is a constant tendency toward the advancement of the business district toward Walnut Street and Grand Avenue. When Mr. Ellison went to Kansas City the center of population was Ninth and Wyandotte Streets. In 1890 it was at about Fifteenth and Locust Streets. Since 1885 Mr. Garrett Ellison has been associated with his father in the real estate business, under the firm name of D. Ellison & Son. The latter is secretary of the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange. Mr. Ellison is a Republican in politics, but in no sense a politician. In 1860 he married, at Des Moines, Iowa, Miss Elizabeth C. Garrett. Their children are Mrs. Harry M. Evans, Garrett Ellison and Edward D. Ellison, all living in Kansas City.

Ellsinore.—A village on the Southern Missouri & Arkansas Railway, in Johnson Township, Carter County, twenty miles southeast of Van Buren. It has a public school, two churches, two saw and planing mills, a hotel and six general stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Elmer.—An incorporated village in Macon County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, twenty-five miles northwest of Macon. It was laid out in May, 1888, by the railroad company. It has a church, hotel, flouring mill and about fifteen stores and shops. The place is also known as Bidle. Population in 1899 (estimated), 300.

Elm Flat.—See "Pattonsburg."

Elmo.—A town of 300 inhabitants in Nodaway County, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, nineteen and a quarter miles northwest of Maryville. It was laid out in 1879 and is beautifully located in the midst of a grove, and does a large shipping business in grain. It has a bank, called the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, with a capital of \$12,000, a Masonic lodge building and eight

stores. There are three church edifices in the town, Christian, Methodist Episcopal South, and Methodist Episcopal. A newspaper, the "Register," supplies the local needs of the community.

Elmwood Seminary.—An educational institution for young ladies, located at Farmington, St. Francois County. It was established in 1886, and is a revival of the "Elmwood Academy," established in 1842 by M. P. Cayce. It is under the direction of the Presbyteries of St. Louis and Potosi. It has a library of 550 volumes.

Elsberry.—An incorporated village in Lincoln County, on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, twenty-three miles northeast of Troy. It has a graded public school—five churches—Christian, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic—an operahouse, lodges of the leading fraternal orders, two banks, two newspapers, the "Lincoln County News" and the "Gazette," a flouring mill, sawmill, two hotels and about twenty-five other business concerns, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

Elston.—A town in Cole County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, ten miles west of Jefferson City. Coal and lead mines have been worked to advantage. It has a graded school, a Catholic Church, instituted in 1840, and a union church, occupied by Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. The population in 1890 was 250.

Ely, David A., farmer and stock-raiser, was born December 11, 1854, in Polk Township, Adair County, Missouri, son of David A. and Mary A. J. Ely. His father was born in Kentucky in 1815, son of Isaac Ely, who was born in the old State of Virginia in 1775. Isaac Ely was the son of Benjamin Ely, who, with one brother, came to America from England, and settled in Virginia before the Revolutionary War. From Kentucky, Isaac Ely came to Missouri in 1821 and located in Ralls County, on Salt River, where he became a large farmer and slave-owner and established one of the pioneer families of this State. David A. Ely grew to manhood on the Ralls County farm and while still a young man settled in Adair County, on the Chariton River, at a place now called Nineveh.

Here he built a watermill and conducted a large farm. He afterward sold his possessions on the Chariton River to a company of German colonists and settled in Polk Township, in the same county. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Jones, daughter of Colonel Jesse Jones, who commanded a regiment of American troops in the Mexican War. After establishing his home in Polk Township, David A. Ely became one of the largest farmers in north Missouri, having under cultivation at one time nearly 2,000 acres of land. He also owned a number of slaves. For twenty years he was one of the judges of the County Court of Adair County, was a leader in the political party to which he belonged and was prominent and active in everything pertaining to the development of that portion of the State. He was largely instrumental in securing the location of the State normal school at Kirksville, and rendered other public services of value. He was a well known and prominent member of the Masonic Order, and Ely Commandery of Knights Templar at Kirksville was named in his honor. His son, the younger David A. Ely, was educated in the public schools of Adair County, at the State normal school at Kirksville, the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, and the old Missouri Medical College of St. Louis. Before taking his degree at the medical college he returned to the farm and decided to follow agricultural pursuits rather than professional life. He has since been continuously engaged in business as a farmer and stock-raiser, and as such has become well known throughout northern Missouri. He is a successful breeder of fine stock, and cultivates a farm of 845 acres, which is a portion of the old homestead. He is also the owner of a fine farm of 1,760 acres in one of the most fertile portions of Kansas. In every respect a model citizen, he has contributed his full share to the upbuilding of the community in which he lives and has been especially helpful to educational and religious institutions. Except while attending school, he has lived continuously on the farm on which he was born. His successful career as an agriculturist has brought him into prominence in connection with various movements designed to promote the interests of the farmers of Missouri, and for twelve years he has been a member of the State Board of

Agriculture. For three years he was president of the board, filling the position with signal ability. In this capacity and in others, he has done much for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the State. Since he cast his first vote he has been a member of the Democratic party, and he is a recognized leader of that party in Adair County, standing high in its councils. He has frequently been chosen to represent his party in its State conventions and without his solicitation has been unanimously selected as its candidate for various county offices. In every such instance his personal popularity was evidenced by his running ahead of his ticket. While not a member of any church organization, he has been a Sunday-school worker from boyhood, and for many years has been a member of the board of trustees of one or more churches. No man in the community in which he lives has been more liberal with his money in the building of churches, the support of the ministry and the advancement of Sunday-school work. He is a member of all the branches of the Masonic order and has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, chapter, council and commandery with which he affiliates. He is a member of Ely Commandery, named in honor of his father, who assisted in organizing the first lodge in Adair County. He is well known to the Masonic fraternity of Missouri, and takes a prominent part in everything connected with Masonry. September 1, 1880, Mr. Ely married Miss Nancy Ellen De Witt, daughter of a neighbor and prominent farmer. Mrs. Ely was the only daughter of Thomas B. and Frances (Carney) De Witt and was born in Jackson County, West Virginia, February 2, 1855. She came to Missouri in childhood with her father, her mother having died in West Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ely are Mary Frances, born July 11, 1881; Dixie, born April 7, 1883, and Esther, born February 10, 1885. They are all young ladies of more than ordinary intelligence and are being liberally educated.

Ely, Thomas R. R., lawyer and legislator, was born January 19, 1859, in Atchison County, Missouri. His father, Thomas S. Ely, who was a native of Virginia, came to Atchison County in 1840 and began farming on government land, to which he later ac-

quired title and on which he continued to reside until his death. The elder Ely was one of the worthy pioneer settlers in the northwestern portion of the State. The son received his early education in the country schools of Atchison County, where he grew up on his father's farm. While still a youth he determined to make the practice of law his vocation in life and set about preparing himself for that profession, relying mainly upon his own efforts to secure the means necessary for his proper education. Entering Westminster College, he was a student there until he reached the junior year of the college course, when a lack of means compelled him to forego the completion of this course. He then turned his attention to the study of law, and in March of 1881 was graduated from the law department of the State University, at Columbia. Immediately afterward he established his home in Dunklin County and became a member of the bar of that county, beginning practice at Kennett. In 1882 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney by the Democrats of that county, and, at the end of a close contest, was elected. He was re-elected in 1884 and held the office in all four years, establishing an enviable reputation as an able, vigorous and at the same time careful and conscientious prosecutor. Since then, except when attending to legislative duties, he has given his attention to the private practice of his profession, and has taken rank among the ablest members of the bar in southeastern Missouri. His practice has been a remunerative one, and through judicious investments he has become one of the large land-holders of Dunklin County. In 1886 he was elected to the General Assembly of Missouri, in which body he served with credit to himself and his constituents. In politics he is a Democrat, warmly attached to his party and ready at all times to contribute his best efforts to the advancement of the principles which it represents. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but has no other fraternal connections. July 20, 1887, Mr. Ely married Miss Julia Page, an estimable lady, who was born in Texas. Mrs. Ely died in the year 1900, leaving three children.

Emancipation.—Although Missouri came into the Union as a slave State, the institution of slavery never had a deep root

in its soil. Its first settlers were mainly from Kentucky and Virginia, but its agricultural conditions were not adapted to the institution and its climate was not soft enough for negroes to thrive in. The number of slaves in the State increased but slowly, and was never large. On the admission into the Union in 1820 there were only 10,000, and in 1860, the year before the Civil War, there were 115,000, while the whites had increased in the same time from 56,000 to 1,063,000. It is not strange, therefore, that there should have been at an early day in the history of the State a conviction that it would be better off without slavery, and that the question of emancipation should have engaged the attention of many of its thoughtful citizens. In the year 1827 there was a private meeting of twenty such citizens—Thomas H. Benton and David Barton, of St. Louis, and John Wilson and Thomas Shackelford, of Howard County, being of the number—at which the question of getting rid of slavery was earnestly discussed and an agreement unanimously come to. This was to urge all candidates at the next election to sign a paper favoring the enactment of a law to bring about gradual emancipation in Missouri, to be followed by a provision for teaching negro children to read and write. The two great parties of the country, Whig and Democrat, were represented in the conference, and those who took part in it were confident that the movement would be successful. But before the time came for placing the scheme before the people, the newspapers, published, as a piece of news, that Arthur Tappan, a prominent anti-slavery man of New York, had sat at his own table with colored men, and his daughters had rode in their carriage with them. Trifling as the matter was, it sufficed to thwart the scheme of emancipation in Missouri, and it was never even presented to the public. Some years later the subject of gradual emancipation in the State was discussed and a number of prominent citizens, among them Nathaniel Paschall, afterward editor of the "Missouri Republican," warmly favored it. But no steps toward emancipation were ever taken until the meeting of the State Convention of 1861. It was recognized that slavery was the cause of the Civil War, then begun, and if the Union was to stand through that conflict it could only be through the overthrow of

the institution that brought it on. At the fourth session of the convention, in June, 1862, therefore, Mr. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, introduced a bill to submit to the people a proposition emancipating all slaves born in the State from and after January 31, 1865, when they should arrive at the age of twenty-one years. It was laid on the table by a vote of 52 to 19; but in the canvass for the Legislature the following year emancipation was a leading issue, and a majority of emancipationists was chosen to each house; still the majority was not two-thirds, and, therefore, an amendment to the Constitution extirpating slavery could not be passed. But the demand for such a measure was growing strong and urgent, and Governor Gamble was pressed to convoke the State Convention, that it might be appealed to. There was almost no opposition to the proposed measure. The convention was called to meet in its fifth, and last, session in June, 1863, and a few days after meeting passed an ordinance declaring that slavery should cease in Missouri on the 4th day of July, 1870, providing that those freedmen who were forty years of age should be subject to their late owners for life; those under twelve years of age till they were twenty-three, and all others until the 4th of July, 1876. Two years later the State Convention of 1865, known as the "Drake Convention," was called, and one of its first acts was to pass the following short and peremptory ordinance of emancipation: "Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in convention assembled, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free." This, with the subsequent ratification by the Legislature of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, completes the legislative record of the emancipation in Missouri. In fact, slavery had ceased to exist in the State two years before. In the turbulence and general relaxation of obligations of the war, slaves left their masters and wandered off, and there was no power in the old laws governing the institution to restrain or reclaim them. See also "Slavery and Emancipation in St. Louis."

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

Embalming, State Board of.—A board instituted by act of the State Legislature in 1895, "to provide for the better protection of life and health, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and to regulate the practice of embalming and the care and disposition of the dead." It is composed of five persons, appointed by the Governor, and holding office for a term of five years, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party. It is authorized to prescribe a standard of qualification for those engaged in embalming and to grant licenses to prosecute the business to applicants found qualified. The license fee is five and two dollars annually thereafter. The penalty of embalming without license is \$50 to \$100. The board meets once a year, at least, and oftener if necessary. The expenses of the board are paid out of the receipts, but the members do not receive any salary from the State. The first meeting for organization was held at Butler, July 10, 1895, and the first members were G. B. Hickman, of Butler, president; Hoyt Humphrey, of Lamar, secretary and treasurer; M. H. Alexander, of St. Louis; J. C. Herms, of Neosho, and J. W. Wagner, of Kansas City.

Emergency Aid.—The name given to an institution founded in St. Louis about the year 1894, which had for its object the answering of sudden calls for help and assistance on the part of the needy and unfortunate. It was designed to facilitate the prompt treatment of the sick, or those injured by accident, and to afford temporary but quick relief to those suffering for food or shelter. The institution had rooms at 1705 Washington Avenue prior to its going out of existence, in 1897.

Emergency Guild.—See "Wednesday Club."

Emergency Home.—This home for aged people, infants and children, was originated in St. Louis, August, 1895, by Mrs. Leta Flint, and the shelter was immediately opened at 2605 Morgan Street. Though beginning with only money enough to pay the first month's rent, its growth was rapid and great good has been accomplished. In April, 1896, the home was moved to its present location, 2808 Morgan Street. It is entirely



J. W. Emerson

non-sectarian, and is free to all who need assistance, excepting only the indolent. Deserted or widowed mothers, with their young children, are cared for until the mother is able to obtain employment. Women out of work or sickly are received, and positions are obtained for them as soon as possible. Cases of positive illness are sent to the hospital, save in cases of infants, or of the very old, who are cared for to the end. No help is employed save in washing and in nursing the sick infants. No income is derived from board, since as soon as work is obtained for any inmate, she removes to make room for another destitute one. The single exception is where mothers going into domestic service prefer to leave their children here, when they pay a small sum. The house of eleven rooms is far too small to accommodate all applicants, but constantly shelters from twenty-five to thirty persons. As all capable of work remain only a short time and most of the children return to their relatives, or are otherwise provided for, this but slightly indicates the number in urgent need who are temporarily befriended. Mrs. Flint was prepared for this work through her twenty years' experience as city missionary, under Rev. John Mathews, D. D., and when she felt called to undertake the establishment of the home, Dr. Mathews was her adviser and helper. The first donation of ten dollars came from a poor woman, who had been converted through her means, and who wished to help some children, whom she knew to be starving in a basement. Mrs. Flint attributes the success of her enterprise to prayer and faith. All contributions are voluntary, and there are no subscribers or solicitors, so the home is often hard pressed for means, yet Mrs. Flint expects to have a larger house, where she will be able to take destitute aged couples. She receives old men now as transients, when there is room for them. The home is managed entirely by Mrs. Flint. There is no organization, but the enterprise is under the patronage of a number of prominent people, among whom are Rev. John Mathews, Rev. John D. Vincil, Dr. and Mrs. William Reed, Murray Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Morgens and V. O. Saunders. Ten doctors, among them well known specialists, have placed their services at call, also an attorney and a stenographer. Ministers of different denominations and

other friends frequently lead the Friday afternoon prayer meetings, and twice a year some patroness arranges a benefit entertainment.

Emerson, John W., lawyer, was born July 26, 1830, in Massachusetts, and died June 20, 1899, in Ironton, Missouri. He belonged to the historic family of Emersons which has given to the world many distinguished men. In his youth he worked his way through Iron City College, in Pennsylvania, and at a later date was graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He began the study of law with William M. Moffatt, a noted lawyer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar after his coming to Missouri, in 1857. He then began the practice of his profession at Ironton, the county seat of Iron County, and from that time until his death was an honored member of the bar of that place, attaining well merited distinction as a lawyer. When the Civil War began he at once evidenced his staunch loyalty to the Union, and aided largely in organizing the Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. In this regiment he enlisted as a private, but his patriotism and ability received deserved recognition, and he was made major early in the history of the regiment. At a later date he was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-eighth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, and held this command until the close of the war, winning the encomiums both of his superior officers and the men who served under him by his soldierly conduct, his devotion to duty and his ability as an officer. In later years he took a deep interest in reviewing the history of the war, and during the last three years of his life he wrote a history of General Grant's campaign in the Mississippi Valley, the manuscript of which is now in the possession of his wife, and which his many friends hope to see published at an early date. He was always a ready and pleasing writer, and prepared, in the course of his active life, many essays and delivered many addresses at college commencements and on other occasions, which received the high commendation of the most cultivated and scholarly people. His refined tastes and love of nature's charms are evidenced in his home, situated in the lovely Arcadia Valley, and commanding a view of the scenery

of the Ozarks, the spot being historically interesting by reason of the fact that General Grant was encamped here when he received his commission as a brigadier general. Surrounded by well kept grounds and park-like attractions, this home is one of the most beautiful in the State of Missouri. Affiliating with the Democratic party, he wielded large influence in its councils in Missouri for years, and sat as a delegate in many conventions, from county to national gatherings, of that great political organization. He served as judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, as United States marshal, and in many less important official positions, and under all circumstances discharged his duties ably and filled the full measure of requirements. His fondness for his profession and his love of literature and the freedom of private life caused him to resign the judgeship, and at different times he declined congressional nominations which he was solicited to accept. A profound thinker and a forcible speaker, his nature was at the same time poetic, and he was the author of several poems, charming alike in sentiment and meter. On the 12th of September, 1855, Judge Emerson married Miss Sarah Maria Young, in Oswego, New York, who is descended from the Young and Elsworth families of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Emerson survives her husband.

Eminence.—The county seat of Shannon County, a village situated on Jack's Fork of Current River, in Eminence Township, in the central part of the county. The present town dates from 1868, though from the organization of the county it has been the seat of justice. Owing to the isolated position from the railroad, its growth has been slow. Beside the courthouse and jail, it has a public school, two churches, a few general stores and a hotel. It has one newspaper, the "Current Wave." Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

Eneberg, John F., president and treasurer of the Kansas City Lumber Company, is a native of Sweden, where he was born December 21, 1825. In 1853 he immigrated to the United States, coming almost immediately to Kansas City. The outlook was inauspicious, and he located in Lexington, where, with slight interruptions, he carried

on a lumber business until 1880. In the spring of the latter year he removed to Kansas City, and, in association with R. S. Roubough and G. H. Barnes, engaged in the lumber business under the name of the Kansas City Lumber Company. This was a partnership concern until 1889, when it was incorporated under the same name. The yards, at Twentieth and Walnut Streets, cover more than one-half a city block, and include a large double deck shed. Lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors and blinds are handled at wholesale and retail, the local trade being a large feature. Among recent large contracts filled from these yards was that for the lumber used in the New Convention Hall, which was furnished without necessitating a moment's delay. From the foundation of the business Mr. Eneberg has been the directing spirit, giving it his constant personal attention, and in his line none have been more efficient in contributing to the upbuilding of the great Western metropolis, which had scarcely entered upon its phenomenal development when he founded his yards. Prudent and capable in the management of his business, he is also highly esteemed for his public spirit and liberality. During the Civil War Mr. Eneberg rendered faithful service as a member of the Seventy-first Regiment Missouri Volunteers on the Federal side, and rose to the rank of captain. He participated in all the important operations in Missouri, including the arduous campaign against General Price, when he made his last invasion of the State. In 1854 he married Miss Emojean Jones, of Lexington, Missouri, daughter of W. Jones. In politics Captain Eneberg is a staunch Republican.

Engelmann, Edward H., clerk of the court of common pleas at Cape Girardeau, was born March 21, 1860, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, son of Edward D. and Adelheid (Weiss) Engelmann. His father was a native of Hanover and his mother of Saxony, Germany. The former was born August 1, 1830, and died in February, 1898. He came to America in 1840, and located at St. Louis, but in 1852 he removed to Cape Girardeau, where he married Miss Weiss, who arrived in America in 1850. Her death occurred in September, 1893. Edward H. Engelmann was educated in the public schools of Cape

Girardeau, and upon reaching his majority, engaged in the insurance business, which he still continues. For some years he has been secretary of the Cape Brewery & Ice Company, secretary of the Cape Girardeau Fair Association and secretary of the Lorimier Cemetery Association, and for a while was secretary of the Cape Girardeau Board of Trade. For eighteen years his father was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Cape Girardeau, and four years after he gave up the position, in 1882, his son, Edward H. Engelmann, was elected to the place, and has since continued in the office, being elected to succeed himself four successive terms. For twelve years he has been deputy county collector. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has taken an active interest in politics, has been a delegate to a number of State conventions, and had charge of a delegation to the National Republican Convention, at St. Louis, in 1896. He was a member of the State Militia Company of Cape Girardeau, in which he was a corporal. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. August 16, 1881, Mr. Engelmann was married to Miss Pauline Tirmenstein, of Cape Girardeau County. The children born of this marriage have been Gustave, Oscar and Edward Engelmann.

Engineers' Club of St. Louis.—

The Engineers' Club of St. Louis was incorporated April 12, 1869, and has been an active body ever since that time. As stated in its Constitution, its objects are the professional improvement of its members and the advancement of engineering in its several branches. Although strictly a technical club, its membership includes many who are not engineers, but who take an interest in scientific and industrial progress. During the winter season there are two meetings each month, at which papers are read and discussions held concerning current engineering topics. No political or personal questions are allowed to enter into these discussions, but current municipal problems have always received attention, and it is safe to say that the city has derived great benefit from this interchange of ideas. The club has always numbered among its members the foremost engineers in this part of the country.

The membership now includes one hundred and twenty-seven resident and fifty-nine non-

resident members. The following named gentlemen have been presidents of the club:

Henry Flad, 1869-80; Thomas J. Whitman, 1881; C. Shaler Smith, 1882; Henry C. Moore, 1883; Calvin M. Woodward, 1884; Robert Moore, 1885; Robert E. McMath, 1886; William B. Potter, 1887; Minard L. Holman, 1888; Edward D. Meier, 1889; Francis E. Nipher, 1890; George Burnet, 1891; John B. Johnson, 1892; Robert Moore, 1893; Ben. L. Crosby, 1894; S. Bent Russell, 1895; John A. Ockerson, 1896; Edward Flad, 1897; Wm. H. Bryan, 1898.

The founders and incorporators of the club were: Henry Flad, George W. Fisher, Thos. J. Whitman, L. Fred. Rice, T. A. Meysenburg, William Eimbeck, Charles Pfeiffer, C. E. Illsley, George P. Herthel, Jr., Joseph P. Davis and James Andrews.

RICHARD M'CULLOCH.

English Intrigues in the West.—

The machinations of agents of the British government against the infant Republic of the United States were numerous and varied in character, immediately after the War of the Revolution. One of the projects set on foot proposed the alienation of Kentucky from her allegiance to the Union, and the conquest of Louisiana through an alliance of Kentuckians and Canadians. Knowing that the Kentuckians were irritated at their failure to sever ties which bound them to Virginia and establish an independent State, and incensed also against Spain on account of her restriction of their trade on the lower Mississippi, Dr. John Connolly, who had been conspicuous as a British loyalist, visited Kentucky in 1788 and sought to enlist Humphrey Marshall, General James Wilkinson and other prominent Kentuckians of that day, in a scheme to wrest Louisiana from Spain. His representations were that there were 4,000 Canadian troops ready to march with the Kentuckians into the Spanish territory and that the conquest of Louisiana could be easily effected by the combined forces. His proposition was, however, coldly received, Marshall telling him that the people of the West would not be disposed to "make any terms or co-operate in any adventure with Great Britain as long as that power, in the teeth of the treaty of 1783, retained possession of the Western posts and forts inside the frontier of the United States." Compelled

to abandon his intrigues in Kentucky and leave the country, he returned to Canada, and later held a conference with a party of conspirators in Detroit, at which it was proposed to seize New Orleans and forcibly control the navigation of the Mississippi River. Information of this plot was, however, given to General Washington, who took prompt steps to prevent its execution.

Ensworth Medical College.—A prominent medical educational institution located at St. Joseph. It is the successor of two medical colleges, St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, founded in 1876, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons founded in 1879. These two medical colleges were consolidated, and when Samuel Ensworth left to the institution an endowment of \$100,000, the name was changed to that which it now bears.

Epidemics.—Cholera appeared in epidemic form in St. Louis in 1832, when, with a population of about 8,000, there was for several weeks an average of about twenty deaths per day. Again it was prevalent in 1833, though in a far less malignant form. In 1848 a fatal contagious disease, the ship fever, was brought there by foreign immigrants arriving by boat, but soon disappeared. The severest visitation of cholera was that of 1849, by which time the population within the limits of St. Louis had increased to 63,471, as shown by a census taken in February of that year. From a report made in 1884 by Robert Moore, civil engineer, the facts in regard to this terrible epidemic are here given: "The disease had been brought to New Orleans on emigrant ships early in December, 1848, and in a few weeks was carried to all the principal cities on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. During the last week in December several boats with cholera on board arrived in St. Louis, one of them being the steamer 'Amaranth,' which arrived on the 28th with no less than thirty cases among its passengers and crew. On January 23, 1849, the steamers 'Aleck Scott' and 'St. Paul' arrived here, having left New Orleans on the 26th ult. The former reported forty-six cases of cholera on the trip, six of them fatal; the latter, twenty-six cases and four deaths. On the 7th the steamer 'General Jessup' arrived from the same port, having had 'many cases' of cholera

on her trip, six of them fatal. Each of these steamers brought many immigrants, who were landed at the wharf with all their baggage and scattered throughout the city in boarding houses, without the slightest hindrance or seeming care on the part of the city authorities. It is no surprise, therefore, when, in the morning paper of the 9th, we read that 'several cases of cholera were reported in the city yesterday, one or two fatal.' The editor adds, however, that they were 'caused by cabbage,' and to many of his readers this explanation was perhaps sufficient. The cholera was now fairly planted, and for the next four years, including the years 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, it was never wholly absent from the city, except for three short intervals of four weeks each. It did not, however, at once become epidemic. The deaths from cholera in January were thirty-six. In February there were but twenty-one, a decline which led the 'Republican' to announce that there was no ground for alarm, there being 'no cholera in the city.' During the next month, however, in spite of this assurance, the deaths from this same cause were seventy-eight, or over double the number of January; and in April there was a still further increase to 126. All this time nothing was done by the city authorities, either to prevent the spread of the disease within the city or to stop the stream of infection which kept pouring in from New Orleans. For example, the 'Republican' of April 12th records the arrival from New Orleans on the night before of the steamer 'Iowa,' with 451 deck passengers, mostly English Mormons, and that during the trip there had been nine deaths from cholera. Of course, in view of such facts, the disease could not help spreading, and during the first week in May the deaths from this cause amounted to seventy-eight. By this time the city had become thoroughly alarmed. The board of health, which consisted of a physician and a committee of the council, by proclamation urged the 'disinfection of back yards and damp places with chloride of lime.' Even the newspapers now admitted the disease to be on the increase—"perhaps epidemic." The city was also reported to be filled with hundreds of immigrants, besides those en route from other States to the gold fields of California. On May 9th the circuit court adjourned for three weeks on account of the difficulty

of getting jurors. Twenty-four new cases of cholera and six deaths are also reported for this day; and the same paper which contains this record notes the arrival of the steamer 'America,' on which there had been twenty-two deaths since her departure from New Orleans. The epidemic was now fairly established, and for seven days ending May 14th the average number of interments due to this cause was over twenty-six per day. On the night of May 17th occurred the great fire, in which twenty-three steamboats and many blocks of buildings in the business part of the city were consumed. After the fire the mortality from cholera fell below twenty per day for a couple of weeks, and a hope sprang up that the cholera had spent its force and would soon cease. But it was short-lived, for on Saturday, the 9th of June, the deaths from cholera rose again to twenty-six, and on the 10th to thirty-seven. For the week ending June 17th the burials due to this cause were 402, or over fifty-seven per day. Meantime the importation of fresh cases from New Orleans continued without abatement. On the day last named—June 17th—the steamer 'Sultana' arrived with between 300 and 400 immigrants. Twenty-five deaths had occurred during the trip, and on her arrival she had six dead bodies still on board. During the next week, ending June 24th, the deaths from cholera rose to 601, or eighty-six per day. By this time the alarm had deepened, until we hear of a popular subscription to clean the streets, and a patriotic citizen offers \$20 worth of sulphur for purposes of disinfection. On the 25th a mass meeting was assembled at the courthouse, at which the propriety of quarantine was at last suggested, and the authorities were strongly denounced for their inaction. A committee of twelve, two from each ward, was appointed to wait upon the city council and urge immediate action. The latter body was not at that time in session, and many of its members had sought places of safety outside the city. By vigorous efforts, however, they were hastily assembled on the afternoon of the next day—June 26th—and audience given to the prayer of the committee. By way of answer an ordinance was passed at the same sitting and approved by the mayor, James G. Barry, by which the city government was virtually abdicated in favor of the petitioners. The committee of twelve, ap-

pointed by the mass meeting of the day before, composed of T. T. Gantt, R. S. Blennerhasset, A. B. Chambers, Isaac A. Hedges, James Clemens, Jr., J. M. Field, George Collier, Luther M. Kennett, Truett Polk, Lewis Bach, Thomas Gray and William G. Clark, were made a 'Committee of Public Health,' with almost absolute power. Authority was conferred upon them to make all rules, orders and regulations they should deem necessary, and any violation of their orders was made punishable by fine up to \$500. This authority was to continue during the epidemic. Vacancies in the committee were to be filled as they themselves should determine, and \$50,000 was appropriated for their use. The committee, thus suddenly clothed with the sole power and responsibility, at once took up their task. At their first meeting, held on Wednesday, June 27th, certain schoolhouses in each ward were designed as hospitals, and physicians appointed to attend them. They also provided for a thorough cleansing of the city, to be begun at once, with an inspector or superintendent for each block. Among these 'block inspectors,' as they were termed, were many of the best citizens of the city, who entered into the work with the utmost zeal and declined afterward to receive any pay. On the next Saturday, June 30th, the committee recommended 'the burning, this evening at 8 o'clock throughout the city, of stone coal, resinous tar and sulphur'—a measure which seems to have met with much favor, for in the next day's paper we are told that on the night before, 'in every direction the air was filled with dense masses of smoke, serving, as we all hope, to dissipate the foul air which has been the cause of so much mortality.' The committee also appointed Monday, July 2d, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer—a recommendation with which, as with that for bonfires, there was general compliance. The committee, however, did not content themselves with prayer and smoke alone. Thus we are told that on Sunday the block inspectors continued their work of purification without regard to the day, and on the very day of fasting and prayer appointed by themselves the committee dictated to the city council an ordinance, which was passed the same day, establishing quarantine against steamboats from the South, and the steam-

boatmen were at once notified to govern themselves accordingly. On the next day—July 3d—a quarantine station was established on the lower end and west side of Arsenal Island, with Dr. Richard F. Barret as visiting physician, and the detention of steamers and the unloading of immigrants and their baggage at once began. On the 10th of July there were over 300 people at quarantine. Meantime the mortality kept steadily increasing until on the last day mentioned, two weeks after the appointment of the committee, the total deaths reached the alarming figure of 184, of which 145 were from cholera. After this date, however, the death rate rapidly declined until on the 1st of August the committee of public health, in a proclamation signed by Thomas T. Gantt, chairman, and Samuel Treat, clerk, declared the epidemic to be over, and that there was no longer any danger in visiting the city. At the same time they closed their accounts, having spent \$16,000 out of \$50,000 at their disposal, resigned their trust and adjourned *sine die*." But for the three succeeding years the city was not without the dreadful pestilence. In each of the twelve months of 1850 it was the cause of more or less mortality, there being 883 deaths during the year, more than half of which, however, occurred in July. Nearly as many—845—were recorded during 1851, but the following year there were but few, and those sporadic cases. In 1865 there was another cholera alarm, and suitable sanitary precautions were taken, although there were few, if any, fatal cases. However, the following year cholera appeared in a malignant form, and there were 684 fatal cases. In 1872 there was an epidemic of smallpox. Out of 3,759 cases reported the mortality was 1,591, and the following year there were 837 deaths from this disease, which continued to rage in certain quarters during 1874-5, in which two years there were 1,050 deaths. Cholera entirely disappeared in 1874. The year 1878 was memorable for a heated term, from July 10th to July 20th, during which 172 persons died from the heat. The same year the yellow fever broke out in the South, and 125 cases were brought here, of which forty-five were fatal. There were ten local cases. Several cases occurred at quarantine during the two succeeding years. Smallpox again appeared in the city in 1881, and there were 115 deaths from that disease, all occurring at the

quarantine hospital, to which the patients had been removed. In April, 1882, it again broke out, continuing the entire year and causing 233 deaths. During the years 1886-7 diphtheria prevailed alarmingly, the mortality being 1,840. The dreaded disease again made its appearance in 1895, there being 3,196 cases, of which 526 were fatal. In 1892, owing to the pollution of the water supplied from the reservoirs by the discharge from Harlem Creek and the Prairie Avenue sewer, typhoid fever made its appearance in epidemic form in that neighborhood. Out of 3,624 cases there were 514 deaths.

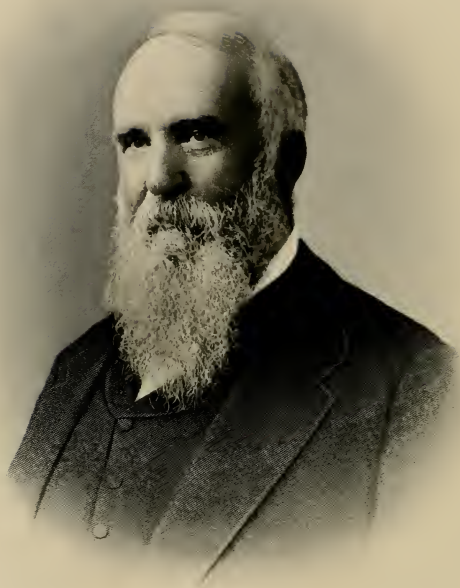
CHARLES W. FRANCIS.

Episcopal Church.—See "Protestant Episcopal Church."

Erie.—See "Oregon."

Erin Benevolent Society.—A philanthropic society organized in St. Louis in 1818, at the house of Jeremiah Connor, by prominent members of the Catholic Church. Thomas Brady was elected chairman, and Thomas Hanley, secretary. Among its most active members were John Mullanphy, James McGinnigle, Alexander Blackwell, Arthur McGinnis, Hugh Ranken, Lawrence Ryan, Thomas English, James Timon—the father of the saintly Bishop Timon—Robert N. Catherswood, Joseph Charless—founder of the "Missouri Gazette," the parent of the present St. Louis "Republic"—Hugh O'Neil and Francis Rockford—a name honored in the history of education, he being the first to open an English school in St. Louis.

Espejo, Antonio de.—"A Spanish explorer, born in Cordova, Spain (some say in London), about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was a captain of the army in Mexico, when, in 1582, after organizing a special force of one hundred horsemen and a corresponding infantry detachment, almost at his own expense, he undertook, in company with Father Bernardino Beltran, a journey in search of the Franciscan missionary, Augustin Ruiz. After traveling several days toward the north he met some natives who had been converted during the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez to Honda, in 1528. The people among whom these lived, the Jumanes, were so far advanced in civilization that they in-



very truly
J. R. Estill

habited houses of stone. Shortly afterward he learned that Ruiz had been killed, but pushed on toward the east, and, after marching through a fertile country, reached the territory of the Cumanes, whose capital, Cia, possessed 'eight public markets; the houses were built of limestone of divers colors, and the inhabitants wore beautiful cloaks of cotton, woven in the country.' Five leagues northwest of this he found the Amayes, who had seven cities, and afterward visited the town of Acomas, situated on an almost perpendicular rock, which had to be ascended by narrow stairs, cut in the stone. After journeying eighty leagues farther he reached the country of the Zunis, where he met three Spaniards who had accompanied the expedition of Vasquez in 1540, and who had lived so long with the Indians that they had almost forgotten their native tongue. Here Father Beltran, with most of the party, left Espejo and returned to Mexico, but he pushed on with but nine followers and reached the town of Zaguato, whose inhabitants lodged him sumptuously and gave him presents of clothing. He then passed through the land of the Quires, which contained 25,000 inhabitants and abounded in mines. The natives wore cloaks of cotton or of painted skin, and lived in houses four stories high. The forests abounded in game, the rivers in fish, and in the valleys grew maize, melons, flax, fruit trees, and vines. But he soon encountered the Tamos, who refused to let him proceed through their territory, and, turning back, he journeyed along a river which he named, 'Rio de las Vacas,' from the cattle on its banks. He reached San Bartolome in 1583, after a journey of nine months. He left a work entitled 'Relacion del viaje al Nuevo Mejico (1636).' (Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

Essenic Council.—This is an ancient secret order, claimed to be the most ancient in existence, antedating Freemasonry, and tracing back to a connection with the Jewish Sanhedrim and the Buddhist priesthood. Its governing principles are good will, fraternal feeling and help to all mankind. There is a chief officer with two assistants at the head of the order, and there is a council, composed of two members from each State in the Union. The number of members is limited, and no new member is admitted except when

an old one dies. Members do not avow their connection, and a good deal of mystery surrounds the order. It is said that it numbers ten members in the United States Senate, and thirty-nine in the House of Representatives. The meetings are called when some important business is to be performed. The first branch of the order in the United States was established at Baltimore by members from Venice, Sofia in Turkey, and Brest in France. The order has no connection with the organization known as the "Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order."

Essex.—A village in Richmond Township, Stoddard County, eight miles southeast of Bloomfield, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. It has two hotels, a gristmill, sawmill and distillery. Population, 1899 (estimated), 260.

Estill, James Robert, for many years one of the most widely known and successful agriculturists and stock-raisers in Missouri, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, January 30, 1819, and died at his home, in Estill, Howard County, Missouri, March 11, 1900. Colonel Estill was descended from a pioneer family of Kentucky, which was one of the most prominent in the early history of that State. Captain James Estill, his paternal grandfather, a descendant of Revolutionary stock, and himself a veteran of the War of 1812, was one of the pioneers of the Bluegrass State. He participated in many of the campaigns against the Indians who so persistently annoyed the white settlers, and in an encounter in which he led the defenders of the little settlement in which he resided, he was killed and scalped. One of his sons, Wallace, married Miss Elizabeth Rodes, also a member of an early Kentucky family, and the subject of this memoir was their son. Colonel Estill's early educational advantages were limited to those afforded by the common schools which flourished during his boyhood. At the age of sixteen years he was made a deputy by the sheriff of his native county, and for several years thereafter served as "riding sheriff." About the time he arrived at man's estate he visited Missouri, with the intention of locating on a farm when a desirable site presented itself. After three or four prospecting tours, he came to Glasgow, in 1844, where he remained about eighteen

months. There he married, on March 20, 1845, Mary Ann Turner, a native of Glasgow, and a daughter of Talton and Sallie Turner. Talton Turner, a native of North Carolina, was one of the pioneers of that section of Missouri, and a man of great prominence and influence. He conducted an extensive trade with the Indians, and accumulated a large fortune. During the War of 1812 he served as an officer under Green Clay. He was educated as a civil engineer and surveyor, and at one time had a contract with the United States government for surveying a large tract of land in the northwestern part of Missouri. Five of his children are still living, all residing in Missouri. Soon after his marriage to Miss Turner Colonel Estill purchased 460 acres of land in Howard County, on the present site of Estill, where he and his wife passed the remaining fifty-five years of their lives, the death of Mrs. Estill occurring eight years after that of her husband. Gradually his farm holdings increased until he owned 3,200 acres of land in one body. In early days he devoted a considerable proportion of his land to the cultivation of hemp, and bred and fed mules for the sugar plantations of Louisiana. Later he engaged largely in the breeding of fine stock. In 1883 he imported from Scotland a herd of Angus cattle, and from this importation and additions thereto came the famous Angus herd of Wallace Estill, on exhibition at the World's Fair in 1893. This herd won in premiums at Chicago over \$4,000, making the best showing of any herd of beef cattle. This large estate also included the famous Burckhart salt spring, where, in 1812, Nicholas Burckhart employed a hundred men in the manufacture of salt. In 1865, soon after the close of the Civil War, Colonel Estill became a director in the old Tebo & Neosho Railroad, planned to run from Sedalia to Hannibal, which subsequently became a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway system. From an early day he displayed a keen and growing interest in the cause of education. When the Orphans' School was removed from Camden Point to Fulton he interested himself in its welfare, becoming one of its foremost promoters and benefactors. He and his wife both gave scholarships to this institution, and assisted it in numerous other ways. For many years he

was a member of the board of curators of the Missouri State University, occupying that office at the time of his death. An illustration of his deep interest in the education of the young is found in the fact that during his life he personally paid the expenses incident to the education of eighteen girls. He was identified with various other institutions, among which were the Farmers' Bank, at Fayette, and the Franklin Bank, at Franklin, in which he served as director for many years. Though at no time a resident of Kansas City, he possessed a large amount of valuable property in that city, including the apartment house on Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, bearing his name, which was erected by him in 1897 and 1898. A devoted member of the Christian Church, he served as an elder in that society for many years, and built the parsonage for the church at Franklin. He and his wife were the parents of five children, namely: Wallace, eldest child, who married Miss Forbes, of Independence, Missouri, and now resides on the home farm at Estill; Alice, who married Lewis C. Nelson, of Fort Scott, Kansas, and died in 1872; Eleanor, now the wife of Felix Lafayette La Force, of Kansas City; William Rodes, of Estill, who married Nannie, daughter of Richard Gentry, of Sedalia, and who died January 30, 1896, and Mary Clifton, wife of Washington Butler La Force, of Kansas City, the sisters marrying brothers. Colonel Estill was in many ways a remarkable man. In the first place, he was recognized as the most thorough and scientific farmer and stock-raiser in Missouri. He was a splendid judge of human nature, and his unerring eye invariably estimated a man for what he was worth. Physically, his figure was a conspicuous one, his height being over six feet and his weight about 250 pounds. The following is what Colonel William F. Switzler says of him: "He was a man of strong character, unobtrusive, undemonstrative, unambitious of office and public life. He was of unimpeachable integrity, progressive and enterprising in his ideas, liberal and kind-hearted in his dealings and intercourse, a genuine friend of education, and, withal, chivalric and extremely fond of his home. He was a typical Kentucky gentleman of the old school, and the world was better for him having lived in it." At his home he always dispensed a lavish hospitality. One of the distinctive

qualities which endeared him so closely to the young was his constant desire to help young men to help themselves. His numerous benefactions were performed in the most unostentatious manner, and rarely, if ever, did he find his confidence misplaced.

Ethel.—An incorporated village in Macon County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, twenty-six miles northwest of Macon. It was laid out by the railroad company, in April, 1888. It was formerly called Ratliff. It has two churches, a flouring mill, a newspaper, the "Courier," two hotels, and about twenty-five business places, including stores and shops. Population in 1899 (estimated), 500.

Ethical Society of St. Louis.—The Ethical Society of St. Louis grew out of a movement started about twenty-five years ago by Dr. Felix Adler in New York City. This is now known as "The Ethical Movement," and the organization was called the Society for Ethical Culture. After a few years other societies were inaugurated in Philadelphia and Chicago.

In the spring of the year 1887, twelve years ago, Mr. W. L. Sheldon, who had been working with Dr. Adler in New York for two years, came out to St. Louis and gave three lectures at Memorial Hall, in the Museum of Fine Arts, dealing with this Ethical Movement. This led to an effort on the part of a number of citizens to organize an Ethical Society for St. Louis. The following fall the society was definitely organized and incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with the election of Mr. Sheldon as lecturer of the society. He has, therefore, held this position since the date of organization.

The constitution of the society was constructive in character, laying down as its one aim, "to put morality into the foreground in religion." Among those who founded this Ethical Society were Messrs. James Taussig, Charles Nagel, Paul F. Coste, Albert Arnstein, Otto L. Teichman, Leo. Levis, Dr. W. E. Fischel, Mrs. L. D. Hildenbrandt, W. A. Kelsoe, and many others. Its president early in its history was Dr. Charles W. Stevens, one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of St. Louis at that time.

At first the movement was incorporated under the name of the Society for Ethical

Culture. This name, however, after a few years, was entirely dropped, and the corporate name now is simply "The Ethical Society of St. Louis."

The plan was to hold lectures regularly Sunday mornings, and to carry on work similar to that conducted by the churches, only along exclusively ethical lines.

The lectures have been given now Sunday mornings for eleven or twelve years at Memorial Hall. Besides the addresses given by the regular lecturer it has been customary to have discourses by other speakers from elsewhere in the United States, including the lecturers from the other societies—Dr. Felix Adler, Mr. W. M. Salter, Mr. S. Burns Weston and Dr. Stanton Coit. It has been the desire of the managers that lectures should be given by leading specialists dealing with practical ethical problems. Among those who have spoken Sunday mornings on these subjects have been Professor Frank Taussig, of Harvard University; Professors Paul Shorey and J. Laurence Laughlin, of the Chicago University; President G. Stanley Hall, of the Clark University, and Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard University. Occasionally addresses have also been given on applied ethics on the same platform Sunday mornings by a number of well known citizens of St. Louis.

The Ethical Society has now, 1898, about 250 members in St. Louis. Its chairman is Mr. Robert Moore; vice chairman, Mr. Philip Gruner; secretary, Paul F. Coste, Esq.; treasurer, Mr. Joseph Taussig. In connection with the society there has grown up a Young People's Ethical Union, with various sections, for the purpose of study in connection with ethical problems.

One great purpose of the society was to encourage and foster in St. Louis a study of the questions of the day from a strictly ethical standpoint. With this end in view, it organized and conducted for a number of years a political science club, having first a general course of lectures upon "Political Economy," and then addresses on practical subjects by well known citizens. For two seasons there were a number of important talks given on the public life of this country, or on local or national institutions, by such men as Honorable D. R. Francis, Honorable John W. Noble, Honorable James O. Broadhead, Mr. W. S. Chaplin, Colonel George E. Leighton,

Honorable C. P. Walbridge, Honorable E. O. Stanard, Honorable James Carlisle and others. One entire season was devoted to the study of "Crime and Criminology."

As this class of work began to extend and develop among other organizations in St. Louis, it was felt that the main purpose in such a direction had been accomplished, and the society therefore does less along this line than formerly.

In this same connection it was the plan of the lecturer also to have addresses dealing with such practical themes on Sunday morning, so as to arouse public attention to the ethical side of questions of the day. It was Mr. Sheldon's opinion that problems of this kind should be treated with the same sacredness as problems directly connected with theology. The Ethical Society has striven, therefore, to establish the standpoint that subjects of this kind were not merely "secular" in character, but that they had a profound ethical or religious import, calling for the deepest consideration on the part of the clergy everywhere.

Another important effort on the part of the society was to encourage the study of science as a means for influencing the moods and character of people. With this end in view, it inaugurated Sunday afternoon popular science courses, at one of the downtown theaters, beginning first with the men of science in St. Louis, and afterward inviting prominent specialists from elsewhere. Among those who were brought to St. Louis to speak in these lecture courses were Professor Frank W. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City; Professor Frederick Starr, of the Department of Anthropology of the Chicago University; Professor L. O. Howard, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; Professor Angelo Heilprin, of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, and the late Professor E. D. Cope, of the University of Pennsylvania. These courses of lectures were largely attended, and proved very successful in St. Louis.

In more direct connection with ethical study there was inaugurated a few years after the society was started a special club for women, which was to meet on alternate Wednesday afternoons, with the aim in view of studying the ethical tendencies in literature, art, history and philosophy—mainly in order

to apply the study to the problems of home life at the present day. The club took its name from the subject to which it devoted its first year's work—Greek ethics. It has been known since that time as "The Greek Ethics Club," and has about 300 members. It took up a study of ethical literature historically, beginning first with Greek ethics, then the ethics of Rome, afterward the Renaissance; later on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The fifth year was devoted to "Modern Poets." One season was given over to George Eliot. This club is now spending two years on character studies in Shakespeare.

A Young Men's Shakespeare Club has also been organized, with the same purpose in view. The intention of both these clubs has been not to make them classes in literature, but rather to turn literary study in the direction of ethics, so that reading Shakespeare means, for those who are doing this work, a study in character, thus having all the while a practical direction. The various branches of work of the Ethical Society are attended by people quite irrespective of any personal connection with that society. Its clubs and classes have met a welcoming response by numbers in the orthodox churches, especially as the lecturer aims to keep strictly within the lines of ethics.

One of the most unique features of this society has been its Ethical Sunday school. The plan was formed of starting a school for boys and girls Sunday mornings, with the idea of making ethics exclusively the basis of instruction, preserving as far as possible a non-sectarian character in regard to doctrinal or theological questions. This school is now completely organized, under the charge of Mr. Sheldon's associate, Mr. W. H. Lighty. There are classes in "Stories from the Bible," "Good and Bad Habits," "Story of the Life of Jesus," "Duties Within the Home," "Citizenship and the Duties of a Citizen," "One's Self and the Duties Pertaining to One's Self," "Religion and the Significance of Religious Beliefs," and also a "Bible Class" for adults. One-half the work of the school is devoted to general exercises. The young people always have a sentence or beautiful thought from classic literature, which they take home and commit to memory, and then are to recite the following Sunday. They also give recitations from the choicest selec-

tions in ethical literature gleaned from all ages. Besides this, they have responsive exercises and singing. The sessions, therefore, partake of the nature of a "religious service" for children, as well as meeting the demand for a school for ethical instruction.

The Ethical Society now has its own rooms in a wing of the Museum of Fine Arts, where the various classes and clubs have their meetings, while the Sunday morning exercises are held as heretofore in Memorial Hall.

From time to time the society has published some of the lectures given Sunday mornings, and a regular bureau of publication exists, in charge of the librarian, Mr. William A. Brandenburger. At the end of the first ten years of work of the Ethical Society a volume of the lectures by Mr. Sheldon was published by the Macmillan Company, of New York and London, under the title, "An Ethical Movement." A short "Life of Jesus for the Young" has also been published in St. Louis, by the same author. At this tenth anniversary an important ethical congress was held in that city.

It has been a principle of all the ethical societies that the members should always undertake to inaugurate practical philanthropic or educational work in their respective cities. Proceeding from this standpoint, the Ethical Society, about two years after it was founded, inaugurated an educational movement among the wage-earning class of St. Louis, and this movement has now developed into what is known as the Self-culture Hall Association. The plan in view was to encourage and foster efforts for self-improvement among wage-earners and their families—but to do this on a basis of strict neutrality on all subjects pertaining to politics and religion. The first step taken was to open some free reading rooms on Franklin Avenue, and then soon after to start a regular evening lecture course, mainly by the professors of the Washington University.

This movement, which had such small beginnings, has now reached extensively throughout the city. It occupies two entire buildings, known as Self-culture Halls; one of them at 1921 South Ninth Street, and the other at 1832 Carr Street. It also for a time carried on a third branch at Tower Grove, and for a number of years conducted educa-

tional classes and lecture courses at Marten's Hall, 921 Old Manchester Road. Efforts are now on foot to establish a further branch in North St. Louis, where a course of lectures has been given with great success, and an average attendance of several hundred people at the hall over the power house of the street railway company, at 3700 North Broadway.

The resident director of this institution, who resides at the North Side Self-culture Hall, is Mr. W. H. Lighty, while the general management of the educational work has always remained in the hands of the lecturer of the Ethical Society.

But after a few years it was decided to separate this movement altogether from the Ethical Society, and form it into an entirely independent corporation. The movement had been started on March 3, 1888. In the year 1892, however, this separation took place, and a new corporation was formed, known as the Self-culture Hall Association. The leadership in this step was taken by Mr. James Taussig, who for a time was president of the association and did a great deal for its advancement. Its board of trustees has no connection with the Ethical Society, but comes from representative citizens throughout St. Louis. The following gentlemen are the trustees at the present time: Adam Boeck, A. L. Berry, Gustav Cramer, George O. Carpenter, Jr., Elias Michael, T. A. Meysenburg, Dr. William Taussig, I. W. Morton, General John W. Noble, W. L. Sheldon.

The first treasurer of the association was Mr. N. O. Nelson, who was among the foremost founders of this work.

The work of this association has developed from a free reading room, with a lecture course, into a great number of departments. The plan has been to furnish the widest possible variety of opportunities for general self-culture. There have been classes in literature, cooking, dressmaking, mechanical drawing, history and biography, civil government, bookkeeping, natural science, music and other subjects. Debating clubs are carried on, and excursions organized to inspect prominent institutions in St. Louis, such as large manufacturing establishments, or the Museum of Fine Arts.

The main effort in the work, however, has been concentrated on the lecture courses.

There are usually four to five of these lecture courses going on every week in different parts of St. Louis. Co-operation in this work has come from all sides, without regard to creed or church.

Among those who have taken part in these lecture courses have been clergymen such as the Revs. William Short, W. W. Boyd, John Mathews, James W. Lee, George W. Martin, S. J. Nicolls, F. L. Hosmer, John Snyder, Samuel Sale and Bishop D. S. Tuttle. Physicians have been on the lecture courses, such as Dr. W. E. Fischel, Dr. Raymond Ravold, Dr. Ella Marx, and others. Then there have been lawyers and business men, such as F. W. Lehman, N. O. Nelson, Honorable Richard Bartholdt, General John W. Noble, C. H. Sampson, Dr. William Taussig, Mr. Goodman King, and others. Naturally, the teachers and educators from all sides have joined cordially in the work, including Mr. W. S. Chaplin, Professor F. Louis Soldan, Miss Mary McCulloch, Mr. F. M. Crunden, Mr. W. H. Pommer, and Professors H. C. Ives, William Trelease, M. S. Snow, C. M. Woodward, E. R. Kroeger, James M. Dixon, J. B. Johnson, E. D. Luckey, E. H. Sears and Holmes Smith. The list of these various lecturers would cover probably 150 names all together.

Courses of lectures are being given throughout the year on such subjects as "American History," "Psychology and Health," "Literature," "Engineers and Engineering," "Travels," and the various departments of natural science.

Those who attend the classes or lectures organize themselves into clubs, with their own officers. One of the members who has been attending the work for many years is to be made an officer of the association itself, as an assistant organizer, Miss Ida Bohlmann.

The association publishes a small monthly paper as its "Bulletin," giving the items of news connected with the work. This paper was started October, 1897, with the heading, "Wage-earners' Self-culture Clubs—Monthly Bulletin."

One of the most peculiar and striking departments of this association is known as the Domestic Economy Schools. This branch is devoted to education in house-keeping for young girls. It has classes in cooking, laundry work, sweeping a room, table-setting,

care of a bed room, sewing and all the general class of work that would come with the care of the home. These schools were founded by Mrs. W. E. Fischel, who has worked out the course of instruction.

There are now two branches of the Domestic Economy Schools, one at each of the Self-culture Halls. The one on the South Side has been in charge of Miss Ellen Fisher, who has been the leader in developing this work in that part of the city.

The support for the association comes from the citizens of St. Louis. The subscriptions range from \$25 to \$50, and for the most part are contributed annually for three years. It costs about \$5,000 a year to carry on the work of the association. It is the hope of the managers to establish a network of branches of this association all over St. Louis, reaching out further and further with the lecture courses, classes and self-culture halls.

W. L. SHELDON.

Eureka.—A place of 250 inhabitants, thirty miles west of St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroads, laid out in 1858. It is in the beautiful and fertile Meramec Valley, and surrounded by prosperous farms. It has a Methodist (South) Church, and Episcopal Chapel and a Masonic Hall. It was for a time the home of Edward W. Johnston, a brilliant newspaper writer, whose Washington City letters to a Philadelphia paper over the signature of "Il Segretario," about 1848, attracted much attention. The vicinity of Eureka was the scene of a railroad collision, attended by the loss of several lives, and the wounding of many other persons, in 1869.

Evangelical Church.—St. Louis has at present—1898—twenty-one congregations belonging to the German Evangelical Synod of North America, a constituent of the Evangelical Church. In its confession this synod acknowledges the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the word of God, and as the only and infallible criterion of Christian doctrines and precepts; it accepts that interpretation of the Holy Scriptures which is laid down in the symbolic books of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches so far as they agree. Among the chief of these books can be named the Augsburg Confession, Luther's small catechism, and the Heidelberg

catechism. But in points of difference of these symbolic books the German Evangelical Synod simply adheres to the passages of the Holy Scriptures alluding to these points of controversy, and makes use of that liberty of conscience existing in the Evangelical Church. This body has adopted the name "Evangelical"—from the Greek "evangelion," signifying "Gospel"—because it endeavors to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ unchanged and unadulterated, as found in the New Testament. One of the great aims and objects of the German Evangelical Synod is to unite the various factions of the church by reformation. While being strictly biblical in its doctrines and teachings, it allows freedom of conscience in questions of minor importance, and in its confession has a platform upon which members of different denominations may meet and extend to each other the hand of fellowship, and acknowledge each other as brothers and sisters in Christ. Thus the prayer of Christ may become a reality: "That they may be one as Thou, Father, art in me and I in Thee; that they also may be one with us; that the world believe that Thou hast sent me."

A church with similar principles and pursuing the same objects exists in Germany since 1817, when the union of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches was proclaimed in Prussia by Frederick William III, the king of that country, known to this day by the name, Prussian Union. This union rapidly spread over other States of Germany, viz.: Baden, Wurttemberg, Nassau and Hesse. The German Evangelical Synod of North America, however is an independent organization, having nothing to do with any church of state in Germany. The founders of the synod were sent by the Basle Missionary Society, a religious society of strictly unsectarian character, simply to preach the gospel to the Germans of this country, who were sorely neglected as to religious truth and mostly were without gospel and church. The founders first labored among the Germans in the neighborhood of St. Louis. The first two messengers of the Basle Missionary Society arrived in New York, April 1, 1836, and later on, during the same year, started out for St. Louis. Here, one of them, G. W. Wall, took up his work and continued therein until the end of his life in 1866. He had great difficulties to contend with, and found his labors

very hard, suffering much from the enmity of irreligious people, so-called German free-thinkers; but he patiently endured it and persevered. The hatred and enmity of this would-be tolerant element and class of people went so far, at one time, that Rev. Wall's little congregation was compelled to guard him two weeks with shotguns and rifles. "*O tempora, O mores!*" Wall's companion, Joseph Rieger, led a rather Pauline sort of life, traveling from place to place through Southern Illinois and Missouri, preaching the gospel and organizing congregations. Others soon followed, so that, in 1840, about eight missionary workers were found in St. Louis and vicinity. On the 15th of October, 1840, six of them, invited by Rev. Louis Nollau, one of their number, assembled at the Gravois Settlement, Missouri, and organized themselves, calling their body "The German Evangelical Church Association of the West." At this time the confession was drawn up, and principles agreed upon. Later on other German ecclesiastical bodies of the East and Northwest, which had the same principles in general, united with the German Evangelical Church Association of the West, and the name was therefore changed, in 1877, to the one it bears to-day: "The German Evangelical Synod of North America." The number of pastors now belonging to the synod is about 900, having charge of 1,150 congregations, with 89,000 families, and 194,647 communicants. Hitherto the services have been conducted throughout all the congregations almost exclusively in the German language, but in our day, when the English language is more and more used in every-day life—yea, almost permeating the American air—services in this language also are gradually being introduced, especially in congregations of Eastern cities and States.

The Evangelical Synod has two Theological Seminaries, one at Elmhurst, Illinois, a pretty little village sixteen miles from Chicago, and the other at St. Louis. The one at Elmhurst is known by the name, Evangelical Protestant Seminary, and is a preparatory to Eden College, situated just beyond the city limits of St. Louis, on St. Charles Rock Road. The Protestant Seminary celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1895; Eden College—which see—will have been fifty years in existence in 1900. The hymnals, prayerbooks, school and Sunday school

books, and various papers and periodicals are published at the Eden Publishing House, the chief book concern of the synod, fitted out with the best modern printing improvements and facilities. The same is located at 1716 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, and is managed by Mr. A. G. Toennies.

The synod carries on extensive benevolent and missionary work, having eight Orphan Homes, six Deaconess Homes, two Homes for the Aged, and an Asylum for Epileptics. It sustains quite a mission in India, several missionaries laboring there, not without marked success.

St. Louis has always been considered to be the heart of the synod, having itself, according to statistics of 1897, twenty-one congregations, with 10,325 communicants. Each congregation has its church and pastor. Connected with most of the congregations there is a parochial school, where, besides elementary branches, Bible history is taught and religious instruction given. There are at present engaged in these parochial schools twenty-six teachers, having a total of 1,675 scholars. Some of these schools have been of untold blessing not only to their pupils, but also to the congregations with which they are connected. The Sunday school has always been a significant feature. In 1898, 353 teachers were giving their time to the Lord, and to 4,060 scholars. Most of the Sunday schools belong to the Evangelical Sunday School Union of the Missouri District of the Evangelical Synod of North America.

And now it only remains for something to be said of each congregation in special. They follow here in the order in which they were organized:

The German Evangelical St. Mark's was organized by Rev. G. W. Wall in the year 1843. The following named ministers have served it: G. W. Wall, 1843-67; H. Braschler, 1867-75; J. Hoffman, 1875-7; John Nollau, 1877-85, and Louis Nollau, 1885-94. The present pastor is Rev. E. H. Eilts, installed in November, 1894. Membership, seventy-five. Its church societies are: St. Mark's Ladies' Society, St. Mark's Young Ladies' Society, St. Mark's Junior Society, St. Mark's Sewing Society, St. Mark's Mixed Choir, and St. Mark's English Ladies' Choir. The congregation has a day school, with an average daily attendance of seventy pupils throughout the whole year, Mr. G. H. Braeutigam being

teacher. It also has a Sunday school, with 200 scholars and sixteen teachers. The church property consists of a church, parsonage, and house for the sexton, on Souland Street, between Broadway and Third Street, valued at \$15,000; one-half of an old graveyard, no longer in use, near Cherokee Street, between Lemp and Wisconsin Avenues, valued at \$10,000; old St. Mark's Cemetery, on Gravois and Loughborough Avenues, valued at \$15,000, and new St. Mark's Cemetery, on the west side of Gravois Avenue, south of River Des Peres, valued at \$40,000; total \$80,000.

The congregation built its first small church in 1845. This was torn down in 1866, and a new and larger house of worship was erected, and in the following year dedicated for divine service. When, on the 27th of May, 1896, a tornado swept over the southern part of St. Louis, half of this church was blown down and the great church organ was totally destroyed. But with the aid of God and the help of Christian friends, the house of worship was restored, and on the 13th of December, 1896, again dedicated to its divine purpose.

Evangelical St. Peter's Church was organized in July, 1843, by Rev. G. W. Wall, who remained with it until 1845. The following have served as pastors: G. W. Wall, 1843-5; J. J. Ries, 1845-52; Louis E. Nollau, 1852-60; A. W. Roeder, 1860-70; E. Roos, 1870-80; A. B. P. J. Thiele, 1880-5; and J. F. Klick, the present pastor, who has served since 1885. The congregation has 200 members, and a week-day school, with three teachers: H. Rabe, Paul Austmann, and Miss Werning, teaching an aggregate of 225 scholars. The church property, situated at the corner of Fifteenth and Carr Streets, consists of a church, a parsonage, and a dwelling for teachers and sextons. With the exception of Bellefontaine, Calvary, and Evangelical St. Mark's, the St. Peter's Cemetery on Hunt and Lucas Avenues is the largest in the city, comprising ninety-seven acres—Christopher Karbach being congregation superintendent. The property of the congregation aggregates in value about \$100,000.

Evangelical St. Paul's Church was founded in October, 1848. The ministers have been: A. Baltzer, 1848-51; J. Will, 1851-61; H. S. Seybold, 1861-3; Dr. R. John, 1863-78; C. A. Richter, 1878-80; O. Telle, 1880-1; and from

1882 until the present time and still serving. Rev. J. Irion. Its present membership is 120, and its auxiliary societies are: the Young Men's, Young Ladies,' and Ladies' Auxiliary Societies, a Mission Society, a Sewing Society, Sunday-school Union, and a Benevolent Society. It has a day school with three teachers and 150 to 200 scholars; and a Sunday school with from 350 to 400 children. The church property is situated at Lafayette Avenue and South Ninth Street, and consists of property worth \$40,000. The tornado of 1896 totally destroyed the church and parsonage, but both have since been rebuilt in elaborate style. The congregation also has a beautiful cemetery on Gravois Road.

Evangelical St. John's Church, located at Fourteenth and Madison Streets, was organized in October, 1852, by Rev. J. Will. It has been served successively by Rev. J. M. Will, Rev. J. J. Riess, Rev. Christopher Schrenck, Rev. L. Haeberle, Rev. C. Mueller, and the present pastor, E. T. Bettex. It has a membership of 241 families, and its auxiliaries are: a Ladies' Aid Society, Young Ladies' Society, Young Men's Society, and a Christian Endeavor Society. It maintains a parochial school, with about 200 children and four teachers; and a Sunday school, with about 370 children. It has property at Fourteenth and Madison Streets valued at \$50,000, also a cemetery on St. Cyr Road, valued at \$30,000.

Evangelical Friedens Church was founded by Rev. J. M. Kopf, who is still pastor, in 1858. Membership, 200. The societies connected with it are: the Ladies' and Young Ladies' Societies, and the Sunday School Union. It has a parochial school, with three teachers; and its property consists of a church, schoolhouse and parsonage, on Nineteenth Street and Newhouse Avenue, valued at \$40,000, including a cemetery at the head of North Broadway.

Evangelical Zion's Church was founded in October, 1868, by Rev. A. Mueller, with seven members. Its ministers have been: A. Mueller, 1868-72; J. F. Koewing, 1872-6; H. Klerner, 1876-83; and from 1883 until the present day, Rev. John Baltzer, still serving. The congregation owns a beautiful cemetery on the St. Charles Rock Road, containing forty-nine acres. In 1889 a lot fronting 100 feet on Benton Street, at the corner of Twenty-fifth Street, was bought, and a four-room schoolhouse erected thereon. In 1895 a new par-

sonage was built, and the church was enlarged so as to have a seating capacity of 950. Its membership is 249. The day school has 250 pupils, the Sunday school 400, and the Ladies' Society 246 members.

Evangelical Bethania Church was founded in 1869, by Rev. C. Stark, at that time member of the Evangelical Synod of the West. Since then the following ministers have served: Rev. L. Austmann, Rev. C. Kramer and H. F. Deters. Rev. H. F. Deters is still pastor of the congregation. It has a membership of seventy-five families; the Ladies' Aid Society, 105 members, and the Young Ladies' Society, thirty members. The church and parsonage are located at the northeast corner of Twenty-third and Wash Streets, assessed at \$45,000. Its cemetery, on the St. Charles Rock Road and the Wabash Railway, is worth \$60,000.

The Evangelical Carondelet Church was founded by Rev. J. Will, in November, 1869. The following named ministers have served since: F. Weygold, 1870-2; A. Mueller, 1872-81; E. Berger, 1881-8; J. Hoffmann, 1888-96; and Rev. Edward Bleibtreu, since 1896. It has ninety-eight members, and maintains, the Ladies', Young Ladies', and Young Men's Societies, and a Sunday School Union. The church is located at Koeln and Michigan Avenues, and its church, school and parsonage are worth about \$10,000.

Evangelical St. Luke's Church was founded in October, 1870, by Rev. A. Reusch, who remained in charge until 1876. Rev. William T. Jungk was pastor from 1877 to 1881, and from 1881 to the present time Rev. H. Walser has served in that capacity. Its parochial school has sixty scholars, and its Sunday school 200 children enrolled. It maintains the Young Ladies', Ladies', and Young Men's Societies, and has church property on Scott and South Jefferson Avenues worth \$24,000.

Evangelical St. Matthew's Church was founded in October, 1875, by Rev. H. Braschler, who remained until 1882, to be succeeded by his son-in-law, Rev. H. Drees. Rev. Drees worked faithfully until 1895, when his health failed, compelling him to sever his connection with the parish. Rev. C. Kramer, from Alton, Illinois, was unanimously elected in his stead and still has charge. The number of members is 150, with Ladies', Young Ladies', Mission and Choir Societies. The

parochial school has 150 pupils, and the Sunday school 300 pupils. The church building, school, and parsonage, situated on Jefferson and Potomac Avenues, have a value of \$45,000. The congregation owns a cemetery at Bates Street and Morgan Ford Road, with a chapel thereon, worth \$4,000. This is the finest cemetery in the southern part of the city. Until 1889 the congregation had its church on South Seventh Street. This church was sold in the latter year, and the new large edifice on Jefferson and Potomac Avenues was built in 1890.

Evangelical Ebenezer Church was founded in September, 1886, by Rev. W. Fritsch. Rev. S. A. John followed. At present, Rev. Max Habecker is pastor of the congregation, which has 100 members. It has the Women's, Young Ladies' and Benevolent Societies, and the Sunday School Union; a parochial school with 100 scholars and two teachers; and a Sunday school with 350 children and twenty-eight teachers. Its property, on McNair Avenue, between Pestalozzi and Arsenal Streets, is worth \$35,000.

St. Jacob's Evangelical Church was organized and its constitution adopted August 11, 1886. Prior to 1886 Rev. J. M. Kopf and students of Eden College occasionally preached the gospel to the Germans in the locality commonly called Lowell. In July, 1886, Rev. C. G. Haas was called to take charge, so as to take definite steps toward organization, which was effected on the date above given, the constitution being drawn up and signed by fourteen members. Until September, 1888, services were held in the little schoolhouse on DeSoto Avenue, below Broadway. When the quarters there got too small a piece of property, 119 by 238, was bought on College and Blair Avenues, and a church, with a seating capacity of 650, and subsequently a parsonage and school house, were erected at a total cost of \$20,000. The dwelling of the pastor was paid for by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, which has been a hearty co-operator of the congregation in its various monetary affairs. The organ and the steam-heating were also donations of this society. The membership of the church is 120. The parochial school has one teacher and thirty-five scholars, and the Sunday school 275 scholars and nineteen teachers. Rev. C. G. Haas, the founder, is still pastor of the congregation.

The Evangelical Salem Church was founded by Rev. George Toennis in 1885. Rev. J. J. Fink was the first pastor and remained in charge until 1897, when he accepted a call of the Evangelical Jesus congregation, St. Louis. Rev. H. Walz, of Mascoutah, Illinois, was chosen as his successor. There are seventy-five members of this church. The Ladies' Society has fifty-five members, and the Young Ladies' Society twenty members. The church and parsonage are on Margaretta and Marcus Avenues. Under the energetic work of Rev. H. Walz, the little old frame church has become too small and the congregation erected, in 1898, a large new church, at a cost of \$13,000.

The Evangelical Bethlehem Church was organized January 18, 1891, by the Board of Home Missions, with H. Graebedinkel as pastor. The church has a membership of sixty-three, and its societies are: The Ladies' Aid Society, fifty-eight members; Mixed Choir, fourteen members; Male Choir, twelve members, and the Sunday School Choir, twelve members. The parochial school has forty scholars, and the Sunday school 250 scholars. The church is situated on Shaw Avenue and Hereford Street, and the value of its property is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000. In April, 1897, the congregation decided to erect a new edifice. The corner stone was laid October 31, 1897, and the building was finished and dedicated on Sunday, March 20, 1898. It cost \$6,000.

Christ Evangelical Church was organized in 1888, by Rev. G. Kienle, in Benton, a suburb of St. Louis. The present pastor is Rev. John Erdmann. The church property is worth \$2,000, and the congregation numbers forty-five members.

Immanuel Evangelical Church is on Euclid Avenue, near Washington Avenue. The congregation was organized by Rev. Charles Pleger, in 1889. Its membership is thirty-nine, and its property is worth \$4,000. The present pastor is Rev. F. Pfeiffer.

Eden Evangelical Church, on Hamilton and Bartmer Avenues, was organized by Rev. F. W. Esser, in 1890. It has forty members, and property worth \$8,000. The present pastor is Rev. O. Baltzer.

Trinity Evangelical Church, on Neosho Street and Michigan Avenue, was organized by Rev. H. W. Booch, in 1892. It has fifty

members and property worth \$3,000. The present pastor is Rev. F. H. Bosold.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Church of Baden was organized, in 1896, by Rev. K. Struckmeier. Its church, parsonage and school buildings are worth \$10,000, and the congregation numbers thirty-five members.

Jesus Evangelical Church was organized by Rev. L. G. Nollau, in 1894. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Fink. It has eighty members, and a Sunday school with 275 scholars. Its property at Twelfth and Victor Streets is worth \$15,000.

Emmaus Evangelical Church was organized by Rev. Charles Pleger, in Rock Springs, in 1897. It has fifty members and property worth \$4,000.

C. G. HAAS.

The sketch above given deals chiefly with the introduction and development of the Evangelical Church in St. Louis, where the large and intelligent German element of the population not only demanded it, but made its presence indispensable. But it has been little less fortunate and effective in other parts of Missouri than in St. Louis. The German population of the State is large and intelligent, and much of the greater part of it is firmly grounded in the Christian faith; and it is no wonder that the growth of this church in Missouri has been healthful and sturdy. It has wielded a great influence for righteousness. The adherence of the Germans of the State to their native language and habit rendered them, in a measure, inaccessible to English-speaking evangelists and missionaries, however zealous; and it is a signal proof of the fidelity of the Evangelical Church that it was as prompt to meet this necessity as it was to recognize it. Through its faithful and zealous labors and sacrifices, a large portion of the German population has been held fast to the Christian faith, and while its ministers and teachers are esteemed for their piety and learning, its communicants are among the best of Missouri citizens. In the year 1900 it had in Missouri 152 congregations, 126 ministers and 24,416 communicants, 127 Sunday schools, with 1,069 teachers and 10,873 scholars. It had the Eden Theological Seminary at St. Louis; the Good Samaritan Hospital in St. Louis; the German Protestant Orphans' Home in St. Louis; the Evangelical

Deaconess Home in St. Louis, and the Emmaus (Epileptics') Home at Marthasville. It had 22 churches in St. Louis, 2 in Kansas City, 2 in St. Joseph, 2 in Macon, 2 in St. Charles, 2 in Boonville, 2 in Cape Girardeau, 2 in Chamois, 2 in California, 2 in Concordia, 2 in De Soto, and one in each of the following places: Allenville, Altheim, Augusta, Arrow Rock, Bay, Bem, Bellefontaine, Berger, Big Berger, Big Spring, Billings, Bland, Billingsville, Blackburn, Cabool, Cappeln, Casco, Case, Catawissa, Cedar Hill, Charlotte, Cooper Hill, Cottleville, Clear Creek, Dexter, Dittman's Store, Drain, Dutchtown, Dykes, Elk Creek, Femme Osage, Ferguson, Fredericksburg, Fulton, Florence, Hartsburg, Henry, Higginsville, Horman, High Hill, Highbridge, Hochfeld, Holstein, Jackson, Indian Camp, Independence, Jamestown, Jefferson City, Jeffriesburg, Lamb, Levasy, Lee's Summit, Lexington, Little Rock, Landrum, Lippstadt, Manchester, Marthasville, Mehlville, Mexico, Milo, Morrison, Moscow Mills, Mayview, Moniteau, Napoleon, Norbonne, Neosho, New Haven, Normandy, Oakfield, Oakville, Old Monroe, Owensville, Pacific, Pierce City, Pinkney Pitts, Progress, Parkville, Pleasant Grove, Rhineland, Rush Mill, Sappington, Schlusburg, Shotwell, Spring Bluff, Springfield, Steinhagen, Stolsse, Stony Hill, Swiss, Stratman, Sulphur Springs, Sedalia, Tilsit, Troy, Union, Verona, Warrenton, Washington, Welcome, Weldon Springs, Wellington, Wenzville, Willow Springs, Woollam and Wright City.

The oldest German Protestant Church in Kansas City is St. Peter's German Evangelical Church, founded in 1865. In 1867 a frame building was erected on Walnut Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. In 1883 a substantial church edifice was built at Oak Street and Irving Place, at a cost of \$13,000. This had been dedicated but a few days when it was entirely destroyed by a tornado, the calamity occurring only a few minutes after the Sunday school scholars had left the building. Rebuilding was accomplished almost immediately. The first pastor was the Rev. J. C. Feil, who served from 1865 until 1874, when he removed to Marthasville, Missouri, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. F. Kirchhoff. In 1878 Mr. Feil again became pastor, and served until May, 1895, when he retired from active work. His successor was the

Rev. John Sauer, the present minister. About 300 families attend the church; the Ladies' Aid Society numbers 150 members, and the Young People's Society twenty members.

Evans, Charles, organizer of the Underwriters' Salvage Corps, of St. Louis, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, January 29, 1845, son of Joshua and Ann (Thankful) Evans. He was reared in Indiana and educated in the public schools of that State, continuing to reside there until his enlistment in the Union Army during the Civil War carried him out of the State and changed the course of his life. In June of 1861, when the war clouds from which the lightning had flashed at Fort Sumter, continuing to grow darker and blacker, alarmed and aroused the friends of the Union throughout the North, he enlisted in the Sixth Indiana Battery, but failing to meet the military requirements upon examination, was rejected. September 16th of that year he again enlisted, and this time was duly enrolled and mustered into Company L of the Second Indiana Cavalry Regiment. In this regiment he served until October of 1864, and then re-enlisted in the United States secret service, under Captain Jim Blue, of New York. He was engaged in this adventurous and perilous service for more than a year, being finally mustered out November 22, 1865. After revisiting his old home in Indiana, he then went to Chicago, and from there went to Boston, where, in the year 1866, he became connected with the East India shipping service, having headquarters in that city. Sailing on the vessel "Adrian," in charge of East India and Liverpool shipments, he had a varied and interesting experience of a year or more as a sea-faring man. Tiring of this life, he returned to Chicago in 1868 and became a member of the Chicago Fire Department, with which he was connected for four years. At the end of that time he severed his connection with the fire department, and February 1, 1872, became a member of the Chicago Fire Insurance Patrol, with which he was conspicuously identified until 1874. He was then invited to go to St. Louis and organize the Underwriters' Salvage Corps of that city. Accepting the invitation, he went to St. Louis, June 19th of that year, and July 3d following com-

pleted the organization of the salvage corps, the existence of which as an active and potent factor in preventing fire losses dates from that time. Captain Evans was made chief of the salvage corps at its inception, and has ever since occupied that position.

Evans, Edwin Chalmers, physician and surgeon, was born in Washington, D. C., October 29, 1828, son of Dr. Thomas and Dorothy (Chalmers) Evans. His father, born in the District of Columbia, in 1800, was a son of John Evans, a native of Wales, who came to America before the Revolution and located on a farm in what is now the District of Columbia. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1824, practiced medicine in Washington until 1832, then removed to Missouri and located in Boonville. A year or two later he located on a farm in Cooper County, and twelve years afterward settled on a farm in Pettis County, where he spent the balance of his life in professional labor, dying in 1875. His wife, a native of Washington, was a direct descendant of Dr. Chalmers, the great Presbyterian divine of Scotland. Her father and grandfather, both of whom bore the name of John, were converted to Methodism by John Wesley, became ministers and worked with the early builders of the church in this country. Mrs. Evans' father's remains are buried under the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bladensburg, Maryland. Edwin C. Evans read medicine with his father, was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1854, and took a degree at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1858. In 1865-6 he took a course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and a special course on the eye and ear in the New York Ophthalmic College, graduating from the ophthalmic school in 1866. During the war he served as contract surgeon for the Union Army at Boonville. While he has given special attention to surgery and ophthalmology, he has always done a general practice, in which he has been very successful. He has performed many important and difficult operations, among them being two successful lithotomies (in which he used instruments made by a blacksmith) performed years before antiseptis had been suggested. He performed a number of tracheotomies in diphtheritic croup, with only 50 per cent of fatalities. He

now has a record of 100 per cent in the treatment of malignant diphtheria by the use of antitoxine, having recently administered it to the fifty-eighth case without a fatality. He was the first to administer chloroform in Pettis County, which he did in 1849, while his father amputated an arm. He performed the first military surgery west of the Mississippi in the spring of 1861 at the battle ground of what has been termed the "Cole Camp Massacre," and made the first amputation ever made in Sedalia. He is credited with having been the first to suggest laparotomy for the relief of obstruction of the bowels, which he did in his graduating thesis in St. Louis. During the fifty years Dr. Evans has been in the harness he has had but four weeks recreation. He feels the greatest pride in his successes in his cataract operations and his uniform success in the use of antitoxine in diphtheria. He has been using chloroform in all his surgical work since 1849 and without a fatality; and has never been so unfortunate as to have a patient die upon the operating table. Dr. Evans has been president of the Pettis County Medical Society several terms, and is also identified with the Central District and the State and American Medical Associations. He is a third-degree Mason, and for twenty-five years has been an elder in the Broadway Presbyterian Church. Always a Democrat, he was elected mayor of Sedalia in 1880, though against his expressed wish. Dr. Evans was married June 6, 1854, to Elizabeth Joplin, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Jesse Joplin, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1834, where he died the same year. They have been the parents of six children: Jessie, wife of Judge W. M. Williams, of Boonville, Missouri; Dorothy, wife of H. H. Allen, secretary of the convention bureau of Kansas City; Thomas Chalmers, of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, an engineer on the Santa Fe Railroad; Charles Clark, assistant treasurer of the Missouri Trust Company; Sue, wife of W. P. Wood, of St. Louis, who died October 30, 1895, and Edwin Joplin Evans, in the fire insurance business at Sedalia.

Evans, Thomas Daniel, who was for many years one of the representative men of Cass County, was born in Cylcum, Glamorganshire, South Wales, August 28, 1840, and

was a son of Daniel and Sarah (Thomas) Evans. The first twenty-three years of his life were spent in his native country. After attending the schools at his home, at the age of fourteen he entered a large grocery house, called the Hong Kong store, for the purpose of learning all the details of the business. His father had intended to have him fit himself for the life of a commercial traveler, but his ambitions lay in a different direction, and he was allowed to follow his own inclinations. The wisdom of his choice is shown by the fact that so completely was he adapted to the business in which he elected to make a career that he eventually became head clerk in the store referred to, and virtually in charge of the business. In 1863, at the age of twenty-three years, he embarked for America, believing that this country afforded broader opportunities for obtaining wealth and success. Arriving in New York, he soon proceeded to Chicago, and afterward located at Waupaca, Wisconsin, where he found employment in a banking house. There he learned all the details of the business in which he subsequently became so successful. From Waupaca he removed to St. Louis and entered the employ of Flint & Evans, of that city, subsequently engaging in the grocery business for himself on Market street. There he remained until 1866, when he located at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, purchasing the old Sherman House, the leading hotel there, and conducting it successfully for about two years. While residing in Pleasant Hill he became acquainted with Miss Henrietta Miriam Briggs, a representative of one of the oldest and best known families of New England, to whom he was wedded at Harrisonville, February 22, 1869, about ten months after his removal to that place, which took place in April, 1868. Upon locating in Harrisonville, Mr. Evans rented a building on the site of the operahouse, where he opened a grocery store. Soon afterward he purchased the building and there continued in the same business until his permanent retirement in 1885. In 1870 he erected a brick store adjoining his original possession. It was burned about three years later. In 1890 and 1891 he erected the present handsome operahouse block. Mr. Evans' connection with the banking interests of Cass County began in 1892, when he became the president of the First National Bank of Har-

rissonville, an institution which is now extinct. He was one of the incorporators of the Cass County Bank, and upon its organization, December 3, 1894, he was elected its first president, retaining that position until June 13, 1899. Fraternally, he was identified with the Masons, having taken the first degrees during his residence at Waupaca, Wisconsin; and with the Knights of Pythias. Though he had always been a Democrat until 1896, in that year he cast his vote for McKinley for President, being a firm believer in the gold currency standard. Though frequently besought to become a candidate for public office, he would never consent to do so, preferring to devote his time exclusively to his business interests. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. September 23, 1898, while apparently in the full enjoyment of physical health, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis as he was entering his home upon his return from his bank. Everything possible was done for him, and his faithful wife ministered to his every want continuously, but the shock proved fatal, and he passed away on October 22, 1899, in the sixtieth year of his age. Mrs. Evans is a lady possessed of many rare graces. She was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, and is a daughter of Charles O. and Henrietta Eugenia (Oxley) Briggs. Her father was of French descent and her mother comes of English ancestry; her father, a native of Boston, belonging to the stock from which Caleb Cushing, the great statesman, was descended. The family was represented in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. For many years the father of Mrs. Evans was a prosperous commission merchant of New Orleans, where he died when she was an infant. Mrs. Briggs passed away February 14, 1888. The education of Mrs. Evans was obtained principally in St. Joseph's and the Ursuline Catholic convent in New Orleans. During the Civil War she spent about one year in a school in Canandaigua, New York. Upon the completion of her course there she spent a short time with her aunt at Madison, Indiana, whence they removed, in 1867, to Pleasant Hill, Missouri. After a residence of six weeks there they removed to Harrisonville, where Mrs. Evans has since resided continuously. In closing this memoir of Thomas D. Evans, it is fitting to refer to some of the traits which were most

conspicuous in his character. On numerous occasions he demonstrated his broad-mindedness and liberality of heart. It may truthfully be said of him that he never turned a deaf ear to an appeal for help from a worthy applicant. He was regarded as one of the most prudent and sagacious financiers of Cass County. Movements which had for their object the improvement of the material welfare of his community found in him a friend and promoter.

Evans, William N., lawyer and judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, was born in Owsley County, Kentucky, September 11, 1849. When fifteen years of age and in 1864, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served in the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry and Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry until June, 1865, when surrender was made at Cumberland Gap. In 1869 he removed to Missouri and settled in Webster County, where he entered upon the study of law. In March, 1875, he was admitted to the bar by Judge R. W. Fyan, and commenced practice at Marshfield. In 1877 he was superintendent of public schools of Webster County, and at the close of his term removed to Oregon County, Missouri, where, in 1878, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1880 he was re-elected. In 1885 he removed to West Plains, Howell County, which place he has since made his home. In 1888 he was a Cleveland elector for the Fourteenth Congressional District. March 19, 1891, under act of the General Assembly, approved March 18th, he was appointed special judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit by Governor Francis. In 1892 he was elected Judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, and was again elected in 1898.

Evers, John Henry, was born in Hanover, Germany, December 24, 1814. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, and later took a commercial course of study in the night schools of St. Louis. In 1833 he immigrated to the United States, landing in the city of New York, and in 1835 located in St. Louis. He first found employment as clerk in a leading commercial house, and in 1840 engaged in business on his own account with Mr. Strohbeck, under the firm name of Strohbeck & Evers, retail grocers. In 1846 he embarked

in the wholesale grocery trade with C. H. D. Block, under the firm name of Block & Evers, their place of business being on Third, between Washington Avenue and Green Streets, for twenty-five years thereafter. In 1871 the firm dissolved partnership and Mr. Evers temporarily retired from active commercial pursuits. In 1872 he organized the St. Louis Stone Works, of which he became president, and his son, Henry Evers, secretary and treasurer. They were manufacturers and wholesale dealers in what was known as the Sycamore stone. In 1895 the corporation wound up its affairs and Mr. Evers retired permanently from active commercial pursuits. In 1883 he was instrumental in organizing the Northwestern Savings Bank, of which he became first vice president, which position he held until 1894, when he resigned. At that time he was tendered the presidency of this bank, which he declined, but remained a director until his death, which occurred April 26, 1899. He was a staunch Republican in politics. In his religious beliefs he was independent, and he was president of the Free Religious Community of North St. Louis and Bremen for many years. In fraternal organizations Mr. Evers affiliated with Schiller Lodge No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a past master of that lodge. He was also an honorary member of the Freier Maennerchor, which participated in and sang at his obsequies. Mr. Evers was a man of strict integrity, sound judgment and remarkable executive and financial ability, and contributed liberally in aid of charity. He was successful in his business ventures and left a handsome fortune to his family. He married Miss Louisa Rittmann, of St. Louis, in 1848. Mrs. Evers died in 1858, leaving four children: Dr. Edward Evers, Henry Evers, Louisa, widow of Hermann Lentz, and Annie Evers. Dr. Edward Evers, who was born in St. Louis, May 18, 1849, after graduating at Washington University and the St. Louis Medical College, took courses in medicine at Rouen and Berlin, Germany, and served in the German military hospitals during the Franco-Prussian War. He was later assistant surgeon of the United States navy, on the steamship "Nar-ragansett," and served under Commander George Dewey in 1873 and 1874 on the Pacific. In 1875 Dr. Evers returned to St. Louis, and has since been engaged in the line

of his profession, as physician and surgeon. In 1875 the doctor married Miss Sophia Kirchner; they have five children, Helen, Louise, Emil, Edward and August Evers.

Eversole, Edward Thompson, lawyer, was born in Caledonia, Missouri, March 3, 1866, son of William G. and Rebecca A. (Rutledge) Eversole, pioneers of Washington County, and both of Virginia. Edward Thompson Eversole was one of seven children. In youth he attended the Belleview Collegiate Institute in his native town, from which he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts at the age of twenty years, having finished the various courses, including Greek and Latin that were included in the curriculum of that college, which at that time was presided over by the Honorable W. D. Vandiver. Upon his graduation he entered the law school of the Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated from the latter named in the spring of 1889, and in June of the same year was enrolled in the circuit court of St. Louis. He immediately located at Potosi and formed a partnership, which has since continued, with W. S. Anthony, formerly assistant United States district attorney for the Eastern Division of Missouri. In 1895 Mr. Eversole was enrolled in the district and circuit courts of the United States at St. Louis, thus practicing in all the courts of Missouri. Among the most noted cases in which Anthony & Eversole were interested as attorneys for the defense were: The State vs. Orrick, for the murder of Hiram Antis, who was sentenced to be hanged, his case appealed to the higher court, which affirmed the finding of the lower court, and who prevented the execution by escaping from the St. Louis jail; the State vs. Mrs. Byington, for the murder of her step-child, taken to Washington County on change of venue from Ste. Genevieve, tried and acquitted; the State vs. Baldrige, for murder of one Shadrick in Washington County; defendant acquitted; and the State vs. Compton, for the murder of his child. In the latter case acquittal was granted on the ground of insanity. In 1891 Mr. Eversole was elected mayor of Potosi, and re-elected in 1892-3 and 1894. From 1892 to 1894 he was prosecuting attorney of Washington County. From 1894 to 1896 he was judge of the probate court of Washington County, and in

1898 was a candidate for judge of the circuit court. The convention before which he was a candidate was remarkable on account of being in session seven days and balloting 1,885 times. Mr. Eversole has always been a Democrat, and at present, and for some time past, has been treasurer of the Democratic county central committee, and in 1898 was a delegate to the State convention of his party. In public enterprises that tend toward the advancement of Potosi and Washington County, he is one of the foremost, and while mayor was instrumental in bringing about much needed improvements. He was one of the chief promoters and organizers of the Washington County Bank at Potosi, and since its establishment has been one of its directors. November 15, 1898, he married Miss Mary E. Bugg, daughter of Richard M. and Anna M. (Cole) Bugg. Mr. Bugg is a native of Georgia and settled in Potosi after the close of the war, and is the leading merchant of the town. Mrs. Bugg is a daughter of the late Captain George B. Cole, of Potosi. Mr. and Mrs. Eversole are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are liberal in their support of other churches of the town and all charitable and moral institutions.

Eversole, William Goforth, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, January 19, 1819, and died at Caledonia, Missouri, January 25, 1894. He was a son of Abraham and Barbara (Humphreys) Eversole, natives of Virginia. About the middle of the eighteenth century the government of the German empire equipped an expedition for prospecting for minerals and to locate sites for mills to be run by water power in the Virginias. On this expedition were three brothers named Eversole, all civil engineers. One of these brothers settled in Rockingham County, Virginia, and reared a family of two sons. One of the sons was Abraham Eversole, who, upon reaching manhood, married Miss Barbara Humphreys. In 1820, with his wife and family, he removed to Washington County, Missouri, and settled in the Belleview Valley, where he died about six years afterward, leaving four sons, George H., William G., Berry and Hardin N., all of whom inherited the traits of industry and good business qualities so marked in their father. Abraham Eversole was the first,

in company with a Mr. Castleman, to make pig iron in the State of Missouri. William G., the second eldest son, was educated in the private subscription schools which flourished in the Belleview Valley in early days, and at his home fireside. Like the sons of all industrious pioneers, he worked on the farm left by his father, and reached manhood with a thorough knowledge of agriculture, and well equipped physically and mentally for a business career. From his childhood he was taught to be patriotic, and in 1848 he raised a company for service in the Mexican War, was elected captain, and from his home in the Belleview Valley, rode on horseback to Jefferson City to offer the services of himself and his company to the government. When he reached there he found that the State's quota of troops had been made up, and returning to his home he disbanded his company. In 1849, hearing tales of the great wealth of California, he was among those who first started from Missouri to that Eldorado. There he engaged actively in mining and with good success. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Yuba Dam Water Power Company that, during the fifties, was an important factor in hydraulic mining at Yuba Dam, and at the present time supplies water for irrigating thousands of rich acres, as well as for placer mining. He remained in California three years. Mr. Eversole accumulated considerable money and was the owner of valuable interests, one of his most valuable holdings being his stock in the water power company, which he retained and which paid him large dividends until he sold his interests in 1876. About 1853 he returned to Washington County and purchased a large farm immediately joining the town of Caledonia and engaged in farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale, which he carried on successfully until his death. He was always active in enterprises that he deemed beneficial to his county and the town of Caledonia. He was one of the chief promoters and one of the incorporators, in 1867, of the Belleview Collegiate Institute, and for a number of years was one of its board of directors. This institution is an object of pride to the people of the Belleview Valley, and though some obstructions have been placed in the way of its advancement, it has enjoyed prosperity since its foundation, and in it were educated a number who be-

came prominent in public affairs and in professional and business life. From 1860 to 1864 Mr. Eversole was in the mercantile business in Caledonia, which he abandoned on account of its interference with his farming pursuits. In political as well as other public matters, he was active. Prior to the Civil War he was a Whig, and later affiliated with the Democratic party. He never held, nor did he seek office, other than as a member of the school board, though he was an earnest worker in the interests of his party. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Caledonia, in which faith his family was reared. He was a broad-gauged, liberal-minded man, a close observer, and a progressive thinker. A thoroughly self-reliant and successful man, having accomplished all by his own efforts, and knowing the adversities that many who would succeed have to combat, he was as charitable and benevolent as he was liberal in his views in all things. For nearly seventy years he lived in one neighborhood. The years of his childhood, his youth, his manhood and old age were passed in Bellevue Valley, excepting the short period spent in California. At the close of his life one of the most precious inheritances he left his children was a name reflecting the principles of honesty, industry and charity, and rich with the respect of neighbors and friends who had known him from his youth. He was a Mason and was worshipful master of Tyro Lodge at Caledonia. On September 5, 1854, immediately after his return from California, he married Rebecca A. Rutledge, of Caledonia, who was born in Virginia, May 6, 1830, a daughter of James and Nancy (Thompson) Rutledge, who became residents of Washington County in 1842. Mrs. Eversole, who is still active at the age of seventy years, is a granddaughter of Major Archibald Thompson, an officer in the Army of the Revolution. She was a devoted wife and a fond mother. Mr. and Mrs. Eversole were the parents of seven children. They are: Frank R., a successful physician of St. Louis; Ettie, wife of Dr. A. J. Prosser, of St. Louis; George H., a physician at his old home at Caledonia; William G., a prosperous merchant of St. Louis; Edward Thompson, a member of the law firm of Anthony & Eversole, at Potosi, Missouri; Annie E., wife of Attorney B. H. Marbury, of Farmington, Missouri, and Jennie E., wife of McClelland

Eversole, a well known citizen of Douglas County, Illinois. All the children were given the advantages of a thorough education. They all attended the Bellevue Collegiate Institute, at Caledonia, and later were sent to different higher colleges at St. Louis and elsewhere. The memory of Captain William G. Eversole will live for generations as that of one of the representative men of south-east Missouri.

Everton.—A city of the fourth class in Dade County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, eight miles east of Greenfield, the county seat. It has a graded public school, two churches, a neutral newspaper, the "Journal," a Masonic lodge and a Grand Army post, a bank, a steam flourmill, and several lime kilns. In 1899 the population was 700. It was platted in 1881 by Ralph Walker, and was formerly called Rock Prairie.

Ewing, James Fowler, was born January 26, 1845, in Troy, New York, son of Calvin C. and Julia (Allen) Fowler. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Wayne County, New York, and he grew up there on a farm, obtaining all his education in the public schools of that region. His inclinations being toward trade rather than agricultural pursuits, he left the farm when he was seventeen years of age, and went to New York City, where he found employment in a drug store. After following this occupation three years he entered the quartermaster's department of the government military service in 1863 and went South with Captain Teason, who was then running a dispatch boat. Some time later he was taken seriously ill, and after lying four months in the hospital at Washington, D. C., he resigned his position and returned to his father's home in Wayne County. In 1864 he went to Michigan to join a brother who had preceded him to that State, and soon afterward they both enlisted in the Thirtieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry for service in the Civil War. Before they saw any active service, however, the war drew to a close, and they were mustered out of the army in Michigan. Mr. Ewing then engaged in steamboating on Lake Huron, acting as express agent and having charge of the United States mails on a large steamer, and also filling the position of

"trader," as it was called in those days, he being intrusted in this connection with the business of buying the cargoes which the boat carried up the lake from time to time. In the spring of 1869 he went to East Saginaw, Michigan, and became junior member of the firm of Aiken, Stenson & Co., wholesale dealers in crockery and house-furnishing goods. Two years later the firm became Aiken & Ewing, and conducted its business under this name until the autumn of 1873, when Mr. Ewing sold his interest in the establishment and embarked in the salt trade. In 1875 he started a salt manufacturing establishment at Bay City, Michigan, under the firm name of J. F. Ewing & Co., giving this enterprise his personal attention until 1880. He then came to St. Louis as general manager of the Michigan Salt Association, which had determined to extend its trade into the Southwest. Only one firm in the United States handles to-day more salt than Mr. Ewing, and his trade extends westward to California and south to the Gulf of Mexico. While building up this branch of commerce he has become identified as an investor and official with various other enterprises in St. Louis, and he is president of the Southwestern Zinc Company, president of the Crystal Water Company and a director of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company.

Ewing, Patrick, soldier and pioneer, was born in Lee County, Virginia, in 1792, and died near Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and, with an uncle, emigrated to Missouri in 1814. He first located near Warren, in St. Charles County, where he taught school for a while, having among his pupils two of the grandsons of Daniel Boone. In the fall of 1815 he located at old Cote Sans Dessein, and early in 1816 built a home near St. Aubert, where he resided for thirty-five years. Then he removed to a farm ten miles south of Fulton, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was the second sheriff of Callaway County and was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He was a man of the highest sense of honor, benevolent and charitable in all things, and one admired by all who knew him. Though years have passed since his death, still in Callaway County his name is synonymous with honesty, integrity, morality and all that is noble.

Ewing, William L., merchant and steamboat owner, was born January 31, 1809, at Montclair, near Vincennes, Indiana, the eighth of ten children and the third son of Nathaniel and Mary (Breeding) Ewing, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and who had removed to Indiana in 1807. The elder Ewing was a man of prominence in his day, and came to Indiana as receiver of public moneys by appointment of President Jefferson. He subsequently became a member of the Territorial Legislature, distinguishing himself as a practical legislator, and was prominent among the men who secured the admission of Indiana into the Union as a free State. He died at Montclair, in 1846. William L. Ewing, the son, made the best of somewhat meager early educational advantages, and when twelve years of age accompanied his brother-in-law, Dr. William Carr Lane, to St. Louis. There he attended for a time St. Louis University, having among his classmates and fellow-students many young men who afterward became prominent citizens of Missouri and other States. On leaving college he was for a time a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Hough & Co., and later was book-keeper for the "Missouri Republican." He returned to Vincennes in 1833 and embarked in the mercantile business there with John Ross, who was afterward an eminently successful Indiana banker. After a prosperous career of three and a half years as a merchant at Vincennes he came back to St. Louis, and on the 1st of January, 1839, became associated with Pierre A. Berthold and Louis P. Tesson in the wholesale grocery business in that city. Within the next ten years the firm of Berthold & Ewing became one of the leading commercial establishments of the Southwest, but in 1849 they suffered a heavy loss in the great fire of that year and were compelled to begin anew. He resumed business as head of the firm of William L. Ewing & Co., and this house attained great celebrity among Western merchandising establishments. For many years its trade extended over a wide area of territory, and wherever it was known it was esteemed by its patrons for its correct business methods and its exact rectitude in all its dealings. Although during the later years of his life Mr. Ewing withdrew, in a measure, from active participation in the conduct and management of the affairs of this

house, it remained under his control until his death, and no Western merchant of his day was more widely or favorably known. Thoroughly public-spirited, he aided in promoting many early enterprises which contributed materially to the prosperity and up-building of St. Louis. He was interested at one time and another in various steamboat lines, owned at one time many fine boats, and one of the handsomest boats plying on the Mississippi river bore his name. He was a director of the Merchants' National Bank from the date of its foundation until his death, and for many years was president of that institution. He was also a member of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association; was one of the original members of the Merchants' Exchange, and was a stockholder and director in numerous other corporations. He subscribed largely to the various public beneficiary institutions of St. Louis, and was a liberal, although entirely unostentatious, giver to charities of all kinds. Genial in manner and kindly in disposition, he was a gentleman of the old school and one of the most popular of the early merchants of St. Louis. In early life he was an old-line Whig in politics and took an active interest in public affairs as a member of that party. After its dissolution, however, he gave little attention to politics outside of affairs pertaining to local government. He became a member of the Catholic Church after his marriage, and died in that faith October 26, 1873, at Bailey Springs, near Florence, Alabama, to which place he had gone in the hope of improving his health. His remains were brought to St. Louis and now rest in Calvary cemetery. In February of the year 1838 he married Miss Clara Berthold, who was the daughter of Bartholomew and Pelagie Berthold. Mrs. Ewing's maternal grandfather was Pierre Chouteau, who, as a boy, came to St. Louis with its founders in 1764. Three daughters and three sons survive Mr. Ewing.

Ewing, William L., mayor of St. Louis, was born in St. Louis, March 16, 1843. He had every advantage that birth and condition could bring, his father, William L. Ewing, having been a prosperous merchant and influential citizen, and his mother a Berthold, connected with some of the old families of that city. He was thoroughly educated at the

Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis, and in 1877 was chosen a member of the House of Delegates at the first election under the Scheme and Charter. He was made speaker of the House, and showed such an interest in and capacity for municipal affairs that in 1881 he was elected mayor, serving a four years' term with distinction, and retiring to private life, taking with him the respect and confidence of the people of the city.

Ewing, William Nathaniel, national bank examiner, was born August 13, 1842, near Keytesville, Chariton County, Missouri, son of Nathaniel and Tabitha Price (Edgar) Ewing, both natives of Prince Edward County, Virginia. The Ewing family was one of the most prominent in Virginia, and many of its members were men of ability and great force of character. Colonel James Ewing served honorably in the war with Great Britain in 1812; his brother Nathaniel was an Indiana pioneer, and became a leading citizen of Vincennes; a paternal uncle was the Rev. John Ewing, an eminent divine of Philadelphia, the first Presbyterian pastor in that city, and one of the founders of Princeton College; a cousin, the Rev. Finis Ewing, was the founder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and another cousin, Thomas M., was secretary of the treasury under President Van Buren, and foster-father of Senator John Sherman and General William T. Sherman. In 1833 Colonel Ewing removed with his family to Chariton County, Missouri, in company with General Sterling Price; the Ewing and Price families were neighbors in Virginia, and they made homes adjoining each other in Missouri. Colonel Ewing died in 1857. His son, Nathaniel, managed a large farm until his death, in 1845. William N. Ewing began his education in the country schools in the home neighborhood, and afterward took an advanced course in Central College, at Fayette, Missouri. He was about to enter the University of Virginia, with his intimate companion, Celsus Price, son of General Sterling Price, when the Civil War began. He at once entered Colonel Edwin Price's Regiment of Missouri State Guards, with the rank of lieutenant. The fall before the battle of Elk Horn Tavern, Colonel Price was promoted to be brigadier general, and Lieutenant Ewing became aide-de-camp upon his staff, with the rank of major. In

1865 he went to New York City and became interested in financial affairs on Wall Street for Thomas P. Akers. He there acquired business habits and a broad knowledge of monetary affairs which prepared him for successful dealing with large concerns in after years. In 1869 he returned to Missouri, and for two years resided upon the home farm. In 1871 he took up his residence in Topeka, Kansas, and took a leading part in connection with C. O. Godfrey in developing the then untouched coal lands in Kansas, following the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway as its building progressed from Topeka westward, and opening mines at various eligible points. In 1874 he had entire charge of the coal business under T. J. Peter, builder and manager of the Santa Fe Railway lines into Colorado, and to Wichita, Kansas, and was his confidential assistant. Major Ewing was thus engaged, also managing extensive coal yards in Kansas City and elsewhere, until 1878, when he went to the San Juan mining region, in Colorado, to take charge of mining interests, intermitting in the winter to manage his coal business. During previous years he critically studied the various grades of coal in different localities, and became an expert in determining their respective values. These investigations led him to an earnest study of metallurgy in Colorado, and he learned by practical experiment the proper methods for the treatment of ores, his labors finally culminating in the establishment of the great smelting industry near Kansas City. He had discovered the difficulty of procuring near the silver mines the fluxes necessary for economical and profitable ore separation, and other embarrassments were found in the great distance of coal carriage and the remoteness of foundries and machine shops. His works were nearly 200 miles from a railway, and at a critical moment the breakage of a wheel costing but \$5 at the foundry involved an expense of about \$5,000 in loss, transportation charges and delay. These conditions led him to seek an eligible point for the establishment of smelting works, where an abundant fuel supply was immediately accessible, and nearer to the great consuming manufacturers. In 1880 he visited Kansas City, where he interested several capitalists. Principal among these was Colonel Kersey Coates, in whom he found an earnest and

useful ally, and it was primarily through his aid that the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company was organized in March of the same year. Upon Major Ewing devolved the practical work attending the inauguration of the enterprise, while at the same time he found it continually necessary to reassure and encourage the timid among his colleagues, who feared the outcome of an undertaking which had no precedent. At the outset the capital stock was \$50,000, of which he contributed one-fourth. He located the works at Argentine, and gave the name to the place, deriving it from the Latin word "*Argentum*," equivalent to the English word "silver." The location was on twenty acres of land, two and three-fourths miles from Kansas City, within the State of Kansas. The original plant had a daily smelting capacity of twenty-five tons, and a refining capacity of ten tons. The railway builders deemed the site inaccessible, on account of the broken ground surrounding it, and he took charge and successfully superintended the construction of switches to it, in spite of what had been pronounced insurmountable obstacles at that time. The capital had been exhausted in erecting the plant, and the success of the enterprise was problematical. At this crisis, with letters of credit amounting to \$250,000, Major Ewing went to the silver regions to purchase ore. At Leadville he met the officers of La Plata Mining and Smelting Company, who were seeking an outlet for a large ore product. He induced them to visit Kansas City, with the result of their investing \$100,000 in the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, enabling the management to enlarge its works and materially increase its capacity. In 1882 Major Ewing retired from the company; during the first two years he served as vice president and general manager of the company; he then became secretary and occupied that position at the time of his retirement. For some years afterward he was engaged in cattle, loan and real estate transactions, and suffered considerable impairment of fortune in the reaction following the unprecedented real estate "boom" in Kansas City, but without diminution of his energy or enterprise. He was one of the foremost in many important undertakings, and was instrumental in bringing to the city many progressive people, and considerable active capital. He founded the

town of Birmingham, and brought to that place the St. Louis Car Works, and was one of the projectors of the Merchants' Exchange building, and one of its earliest stockholders. In 1893, under the administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed a national bank examiner for Kansas and Indian Territory. His services in that highly responsible position were so eminently satisfactory to the treasury department that notwithstanding subsequent changes of administration, his appointment stands unrevoked to the present day; he has, however, been relieved from the active list, and for one and one-half years past has been assigned to special duty, no less important, but involving less personal inconvenience in constant travel. His labors were particularly arduous during the financial panic of 1893, when many banks suspended, or were closed as the result of investigation. He took charge of the Wichita (Kansas) National Bank, and was appointed temporary and then permanent receiver; although it was believed by the public that the bank would not pay more than twenty cents on the dollar, in three years he liquidated its affairs and returned to the depositors their full claims. He successfully managed the affairs of the suspended First National Bank of Cherryvale, Kansas, paid its depositors in full, and returned the bank to its stockholders with one-third of their reserve fund intact. In March, 1900, he was appointed receiver of the Metropolitan National Bank, Kansas City, Missouri, and is now engaged in the work of liquidation. He is a Democrat in politics; in 1896 he acted with the gold wing of his party. He was a charter member in the organization of the Kansas City club. In Masonry he has attained to the commandery degrees, being a charter member of the Oriental Commandery of Kansas City. Major Ewing was married May 19, 1869, to Miss Mary Rusella Duval, daughter of the Rev. James Duval, of Richmond, Missouri, an eminent Baptist divine, held in great reverence throughout central and western Missouri; her mother was of the well known Russell family, of Winchester, Virginia. Mrs. Ewing, a highly cultivated lady, was educated at the Baptist Female College, at Lexington, and Clay Female Seminary, at Liberty.

Excelsior Springs.—A city in Clay County, fifteen miles northeast of Liberty,

the county seat. It is picturesquely situated in the Fishing River Valley, and is reached by the Kansas City, Excelsior Springs & Northern Railway, connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway just beyond the northwestern limits of the city, and with the Wabash Railway nine miles southeast. The city is well drained, and is provided with water distributed by works supplied from Fishing River; the pressure is ample for fire protection. Public and private illumination is afforded by water-gas. Seven of the principal streets are macadamized, and the principal blocks are paved with brick. There are two substantial public school buildings, and a high school course is maintained. Haynes' Academy provides higher instruction for both sexes. There are churches of the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Union and Methodist Episcopal denominations, and a Presbyterian congregation exists, but without a church home. The Clay County State Bank is the only banking house; its capital is \$10,000. Newspapers are the "Journal" and the "Standard," both weekly and Democratic, and the "Daily Call," the only Republican paper in the county. The "Witness Herald" is a weekly published in the interests of the Churches of Christ in Christian Union. There are three excellent hotels and a fourth hotel is in course of construction; numerous smaller houses assist in providing for the sojourners, who come in large numbers during the summer months. The Music Hall Bathhouse contains a large swimming pool, and provides all descriptions of baths from the waters of the various medicinal springs. The Excelsior Springs Commercial Club is an organization formed, in 1900, to promote the interests of the city, through its own methods, and in co-operation with the municipal authorities. There are active bodies of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen, the Fraternal Home, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1900 the population of the city was estimated at 2,500. The town was laid out in 1880 by A. W. Wyman and Dr. J. V. B. Flack. July 12, 1882, Excelsior Springs was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, with the following officers: E. Smith, mayor; J. C. Dickey, clerk; N. L. Rice, J. C. Dickey, P. G. Holt and L. W. Garrett, aldermen; J. D. Halferty, mar-

shal, and J. H. Dunn, attorney. The place is one of the most widely and favorably known health resorts in the country, being the seat of a remarkable group of springs of various chemical compositions, all of demonstrated therapeutical value.

Ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Association.—An association organized in St. Louis in 1882, with Major John S. Mellon as president; Judge Leroy B. Valliant, vice president; Captain C. P. Ellerbe, secretary, and Major C. C. Rainwater, treasurer. The association lasted until 1892, but has since ceased to have any active existence or regular meetings. Its officers from 1882 to 1890 were as follows: 1882—John S. Mellon, president; Leroy B. Valliant, vice president; C. P. Ellerbe, secretary; C. C. Rainwater, treasurer. 1883-5—Celsus Price, president; L. B. Valliant, vice president; D. W. Saddler, secretary; C. C. Rainwater, treasurer. 1886—L. B. Valliant, president; Henry Guibor, vice president; C. A. De France, secretary; Joseph Boyce, treasurer. 1887—Henry Guibor, president; James N. Douglas, vice president; C. A. De France, secretary; Joseph Boyce, treasurer. 1888-9—Joseph Boyce, president; Dr. John A. Leavy, vice president; W. P. Barlow, secretary; Anthony Boyce, treasurer. 1890—J. R. Claiborne, president; Dr. John A. Leavy, vice president; W. P. Barlow, secretary; Thomas Lynch, treasurer.

Executive Department.—That department of the State government which sees to the administration and enforcement of the laws. It consists of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Schools, all except the Lieutenant Governor residing at Jefferson City. There are also the sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, coroners and other local officers in the counties who take part in the execution of the laws.

Executor.—The one appointed by a deceased person to execute, or carry out, the provisions of his or her will. When the person appointed to do this is a woman, she is called executrix.

Executors' and Administrators' Fund.—A State fund made up of moneys

which executors and administrators, from whatever cause, cannot pay over to legatees or distributees. They are paid into the State treasury, and held until those entitled to them claim them, upon certificates of the probate court establishing their rights. The State auditor's report showed that the receipts into the fund for 1897 were \$7,560, and for 1898, \$4,817, with a balance on hand, January 1, 1889, of \$43,590. The disbursements to legatees and distributees in 1897 were \$3,350, and in 1898, \$2,098.

Exeter.—A village in Barry County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, four and a half miles west of Cassville, the county seat. It is the highest point in the southwest portion of the State, rising to an altitude of 1,572 feet above sea level. It has a public school; a Union Church, occupied by Baptists, Southern and Northern Methodists; an independent newspaper, the "Enterprise;" a bank, and a dozen business houses and shops. It was platted in 1880 for George Purdy, and incorporated February 7, 1881. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Explorers.—Histories of the development of civilization in what is now the middle western portion of the United States usually begin with accounts of the explorations which led up to the colonization of the different portions of this region, and the names of the chief explorers are familiar to most intelligent persons of the present day. It is believed, however, that to group together the names of those whose explorations and discoveries contributed either directly or indirectly to the settlement of the Mississippi Valley will serve a useful purpose in this connection. Passing over the names of those explorers for whom continental discovery is claimed, or who discovered portions of the continent remote from the Mississippi Valley, and taking them in the order suggested by the dates of their most important achievements, Juan Ponce de Leon should first be mentioned. In 1512, under the auspices of the Spanish government, he sailed from the port of San German—in search of "the fountain of eternal youth," which he expected to find in an island called Bimini—and on March 3d of that year landed near the site of the present city of St. Augustine, Florida. He was the first European to land on this coast,

and gave to Florida its name. Francisco de Garay, a companion of Columbus on his second voyage, explored rivers and parts of Florida in 1523. Cabeza de Vaca was one of four survivors of the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez, which left Spain in 1527 and was wrecked on the coast of Florida in the same year. He crossed the Mississippi River near its mouth in 1528, was held captive by the Indians several years, traversed Texas and New Mexico, finally reaching a Spanish town in Mexico, where he gave an account of his wanderings and discoveries, which reached the Old World in due time and incited new expeditions and adventures. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and Hernando de Soto, both Spanish explorers, headed expeditions sent out soon afterward as a result of Cabeza de Vaca's representations. Coronado departed from Culiacan on the Pacific Coast in 1539, traversed what is now the State of Sonora in Mexico, crossed the Gila and Little Colorado Rivers, explored the region of the Rio Grande, and extended his march northward nearly to the Missouri River. He visited many of the ancient Indian villages in the territory now included in New Mexico and Arizona, gaining much knowledge of the resources of the country and the character of the natives, and altogether conducted one of the most remarkable land expeditions of which history has preserved any record. Hernando de Soto, who had been a companion of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, asked and obtained leave of the Spanish government to conquer Florida in 1537, and landed with an ample armament in Tampa Bay in 1539. In search of fabled wealth, De Soto and his followers traversed great portions of the region now embraced in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. In the third year of their journeyings hither and thither they reached the banks of the Mississippi River, crossing it above the mouth of the Arkansas. Cabeza de Vaca had crossed the river near its mouth a dozen years earlier, but believed it to be an arm of the sea. De Soto discovered the true character of the mighty stream and gained some knowledge of its general course, and his name has been handed down in history as the discoverer of the Mississippi. De Soto died when he was making preparations to descend the river, and Luis de Moscoso, who was appointed his successor, had the honor of commanding the expedition that

sailed first down the Mississippi River to the Gulf. In 1582 Antonio de Espejo, a captain in the Spanish army in Mexico, organized a company of 100 horsemen and a corresponding infantry detachment, almost at his own expense, and undertook, in company with Father Bernardino Beltran, a journey in search of the Franciscan missionary, Augustin Ruiz. After traveling several days toward the north, he learned that Ruiz had been killed, but pushed on toward the East, traversing the territory of the Cumanes, discovering the "seven cities of the Amayes" and the town of Acomas, and reaching finally the country of the Zunis. Father Beltran and most of the party then returned to Mexico, but with less than twenty followers Espejo continued his explorations, returning to San Bartolome, Mexico, in 1583. In the course of his travels he traversed many portions of the region now included in the Territory of New Mexico and the State of Texas, and the sites of the cities of El Paso, Socorro, Albuquerque and Santa Fe were on his line of march. In 1673 Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette, under the auspices of the provincial government of Canada, left Mackinaw, and, proceeding by way of Green Bay, Fox River and Lake Winnebago, reached the Wisconsin River, which they followed to the Upper Mississippi, the discovery of which is accredited to them. They made a voyage down the Mississippi, ascertaining beyond a doubt that it empties into the Gulf of Mexico and giving the information to the civilized world. In 1674 Father Marquette set out from Green Bay to establish a mission in the Illinois country, and spent the following winter at the mouth of the Chicago River, building there the first human habitation on the site of the present city of Chicago. In the spring of 1675 he visited the Indians at Kaskaskia and preached to great numbers of them on a prairie near the village. Robert Cavelier de la Salle, who came from France to Canada, began a series of important explorations in 1669. Making his way southward and westward from Canada, he discovered the Ohio River, and descended it as far as the falls at Louisville. In 1677 he obtained royal letters patent authorizing him to explore and establish colonies in "the great West." In 1680 he entered the Illinois country by way of Lake Michigan, and, reaching the Illinois,

proceeded down that stream to a spot below the present city of Peoria, where he built Fort Creve Coeur. In 1682 he descended the Illinois River to the Mississippi, and, embarking on the last named stream, explored it to its mouth, taking possession of all the territory drained by the river and its tributaries in the name of the king of France and naming it, in his honor, "Louisiana." Louis Hennepin, a monk of the Order of Recollets at St. Francis, accompanied LaSalle on his first expedition down the Illinois, and in 1680 ascended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois, discovering and naming the Falls of St. Anthony. Chevalier Henry de Tonti, who also accompanied LaSalle down the Illinois, built Fort Creve Coeur under his orders and also Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois. In 1686 he went down the Mississippi to its mouth, seeking tidings of LaSalle, who had been murdered by mutinous followers.

More extended mention of these famous explorers will be found in the biographical sketches of them appearing elsewhere in these volumes, and under the heading "Discovery" a condensed history has been given of the Spanish and French explorations leading up to the settlement of the Mississippi Valley and the founding of St. Louis.

Exposition, St. Louis.—The St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association was organized in the year 1883, with a capital stock of \$600,000—par value \$25 per share—divided into 24,000 shares. S. M. Kennard was elected president, R. M. Scruggs, treasurer, and Henry V. Lucas, secretary. By ordinance the city of St. Louis gave it a license and right to use Missouri Park, a block of ground between Thirteenth and Fourteenth and Olive and St. Charles Streets, for a period of fifty years, the heirs-at-law of James H. Lucas consenting.

Sixty days after the organization the plans were decided upon, with the determination to complete the building for an exposition in the year 1884. It was decided by the stockholders to build the exposition and open the same by September 1st. Bids for the excavation were advertised for soon after the contract for the masonry was awarded, and before the excavation was well under way the foundation was being laid, and long before that was completed the brickwork was begun. This same plan was pursued until every con-

tract was awarded. On the 23d day of August, 1883, the first wagonload of earth was removed, and on the 3d day of September, 1884, the doors were opened to the public. The accomplishment of this task was attended with many difficulties. Extreme cold weather during January and February and frequent rains during March and April retarded the work. Notwithstanding these obstacles this great enterprise was successfully completed on time.

The first ten years of the exposition show the receipts to have been \$2,046,260.22; disbursements, \$2,043,498.58; leaving a balance of \$2,761.63. The receipts for the year 1894 were \$129,284.55; disbursements, \$112,832.21; balance, \$16,452.34. The receipts for 1895 were \$141,625.47; disbursements, \$113,165.12; balance, \$28,460.35. The receipts for 1896 were \$150,873.75; disbursements, \$133,901.30; balance, \$11,773.45—making the total receipts up to December 1, 1896, \$2,467,843.99; disbursements, \$2,408,397.22; balance, \$59,446.77. The St. Louis exposition did what no other exposition has ever done. In the twelfth year of its existence it paid a dividend of fifty cents per share, and in 1896 contributed over \$8,000 to the cyclone sufferers of the city. The average yearly attendance has been 750,000, and during the whole period of its existence not a single person has been seriously injured, which in itself speaks well for the management and the orderliness of visitors.

The St. Louis Exposition is the only successful annual exposition in the United States and has been maintained by the people without any government aid, and right loyally have they stood by it, merchants, manufacturers and citizens vying with each other in their support. It is worth to the city of St. Louis each year not less than \$500,000. The railroads advertise reduced rates during the period of the forty days of each year's exposition, and bring to the city immense throngs of visitors. The exposition gives fine music and affords cheap, wholesome and instructive recreation for the home people, as well as to those living near St. Louis, at a small price of admission. It is a wonderland for the stranger, and a great advertising medium for the merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer. The exhibitor is best rewarded by the sale of his goods and the introduction of his wares, and the farmer by the exhibit

of what his portion of the country produces, and it is an invitation in every direction for those seeking investment or making purchases. Its value is in equal ratio with the growth of the city and State. St. Louis merchants could afford to subscribe \$25,000 a year rather than not have such an exposition. It is a reflection of the business of the city in which it is held, and marks the growth and prosperity of the people, evinces their interest in the liberal arts, their advances in the appreciation of the sciences and the fine arts. Each year in the art galleries are given exhibitions of the different schools of art, and these exhibits are looked forward to by all art lovers, being an especial feature of the annual exposition—and the most expensive, next to the music.

The exposition building is 438 feet in length, by 338 feet in width, and is 108 feet high. It required an excavation of 60,000 yards of earth for the foundation. Nine million bricks and 600 tons of iron were used in its construction. It has four batteries of Heine improved boilers, 250 horse-power each, with the necessary equipment to run the dynamos and shafting; has eight Edison dynamos of 5,000 six candle-power lamps and four arc-light dynamos of 200 lamps of 2,000 candle-power. The exposition is enabled to furnish the necessary current to run the light for the building and for exhibitors. It has a

large music hall, which has a seating capacity of 3,524, thoroughly equipped with the necessary scenery to produce any opera. The floor area of the exposition building for exhibits is 280,000 square feet.

In 1897, at an expense of \$150,000, the board of directors added a "Coliseum," with a seating capacity of 7,000 persons—which can be increased to 12,000—and an arena 112 feet wide by 222 feet in length. It will furnish a place for all large gatherings and conventions in any season of the year, is well lighted, heated and ventilated, and furnished in every way with the latest improvements, making it both comfortable and beautiful, and meeting the necessity for a large building of this character. The Coliseum does not interfere with the art and photograph galleries, and it leaves ample room for exhibits in every department. The location of the exposition building is convenient, accessible by many street car lines, and is situated within five minutes' walk of Union Station and in the very center of the business portion of the city.

The officers of the St. Louis Exposition for the year 1898 were Clark H. Sampson, president; Jonathan Rice, first vice president; L. Methudy, secretary, and R. M. Scruggs, treasurer. Mr. Scruggs has served as treasurer from the beginning and all the time without pay. Mr. Frank Gaiennie has served as general manager since 1890.

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Fabius River is formed by the conjunction of South Fabius and Middle Fabius, which rise in Schuyler County, and North Fabius, which rises in Iowa, the three flowing southeast and uniting in Marion County, in the common stream which empties into the Mississippi three miles below West Quincy.

Fach, Charles, merchant, is a native son of St. Louis, having been born in a residence which stood at the southeast corner of Second and Plum Streets, November 12, 1841, when that portion of the city was a handsome residence district, inhabited mainly by French and German people. At the time of his birth St. Louis was a city of only 17,000 inhabitants, divided into six wards, with Seventeenth Street as its western limit. After graduating from the high school and taking a course in college Mr. Fach entered the employ of Julius Morisse, who was a brother-in-law of Henry Shaw, and the pioneer hardware merchant of St. Louis. He remained in the employ of this house for eight years, and gained his thorough knowledge of the hardware and cutlery trade in all its branches in that connection. At the end of that time he transferred his services to the wholesale hardware firm of G. Bremermann & Co., engaged in business at the northeast corner of Main and Market Streets, where he was first a local and later a traveling salesman. The commercial drummer of today was at that time practically unknown, and selling goods on the road by solicitation and visiting the retail dealer's place of business was a novelty. Mr. Fach was one of the pioneers in this field of enterprise, and traveled throughout the West at a time when it gave the country merchant genuine pleasure to meet the representative of a jobbing house, to hear from him the latest city news and give his order for goods of which he might stand in need. Railroads had not then been built throughout the Western country, and these trips of commercial travelers were made principally in the old-fashioned Concord stages, by wagon or on horseback or on the steamboats which traversed the Western rivers. With the building of railroads travel

was rendered easier and more comfortable, and traveling salesmen became more numerous as a consequence. During these early visits to his customers Mr. Fach acquired wide popularity and earned the sobriquet of "Hardware Charlie," by which he became known to the hardware trade and iron manufacturers both of this and foreign countries. For thirty-two years he continued to be identified with this trade as a traveling salesman, and during that time it was conceded by those brought into contact with him that few men engaged in trade in the West had a more thorough and practical knowledge of the hardware business. He remained with the firm of G. Bremermann & Co., until the death of the senior partner, and then was engaged as salesman by the oldest hardware jobbing firm west of the Mississippi River—A. F. Shapleigh & Co., since succeeded by the joint stock company now known as the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company. Mr. Fach was connected with this house as salesman and stockholder until February 15, 1896, when he sold his interest in the establishment and severed his connection with the hardware trade, in which he had been engaged as boy and man for forty years. Since then he has given his attention to financial affairs and investments of various kinds and to the care of his estate. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his native city, and feels proud of St. Louis and of the great progress and wonderful growth in wealth and population, which have made it the fifth largest city in the United States. In the old days of the Volunteer Fire Department he was an untiring and devoted member of that organization, and an examination of the records of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Historical Society of St. Louis will convince anyone that to his zeal is to be credited a great deal of the success which has crowned the efforts to preserve its history and the record of its services. He was an active and honored member of Washington Fire Company No. 3, which was one of the famous companies of fire-fighters under the old regime. During the Civil War he was a corporal in the Home Guards, en-

rolled as Missouri Militia, serving under Captain E. Rice and doing duty in St. Louis and vicinity. Politically he has been identified with the Democratic party. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church, he having been baptized into that church by Rev. Dr. Gassoway and confirmed by Rt. Rev. Cicero Stephens Hawks, D. D., Bishop of Missouri, in old St. George's Episcopal Church, which formerly stood on Locust Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. He is connected with different fraternal organizations and societies in St. Louis as a member of St. Louis Council No. 6 of the Legion of Honor, of Valley Council No. 438 of the Royal Arcanum, of the Western Traveling Men's Association of St. Louis, and of the Missouri Historical Society. He married, in 1872, Miss Cornelia Josephine Eitzen, daughter of Honorable Charles D. Eitzen, of Hermann, Missouri. On the 14th of May, 1897, they celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at their home in St. Louis, and the occasion was one which brought together a large circle of friends and acquaintances to participate in the joyous event. Five sons and three daughters have been born of their union, all of whom were living in 1898, save their first-born, a son, who died at four years of age. The parents of Mr. Fagg were Carl L. and Maria Catharine (Breit) Fagg, both of whom were born in Germany and emigrated to this country in 1835. They settled that year in St. Louis, and there they both lived to old age, celebrating their golden wedding anniversary at their son's residence June 15, 1881.

Fagg, Thomas James Clark, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and postmaster of Louisiana, was born in Albermarle County, Virginia, July 15, 1822, son of John and Elizabeth W. (Oglesby) Fagg. John Fagg was a native of Maryland and in early boyhood moved with his parents to Spotsylvania County, Virginia, in the part of what half a century later became celebrated as the "Wilderness," the great battlefield of the War of the Rebellion. Later he removed to Albermarle County, where he married Miss Elizabeth W. Oglesby, of an old Virginia family and a native of Albermarle County. There he resided upon a plantation until September, 1836, when he disposed of his Virginia plantation and re-

moved to Missouri, and settled in the lower part of Pike County, near the town of Prairieville. Thomas J. C. Fagg was the fourth child of a family of two sons and two daughters. In April of 1837, with his brother, he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where it was his intention to pursue the full course of study. The death of his brother in the August following, caused him to return to his father's farm in Pike County, where he remained a year. He returned to the college where he took an irregular course until 1842. While at Jacksonville for a few months he read law in the office of McConnell & McDougal, the last named, in later years, becoming prominent as a United States Senator from California. September 10, 1843, he entered the office of Honorable Gilchrist Porter, at Bowling Green, Missouri, and renewed his legal studies. May 5, 1845, he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, at Troy, Lincoln County, by Honorable Ezra Hunt, then judge of the Third Judicial District. For one year Mr. Fagg practiced in partnership with Honorable James O. Broadhead, in after years United States Minister to Switzerland, at Bowling Green. In 1847 he was a candidate for county clerk, but withdrew from the field. Mr. Fagg was inclined toward politics, and it was while attending college at Jacksonville, he gained his first political knowledge by listening to the speeches made by Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. In 1850 he became an independent candidate for the State Legislature with William English, of Louisiana, both of whom supported the cause of Thomas H. Benton, then United States Senator, and who strongly disavored the famous "Jackson Resolutions." The independent candidates, Fagg and English, had as their opponents the regular Democratic nominees, Peter Carr and Colonel T. R. Vaughan, both of Calumet, and the Whig candidates were George T. Tate and Philander Draper. The two last named were the successful ones. In 1848 Mr. Fagg secured many names to a petition for the establishment of a probate court in Pike County. A court of that character had been established in 1825, with Levi Pettibone, judge; the act had been repealed, and jurisdiction given in probate matters to the county court, which ruled until 1850, when an act approved by the General Assembly, the previous year, went

into operation. While the act was approved by the Legislature, it required that before it became operative it should be ratified by vote of the people, and this was done at an election held in August, 1850, and on the first Monday of November following the first probate court was held by Judge Fagg, who was elected probate judge in opposition to Samuel F. Murray, who was then clerk of the county court. At the end of his four years' term, Judge Fagg, in 1854, was re-elected without opposition. In August, 1854, Edward C. Murray, of Louisiana, and Dr. Freeman, of Spencerburg, were elected Representatives to the State Legislature, Freeman, for some reason unexplained, resigned, and a special election was held on January 1, 1855, to fill the vacancy. The candidates were Colonel Thomas R. Vaughan, of Calumet, and Judge Fagg. The latter was elected by a majority of 300 votes. In 1857, for a short time, he was judge of the Louisiana Court of Common Pleas. In 1858 Judge Fagg and Colonel G. W. Anderson were elected Representatives over Colonel Vaughan and Joseph Richardson, the regular nominees of the Democratic party. At the general election in 1860, owing to the unsettled conditions in the State, there was much excitement and the hottest rivalry between the contending parties. On the ticket opposed to the regular Democrats were Sample Orr, of Greene County, for Governor, and Judge Fagg for Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats were the winners. The war breaking out in 1861, the general sentiment in Pike County was in favor of the Confederacy. Although a native Virginian, and descended from a family of Southerners, Judge Fagg supported the Union and Federal authority. In August of 1861 he was appointed Brigade Inspector by Governor Gamble, and immediately proceeded to muster in a number of companies of Home Guards, organized in Pike County, and they were rendezvoused at Louisiana. In September following he was appointed colonel and took charge of a regiment, and for some time did scouting and other service in Pike and neighboring counties. His companies were mustered out in February, 1862. Just prior to the disbanding of his troops, Colonel Fagg was appointed judge of the Third Judicial District, by Willard P. Hall, acting Governor, succeeding

Judge A. H. Buckner, who was elected in 1857, and the office declared vacant by Judge Buckner failing to take the oath of office prescribed by the "Ousting Ordinance." Judge Fagg commenced his judicial labors at Bowling Green, the first Monday in March, 1862. He held courts in all the counties comprising his circuit, excepting Callaway County. To be a circuit judge at that time was hazardous, and as a matter of precaution he at times had a military escort. In the fall of 1863, Judge Fagg was elected to succeed himself in office for a term of six years. The General Assembly in 1864 elected him secretary of the Senate, and at the interval between the sessions of that body, he was appointed clerk of the committee on revision of the State laws, and assisted in the revision of the Missouri Statutes as they were published in 1865. By the death of Judge Walter L. Lovelace, in 1866, a vacancy was occasioned in the State Supreme Court. Governor Thomas Fletcher appointed Judge Fagg to fill the vacancy, and he held the office until January 1, 1869. He then started in active law practice at Louisiana, with Colonel D. P. Dyer, with whom he continued a partnership until 1882. For a portion of the time Judge Biggs, later of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, was a member of the firm. In 1882 Judge Fagg retired from practice and removed to St. Louis and engaged in the insurance business. In 1890 he returned to Louisiana and formed a partnership with Honorable David A. Ball, and continued in practice until 1898, when he retired. The same year he was appointed postmaster at the city of Louisiana by President McKinley, which position (1900) he still holds. In 1872, and again in 1878, he was a candidate for Congress against A. H. Buckner, and was defeated. In 1847 Judge Fagg was married to Miss Medora Block, daughter of E. S. Block, of Pike County. They have five children living. They are John M. Fagg, engaged in the fruit business in Santa Clara, California; E. B. Fagg, a resident of Minneapolis; Clark Fagg, the youngest son, engaged in the grain business and president of the Duluth Board of Trade; and two daughters, one the wife of M. G. Reynolds, of St. Louis, attorney of the United States Land Court at Santa Fe; and the other the wife of C. W. Bright, of St. Louis.

Fagin, Aaron W., merchant and manufacturer, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 11, 1812, and died in St. Louis in 1896. On the 10th day of December, 1830, when he was but eighteen years of age, he married Miss Sarah Bradbury, daughter of a prominent pioneer of Clermont County, and for a time after his marriage engaged in farming in the neighborhood of his early home. Reaching the conclusion, however, that there were other pursuits which he should find more profitable, as well as more agreeable than farming, he removed to the town of New Richmond, Ohio, in 1831, and began life as a merchant. As proprietor of the village store at that place he did a thriving business, and gradually extended his operations to trading in produce of various kinds on the Ohio River. In 1839 he disposed of these interests with the intention of retiring from business and devoting himself to his family and a life of leisure, which he was able to enjoy and had richly earned through the success of his business enterprises. His mind was too active, however, and his energies too intense to admit of a life of inactivity at that early age, and he soon found himself casting about for a new location and new business projects. St. Louis had impressed itself upon him as a city destined to become the metropolis of a large territory, and to that city he removed with his family in the year 1842. Beginning business there as a commission merchant, he traded largely with the upper Mississippi country and eventually gained control, in a large measure, of the lead output of the Galena mines. In 1849, in company with C. W. West and Alexander and William Ricard, of Cincinnati, he built in St. Louis the famous "United States Flouring Mill," which passed under his sole ownership and control at the end of two years. From that time forward he was a conspicuous figure among the manufacturers of St. Louis and a pioneer among the men who built up the great flour manufacturing industry of that city. He adhered staunchly to the Union cause during the war, but was not an active participant in the dissensions which divided the old Merchants' Exchange, and in later years was a potent factor in the formation of the reunited Exchange. His first wife, a woman of many lovely traits of character, died in 1869, and in 1881, while living abroad, he married Miss

Anna Hanhart, an accomplished lady, who was a native of Switzerland. In 1882, while Mr. Fagin was in America on business, his wife died and was buried at Diessendofen, in the land of her nativity. This event changed his plans for a continued residence abroad, and at the end of five years, which had been spent in the Old World, he returned to St. Louis, where he lived to the end of his life, and where he continued to manifest his public spirit and his deep interest in the welfare of the city as long as he lived.

Fairfax.—A town of about 350 inhabitants, in Atchison County, on the Tarkio Valley Railroad. It was laid out in 1881, by Charles E. Perkins, and the same year incorporated. It stands in the midst of a beautiful and fertile district of the Tarkio Valley. It has six stores, the Exchange Bank, capital and surplus \$18,160, deposits \$55,000; and a Presbyterian, a Christian and Southern Methodist Church.

Fair Grove.—A town in Greene County, sixteen miles northeast of Springfield, the county seat, and nine miles northwest of Strafford, its shipping point. It has a public school; a Baptist and a Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows. In 1900 the estimated population was 120. A school existed here in 1846, taught by Chatham Duke.

Fair Play.—A fourth-class city in Pike County, on the Kansas City, Clinton & Southern Railway, ten miles west of Bolivar, the county seat. It has churches of the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations; a Republican newspaper, the "Advocate"; an opera-house; a bank; a fruit cannery; and charcoal kilns. In 1889 the population was 500.

Fairport.—A village of about 200 inhabitants in Grant Township, DeKalb County. It is beautifully located, on an eminence in the midst of a fertile and prosperous farming district, nine miles north of Maysville, and has four stores, a graded school, a Methodist Church, a Grand Army of the Republic post and a lodge of Good Templars.

Fair, State.—The State Legislature of 1899 passed an act providing for the holding

of an annual State Fair at a place selected by the Board of Agriculture, and set apart the moneys in the Horse Breeders' Fund—derived from licenses issued to bookmakers, auction pool-sellers and registers of bets—in support of the enterprise. Sedalia, Mexico, Moberly and Marshall were competitors for the location, which was finally awarded to Sedalia, that city offering a beautiful and valuable tract of land of 150 acres as a site for Fair Grounds. The fairs are held under the management of the State Board of Agriculture, the premiums being supplied by the State. The first one was held in the year 1900.

Fall Festivities in Kansas City.—The Fall Festivities in Kansas City, which annually attract sight-seers from all the tributary region, had their beginning in 1886, in the organization known as the Priests of Pallas, whose membership embraces the most active men of business and social circles. Their annual public entertainment is an illumined night pageant of historical, allegorical and fabulous scenes, in which the actors are living figures properly costumed, with appropriate surroundings. This is followed by a select full dress ball, which is the society event of the year. In 1894 was organized the Kansas City Karnival Krewe, having for its purpose the entertainment of visitors and the advertising of local business enterprises. This body has annually given a novel display, in the nature of a trades parade, a street fair, or a carnival parade. It finds its conclusion in a masked ball. "The Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, U. S. A.," and its Woman's Auxiliary, have of late years given an annual Home Product Show for the display of articles of merit of local manufacture, in connection therewith providing concert and vaudeville entertainments.

Fancher, Salathiel Chapman, a pioneer real estate man of Kansas City, and a promoter of many important public improvements, was born February 4, 1840, in Greenwich, Ohio. His father, Thaddeus S. Fancher, Sr., was born in New York in 1809, and in 1820, in company with his father, who was a major in the War of 1812, emigrated to Ohio. In 1833 Thaddeus S. Fancher, Sr., was married to Amy M. Chapman, a native

of Connecticut, and born in 1817. Mr. Fancher was a first cousin to General George Meade, and was a staunch Republican. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and, through the exercise of untiring industry and thrift, acquired a bountiful competency for his declining years, after having reared and educated a family of six sons and four daughters. He died at the age of eighty-five. His wife survives him at a very advanced age. Their youngest son is the Honorable Thaddeus Fancher, Jr., of Indiana. Louis N. Fancher, next to the youngest, held many honorable positions, and was one of the original owners of the town site of Eureka, Kansas. The third son was Salathiel C., the subject of this sketch. Varney P. Fancher, the second son, was a soldier in the Civil War. Being captured as a prisoner of war, he served a long term in Libby Prison, and, from the effects of his confinement there, he died a short time after his release. S. C. Fancher received his rudimentary education in the historic "little log schoolhouse," and, with his fellow pupils, sat upon split-log benches without backs. Afterward, for a short time, he attended an academy at Savannah, Ohio, and later went to Valparaiso College, at Valparaiso, Indiana. He was thorough in his mastery of the sciences, mathematics and other important branches, but his literary training was interrupted by the call to arms for service in the Civil War. He was reared on a farm, and his early experiences were of the rugged sort that went to make real men. At the age of seventeen he taught school in a small town in Indiana, his school being composed of sixty pupils and ranging all the way from the primer grade up to the older aspirants who were wrestling with geometrical secrets. This young man was in a trying position in that day, when it was the delight of the stalwart scholars to eject their teacher from the school room. It is vividly recalled by Mr. Fancher how, as a beardless youth, standing before his pupils on the opening day of the school term, he informed them that he had no rules to lay down; that he wanted to be one among them, and that the only advice he desired to give was that they do right and pleasant relations would follow. During the intermission the boys of the school were engaged in a game of wrestling and the teacher was invited to take a hand. The invitation

was readily accepted, and before he returned to the school room young Fancher had downed every boy that dared to try him. From that time he was master of the situation and exercised perfect discipline over the school. He ran away from college at Valparaiso, Indiana, in order that he might attend the National Republican Convention at Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and the great experience left an indelible and helpful impression upon his mind. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Fancher enlisted in the Forty-first Ohio Infantry, W. B. Hazen's regiment, organized at Cleveland, and served four years and three months. When he was mustered out he received a medal from his State. He participated in a number of the most important battles, including Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign, which was, in reality, a succession of battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta. When Sherman started for the Atlantic Coast, with no organized enemy in front or rear, Crittenden's corps, to which the Forty-first was assigned, turned back toward Nashville, with but a squad of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery, and with Hood's entire army at no great distance on their flank. It was soon discovered that Hood would try to cut off the retreat, and then the race for life began. It was a memorable retreat and a glorious one. At Franklin the little band of patriots stopped long enough to fight the most decisive battle ever waged on this continent, with the exception of the one fought by General Sam Houston in Texas. Four months later the great battle of Nashville was fought, and in this engagement S. C. Fancher commanded a detachment of skirmishers that preceded the charging column. When it was over he had not a whole garment on his person, although he was unhurt. In 1866 Mr. Fancher came West, purchased lands in Johnson County, Missouri, and, in partnership with W. C. Taylor, an attorney, engaged in the real estate business at Holden, Missouri. They laid out an important addition to Holden, and in many ways helped to build up the town and county. In 1868 Mr. Fancher removed to Kansas City, and has since been an honored resident there. During the first week of his residence there he purchased

several thousand acres of land in Nemaha County, Kansas, an investment in "blue sky" as it was then termed. Although it was considered customary for purchasers to first look at the land and then consummate a deal, Mr. Fancher took the opposite course in this instance. He bought the Kansas acres, went to look at the land later and had his deed recorded. A short time later he was approached by a stranger, who asked if he were the man who had just recorded a deed to a certain tract of land. There was an affirmative reply, and the stranger informed Fancher that he owned the land and that the transfer was invalid. Then followed a threatened law suit covering several months, and a compromise was finally effected. Mr. Fancher accepted such gladly, as the land which remained to him after the settlement cost him less than one dollar per acre. In the presence of the man who had contested the land title with him, he remarked that he would return to Kansas City and engage in the real estate business. The erstwhile stranger remarked that he had such a purpose in view also, and a proposition for partnership was followed by an agreement that they meet in Kansas City thirty days later. At the appointed time Mr. Fancher met, in the office of the Kansas City "Times," Dr. Morrison Munford, and the copartnership that had been agreed upon away out on the prairies of Kansas began in earnest. They were both strangers in the city, both single and both full of determination and pluck. They began business by publishing the "Real Estate Index," on the first page of which appeared a novel cut showing Kansas City as the hub of a large wheel, with Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver and other cities on the circumference thereof. All of the railroad lines entering the city were shown, as well as the prospective lines. So effective was this illustration that the daily newspapers of Kansas City paid for the privilege of publishing it. It was reproduced in a number of the most important real estate journals of the country, and the two young men—the one an ex-Confederate and the other a former Union soldier—found themselves, at the end of a few months, the best known men in Kansas City, the leaders in every important enterprise, and growing factors in the commercial development of the city of which they were rapidly becoming so important a

part. In 1873 Dr. Munford retired from the firm of Munford & Fancher, the latter continuing the business and the publication of the "Real Estate Index" until 1876. At this time he invented and secured a patent on a valuable article, which he had manufactured in Cincinnati, and from which he realized a small fortune in one and a half years. In conducting this side issue, however, he did not sever his connection with the real estate interests, and in 1878, when the business received a fresh impetus, he was ready to take an active hand. During his active life Mr. Fancher has negotiated some of the most important deals in Kansas City's history. It was he who first advocated the erection of a great hotel, where the Midland now stands. Prior to the erection of this hotel he sold the lots upon which it stands, to L. T. Moore, for \$100,000. Mr. Moore proceeded with the deal which Mr. Fancher had inaugurated, and it was successfully consummated. A majority of the lots on Walnut Street, between Sixth and Twelfth Streets, were sold by Mr. Fancher. He started the "boom" on Baltimore Avenue, and was the prime mover in the effort to have that thoroughfare improved. At present, in 1900, he is at the head of an extensive real estate and loan business, is president of the Kansas City & Fort Smith Investment Company, and is manager of the Eureka Truss Manufacturing Company. Mr. Fancher was married, April 13, 1871, to Miss Margaret J. Brown, a most accomplished woman, and daughter of Colonel Richard Brown. Twenty-nine years ago Mr. and Mrs. Fancher moved into their present comfortable home, at the northwest corner of Eighth Street and Forest Avenue. They have four children, all daughters. The oldest is married, wife of Louis O. Hauge, and the two younger ones are still in school. Mr. Fancher has always been a Republican in politics, and although he has been an active worker in the ranks, he has never sought elective office. He served on the central committee a number of years, and was at one time a candidate for the appointive office of internal revenue collector, being defeated by General H. F. Devol. Mr. Fancher takes active interest in philanthropic work; is a member of the Kansas City Provident Association and of the Christian Church. No other man has done more to advance the interests of Kansas City than S. C. Fancher.

His career has been marked by material success, and those who are acquainted with the record of this worthy man hold him only in highest honor and esteem.

Farber.—An incorporated village in Audrain County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, nineteen miles east of Mexico. It has two churches, a school, a bank, a hotel, and about a dozen other business enterprises, including a newspaper, the "Forum." Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

Farley.—A small town in Lee Township, Platte County, ten miles southwest of Platte City, the county seat. It takes its name from Josiah Farley, who laid it off in 1850. It has two stores and a population of 150.

Farm Animals.—The numbers of farm animals in Missouri in the year 1897, as returned by the county assessors, were as follows: Horses, 912,324, valued at \$17,549,465; mules, 236,810, valued at \$5,346,769; asses and jennets, 7,583, valued at \$277,084; neat cattle, 1,864,542; sheep, 644,098, valued at \$774,424; hogs, 3,375,609, valued at \$5,905,870; total number of all farm animals, 7,030,966; valuation, \$54,212,926. As it is the practice in Missouri to assess farm animals, never at more than one-half their real value, and, generally less, the real value of farm animals in the State may be set down at \$100,000,000.

Farm Products.—Missouri is an agricultural State—not so exclusively as it was before the marvelous development of productive industries in its chief cities, during the last three decades of the century, placed it conspicuously among the manufacturing States—but still one of the most important yielders of farm products, and its farms constitute a very large element of its wealth. In 1880 the farms of Missouri numbered 215,575, valued at \$375,633,307; in 1890 they numbered 238,043, valued at \$625,858,361, and in 1899 the number was estimated at 258,847, and their value at \$900,000,000. In 1880 the value of the farm crops was returned at \$95,912,660; in 1890, \$109,751,024, and in 1899 it was estimated at \$125,000,000. In 1870 the corn crop was 66,034,075 bushels; in 1880 it was 202,414,413 bushels; 1890 it was 196,999,016 bushels, and in 1899 it was

162,915,064 bushels. In 1870 the wheat crop was 14,315,926 bushels; in 1880, 24,966,627 bushels; in 1890, 30,113,821 bushels, and in 1899, 11,398,702 bushels. In 1870 the oats crop was 16,578,313 bushels; in 1880, 20,670,958 bushels; in 1890, 39,820,149 bushels, and in 1899, 20,299,350 bushels. The rye crop in 1870 was 559,532 bushels; in 1880, 535,426 bushels; in 1890, 308,807 bushels, and in 1899, 19,052 bushels. The barley crop in 1870 was 269,240 bushels; in 1880, 123,031 bushels; in 1890, 34,863 bushels. The buckwheat crop in 1870 was 36,252 bushels; in 1880, 57,640 bushels; in 1890, 28,440 bushels. In 1870 the cotton crop was 1,246 bales; in 1880, 20,318 bales; in 1890, 15,856 bales, and in 1899, 33,120 bales. The flaxseed crop in 1870 was 10,391 bushels; in 1880, 379,535 bushels, and in 1890, 450,831 bushels. The maple sugar yield in 1870 was 116,980 pounds; in 1880, 58,964 pounds, and in 1890, 20,182 pounds. The maple syrup yield in 1870 was 16,317 gallons, in 1880, 16,225 gallons, and in 1890, 8,333 gallons. The sorghum molasses yield in 1870 was 1,730,171 gallons; in 1880, 4,129,595 gallons, and in 1890, 2,721,240 gallons. The hay crop in 1870 was 615,611 tons; in 1880, 1,083,920 tons, and in 1890, 3,567,635 tons. The tobacco crop in 1870 was 12,320,483 pounds; in 1880, 12,015,657 pounds, and in 1890, 9,424,823 pounds. The crop of Irish potatoes in 1870 was 4,238,361 bushels; in 1880, 4,189,694 bushels, and in 1890, 8,188,921 bushels. The crop of sweet potatoes in 1870 was 241,253 bushels; in 1880, 431,484 bushels, and in 1890, 561,551 bushels. The wool clip in 1870 was 3,649,390 pounds; in 1880, 7,313,924 pounds, and in 1890, 4,040,084 pounds. The yield of butter in 1870 was 14,455,825 pounds; in 1880, 28,572,124 pounds, and in 1890, 43,108,521 pounds. The yield of milk in 1880 was 3,173,017 gallons, and in 1890, 193,931,103 gallons. The product of cheese in 1870 was 204,090 pounds; in 1880, 283,484 pounds, and in 1890, 288,620 pounds. The yield of poultry in 1880 was, chickens, 6,810,068; other fowls, 2,096,085; in 1890, chickens, 22,785,848; other fowls, 2,405,940. The yield of eggs in 1880 was 28,352,032 dozen; in 1890, 53,147,418 dozen. The yield of apples in 1890 was 8,698,170 bushels; peaches, 1,667,789. The surplus farm products, that is, such as were sent to market in 1898, as given by the Missouri Commissioner of Labor Statistics,

were as follows: Cattle, 911,725 head, valued at \$34,964,654; hogs, 3,612,636 head, valued at \$36,278,500; horses and mules, 89,849 head, valued at \$3,961,442; sheep, 462,405 head, valued at \$1,757,154; poultry, 70,081,267 pounds, valued at \$4,905,689; total live stock value, \$81,867,339. Wheat, 7,271,343 bushels, valued at \$5,089,940; corn, 5,796,395 bushels, valued at \$1,796,882; oats, 891,403 bushels, valued at \$222,851; flaxseed, 1,766,044 bushels, valued at \$1,501,137; buckwheat, 6,133 bushels, valued at \$3,680; timothy seed, 4,021,503 pounds, valued at \$143,881; clover seed, 2,609,856 pounds, valued at \$154,416; castor beans, 52,742 bushels, valued at \$58,016; pop corn, 3,375 bushels, valued at \$1,688; cotton, 20,910,400 pounds, valued at \$1,254,624; cotton seed, 16,050,720 pounds, valued at \$160,507; tobacco, 1,083,375 pounds, valued at \$86,670; broom corn, 789,106 pounds, valued at \$35,550; hay, 68,000 tons, valued at \$547,402; total farm crops shipped to market, value, \$11,057,244. Apples, 168,558 barrels, valued at \$404,539; peaches, 183,761 baskets, valued at \$49,940; strawberries, 140,214 crates, valued at \$238,483; raspberries, 9,615 crates, valued at \$17,307; blackberries, 10,664 crates, valued at \$55,990; fresh fruit, 3,939,992 pounds, valued at \$78,800; dried fruit, 781,237 pounds, valued at \$46,874; potatoes, 110,308 bushels, valued at \$52,948; onions, 83,451 bushels, valued at \$41,726; melons, 3,303,526, valued at \$132,141; canned goods, 7,794,982 pounds, valued at \$116,925; vegetables, 3,384,723 pounds, valued at \$43,300; total value of fruits and vegetables, \$879,079. Eggs, 33,935,325 dozen, valued at \$3,393,533; butter, 4,081,833 pounds, valued at \$571,457; cheese, 626,069 pounds, valued at \$68,868; dressed meat, 868,156 pounds, valued at \$48,749; hides, 8,447,865 pounds, valued at \$591,351; feathers, 439,172 pounds, valued at \$197,637; molasses, 220,124 gallons, valued at \$66,037; whisky and wine, 387,703 gallons, valued at \$775,406; wool, 3,179,297 pounds, valued at \$735,859; nursery stock, valued at \$264,800; total value of miscellaneous articles, \$7,497,000; aggregate of all farm products sent to market, \$98,300,662.

Farmers' Fire Insurance Companies, Association of.—The Missouri State Association of Farmers' County Mutual Fire Insurance Companies was organ-

ized at Jefferson City, Missouri, in February, 1889, the first officers being W. S. McClintic, of Monroe City, president; T. D. Evans, of Meadville, vice president; W. L. Shouse, of Shelbina, secretary, and W. B. Flowers, of Meadville, treasurer. It is a beneficiary association, with social features, its object being to bring about unity and concert of action between farmers' county mutual insurance companies, and promote the insurance of farm property against fire and lightning at the lowest possible cost. It is said this is effected at about half the rates charged by the regular insurance companies. In the year 1899 about ninety counties in the State were organized under the plan.

Farmers' Institutes.—These are meetings of farmers and others interested in agriculture and its kindred interests, at which lectures are delivered and discussions had on cattle and swine-feeding, corn culture, the use of leguminous plants as feed and fertilizer, horticulture, experimental work, veterinary, science, and any other matters connected with Missouri farming. The institutes are held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, at various places, in the fall of every year. Farmers frequently bring their families with them, and they are occasions of pleasant social intercourse, as well as for interchange of experiences.

Farmington.—A city of the fourth class, the seat of justice of St. Francois County, situated in St. Francois Township, two and one-half miles from Delassus, its shipping point on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. It is pleasantly located in the center of the richest farming section of the county. The town was laid out in 1822 on fifty-three acres of land donated to the county, for the locating of a seat of justice, by David Murphy, and was surveyed and platted by Henry Poston. In 1823 a courthouse and jail was built. The same year the first store was opened by John D. Peers, who was first clerk of courts in the county, in a small log building on the west side of the public square. A few years later he moved to the east side, and in 1826 his old stand was occupied by Joseph Bogy, Jr., who had moved to the town from Ste. Genevieve. In 1833 a partnership was formed by Peers and M. P. Cayce, who, with Bogy,

were the only storekeepers in the town for some years. The first hotel was run by John Boyce in a building erected by Isaac Mitchell. In 1836 the town was incorporated, but made little progress until 1852, when the plank road from Ste. Genevieve to Pilot Knob was built. It ran through the town and brought it increased trade. In 1856 the first flouring mill was built by M. P. Cayce and C. E. Douthitt, and in connection with it a carding machine was run. The mill was later remodeled and enlarged, and in time became one of the flourishing business enterprises of the town. Other small business places were established, but up to 1860 the town did not have a population of more than 500. St. Francois County refused to issue bonds for the building of the Belmont branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, and its projectors built it two and one-half miles west of Farmington. This, instead of injuring the town, assisted in its prosperity, and there was an activity in trade that stimulated the growth of the place. M. P. Cayce, who was a man of considerable energy, about 1842 started the Elmwood Academy. Later this was controlled by the Presbyterian Church, and from it evolved Elmwood Seminary. During the war, owing to the active working of the mines in the county, the town prospered. It contains about 125 business houses, including two banks, operahouse, two flouring mills, five carriage and wagon shops, a machine shop, electric light and ice works, three hotels, several general stores and miscellaneous concerns. There are eight churches; three Methodist (one of which is for colored people), one each of Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Catholic. There is a large public school and three colleges—Farmington Baptist College, Carleton Institute, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Elmwood Seminary. The town has a telephone system and connections with surrounding villages. The first paper published in the town was the "Southern Missouri Argus," started by Nicol, Crowell & Shuck, in 1880. After changing ownership a few times, in 1869, it was changed to the "Herald," and in 1872 moved to De Soto. In 1871 "The New Era," started at Libertyville, was removed to Farmington, and in 1876 to Marble Hill. In 1872 the "Times" was started by C. E. Ware and J. H. Rodehaver. This is one of the leading papers of St.

Francois County, and is published by Theodore D. Fisher. The "News" was established in 1884 by P. T. Pigg, who still conducts it as a Republican paper. The "Herald" was started in 1886 by Isaac Rodehaver, and is now published by Charles Pratt. Population, in 1899 (estimated), 2,500.

Farmington College.—An educational institution established at Farmington, St. Francois County, in 1886. It is conducted under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

Farr, Finis Calvert, lawyer, was born May 20, 1849, in Johnson County, Missouri. His father, James K. Farr, was a native of Tennessee, and removed to Missouri in about 1835, locating in Johnson County, twelve miles southwest of Warrensburg. He was a farmer, merchant and contractor, a man of large affairs and prominence. In his extensive operations following his removal to Missouri he amassed a large fortune, owning vast stretches of farm lands and various kinds of town property. As a contractor he built a good portion of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in Missouri, and many miles of the Union Pacific in Kansas. He also accepted large bridge contracts and pushed to successful completion numerous projects which were intrusted to his skill and care. He was presiding judge of the Johnson County Court for four terms, and during his useful life, which ended in March, 1886, he held other positions of honor and importance. The father of James K. Farr was a Presbyterian minister of the old school, but seceded from the parent organization in 1810, and was one of the organizers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Finis C. Farr attended the old subscription schools of early Missouri days and then entered McGee College, at Macon, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1872. During his college days he had been reading law in the office of Judge R. C. Ewing, of Kansas City, formerly attorney general of Missouri, and after his graduation resumed his reading and completed the required course under the same able tutorship. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1872, at Warrensburg, Missouri, where he engaged in active practice until his removal to Jefferson City, Missouri, in January, 1881, as private secretary to Governor T. T. Crittenden. From 1876 until

1878, while residing in Warrensburg, Mr. Farr edited the Warrensburg "Journal-Democrat," in addition to his law practice. The newspaper was owned by C. C. Morrow, his brother-in-law, long with Missouri politics and in close association with Senator Francis M. Cockrell. In 1878 Mr. Farr was elected to the State Legislature from Johnson County, Missouri, and was one of the first and most ardent supporters of George Graham Vest, who was elected to the United States Senate in 1879 for his first term of service in that body. Mr. Farr was not desirous of occupying a seat in the General Assembly, but, as a Vest supporter, felt it a pleasant duty to accept the honor in order that he might participate in the movement that eventually resulted in sending so able and distinguished a man to the Senate. He served but one term, preferring to return to his private affairs after having discharged the duty which impelled him to accept office, and refused unanimous renomination in 1880. As private secretary to the Governor of Missouri, he remained in Jefferson City four years, and it was in his office in the State capitol that Frank James, the outlaw, surrendered on October 5, 1882. In January, 1885, Mr. Farr removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and accepted the position of clerk of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, being the first incumbent of that office. That position was held by him until 1889, when he resigned and formed a copartnership with Alfred Henry Lewis, now the noted political writer of New York, and editor of the "Verdict," for the practice of law in Kansas City. This partnership existed until 1891, when Mr. Lewis gave up the legal profession and began to devote his entire time to literary work. In August, 1899, Mr. Farr was appointed by Governor Stephens to the office of license commissioner of Kansas City, the appointment being made without solicitation upon the part of the recipient. Mr. Farr is still a resident of Kansas City, and is prominent in the practice of law there, his attention being devoted largely to civil cases. At Warrensburg he had a general practice and in Kansas City has figured in a number of noted cases outside the civil list, one of which was the famous trial of Jesse James, Jr., in February, 1899, on a charge of train robbery, in which he was senior counsel in behalf of the defendant. In 1894 he represented the

defendants charged with election frauds in Kansas City, and was senior counsel for the Democrats in the contested election cases of that year. Mr. Farr is not only known as a lawyer of tact and ability, but finds keen enjoyment in the successful literary work which occupies the hours not devoted to legal lore. He has written many praiseworthy bits of fiction, as well as articles of a heavier class, for the leading magazines and daily and weekly periodicals. Many of his literary efforts appear over the *nom de plume* "Frank C. Frayne," and others bear the name of the author as it appears in the introductory line of this sketch. Mr. Farr is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which his grandfather helped to establish. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Margaret Whitsitt, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. They have one living child, Mary Clay, now the wife of William Leslie Stevenson, of Sioux City, Iowa. Mr. Stephenson is a prominent railroad manager of that place. The part which Mr. Farr has taken in the public affairs of the State makes him a loyal Missourian and a faithful believer in the future of the commonwealth. As a lawyer he has been highly successful, and in politics has seldom sought preferment, the honors which have been awarded him having invariably come unsolicited.

Farrar, Bernard G., Sr., physician, was born July 4, 1784, in Fauquier County, Virginia, and died in St. Louis in 1849. His parents were Royal and Jane (Ford) Farrar, and the family to which he belonged, one of the first of the Old Dominion, was planted in this country in 1621, in which year his immigrant ancestors settled on what became known as Farrar's Island, in James River, just below Richmond, Virginia. Dr. Farrar came with his parents in his infancy to Kentucky, the family settling there near Lexington. He was reared and educated in Kentucky, being graduated from Transylvania University. He then studied medicine and received his doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1807 he came to St. Louis and practiced his profession continuously there for nearly thirty years, except for a time during the War of 1812, when he served as a surgeon in the United States Army. He retired from the practice of his profession in 1835 and lived quietly in St. Louis thereafter, enjoying the

high esteem of all his fellow-citizens until 1849, when he fell a victim to cholera. He married Ann C. Thruston, of Louisville, Kentucky, who was a niece of General George Rogers Clark and of Governor William Clark, of Lewis and Clark expedition fame, and one of the early Territorial Governors of Missouri. Their children were John O'Fallon Farrar, Benjamin Farrar, Bernard G. Farrar, Jr., James Farrar and Ellen Farrar, the last named of whom became the wife of Samuel Houser, at one time Governor of Montana.

Farrar, Bernard G., Jr., who has achieved distinction both in military and civil life, was born August 5, 1831, in St. Louis, son of Dr. Bernard G. and Ann Clark (Thruston) Farrar. He was educated at St. Louis University, Norwich Military Academy of Vermont, and the University of Virginia. After completing his studies he returned to St. Louis and turned his attention to business affairs, and has ever since been identified with the real estate and kindred interests of that city. In April of 1861 he was mustered into the military service of the United States at the old arsenal at St. Louis, and was almost immediately appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of General Nathaniel Lyon. After the battle of Wilson's Creek and the death of General Lyon he was appointed by Major General Halleck provost marshal general for the Department of Missouri, and served in that capacity until October of 1862. In that year he recruited and organized the Thirtieth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of General Frank P. Blair's brigade. He served under General Grant in the Mississippi campaign, and was in command of Blair's brigade at the siege of Vicksburg. After that he commanded the District of Natchez, and was brevetted brigadier general March 9, 1865. In May of that year he resigned his commission in the army and resumed the duties of civil life in St. Louis. President Harrison appointed him assistant treasurer of the United States, and he served in that capacity in St. Louis during a period of four years with credit to himself and to the administration of which he was a part. He has been prominently identified with the Republican party since its organization, and for many years has been one of its most conspicuous representatives in Mis-

souri. June 14, 1855, General Farrar married Miss Isabel J. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Farrar, John O'Fallon, physician, was born in St. Louis in 1821, and died in that city December 12, 1877. He was the eldest son of Dr. Bernard G. Farrar, Sr., mentioned in a preceding sketch; was reared in St. Louis and educated at St. Louis University and at Mt. St. Mary's College, of Maryland. He took his doctor's degree from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, after which he pursued a postgraduate course of study in Paris, France. Returning from Europe in 1850 he practiced medicine for two years, and then retired from professional work to give attention to numerous and varied business interests. From that time until his death he was largely identified with the progress of St. Louis, and was in all respects an ideal citizen, as well as a cultivated and scholarly gentleman. He was twice married, first in 1850 to Miss Caroline Garland, daughter of Hugh Garland, of Virginia, who was the author of Garland's "Life of William Wirt" and other works of a like nature. The first Mrs. Farrar died in 1852, and in 1855 Dr. Farrar married Miss Sarah M. Christy, daughter of William T. Christy, of St. Louis. The second Mrs. Farrar survived her husband, as did also the following named children born of their marriage: Wm. Christy Farrar, Chas. Thruston Farrar, Ellen Farrar Duke, Benjamin O'Fallon Farrar, Calvin Christy Farrar, Eliza Christy Farrar, John O'Fallon Farrar, Arthur Barret Farrar, Frank Blair Farrar.

Farris, John W., lawyer and legislator, was born January 20, 1846, in Marion County, Illinois, son of Hiram K. and Abigail Farris, the first-named a native of Kentucky and the last-named born in Indiana. His father removed from Indiana to Marion County, Illinois, in 1840 and was a resident of that county for many years. He was prominent both in public and private life, and while a resident of Marion County served as county clerk. Later he became a resident of Clay County, Illinois, where he held the office of county judge. He died in the last named county in 1865. His son, John W. Farris, passed the first five years of his life in Marion County, and then went with the family to

Clay County, where he received his education in the public school, having as teacher at one time Sila L. Bryan, father of Hon. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the distinguished leader of his party in two presidential contests. When the Civil War began he was less than sixteen years of age, but he was a well developed youth, of chivalrous nature, and begged his father to allow him to enlist in the Union Army. The elder Farris consented, and he was mustered into Company K, of the Forty-eighth Illinois Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, October 23, 1861. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he received a slight gunshot wound; was at the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, participated in the battles at Jackson, Mississippi, Missionary Ridge and Atlanta, and marched with Sherman to the sea. On the 22d of April, 1864, at Scotsborough, Alabama, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and April 11, 1865, he was made adjutant of his regiment, which position he held until he was discharged from the service. He was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, and received his discharge at Springfield, Illinois, August 31, 1865. Immediately afterward he returned to his home in Clay County, Illinois, where he remained until January, of 1867. He then removed to Lebanon, Missouri, and during the first year of his residence there was engaged in the newspaper business. In 1870 he was elected county assessor of Laclede County, and in 1874 he was elected to the office of clerk of the circuit court, which position he filled for four years. He had previously—in 1872—been appointed clerk of the probate court of Laclede County, and he held this office continuously until 1880. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate from the twenty-second district and served four years as a member of the upper branch of the General Assembly, gaining distinction as an able and conscientious legislator, and a faithful guardian of public interests. While serving as a public official he read law, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar. Since that time, when not in the public service, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and in the management of insurance business at Lebanon, Missouri. After his admission to the bar he served as prosecuting attorney of Laclede County, and later was returned to the General Assembly as a member of the lower house. His previous

experience as a legislator and his high standing as a man caused him to be elected speaker of the House in the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, and he retired from that position with the record of having been one of the ablest and fairest presiding officers who have controlled the deliberations of that body. In politics Mr. Farris has always been a Democrat, and he is one of the recognized leaders of his party in Missouri. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and has served as eminent commander of the commandery, high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and worshipful master of the subordinate lodge with which he affiliates. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri Masons since 1876. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Farris, Frank H., lawyer and legislator, was born August 8, 1867, at Lebanon, Missouri, son of Honorable John W. Farris, who has achieved well-merited distinction in public life. The younger Farris was educated in the common schools of his native county, and after completing the course he engaged in teaching school, one year of this service being in the public high school. In the meantime he applied himself assiduously to reading law, pursuing his studies so successfully that in 1887 he passed a creditable examination before Judge Bland and was admitted to the bar. In 1885 he occupied the responsible position of bill clerk in the State Senate. In 1887 he was made docket clerk of the same body, and reading clerk in 1889. He was elected assistant secretary of the Senate in 1891, and re-elected in 1893. This position he afterward resigned to accept appointment as prosecuting attorney of Crawford County at the solicitation of Governor Francis. In 1898 Mr. Farris was elected State Senator from the Twenty-fourth senatorial district. In the following session of the Legislature, Senator Farris became prominent at once, on account of the importance of the measures which he advocated, as well as for the high ability which he displayed on the floor and in the committee room at all stages of their consideration. He was active in his advocacy of two acts of vast importance to the State, and which were viewed with great interest throughout the country. One was that popularly known as the "Anti-Trust Bill," the purpose of which was to

limit the aggregation and consolidation of large masses of capital in manufacturing and commercial business. The other measure was the Beer Inspection Bill, to insure the purity of the product and at the same time make it a source of larger revenue to the State. Senator Farris' ability as a lawmaker found well-deserved recognition in his appointment as a member of the revision committee, which sits during the legislative recess to recodify the statutes of the State. Ever since he became a voter he has been an earnest and consistent Democrat, clinging tenaciously to the foundation principles of the party and laboring with his highest ability for their advancement. In his early life he was a Methodist, but in more recent days his preferences have been for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His genial nature leads him to intimate companionships, and he affiliates actively and heartily with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Senator Farris was married January 28, 1888, to Miss Anna M. Miller, daughter of a prominent Methodist divine, who was actively engaged in the ministry for fifty years prior to his decease in 1899. To Senator and Mrs. Farris have been born two children, Bessie, aged nine years, and Josephine, aged three years. Mrs. Farris is a lady of refinement and fine literary attainments, who has attracted to herself a large circle of congenial friends. She takes a commendable pride in the brilliant career of her talented husband, and the inspiration of her interest will doubtless lead him to even greater effort and more conspicuous successes.

Farris, Robert Perry, clergyman and editor, was born September 6, 1826, in St. Louis. His father was Colonel Robert Patishall Farris, who was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College in 1815, and came to St. Louis the year following. There he read law under the preceptorship of Judge William C. Barr, and entering upon the practice of his profession, was the law partner of Thomas H. Benton until that afterward distinguished statesman was elected to the United States Senate. He was appointed State's attorney for the circuit composed of St. Louis and other counties, and later formed a partnership with Honorable Josiah Spalding, occupying a prominent position at

the bar for many years. He also served as colonel of a regiment organized for protection against the Indians in the early history of the city. His wife, the mother of Rev. Dr. Farris, was Miss Catherine A. Cross before her marriage, and she was a daughter of Captain Joseph Cross, of the United States Army. She was born in Fort Pitt—now Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—and in 1810, when a babe in arms, was brought to Bellefontaine Barracks, her father having been ordered thither with troops from Fort Pitt. Robert P. Farris was reared in St. Louis and pursued his collegiate studies at St. Louis University and at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws from the last named institution in 1844. He was then admitted to the sophomore class of Yale College, and received his bachelor's degree from that institution in 1847. Returning to St. Louis he read law under the preceptorship of Honorable Trusten Polk, afterward Governor of Missouri and United States Senator, but later determined to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He studied theology under the preceptorship of Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice and at Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, and in 1851 was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of St. Louis. In 1852 he was ordained by the same Presbytery, and thereafter, until 1868, had charge, in turn, of churches in Peoria, Illinois; St. Charles and St. Louis, Missouri. With others he founded, in 1866, "The Missouri Presbyterian," which later became "The Old School Presbyterian," and still later "The St. Louis Presbyterian." He was the first editor of the journal, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1895, when impaired health compelled him to suspend his editorial labors. He was chosen moderator of the (Southern) Presbyterian General Assembly of 1881 by acclamation, and in 1885 was made permanent clerk of the assembly, which position he still holds. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him in 1867 by Westminster College. August 3, 1848, Dr. Farris married Miss Eliza Seymour Bowen, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her progenitors were connected with the United States navy, as were her husband's ancestors with the United States Army. Her great-uncle, Commodore John Downes, was conspicuous in naval history, and another uncle, Captain Albert Downes, was lost at sea with the U. S. S.

"Grampus." Her only brother, Lieutenant R. T. Bowen, went down with the U. S. S. "Levant" in Pacific waters in 1861.

Far West—See "Mormonism."

Father Mathew Temperance Society.—This society, the strongest of many similar ones which grew out of the old Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, was founded in 1854 by Rev. R. J. Hayes. It has branches all over the State of Missouri and is active and vigorous. The order of Knights of Father Mathew is the offspring of it.

Father Mathew Young Men's Total Abstinence Society.—A society organized in St. Louis, June 10, 1870, by Rev. Robert J. Hayes, Thomas Fox, Edward Devoy, James Hagerty, John D. Hagerty and others, to encourage and inculcate temperance and to make provision for the families of deceased members. The death benefit feature of the order ultimately proved to be an unsatisfactory arrangement, and the society disbanded, after having been in existence about twenty years. It was named in honor of Father Mathew, the eminent temperance apostle of the Catholic Church.

Fellowship Committee of Young People's Societies.—An organization formed in St. Louis and at this date, 1898, existing, it is said, nowhere else, which has for its object the promotion of friendly relations and the strengthening of the bonds of Christian fellowship between members of the different Protestant churches, and having for one of its aims, also, harmonious action in the general advancement of religious interests. The societies represented in the fellowship committee are the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Epworth League of the Episcopal Church, South; the Baptist Young People's Union, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and the Christian Endeavor Union. Each society has two representatives on the committee.

Faucett.—A town in Buchanan County, named in honor of Robert Faucett. It was platted in 1890, when the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company extended its line from St. Joseph to Kansas City. Its pop-

ulation is 200. It has two general stores, a church, a depot and a large grain elevator.

Fayette.—A city of the fourth class, the county seat of Howard County, situated in the central part of the county, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, 160 miles from St. Louis. It was settled in 1823, and was first incorporated March 12, 1845. The town is pleasantly situated, laid out about a public square, in which stands the courthouse, a fine structure costing \$50,000. On an elevation in the suburbs is Central College, which was chartered in 1855 and opened in 1857, and which occupies buildings that cost upwards of \$150,000. The town is also the seat of Howard-Payne College, established in 1844 as Howard high school, and incorporated in 1859 as Howard Female College. There are an excellent graded public school, Methodist Episcopal South, Christian, Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal (colored) and Baptist (colored) Churches in the city. The streets are well graded and shaded, and the city is lighted by electric lights. There are two banks, two first class hotels, three weekly newspapers, the "Democratic Leader," the "Globe" and the "Advertiser." There are a building and loan association, a good opera-house, machine shops and about seventy stores, shops and miscellaneous business places. A mineral spring (sulphur water) has gained a wide reputation for its curative properties. The population in 1900 was 2,717.

Federal Soldiers' Home Fund.—A fund composed of all moneys coming into the hands of the treasurer of the board of trustees of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Missouri, for that institution, from all sources except the State treasury. These moneys are made a special fund for the support, maintenance, improvements and repairs of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, in addition to the amount appropriated by the General Assembly from the general revenue fund. The receipts into the fund in 1898 were \$2,830.

Fellows, Homer F., was born in Pennsylvania, and divided his time in early life between his father's farm and the common school. When a young man he spent a few years clerking in a store and teaching

school, and finally took one year's work in Wesleyan University at Lima, New York. At the age of twenty-one he came west and located in Iowa, where he was employed by various firms as salesman and manager. In 1853 he went to Plattsburgh, Missouri, as a member of the firm of J. S. Sheller & Co. in the real estate business. One year later he bought out the business, and established offices at Springfield and Warsaw. Being a staunch Republican, and possessing first-class qualifications for the position, he was appointed register of lands for the district of Springfield by President Lincoln. In 1863 Mr. Fellows was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Forty-sixth Missouri Militia. The regiment was mustered into the United States service and served on guard duty during the last invasion of Missouri. After the war Colonel Fellows engaged in various business pursuits at St. Louis, Arlington, Lebanon and Springfield. In 1871 he built the first grain elevator which was ever erected in Springfield, and finally he became interested in the Springfield Wagon Company, which prospered under his management. He has been a public-spirited man, and has done much for the city of Springfield. He has served as a member of the city council, board of education and mayor. In 1859 he married Miss Martha McElhaney, of Springfield.

Felony.—Under the laws of Missouri, felony is an offense punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Female Academy, St. Joseph.—A school for the education of girls, founded at St. Joseph, in 1865, by Dr. Charles Martin, and still conducted by his daughters.

Femme Osage.—A post office in St. Charles County, on Femme Osage Creek, thirty miles southwest of St. Charles. It is said that one of the early settlers found the body of an Osage squaw in the stream, the incident giving it the name of Femme Osage, meaning Osage woman. This was also the name of the district over which Daniel Boone ruled as commandant, under Spanish authority, and this was his favorite hunting ground. The home of his son, Nathan, was standing here in 1890; it was of stone, two stories high, the first of its kind in the district. Here Jonathan Bryan built the first water mill west

of the Mississippi River, in 1801. It was of rude construction; its product was six to ten bushels a day, and the meal needed to be sifted on account of its coarseness. At the same time, a man named McSpaddin made gunpowder by hand, which sold at one dollar a pound.

Fenton.—A beautiful little town on the Meramec River, and also on the Gravois Rock Road, fourteen miles from St. Louis. It was laid out about the beginning of the nineteenth century by Wm. Long, who named it after his maternal family. There is a fine iron bridge across the Meramec River at the place. Nearly all the travel and traffic between St. Louis and Jefferson County passes through Fenton.

Fenwick-Crittenden Duel.—One of the most noted duels in the early days of Missouri was on October 1, 1811, between Thomas T. Crittenden and Dr. Walter Fenwick, on Moreau's Island, opposite the village of Kaskaskia, Illinois. Fenwick was one of four brothers who were pioneers in Louisiana Territory. One of the brothers, Ezekiel, who lived in the Bois Brule Bottoms, bore a bad reputation, and was arrested and tried for larceny. Crittenden was a lawyer and a member of a noted Kentucky family. Walter Fenwick was a physician of excellent standing. Trouble between Ezekiel Fenwick and Crittenden, over the latter prosecuting the case of larceny against him, led to a quarrel, with the result that Ezekiel Fenwick, sent by his brother, Walter, a challenge to Crittenden, who refused to meet in the field of honor a "thief" whom he had prosecuted. His refusal was taken by the doctor as a personal affront, and he offered himself in his brother's place, and was accepted. General Henry Dodge and John Scott were seconds. At the first fire Fenwick fell mortally wounded. Crittenden was unhurt. Dr. Fenwick's grave in the old Catholic cemetery in Ste. Genevieve is marked by a sandstone slab bearing the inscription: "Dr. Walter Fenwick, born 1775, died October 2, 1811."

Ferguson.—An incorporated city of the fourth class, on the Wabash Railroad, six miles from St. Louis. It takes its name from William B. Ferguson, a large landholder, who in 1858, gave the ground for a

station to the old North Missouri Railroad, afterward incorporated in the Wabash system. It is situated in one of the most beautiful districts in St. Louis County, and contains the country homes of many prominent business men of the city. It has five churches. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

Ferguson, David K., manufacturer and banker, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and spent the first thirteen years of his life in that city. After obtaining a fair English education in the schools of Pittsburg, he came west and obtained his first employment, as a youth, from the firm of Kingsland, Lightner & Company, of St. Louis, then the proprietors of what was known as the Broadway foundry, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the West. As an employe of this manufactory he laid the foundation of a successful business of his own by obtaining a practical knowledge of all the details of iron manufacture, and at the end of five years, although still not of legal age, he began manufacturing operations on his own account. Associating himself with Messrs. George, Leroy and Philip Kingsland, he became junior member of the firm of Kingslands & Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson's partners, like himself, were practical men and all were likewise sagacious, energetic and enterprising. The time was auspicious for the growth of manufacturing industries in St. Louis, and this firm was one of those which did most to demonstrate the fact that the city had great natural advantages as a manufacturing center. In the course of time the elder member of the firm withdrew and the original partnership was succeeded by the corporation known as the Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Company. With this corporation Mr. Ferguson continued to be actively identified until 1887, in which year he ceased to be connected with a business he had aided in creating and developing to large proportions, and which had given him so much prominence among Western manufacturers. While connected with this enterprise he was also largely interested in the Vulcan Steel Works, of which he was president prior to its absorption by the St. Louis Ore and Steel Company. His extensive manufacturing operations brought him into an intimate relationship with the Garrison Brothers—long conspicuous among

the citizens of St. Louis for their enterprise and the magnitude of their business interests—and with Oliver Garrison Mr. Ferguson became a large shareholder in the Mechanics' Bank. Upon the retirement of Mr. Garrison from the presidency of the bank, in 1879, Mr. Ferguson became his successor and continued at the head of that admirably managed and eminently successful banking house until January, 1898. He married Miss Carrie Sherer, daughter of Samuel B. Sherer, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and three daughters have been born of this union, who were named respectively, Carrie, Mamie and Sarah Ferguson. Two of these daughters, Carrie and Mamie Ferguson—the last-named now the wife of A. C. Fowler—are still living in St. Louis. Sarah Ferguson, a charming woman, who became the wife of Thomas R. Collins, of St. Louis, died in 1895.

Ferguson, William, a worthy citizen of Poplar Bluff, and one who has done much to develop the material interests and resources of that portion of the State, was born August 21, 1854, in Butler County, Missouri, son of Rev. Nimrod and Nancy (Johnson) Ferguson, the first named of whom was a native of Virginia, and the last named of Butler County, Missouri. Rev. Nimrod Ferguson came to Butler County in his young manhood, and there met and married his wife. For many years he preached in that part of the State as a minister of the Baptist Church, and was also engaged to some extent in farming. He died in 1856. His wife, the mother of William Ferguson, afterward married Stephen Turner, and died in 1866. The early education of William Ferguson was much neglected and it was not until he reached manhood that he mastered the English branches, using money which he himself had earned to defray his expenses while attending school. Later, and in the year 1875, he took a commercial course at a St. Louis business college. During the years of his boyhood he engaged in farm work, leaving the farm when he was eighteen years of age to enter the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, which was then being built through Butler County. In 1873 he drove a delivery wagon for a large commission and wholesale house in St. Louis. During the time he was thus employed an epidemic of epizootic prevailed among the

horses of the city, and for several months the wagon of which he had charge was drawn by oxen. He returned to Butler County in 1877 and became a salesman in the store of W. F. Neal. Two years later he and his brother Martin, and T. D. Ferguson, opened a store in that city, which was conducted under the name of Ferguson & Company. Their enterprise prospered and in a few years they had one of the largest stores in Butler County. They also engaged in the lumber trade and dealt largely in this important commodity, operating three sawmills. In 1884 the firm changed its name to Ferguson & Wheeler, and William Ferguson is now the senior partner in this concern. At the present time (1900) they operate three sawmills, located in Missouri and Arkansas, and carry on the lumber business on a large scale. Successful in his merchandizing and manufacturing operations, Mr. Ferguson has become interested also in other enterprises, and he is a director in the Bank of Poplar Bluff, and also in the Poplar Bluff Loan & Building Association. As a man of affairs he is widely known throughout southeastern Missouri, and wherever he is known he is esteemed for his ability, his probity and high character. In political faith he is a Democrat, but he has always been too busy a man to take any active part in politics. He was a charter member of the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Poplar Bluff, and he is also a member of the order of Knights of Honor. In 1880 Mr. Ferguson married Miss Missouri Harriell, who died eight months later. In 1885 he married Miss Alma Proffer, of Stoddard County.

Ferree, Charles M., a resident of Kansas City since 1867, and a man who has been particularly active in the commercial affairs of the West and the development of great industries, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 26, 1836. His father was a native of Kentucky, and on this side of the family the ancestry is traced directly back to the French Huguenots, of whom the first known members of the Ferree family were a conspicuous part. Madame Mary (Warimbuer) Ferree left France, under stress of religious persecution and the yoke of oppression, in 1700. Her husband had been killed, the family treasury had been sadly depleted, the losses were heavy, and the suffering im-



C. M. Ferree

posed upon her and hers was unbearably severe. After long and eventful wanderings covering nine years, Madame Ferree arrived in America, a new home for the friendless, and here she found friends indeed. While passing through England she had been presented at the court of Queen Anne by William Penn, the then holder of the vast stretches of rich land in Pennsylvania, and at the order of the queen, Madame Ferree having made a most favorable impression upon her Majesty, and her sad story having excited the pity of all who heard it, a grant of 2,000 acres of the best land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, located in the fertile Piqua Valley, was made to her. This is the first authentic record of the presence of the Ferree family in this country, and the story is borne out by the fact that ever since the grant was made to Madame Ferree members of her family have held the land and called it their home. It is still possessed by them, and in Lancaster County there is held every year a reunion of the members of the Ferree family. The published statement of facts concerning the land grant referred to above are now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. John Ferree, who lived on the old homestead in Pennsylvania, was a native of that State. At the age of twenty-four he left Lancaster County and removed to Maysville, Kentucky. He had eight sons and four daughters, of whom Moses was the father of Charles M. Ferree. John Ferree left Kentucky when Moses was fifteen years of age and removed to Batavia, Ohio, twelve miles east of Cincinnati. It was there that the subject of this sketch was born. In 1837 his father left Ohio and located on a farm in Rush County, Indiana. Charles M. attended school in that county and lived the life of the average farm lad in that day and neighborhood. Later he attended DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and therefore had superior educational advantages, which were eagerly accepted and improved. From college he returned to the farm, and soon came the call for volunteer soldiers to assist in suppressing the rebellion. Mr. Ferree, then a very young man, raised a company of men, known as Company G, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry. Being rather inexperienced he did not take the commission of captain, although he had been the moving spirit in the organization of the company, but

left that responsibility to an older head. The company was with Sherman's Army of the Tennessee during the greater part of the war, and Lieutenant Ferree's first active service was at Fort Donelson. He was a second lieutenant when the muster roll was signed, and left the service a first lieutenant, after serving three years. Major Ross Guffin, a well known resident of Kansas City, was the first lieutenant of this company at the time of enlistment, and when Major Guffin was promoted to the captaincy Lieutenant Ferree took his position as first lieutenant. Mr. Ferree is a member of the Loyal Legion, and is proud of such an honor. Before the close of his service in behalf of the Union he was offered a colonelcy, but on account of his youth he hesitated, and finally decided that he should not accept so great a responsibility. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1864, and soon thereafter engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Memphis, Tennessee, under the firm name of Ferree & Andrews. He continued in that until 1867, when he removed to Independence, Missouri. There he remained but a short time, removing in the same year to Kansas City, of which place he has ever since been a prominent and honored resident. He engaged in the business of buying and selling real estate, and has devoted more or less attention to this line of business ever since. He has not been a realty agent in the common acceptance of the term, but has rather conducted investments in the use of his own capital and the money intrusted to him by others. In 1884 Mr. Ferree organized the Kansas City Loan & Savings Association, and it was in operation ten years, when its affairs were closed up. In 1888 he organized the Mutual Home & Savings Association, an organization that is still in prosperous existence. In many of his business transactions and important deals Mr. Ferree was closely associated with the distinguished Judge G. W. McCrary, who was a member of President Hayes' cabinet, a noted jurist and one of the most conspicuous men of his time. Mr. Ferree was probably as close to Judge McCrary as any man who ever enjoyed so noble a statesman's friendship and counsel. In 1892 Mr. Ferree organized the Harrison International Telephone Company, an immense concern, in which he was associated with such well known capitalists as Senator Stephen B. Elkins, who was counted among his warm

personal and business friends; Honorable R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis; George R. Peck, of Kansas; Patrick Eagan, of New York; Major William Warner, of Kansas City, and other prominent men. Of this company Mr. Ferree was president the first year. The second year Senator Elkins was president and Mr. Ferree vice president. At the end of two years the affairs of the company were turned over to Chicago capitalists and the projects of the organizers have been faithfully carried out. Mr. Ferree was one of the promoters of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, the movement being started in 1868. He served as one of the directors of this great enterprise, in company with such men as John W. Reed, A. A. Tomlinson, Charles E. Kearney and others, the ones named being representative of Kansas City interests in the furtherance of the outlined plans. The road was successfully built from Kansas City to Memphis, although the original lines were not faithfully followed. In 1888 Mr. Ferree laid out Ferree Place, a large residence addition in Kansas City, Kansas, and sold it successfully. He also built the Commercial Block, the finest office building in Kansas City, Kansas, being associated in this enterprise with W. A. Bunker, of Kansas City. Under Colonel R. T. Van Horn, United States collector of revenue, Mr. Ferree served as deputy collector during the years, 1878-9 and 1880. As a Republican he has always taken an interest in political affairs, an interest that was very active up to the last three years, but while serving his party faithfully in well-directed efforts toward victory he has never sought reward for himself. He has always been closely associated with the most influential men of Missouri and other States, and has been a potent factor in the development that has worked such marvelous transformation in Kansas City and her tributary territory. His intimate relations with men of national fame, and his activity in movements of great importance, have made his name familiar throughout the West, and have established for him a sure place in the affection of those with whom he has been in contact, and the esteem of all who are acquainted with the accomplishments that have marked his laudable efforts along wholesale and praiseworthy lines. Mr. Ferree was married in September, 1864, to Laura Lavinia Bowdon, daughter of Judge William

G. Bowdon, of Columbiana, Alabama. Mrs. Ferree's maternal grandfather was the Rev. Thomas Scott, who lived to the age of 100 years and 8 months, and who was a brother of the noted General Winfield Scott. She is also a relative of the celebrated poet, W. Francis Scott Key. Mrs. Ferree is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ferriss, Franklin, lawyer and jurist, was born September 22, 1849, in Clinton County, New York, son of Charles and Mercy (Macomber) Ferriss. He was graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in the class of 1873 and immediately afterward came to St. Louis, where he began the study of law. Entering the St. Louis Law School, he took the degree of bachelor of laws from that institution, in 1875, and then began the practice of his profession in that city. When Judge Fisher was elected to the circuit court bench he formed a partnership with Mr. Rowell, who had previously been for many years junior member of the firm of Fisher & Rowell. The new firm became Rowell & Ferriss, and ably sustained the reputation which the old firm had established as one of the leading law firms of the West. As a practitioner Mr. Ferriss distinguished himself for his comprehensive knowledge of the law and precedents, his analytical powers and the facility with which he applied the law to practical business affairs. A student of the law, he has also been a student of commercial problems, and some years since, when the tariff law known as the "McKinley Law" went into effect, a large share of the legal business growing out of the application of this law to the collection of customs in St. Louis was intrusted to him as attorney for one of the large customs brokerage firms of that city. While still practicing law he also represented many defendants in a noted series of cases, known as "Railway Condemnation Suits," and was remarkably successful in the conduct of this litigation. Interested also in various business enterprises, he has been no less successful as a man of affairs than as a practicing lawyer. The first official position which he held in St. Louis was that of member of the City Council, to which he was elected in 1893, accepting the office at a sacrifice of his personal interests and as a duty which he owed to the public. When the Council of that year was organized he was

elected vice president, and throughout his term of service was recognized as one of the ablest and most efficient of the city legislators. His high character as a lawyer and a man, and his eminent fitness for the exercise of judicial functions, caused him to be nominated on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1898 for judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and at the ensuing election he was chosen to that office. Taking his place on the circuit bench in January following, he has proven himself a worthy successor to the able men who have graced that judicial position in earlier years. Judge Ferriss married Miss Elizabeth H. Simon, daughter of H. T. Simon, long one of the honored merchants of St. Louis. Their children are Henry T., Margery and Hugh Ferriss.

Ferry at Kansas City.—The purchase of the land between longitude 94 degrees 39 seconds, and the Missouri River, called the "Platte Purchase," opened that garden spot to settlement in 1837. The movement of settlers into this new domain induced Peter Roy, a Frenchman, to establish a flatboat ferry across the Missouri River at Kansas City. To make his enterprise successful he laid out a road from about the point of intersection of the present Fifteenth and Main Streets, following a ravine which afforded an easy grade, to the river at the foot of Grand Avenue. This road was subsequently utilized for heavy freighting. James H. McGee bought this ferry from Mr. Roy, and then sold it to John C. McCoy, who operated it till 1854. The horseboat superceded the flatboat, and was in turn supplanted by the modern steam ferry.

Festus.—A city in Jefferson County, on the Crystal City Railway, and the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railway, thirty-five miles southwest of St. Louis. It was platted in 1878 by W. J. Adams. A portion of it was once known as Derby City. It contains Catholic, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, a public school and a flourmill. In 1899 the population (estimated) was 1,500.

Field, Kate.—Kate Field was born in St. Louis in 1840. She was the daughter of Joseph M. Field, one of the most versatile men who has ever lived in St. Louis—he was an actor, a dramatic critic, an editor, a theat-

rical manager, and a humorous writer. He was born in England and emigrated to the United States early in life. His daughter, Kate, was educated principally in Massachusetts, and at sixteen was sent to Europe to complete her education by travel. While traveling in Sicily she was captured and held by brigands until her family paid a large sum of money for her ransom. In Europe she studied for the operatic stage, but the loss of her voice prevented her following her favorite career. In 1874 she appeared at Booth's Theater, New York, in "Peg Woffington," but signally failed.

She was gifted in many other ways—she spoke several languages, was a musician, a clever writer, a pleasant lecturer, and a bright woman socially. She was, beyond doubt, the foremost woman journalist the United States has as yet produced. She first attracted public attention as a newspaper correspondent by the analytical and aggressive tone of her letters to the "New York Tribune," the "Philadelphia Press," the "Chicago Tribune" and other papers. In the early sixties she was writing editorials for the "New York Herald" at the then phenomenal salary of \$5,000 a year. In 1890 she began the publication of "Kate Field's Washington," a critical, semi-literary, semi-local weekly which obtained a national reputation, but was not a financial success. It was discontinued in 1895.

In 1882 she engaged in a commercial enterprise known as the Co-operative Dress Association which began very auspiciously, but ended in a total bankruptcy which ever afterward embarrassed Miss Field financially.

An intimate acquaintance, Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, writes of her (*vide* the "Critic" of June 6, 1896): "She was a woman who had her enemies . . . her enemies were those who did not understand her; those who did understand her were her friends. She was peculiar because it is peculiar to be plain-spoken; but she was one of the kindest-hearted women that I ever knew." She had very abrupt ways at times, however, which savored of anything but kindness. "She was a curious admixture of sentiment and assurance," writes Lawrence Hutton, the Harper critic (in the "Bookman" for August, 1896). "She was an indefatigable worker, quick and ready with her pen and her tongue. . . . She was the soul of honesty and honor."

Even her authoritative tone and her intense prejudices are cheerfully forgiven her when we consider the loneliness and bitterness of her life—which was, at best, only the continuous struggle of one brave, energetic and heroic woman against the whole world.

Miss Field contributed largely to the leading Eastern magazines. Her published books were: "Planchette's Diary," "Adelaide Risorio," and "Mad on Purpose, a Comedy," all in 1868; "Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens' Readings" (about 1869); "Hap-Hazard" (1873); "Ten Days in Spain" (1875); "The History of Bell's Telephone" (1878), and a book on Walter Savage Landor. She died in Honolulu, on May 19, 1896, and was buried there. The desire of her friends to have her body removed to the United States seems to have been abandoned since the Sandwich Islands have become American soil.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

Field, Roswell M.—It is always interesting to know something of the ancestry of men who became eminent in any line of labor. We all know that physical, intellectual and moral qualities and temperaments are more or less inherited, and that inherited traits more frequently determine character than environments or surroundings. This principle is well illustrated in the family of Mr. Field. His father, Martin Field, was born in Massachusetts in 1773, graduated from Williams College, studied law and settled in Newfane, Vermont, where he married Esther Smith Kellogg, a woman of marked ability and noble character. Martin Field was a prominent and successful lawyer, of ready wit and humor, and a persuasive advocate. His acquirements and learning, outside of his profession, were varied and of a high order. In his later life he became proficient in the sciences, especially in mineralogy, geology and chemistry.

Of these parents Roswell M. Field was born, at Newfane, Vermont, February 22, 1807. Having fitted for college under the tutelage of Rev. Luke Whitcomb, of Townshend, Vermont, he, with an elder brother, entered Middlebury College in the fall of 1818, and he graduated at the age of fifteen years, studied law and was admitted to practice at the age of eighteen, and practiced in his native County of Windham until his settlement in St. Louis in 1839. While still in

Vermont he twice represented his native town in the General Assembly of his native State, and made an able report to the Legislature in favor of abrogating the rule of the common law which excluded atheists from testifying in courts of justice. His recommendation was not adopted at the time, but was enacted into a law in 1854. For a few years after his settlement in St. Louis he was a partner of Miron Leslie, also from Vermont and a man of great natural ability and thoroughly read in his profession. On the dissolution of the firm of Leslie & Field, Mr. Field practiced alone until his death in 1869. He was justly considered as standing in the front rank of the bar of the city and State. At the time Mr. Field came to St. Louis there was much litigation growing out of the acts of Congress in relation to Spanish and French titles to lands, and he made a special study of these grants and the acts of Congress in regard to them, and the better to understand them he studied the French and Spanish languages, so as to read in the original grants and laws governing them. He was already a fine classical scholar, and he acquired also the German language. He was for some time the attorney of the school board, in whose charge were liberal donations of land, made by Congress for the support of schools in the city, and was instrumental in recovering for their benefit many of the donations so given. He brought and tried in the United States Circuit Court the celebrated Dred Scott case, which, on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, he turned over to Montgomery Blair, then residing in Washington. During the Civil War he was a staunch supporter of the Union and co-operated with Generals Lyon and Blair and others, and was largely instrumental in retaining the State of Missouri in allegiance to the government. He was, in 1865, offered by the then Governor a commission as judge of the Supreme Court, but declined the position, which he would have adorned and dignified, preferring the quiet of private life. He was a splendid specimen of physical manhood, being over six feet tall, well proportioned, and of dignified and imposing presence. In his social relations he was genial and entertaining, unsurpassed in conversational powers, delighting in witty and humorous remarks, was elegant in his manners, affable and refined in his deport-

ment, and to his other accomplishments added that of the skillful musician. Upon the death of Mr. Field, in 1869, the members of the St. Louis bar passed resolutions embodying their views of his life, character and services, which were presented to the Supreme Court of the State.

In 1848 Mr. Field married Miss Frances Reed, a native of Vermont, and a young lady of lovely disposition, character and manners. There were born to them two sons, who grew to manhood. The elder of these sons, Eugene Field, poet and journalist, was born in St. Louis, September 3, 1850, and died in Chicago, Illinois, November 4, 1895. On the death of their mother in 1856 the two sons were sent by their father to Amherst, Massachusetts, to be cared for and brought up by their cousin, Miss Mary Field French. Living thus in New England until the age of nineteen, Eugene imbibed New England ideas and tastes which left lasting impressions upon his life and character that cropped out in and colored his subsequent writings. He first entered Williams College, Massachusetts, but on the death of his father in 1869 he was placed under the guardianship of Professor John W. Burgess, of Amherst College, who had married his cousin, Miss Jones. Soon afterward Professor Burgess accepted a professorship in Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, and took Eugene with him and placed him in that college. His younger brother, Roswell M. Field, Jr., had been placed by his father in his lifetime in the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Missouri, and Eugene, being under no special restraint, joined his brother at the university and there remained until, on coming of age, he left without graduating and spent a year in traveling in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a journalist, first in St. Louis, then in St. Joseph, Missouri; afterward was for a time on the Kansas City "Times," and then took a position on the Denver "Tribune," Colorado. There he came in contact with the mining element of the Rocky Mountains, whose peculiarities he has graphically painted in several of his poems, notably in "Casey's Table d'Hôte" and "The Conversazhyony." He afterward removed to Chicago and entered the service of the Chicago "News" and "Record," where he was employed until his death. On those papers he filled from one

to two columns daily, under the heading of "Flats and Sharps," and acquired much prominence as a writer of humorous and witty paragraphs, many of which were largely copied in newspapers throughout the country. About 1889 he published two volumes, one entitled "A Little Book of Western Verse," and the other "A Little Book of Profitable Tales," which were received with great favor by the public, and at once gave him a national reputation. A second book of verse was published in 1892, with a beautiful dedication to his wife. This was followed by "The Holy Cross, and Other Tales." In 1893 the two brothers published, as their joint work, translations from the "Odes of Horace," entitled "Echoes from the Sabine Farm." In this work Eugene took special pride, for the reason that his father was a great admirer of the Latin poet, and Eugene imagined that his father, if he had known of their study of the writings of Horace, would have been pleased and complimented thereby. "Love Songs of Childhood" was published in 1894. After his death were published "The House" and "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac." His entire works have been published in ten volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons, and have had a large sale, and have taken a strong hold upon the public mind, and are admired by all classes of readers—the highly cultivated as well as the common people, and especially the young. His portrayal of the feelings and sports of childhood has touched the juvenile heart and made him the idol of the children. He has been appropriately styled the "Poet Laureate of Children." His humor, pathos, tenderness and love of child life have made him the favorite not only of children, but of adults as well. Many of his songs have been set to music and become popular, enjoying a large sale. His early death at the age of forty-five called forth from the press of the country expressions of sorrow for his loss, and affection and love for him personally, such as few men have received. His writings exalt and honor the innocence and virtues of childhood and the home, beget a reverence for the purity and loveliness of womanhood and motherhood, and inspire a love for the unselfish and religious feelings of our human nature. ROSWELL M. FIELD, JR., the second son of Roswell M. and Frances (Reed) Field, like his brother Eugene, en-

tered the field of journalism, and has done excellent work on the Kansas City "Times," then on the "Star" of Kansas City, and on the New York "World," and is now engaged on the Chicago "Evening Post." He is a strong and forceful writer, and has a thorough command of the English language. In addition to joining his brother in poetical translations of the "Odes of Horace," in the work entitled "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," he has published a volume of sketches and tales illustrative of Kansas life, entitled "In the Sunflower Land." This work exhibits a literary taste and a command of the English language of a high order, and gives promise of further authorship, in which, it is understood, he is now engaged.

Field, William Stanton, physician, was born in 1864, at Newmarket, Platt County, Missouri. His parents were George W. and Lucy E. (Duncan) Field. The father, now deceased, a native of Kentucky, was an early settler in Platte County; he was a physician, and during the Civil War he had the care of almost the entire population in his neighborhood, and his ministrations were so acceptable that he was respected alike by Federals and Confederates and allowed to travel at will. The mother, a native of Virginia, is yet living, and passes her time among her children. Three of their sons became physicians: Dr. William S. located in Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. George J. at Eureka, Utah, and Dr. John T. at St. Joseph, Missouri. William S. completed his literary education at Bethany College, West Virginia, and then took a full course in Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. During several years he studied medicine under the tutorship of his father and brothers, and then entered the University Medical College, at Kansas City, from which institution he was graduated in 1895, and immediately entered upon general practice in the same city. He has no connection with medical colleges or professional fraternal societies, and devotes his attention entirely to the service of a large and influential class who hold him in high esteem for ability and conscientious fidelity to professional duties. In politics he is a Democrat. Dr. Field was married in 1897 to Miss Laura Johnson, daughter of the late Dr. F. M. Johnson, of Kansas City. She was liberally educated at

academies at St. Joseph and Liberty, Missouri. She is an accomplished art student, and has executed much meritorious work in painting on canvas and china, in *repousse* work in brass, and in decorative work in leather and wood.

Fillely, Chauncey Ives, distinguished as a politician, was born in Lansingburg, New York, in 1829. He received an academic education and then entered a law school in Saratoga County, New York, for two years. In 1850 he came to St. Louis and first clerked in the glassware and chinaware store of E. A. & S. R. Fillely, who were his near relatives. He became a partner in this firm in 1855 and was identified with it until 1858. Later he was engaged in the earthenware trade until 1873. His political antecedents were Democratic, but notwithstanding this fact, his first vote in St. Louis was cast for a Whig candidate for mayor of the city. During the Civil War he was an ardent Unionist, and in 1863 he was nominated by what was known as the Republican-Emancipation Convention for mayor of St. Louis. He was elected and served as mayor until 1864. From that time forward he was recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party in Missouri. He attended the National Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, in 1860, and was a delegate to the convention which renominated Lincoln at Baltimore in 1864. In 1868 he was an elector on the Grant presidential ticket, and thereafter sat as delegate in every Republican National Convention up to and including that of 1892. He first became a member of the Missouri State Republican central committee in 1868, and was made chairman of that committee in 1876. In 1872 he was the chief organizer of the Republican party in Missouri, and in 1880 again became chairman of the State committee. He held that position thereafter almost continuously until 1898. He was also Missouri's representative on the national Republican committee from 1876 until 1892. He was appointed postmaster of St. Louis in 1873 and filled that office until 1878.

Fillely, Giles F., manufacturer, was born in Simsbury, now Bloomfield, Connecticut, February 15, 1815, and died February 27, 1900, in St. Louis. He came to St. Louis in

1834, when he was nineteen years of age, to enter the employ of his brother, Oliver D. Filley, who had become a resident of that city in 1829. Under his brother's supervision he learned the tinner's trade, and later became a partner with him in the business of manufacturing tinware, which he continued until 1841. He then transferred his interest in this business to his brother, and from that time until 1849 was engaged in the crockery trade, operating successfully in both these fields of enterprise and having accumulated considerable capital, when he established the business with which his name was later so prominently identified. In 1849 Mr. Filley sold out his crockery business and established what was long known as the Excelsior Stove Works, for the manufacture of stoves and all the appurtenances thereto. Starting with a comparatively small plant, which employed at first about twenty-five moulders and twenty men in other departments, these works were expanded from time to time until several hundred men were employed regularly and two whole blocks of ground were occupied by the foundry and machine shops. The business was incorporated in 1865, under the name of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, a name which became known throughout the United States and under which the works continued to be operated until 1895, when it was succeeded by the Charter Oak Range & Iron Company, still in existence. The kindly instincts of his heart, as well as his education and environments in youth, made him the uncompromising opponent of human slavery, and he was one of the organizers of the "Free Soil" or Liberty party in Missouri in 1848. At that time he assisted in establishing a newspaper organ of the "Free Soil" party in St. Louis, and in later years was one of the founders also of the "Union" newspaper, the staunch champion of President Lincoln's administration during the Civil War. The "Union" was succeeded by the "Dispatch," in which Mr. Filley was also a stockholder, and this paper was in turn succeeded by the present "Post-Dispatch." He was intimately associated with Frank P. Blair and other distinguished Missourians in the effort to build up a "Free Soil" party in that State, and cast one of the four electoral votes given by Missouri for John C. Fremont, as a candidate for President of the United States. During the Civil War he was

one of the most ardent Unionists in St. Louis, and one of the ablest and most influential supporters of the efforts of the national administration to suppress the secession movement. Mr. Filley married at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1844, Miss Maria M. Farrington, also of New England parentage, and nine sons were born of their union, six of whom were living in 1897, Frank D. Filley, Charles H. Filley, Robert E. Filley, Christopher G. Filley and Victor G. Filley.

Filley, Oliver Dwight, was born in Bloomfield, Connecticut, May 23, 1806, and died in St. Louis, August 21, 1881. His father was a tinner, and he was reared to that trade. In 1833 he came to St. Louis and pursued his vocation until the following year, when his brother, Giles F. Filley, came to St. Louis also, and the two went into partnership in the stove manufacturing and tinware business, in which both became successful and wealthy. He was the eldest of the Filley family in St. Louis, and was recognized as its representative head. During his active life he was a citizen of great influence, and his counsel was constantly sought on public matters, municipal affairs, and questions of business, and he was held in the highest esteem. He was for a time director in the Bank of the State of Missouri, and resolutely opposed the policy of recognizing and dealing in the doubtful currency that prevailed in the West prior to 1857. He was a personal and political friend of Thomas H. Benton, and on the occasions of the distinguished statesman's return to St. Louis from Washington, he was accustomed to call at Mr. Filley's business office, on Main Street, and give him his first greeting. Mr. Filley was an equally sturdy friend and supporter of General Frank P. Blair. In 1858 he was chosen mayor, and gave an administration marked by probity and great municipal prosperity. During the Civil War he was conspicuous for his zealous Unionism, supporting the cause with his counsel and his purse at a time when it was in need of both. He was as generous and fair as he was zealous and devoted, and his thorough Unionism did not prevent him from condemning the assessment of Southern sympathizers during the war. He was married to Chloe Varina Brown at Bloomfield, Connecticut, in 1835, and at his death left six children, two sons, Oliver Filley

and John D. Filley, and four daughters, Mrs. Ellen Richards, Mrs. Maria Jeannette Davis, wife of John T. Davis; Mrs. Alice Moore, and Mrs. Jennie Morton, wife of Isaac Morton.

Fillmore.—A town of about 400 inhabitants in Jackson Township, Andrew County, fifteen miles northwest of Savannah, the county seat. The site of the town was occupied by the claims made by Levi Churchill and Barney Harper about 1840. In 1845 it was laid off by Levi Churchill, F. K. Chambers, John L. Griffith and Indiana Kenyon. It has lodges of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars, a post of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Women's Relief Corps, and Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South and Christian Churches. The Round Prairie Bank, of Fillmore, which is located there, has a capital and deposits of \$11,300, and deposits of \$35,600.

Financial Crises.—One of the weaknesses of the vast system of buying, selling, distributing and delivering which goes by the name of commerce, and takes up so large a share of the civilized world's time, energy and attention, is the abrupt and disastrous general disturbances it is subject to. These disturbances are all the more calamitous because they are interruptions of a system, complex, sensitive and responsive, in which order—monotonous, unvarying and uniform order—is an absolute prerequisite. When it works smoothly, all is well; the enormous internal traffic of the country moves by the day and hour, and almost by the minute, in harmony and with precision, and the numbers, amounts, qualities and proportions, in which it expresses itself at the important points of conveyance and departure, are exactly noted to serve as a basis for the next day's or the next hour's estimates and transactions. The volume and value of the internal commerce of the United States have been variously estimated, and some of the results are expressed in figures so great as to be confusing; but it may be grasped when it is stated that its daily movement involves 1,370,000 persons traveling, and 2,000,000 tons of freight carried by rail, with 170,000 telegraph messages, and 3,840,000 telephone calls, and that the clearing house exchanges representing the transactions effected by checks and drafts, which

pass through banks in the cities, amount to \$186,000,000 a day. When crops are good and prices of farm produce good, manufacturing and mining industries prosperous, with increasing consumption, and that general confidence prevailing which supplements the supply of actual money with easy and ample credits, this vast movement goes on with the cheerful humdrum of the well adjusted machinery of a mill or factory. It will continue to move on with undisturbed regularity, sometimes even when something is at fault and there is danger ahead—for business is so averse to interruptions, and so helpless to extricate itself from the very complications of expanded credit which it invites, that there is no escaping the crash except by the very methods that usually precipitate it—limitation of transactions and curtailment of credit. If all business was conducted with cash payments financial crises and panics would be impossible, for there would be no transactions to go over from one day to another, and no uncertainties. But the vast system of domestic and international commerce of this age is, and has to be, conducted largely on credit. The \$1,140,000,000 paper money in circulation in the country, and the \$186,000,000 in checks and drafts that pass through the clearing houses every day, are credits devised to economize the use of real money, and they answer the purpose of business not only as well as real money, but even better, in those periods of ease and prosperity when general confidence prevails. But confidence lies at the base of the system, and when that is affected, a shock of alarm passes through the whole. It is one of the effects of conventional, or credit money, to stimulate speculation and encourage the buying of property, and thereby to increase prices—and when this process has reached a point at which difficulty in meeting engagements is encountered, a premonitory failure here and there gives a warning of trouble, and the banks begin to contract their loans; distrust take the place of confidence, and in the general effort to escape or prepare for the impending crisis it is precipitated with a force proportioned to the extent to which the credit system has been unwisely expanded. Not unfrequently the collapse is occasioned by the discovery of peculations or embezzlements in a bank or some other trusted corporation—or it may be precipitated by one of

those wild panics so easily started in a strained and excited condition of the public mind. A panic does not always indicate a condition of business ripe for collapse. It may be unreasonable, like the sudden fear that moves a popular assemblage, and sometimes affects even an army—and it may be effectually quieted by the prompt, resolute action of banks or individuals. The South Sea Scheme, or Bubble, as it was called in England, had its origin, in 1711, in the proposition of Lord Harley, Earl of Oxford, lord treasurer of England to fund a floating debt of £10,000,000, the interest on which, about £600,000 a year, was to be secured by permanent duties on wines, wrought silk and tobacco. Purchasers of these bonds were admitted to the privilege of being shareholders in the South Sea Company, a corporation which would have a monopoly of trade with the Spanish provinces of South America, whose yield of gold and silver was exciting the cupidity of the world. The first backset to the scheme was the refusal of Spain to open her South American trade to the English, as had been expected; but, in spite of this, the corporation which contained many men of wealth, continued to flourish or to maintain a show of success as a monetary institution, by concealing its misfortunes and circulating false reports of valuable concessions. Its credit was established, and its hold on the public confidence was almost absolute—and matters went on well until 1817, when the directors resolved to imitate Law's Mississippi scheme in France, then in the full tide of successful experiment. They proposed to take charge of the national debt—£31,000,000—and pay it off, and so complete was their ascendancy that Parliament accepted the proposition by large majorities in both houses. Then speculation rose to frenzy, and the entire nation plunged into it, nearly all the government annuitants converting their holdings into the more popular shares of the scheme, which rose rapidly from 300 to 1,000. In the midst of the excitement in England came the ignominious collapse of Law's Mississippi scheme in France, but so accustomed are the English people to hold themselves above not being affected by the caprices of excitable Frenchmen, and so unbounded was their confidence in their own scheme, that the catastrophe in France gave no warning across the channel. But the delusion was too in-

tense and absurd to last, and when, in August, 1720, four months after the collapse of Law's scheme, it was discovered that Sir John Blunt, chairman of the company, and others familiar with its conditions, had drawn out, the shares began to decline, going down rapidly until in December the company stopped payment, and the crash came. A great many persons of fortune were beggared, and it was many years before the effects of the disaster entirely disappeared. Law's Mississippi scheme was started in France, in 1717, six years after the beginning of the South Sea Bubble in England, but it reached its crisis sooner, and was the first to collapse. It was organized by John Law, a native of Scotland, with the object of developing and dealing with the resources of Louisiana Territory, and the country on the lower Mississippi, supposed to be rich in gold and silver deposits. The corporation was organized in August, 1717, was called the Company of the West, with a capital of 200,000 shares of 500 livres each, and it was given the exclusive privilege of trading with the Mississippi country, farming the taxes and coining money. Great expectations of profits to come were raised, and from the first the shares were eagerly sought, and, when, two years later, the company's privileges were extended so as to include a monopoly of trading with China, the East Indies, the South Seas and all the possession of the French East India Company, a mania seized the people, and the demand for shares grew into a wild, uncontrollable movement, which the company had difficulty in meeting. The better classes were most affected, and the number of applicants rose to 300,000. The corporation, now known as the Company of the Indies, made an additional issue of 50,000 shares, which rose to an enormous price, under Director General Law's promise of annual dividends of 200 livres a share. Law's house, with the street in front of it, was crowded daily with applicants of both sexes and all ranks, so eager for the privilege of purchasing even single shares, that they would wait for hours to secure an interview with the mighty magnate who possessed the power of making them all rich. The wild speculation had the effect of stimulating trade in Paris; every department of business showed the effect of the factitious excitement; the prices of all kinds of manufactures

were quadrupled, and still the demand could not be supplied. The population of the city was largely increased by the throngs of people who came in, content to find shelter in garrets, kitchens and stables, while waiting to secure a few of the coveted shares, or to partake of the sudden prosperity of the French capital. But one of the accompaniments of the speculation was an increase in the paper circulation of the National Bank, and this had caused the cooler heads to grow suspicious. They began to sell their shares at the exorbitant prices that prevailed, convert their money into gold, and send it to England and Belgium. A scarcity of gold followed, and was severely felt. There was a run on the National Bank, accompanied by a rapid decline in price of the Company of the Indies' stock. The trouble was met and partly relieved by an amalgamation of the National Bank and the Company of the Indies, and severe punishments inflicted upon those who had sent the gold out of the country; but the speculation in the unsubstantial enterprise had run its course, and when, in July, 1720, the National Bank stopped payment, the whole aerial structure tumbled to ruins. Law was compelled to flee the country to escape the vengeance of the thousands who had been reduced to poverty by his scheme.

The panic of "Black Friday," the sharpest and most exciting affair of the kind that had ever before taken place in this country, was not a commercial or financial crisis in the usual meaning of the terms, but the product of a cold-blooded, artificial and daring attempt to corner the gold market by a small clique of persons, the chief of whom was Jay Gould, who afterwards became eminent as a railroad owner and the most successful operator in stocks, money and railroad properties, known in New York in his day. It was in 1869, when the government and the banks of the country were still in suspension, and the only money in common use was paper. The considerable amounts of gold that the government required for the payment of interest on its bonds were obtained through the customhouse, all duties on imports being exacted in gold. As these duties yielded about \$200,000,000 a year, the government always had a supply of gold on hand, and it was accustomed to sell it to the highest bidder, and thus return it to the importers and others who needed it. In short, during the

war gold had ceased to be a stable money, with a fixed value, and become a commodity whose market price varied from day to day, and even from hour to hour, according to the progress of campaigns, the result of battles, and the action of Congress, and it continued to be a commodity after the war, nearly up to the time of specie payment resumption, in 1879. At one time during the war it reached the price of 285, making one dollar in gold worth \$2.85 in current paper money; and as the fluctuations in price were constant and frequently violent, gold became the favorite subject of gambling. One of the strongest houses on Wall Street, New York, was Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., and it was the second member of this firm who was credited with the organization and management of the scheme to corner the market by buying the limited amount of gold in New York, outside the subtreasury vaults—estimated at about \$15,000,000—and sell it to importers on the conspirators' terms. The successful working of the scheme required that the government's weekly sales of gold should be suspended, and this was arranged after much trouble, and many interviews, by bringing President Grant and Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to believe that a steady advance in the price of gold would stimulate the movement of the crops to market, increase prices, and promote the general prosperity. Gould was at the time president of the New York & Erie Railroad and joint owner in two lines of steamboats, and was recognized, even then, as a power on the street. His steamboat partner, Jas. Fisk, Jr., prominent also as an operator, was associated with him in the gold scheme. The business began in the spring of 1869, when the conspirators bought up about half the available stock of gold in New York City, and put it out on call loans to the importers who had use for it, and when the government sales of gold were suspended, in September, of course the price advanced. September 13th the price was 135½; on the 23d it was opened at 139½, and closed at 144. Next day, Friday, the clique's chief broker, Speyers, began by offering 145, but there were no sellers. Then he offered successively 146, 147, 148, 149 and 150, and a half-million was sold to him at the last named figure. Then followed a steady upward bidding, amidst an intense strain of excitement, till Speyers called out, "Any part of five

millions at 160," and the answer came back: "One million taken at 160," from Mr. James Brown, a merchant who represented a combination opposed to the clique. In an hour Speyers had bought seven millions at the price of eleven millions in currency, and by noon the purchases for the clique amounted to sixty millions, when it was announced that the government would sell four millions. This broke the corner and the scheme collapsed, the price falling instantly to 140, and in a short time to 133. The conspirators had both bought and sold, and by the unexpected interference of the government, contrary to what they had been led to believe, their losses, estimated at \$20,000,000, greatly exceeded their profits; but by a skillful manipulation of injunctions and other judicial processes, through corrupt judges, they managed to avoid payment of their losses, and got away with profits estimated at \$11,000,000. It was a flagitious conspiracy against the public welfare, and was attended and followed by ruin to private persons, discredit to the community in which it was developed, and shame to the country. During the time when the conspirators were working the scheme to its crisis, business in New York was almost paralyzed, and the importers who needed gold for the payment of duties were at their mercy. Even the national credit was affected and the sale of government bonds was for a time retarded.

The calamitous crisis of 1837 is said to have been caused by the lack of capital in the country to transact its business. But this is not the full explanation. The real cause was the attempt to remedy the lack of capital by creating it through the processes of engraving and printing, to supply the demand for money by issuing an indefinite quantity of paper promises, which, it was imagined, might perform all the functions of real money. The crisis followed a period of seven years marked by tokens of prosperity. Mines were opened, canals were constructed, and railroads were laid out and built at the rate of 250 to 465 miles a year, more than the country could find profitable use for; and British capital was largely sent over to be invested in these and other similar enterprises. The result was general speculation and the diversion of energies from the pursuits that alone can bring and maintain prosperity. People left the farms and flocked to the towns and

cities. Banks were established which encouraged the rage for speculation by providing the means for indulging it. Paper money was abundant, and the people were satisfied with it without inquiring whether it would be ultimately convertible or not. Between the years 1830 and 1837 the number of banks increased from 329, with an aggregate capital of \$110,000,000, to 788, with an aggregate capital of \$290,000,000. Plenty of money made prices high. Imports increased from \$103,208,521 in 1834, to \$168,238,675 in 1836, with an adverse balance of \$61,316,995; and even food was among the imports. But these indications of an unhealthy condition were overlooked, and the public view was occupied with the false tokens of prosperity. The national debt was extinguished, and the government deposits were increasing beyond the capacity to find use for the money. On January 1, 1836, they amounted to \$25,000,000, and six months later, on June 1st, they had increased to \$41,500,000—mainly through the sales of public lands, which had become the favorite subject of speculation, and which were bought in vast amounts, not by actual settlers, but by persons who expected to hold them until they could sell them again to actual settlers, at an enormous profit. The lands were paid for in bank money, and this kind of paper constituted the bulk of the government deposits, which had grown to such proportions that Congress passed an act to distribute the money to the States in four quarterly installments, beginning with January 1, 1837. The whole sum apportioned was \$37,000,000—a vast sum for that day—and not only was the act taken as a proof of the country's growth in wealth, but the presence of the money in the State treasuries gave a new impetus to the speculation which was already driving the country to a precipice. A few thoughtful persons had apprehensions of coming trouble, and Governor Marcy, of New York, in his message to the Legislature, sounded a warning against the increase of banks, and the multiplication of paper money. On July 11, 1836, a treasury circular was issued from Washington, requiring payment for public lands to be made in specie, with an exception until December 15th following in favor of actual settlers, who were still allowed, until that date, to pay in bank paper. As there was little gold and silver in the country, not one

dollar to ten of the bank paper that had been put out, this sudden change in the practice of the government not only arrested the speculation in public lands, but created general alarm, and when it was followed shortly afterward by the Bank of England increasing the rate of discount, with the object of arresting the investment of English gold in American enterprises, the collapse which all classes had assisted to provoke, and which all classes were unprepared for, came in full force. The failure of the cotton house of Herman Briggs & Co., at New Orleans, caused the failure of the correspondent house in New York, and the New York banks, one by one, suspended, and were followed by those of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The derangement of the machinery of business was attended by great distress, losses and uncertainty. Paper money fell to 20 per cent discount, gold and silver were hoarded by the few who were fortunate enough to have it, and cotton was almost unsalable. A special session of Congress was called, which, however, did nothing but authorize an issue of treasury notes to meet the demands on the government, and the banks followed the example by issuing more of the paper currency that the country was already afflicted with. More speculation followed, chiefly in cotton, and in 1839 there was a second panic, brought on by the withdrawal of English loans. In October of that year the Philadelphia banks again suspended, followed by those in the South and in Rhode Island, and the rate of interest advanced to 20 per cent. The failures from 1837 to 1839 were 33,000, a larger number than had ever been known before in a similar period. The prostration of business was universal, and the distress that afflicted all classes caused the period to be known as "hard times." St. Louis suffered less than any other Western or Southern city, but enough to derange its river trade with the South, and cause the prostration of many of its business houses. The Chamber of Commerce adopted a petition to Congress which many leading merchants signed, praying for the establishment of a national bank to supply the country with a convertible paper currency. The Bank of the State of Missouri which had been established in 1837, was a bank of issue, and kept its notes at par; but the greater part of the supply of money in St. Louis consisted of the notes of banks of

other States of doubtful solvency, and when, on November 12, 1839, the Bank of the State adopted the rule of "receiving from and paying only to individuals her own notes and specie, or the notes of specie-paying banks," there was a violent outbreak of feeling from nearly the entire business community. A public meeting was held at the courthouse, at which it was resolved that "it will be no discredit to any individual having paper maturing this day at the Bank of the State of Missouri to allow said paper to go to protest if a tender is made at bank or to a notary of currency hitherto bankable, and is refused." Notwithstanding this action, the bank refused to modify its rule, and the result was an estrangement that led many merchants to withdraw their business and place it in the hands of insurance companies.

The crisis of 1857 found the country prosperous. It was a time of unusual prosperity. The cotton crop was the largest ever raised before—3,665,000 bales—and the price was 13½ cents a pound; and the other farm crops were good also, with good prices. The exports of domestic produce for the preceding year had been \$266,438,000, 24 per cent greater than they had ever been before, and they had nearly doubled in the preceding six years. The product of our gold mines for the preceding six years had been \$350,000,000, considerably greater than in any other six-year period before or since. Immigration was large, manufactures were flourishing, and railroad building was being prosecuted with unusual energy, 3,642 miles of road having been built in 1856; a mileage that had never been reached in any one year before, and that was not reached again until twelve years afterward. But it was the very prosperity of the period that invited the extravagance in living and enterprise which brought on the collapse. The laws of trade were not understood, and even the facts and figures were misinterpreted. Because the California mines were yielding \$60,000,000 in gold, year by year, and our exports of farm produce were constantly increasing, it was assumed that money could not become scarce, nor business be otherwise than profitable. It was overlooked that our imports were, year by year, greater than our exports—the excess for 1857 being \$54,600,000, and for the five years preceding, \$243,700,000—and that it took nearly

all our annual yield of gold to settle this balance of trade against us. No signs of disturbance were apparent in the business world down to the middle of the year. The New York banks showed on August 8th loans to the unprecedented amount of \$122,077,262, and there were no warnings of coming trouble when, on August 24th the suspension of the Ohio Loan and Trust Company, of Cincinnati, with liabilities of \$7,000,000, sent a shock through New York City, whose banks held the drafts of the company. It soon became known that dishonesty had, for several years, been the rule in the management of the institution; not only its own collaterals had been hypothecated, but the property of its dealers and customers also, and the entire capital of \$2,000,000 had been embezzled. What followed in the realm of business was something like the reversal of a railway engine to avoid a collision. The New York banks called in their loans, the panic spread, the banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington suspended on September 12th and 13th, followed a month later by the suspension of those of New York and New England, and the country found itself in such a general and complete collapse as it had not known for twenty years. In St. Louis the crisis of 1857 had been preceded by the suspension of the great house of Page, Bacon & Co., two years before. This house had burdened itself with the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and on Saturday, January 13, 1855, was forced to close its doors. It was a surprise and shock to the community, but fortunately, the Sunday following afforded time for reflection and preparation, and when Monday morning came, a number of leading and wealthy citizens of St. Louis had decided upon a plan of action to quiet apprehension and avert the threatened run on the banks. This was the following card:

"To the Public: The undersigned, knowing and relying on the ample ability of the following banking houses in the city of St. Louis, and with a view of quieting the public mind in regard to the safety of deposits made with them, hereby pledge themselves and offer as a guarantee their property to make good all deposits with either of said banking houses, to-wit: Messrs. Lucas & Simonds; Bogy, Miltenberger & Co.; Tesson & Dangen; L. A. Benoist & Co.; John J. Anderson

& Co., and the Boatmen's Saving Institution. Signed by John O'Fallon, J. B. Grant, L. M. Kennett, John How, Andrew Christy, Greeley & Gale, Samuel B. Wiggins, Switzer, Platt & Co., R. M. Funkhouser & Co., Amadee Berthold, Green Erskine, Ed Walsh, Louis A. LeBeaume, D. A. January, James Harrison, Charles P. Chouteau, Wayman Crow, R. J. Lockwood, Charles Tillman, Wm. L. Ewing, Isaac Walker, John C. Rust."

This card had the desired effect; no run on the banks took place, and in a few days the panic had passed away. Page, Bacon & Co. reopened on February 19th following, but on April 4th were forced to close their doors again by the failure of their branch house in San Francisco, and they never resumed again. The crisis of 1857 was sharp and severe in St. Louis. On September 28th there was a run on the banking houses, which forced the suspension of Darby & Barksdale and John J. Anderson & Co. An attempt was made to quiet the excitement by the method that had been successfully resorted to two years before. The strongest private banking house in the city was James H. Lucas & Co., the senior member of which was the largest property-owner and the representative of one of the oldest families, and it was apprehended that the brunt of the storm would fall upon it. A card was published, therefore, guaranteeing the safety of deposits made with it, and this card was signed by James E. Yeatman, John How, R. J. Lockwood, Edward J. Gay & Co., Edward Walsh, John O'Fallon, John H. Gay, Marshall Brotherton, Wm. Renshaw, Jr., John S. McCune, D. A. January & Co., D. H. Armstrong, Charles K. Dickson, Thomas T. Gantt, William M. McPherson, James B. Eads and Charles Tillman, all prominent and responsible citizens, who possessed the public confidence. A similar card signed by fourteen wealthy citizens was published, guaranteeing deposits in the house of Renicle & Peterson. The run was continued on September 29th, with diminished force, and without having the effect of immediately forcing further suspensions; but the private banking houses were weakened by the trials of the crisis, and failures followed.

It was a dark time in St. Louis, the darkest in its business history, and it looked as if everything must give way and leave nothing to rebuild on. Fortunately, the darkness did not last long. The private banking

houses never reopened their doors, but the new State banks which had only been established that year, under the general banking law, resumed in the December following. It did not take St. Louis long to recover from the prostration. The West and South had good crops, the river trade was active, and the increasing movement of traffic between the West and the South and to Kansas and Nebraska through the city soon began to efface the effects of the crisis and give promise of a complete restoration. Indeed, a restoration was almost effected, and St. Louis had become adjusted to the new and better methods of doing business, when the shadow of Civil War began to spread over the land, in the end of the year 1860. In that year there were present all the material elements of prosperity—good crops at good prices, an active spirit of enterprise and profitable trade between the West and South. But when the presidential election in November was followed by signs of trouble that could not be mistaken, a depression came over the country, prices declined, credits were contracted, Southern collections became difficult at first, and then ceased entirely. Business moved on in an uneasy, apprehensive condition, until the fall of 1861, when the banks began to suspend—all those in St. Louis, except the Exchange Bank, on November 26th, and those of New York in the following December. The St. Louis banks did not continue long in suspension, but resumed in a few weeks; and it was not until the following year, when the government made its first issue of legal tender notes, that all the banks of the country abandoned specie payment and for nearly seventeen years conducted their transactions in paper money.

The crisis of 1873 was brought on chiefly through excessive railroad building in the West. In the five years preceding 27,447 miles of new road had been constructed, at a cost of \$1,700,000,000 obtained by enormous issues of bonds, which were held by banks in the United States and capitalists in Europe. The destruction of nearly \$200,000,000 of property by the great Chicago fire in 1871, and of \$65,000,000 in the Boston fire afterward contributed to the phenomenon, and there was also the general indiscriminate extension of credits that accompanies an era of prosperity; but the wasting of seventeen hundred millions of the nation's wealth in the

construction of works that were not needed, and did not; and for many years to come could not, pay, was the main cause, and, naturally enough, the crash came through the failure of the banking house of Jay Cook & Co., of Philadelphia, agents of the government, who were involved in the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. There were several preliminary failures in New York before that of the great Philadelphia firm—the Mercantile Warehouse and Security Company, through advances made on the bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, on September 13th, Kenyon, Cox & Co., through advances on Canadian Southern bonds—and these omens had caused the banks to take alarm and call in their loans and advance the rates; but when the announcement was made on September 18th that Jay Cook & Co. could not meet their paper, everybody knew that the crisis was on the country. The house was carrying \$15,000,000 Northern Pacific paper, and nearly all the banks in New York were loaded with similar railroad securities, and it was instantly recognized that these were the weak points through which the danger had come. Railway shares were thrown on the market to be sold, by the bushel, without regard to value, and all day long stock brokers in New York were announcing their failures. Next day the prominent banking house of Fisk & Hatch went down; there was a run on the Union Trust Company and the Fourth National Bank and the panic became so ungovernable, and the distrust so general that the banks refused one another's certified checks. On the 20th the Union Trust Company and a number of banks suspended, and the Stock Exchange was closed at 11 o'clock, for the first time in its history, to give time for the excitement to subside. It remained closed until September 30th. Some relief was afforded by the government coming forward and purchasing \$13,000,000 bonds, but the most efficient protection was found in a measure devised by the Clearing House Association, certificates of the association issued upon bills receivable and other approved securities, and made available in the settlement of balances at the clearing house. The collapse of 1873 did not produce anything in the nature of a panic in St. Louis. It was expected and prepared for. There were no runs on the banks, no failures and no suspensions.

The banks met the crisis promptly and wisely by a concert of action and the adoption of a method which saved them and the business community with them. On September 25th, one week after the storm broke in New York, they resolved not to pay out currency on checks, except for small sums, to be optional with the banks on which they were drawn, but to certify checks drawn on balances, payable through the clearing house only. The committee of management of the Clearing House Association was authorized and directed to issue immediately clearing house certificates in sums of \$500 each, not exceeding \$2,000,000 in amount, to be used for the settlement of balances between the banks of the association; each bank to be entitled to these certificates in proportion to its clearings during the last preceding quarter, and such certificates to be secured by deposit of ample collateral with a special committee of five bank officers, selected by the president of the Clearing House Association, the collateral to consist of United States bonds, bonds of St. Louis city and county, and such commercial paper and other securities as the committee might consider satisfactory, the value thereof to be fixed by the committee. The arrangement was to last not longer than November 1st following. It was virtually a suspension of payments by the banks, but was not attended by the usual results of suspension, for, instead of bringing disaster on the business community, it proved a barrier of protection, providing what had long been recognized as the supreme need in a monetary crisis: an instant supply of good money, or guaranteed credit paper to serve the purposes of money, until the machinery of business can recover from the shock of collapse. The city government was threatened with serious trouble by the temporary suspension of the banks, as it was left without means of paying the several hundred laborers employed on the street service, and to whom it was in arrears; and there was no alternative but to resort to an issue of scrip, or municipal currency, to meet their demands. This was authorized at once, and on November 1st the first notes of an issue of \$300,000, "Brown-backs," as they were called, were paid out to the street laborers. Although the collapse of 1873 was not attended by immediate failures or suspensions among the banks and business houses of St. Louis, it was followed by great

losses and by a derangement of the machinery of business, and a depression that lasted for some years before any substantial indications of revival were perceptible. Four years later, in 1877, there was a second shock with a general falling off in business, attended by the failure, in July, of the German Bank, the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, the North St. Louis Saving Association, the Bank of St. Louis, the Bremen Savings Bank, and the National Bank of the State of Missouri. Some of these failures brought great loss and distress to a large body of small depositors.

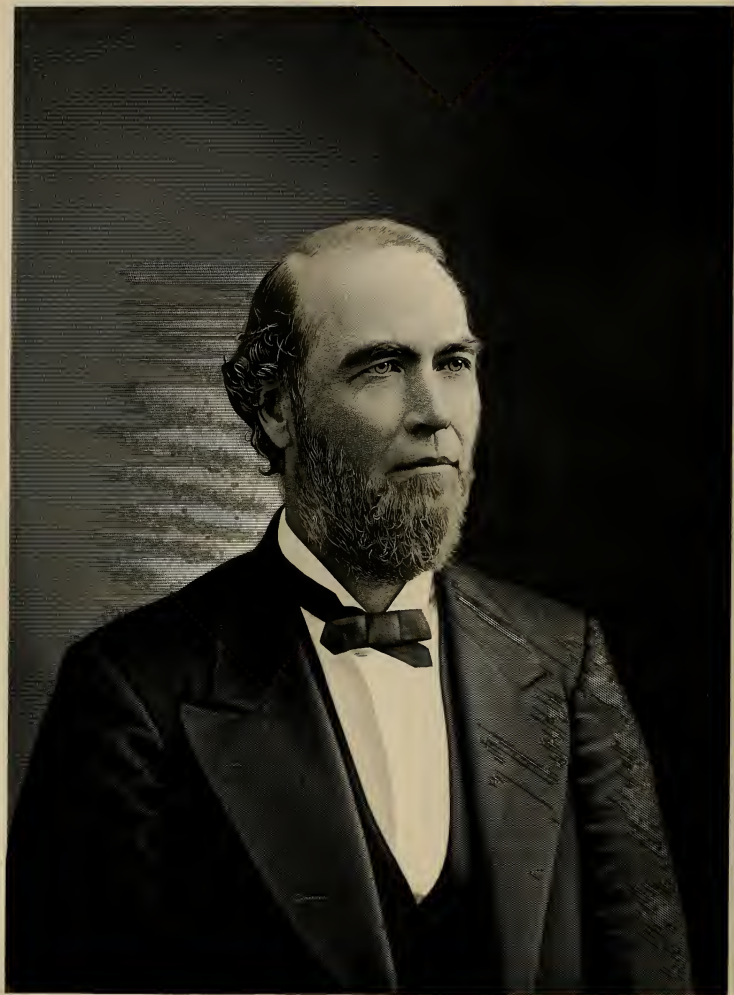
The next general crisis came in 1893, after a period of extraordinary industrial activity, and was, in some measure, the result of the excessive production of manufactures. The value of these manufactures in 1890 was \$9,056,764,996; a 69 per cent increase over the value of 1880, while the increase of population in the period was only 25 per cent. The industrial activity reached its climax in 1892, when the value of the products was estimated at \$10,200,000,000, and the railway construction for the preceding six years was 38,799 miles. But this unexampled display of energy in industrial production was followed by a prostration the following year. The wheat crop fell off from 515,949,000 bushels, valued at \$410,179,450, to 396,131,725 bushels, valued at \$258,465,805. The cotton crop, though larger in quantity, fell off in value from \$339,453,125 to \$291,000,000. The pig iron product fell off from 9,157,000 tons to 7,124,500 tons; and the production of steel rails from 1,485,732 tons to 1,036,467 tons. The prostration of business was exhibited in the falling off in bank clearings from \$60,109,062,074, to \$54,330,888,322. The default of railways on their bonds, which had been a conspicuous feature in the crisis of 1873, was repeated, the great Reading system of Pennsylvania leading the way, followed by others, until there were roads having an aggregate mileage of 25,375 miles, nearly one-seventh the entire mileage of the country, with capital of \$674,412,487, and bonded indebtedness of \$1,212,217,033, in the hands of receivers. The derangement of industry and general business was complicated with a steady drift of gold to Europe, which caused a reduction of the stock in the government treasury from \$121,266,662 on January 1st, to \$103,284,218 on February 28th, continued throughout the year, until the next exports reached \$87,506,-

463—more than double the product of our mines for the year, and greater than the net exports of gold had ever been, in a single year before, and has ever been in a single year since. There was a marked falling off in the government revenues which, together with the reduction in the treasury stock of gold, caused the apprehension that the government might be unable to redeem its obligations in gold and be forced to come to silver payment. In June the British government suspended the coinage of silver in India, and this added to the alarm. Under the Sherman act of 1890 our government was purchasing 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and issuing against it certificates, and as these facilitated the drawing of gold from the treasury for shipment abroad, the banks urged the repeal of the act as a precaution and assurance that the government would never come to the silver standard. President Cleveland called an extra session of Congress August 7th, and after a protracted and exhaustive discussion the act of 1890 was repealed. Nevertheless, the depression of business continued, and, although the banks bore the stress upon them without going down, as in previous crises, merchants and manufacturers were not so fortunate. It was more a commercial than a financial trouble, and the commercial failures for the year involved liabilities of \$346,779,889; an aggregate that had never been equaled before. There were no bank failures in St. Louis, but this was not because the crisis was not severely felt. It came at a time when the crops of the Western and Southern States were moving to the Atlantic seaboard, and, as the suspension of currency payments by the New York banks prevented the usual shipment of money to the West and South to pay for the crops, the task of paying for the Western crop fell upon the Western banks, and those of St. Louis were forced to bear their share of the strain. A steady flow of shipments to New York, without the usual accompanying flow of money to the West to pay for them, resulted in the transfer of their resources to the East, where it was unavailable. There was a glut of New York exchange in St. Louis, but it was not convertible, for the New York banks were paying only in clearing house certificates, which were good enough in New York, but of no use in St. Louis. In this condition of things, there was but one thing for the St. Louis banks to

do to save their vaults from depletion—stop purchasing bills; and it was accompanied by a contraction in loans and a husbanding of their remnant of resources for what might come. Of course, there was an arrest of business all along the line from the West to the East, with great stress upon merchants; and it continued until it had its effect in England, and English money, avoiding the New York banks, was sent to New Orleans and other points to be used in the direct purchase of the cotton, and the Western products which the foreign markets needed. Slowly the business of St. Louis recovered from the prostration, but the recovery was not without losses that left some of the banks crippled, and ultimately resulted in consolidations. In the spring of 1899 the restoration was complete and the banks of St. Louis exhibited a strength that they never possessed before.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Fink, Joseph H., was born in Carroll County, Maryland, in 1838. His parents, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, came from distinguished families, whose members performed deeds of valor and patriotic bravery during years that marked epochs in the history of the new world. The maternal grandfather of Captain Fink was an officer in the English army under General Braddock, and the paternal grandfather was a soldier in the French service. J. H. Fink left Maryland in 1856. The old family homestead stood on the line that separates Pennsylvania from Maryland, and he was therefore almost as nearly allied with the sentiments and interests of Pennsylvania as of the State within whose borders he was born, having attended college at Gettysburg. The institution which he was proud to honor as his *alma mater* has since become the University of Pennsylvania. After completing his collegiate course Mr. Fink sought fortune in the far South, locating in New Orleans. There he followed the calling of contractor and builder, and was so engaged until the outbreak of the Civil War called him to the performance of a sterner duty. In 1861 he completed the erection of what was afterward converted into the Louisiana statehouse. Hostilities were becoming warm and, although he had resided in the Southland for a considerable time, his sympathies were with the section of the country which sought to preserve the Union. Passing



Wm M. Binney

through the Farragut blockade, he left New Orleans and took a long trip, which included New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis, his ultimate destination being Cairo, Illinois, where he met Captain Foster, of the United States Navy, whose acquaintance he had formed in 1858, while in Chili, South America. During the time which they spent together at Valparaiso, in Chili, a warm friendship sprang up, and their reunion at Cairo resulted in Mr. Fink's enlistment in the navy, having had experience as a gunner while with the Washington Artillery in New Orleans. Captain Fink had tendered his resignation from the artillery before hostilities between the North and South were declared, so that he was never attached to the Confederate service, notwithstanding the fact that the Washington Artillery became a part of the fighting force of the seceding States a short time after the declaration of war. After joining Captain Foster's command the subject of this sketch boarded the "Chillicothe" as a line officer. While on that boat he was in Admiral Porter's notable expedition and participated in the hot fighting at Fort Pemberton. Later he was an officer on the "Lafayette," also in service on the Mississippi River, and after the famous Red River expedition he commanded the boat "Little Rebel," which had been captured from the enemy at Memphis. From July, 1864, until the close of the war Captain Fink was in command of the "Little Rebel." After the war he was attached to the troop squadron, on board the "Adder," and was in that service more than a year and a half. After this time spent at Pacific stations, he returned to the East and tendered his resignation, receiving a six-months' leave of absence. After his leave had expired the resignation was accepted. Captain Fink has had a wide experience in nearly every corner of the western hemisphere. As heretofore stated, he was in Chili in 1858, and his trip extended all through South and Central America and Cuba. He was in Cuba eleven months, having in charge the erection of a large sugar house. At Aspinwall, Central America, he had a contract to build a large hotel, but sold the contract before the work was completed. In 1868, after retiring from the navy, Captain Fink removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been a resident there. Until 1882 he was engaged in the con-

struction of houses, which were advantageously sold to those desiring to own their homes. He then engaged in the sash, door and blind business, and retired from this in 1892, after his plant had been destroyed by fire. By President Harrison he was appointed superintendent of the new government building at Kansas City, then in course of construction, and he held this office until 1893, when, under the administration of President Cleveland, he tendered his resignation. Since that time Captain Fink has led a life of retirement, except in the performance of such work as his private affairs make necessary. He has never married. As a working Republican, Captain Fink can truly be counted among the faithful and true who have given largely of their time and liberally of their means in order that the interests of the party might be advanced. He has stood loyally for every enterprise that has had for its purpose the advancement of Kansas City's interests and has always been counted among the staunch supporters of every movement having a worthy end.

Finkelnburg, Gustavus A., lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born near Cologne, Germany, April 6, 1837. At an early age he came to this country and located in Missouri. He was educated at St. Charles College, Missouri, and then entered the law department of Ohio University at Cincinnati, where he graduated, and was admitted to the St. Louis bar in 1860. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the Union Army and served until the end. In 1864 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature as a radical Republican, and in 1866 re-elected and chosen speaker *pro tempore*. In 1868 he was elected from the Second Missouri district, to the Forty-first Congress, by a vote of 11,506 to 8,280 for Lindley, Democrat, and in 1870 was re-elected. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor against John S. Phelps, Democrat, and was beaten.

Finley.—See "Oregon."

Finney, Thomas M., clergyman and philanthropist, was born in St. Louis, July 23, 1827, and died in the same city October 1, 1900. His education in primary branches was obtained in the private schools of St. Louis, conducted from time to time by Major Lowe

in the session house of the First Presbyterian Church, at the southwest corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue; by Mr. O'Toole, at the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and Eighth Street, and by Abel Rathbone Corbin, in the basement of the Methodist Church, then located at the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue. In 1840 he entered St. Charles College, the first Protestant college established west of the Mississippi River, and there continued his studies two years. During the next two years he was a student at St. Louis University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1844. He then determined to continue his studies at Yale College, and was one of the first three students to enter that institution whose place of residence was west of the Mississippi River. The travel at that time from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard was by boat to Pittsburg, thence by stage across the mountains to Chambersburg, to which place the Pennsylvania Central Railroad had been extended from Philadelphia. It required no small amount of courage and resolute determination for a youth of seventeen to leave his home and, without companionship, enter upon such a journey in quest of knowledge. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1847, that being the first class graduated by that gifted scholar and renowned educator, Theodore Dwight Woolsey. Returning home, he chose the law as his profession and studied in the office of Gamble & Bates, the first named of whom afterward became Civil War Governor of Missouri, while the last named was Attorney General of the United States during the first term of President Lincoln's administration. In 1849 he was admitted to the St. Louis bar by Judge Alexander Hamilton of the circuit court, of which Wilson Primm, who afterward became judge of the criminal court, was then chief clerk. Thus thoroughly equipped, he entered enthusiastically upon the practice of his profession, opening his office in the rooms of Geyer & Dayton, the first named of whom was at that time a United States Senator. Notwithstanding the favorable auspices under which he entered professional life as a lawyer, he did not long follow that calling, feeling that he had a call to the ministry of the gospel. From early times his family had been actively and closely identified with the life and work of

the Methodist Church in St. Louis, his uncle, John Finney, having been one of the five who composed the first Methodist society founded in St. Louis, in January of 1821, while his father, William Finney, and his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Kells, were the first additions to its membership, and his mother, then Jane Lee, united with the society in 1823. After determining to enter the ministry Mr. Finney was licensed to preach by the Fourth Street Methodist Church, July 1, 1850, and on the 10th of the same month he was admitted on trial into the St. Louis Conference, which held its session that year at Independence, Missouri. He passed through the several grades of the ministry and in due course of time was ordained deacon by Bishop Andrew and elder by Bishop Kavanaugh. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him in 1870 by the Southern University of Alabama. During the first six years of his ministry he preached successively in Saline County, at Jefferson City and Lexington Station, two years being at that time the limit of the pastoral term. In 1856 he was brought to St. Louis, and from time to time has served as pastor of several churches in that city, among them being the church which gave him his ministerial license. He was recognized and honored in the church as a clear, logical and forceful preacher, but his most efficient service was rendered as a leader, an administrator and man of affairs. During fifteen years of his active ministerial work he was a presiding elder in St. Louis, serving first in that capacity from 1861 to 1868, and later from 1884 to 1892. While filling the office of presiding elder he was instrumental in bringing to the Methodist pulpits of the city a number of the most gifted, popular and successful preachers belonging to his denomination, and thus greatly strengthening the most prominent churches already established, while at the same time he was active in the work of church extension. Under his administration the following prominent churches in St. Louis and vicinity were built and congregations established: St. John's, Lafayette Park, Marvin, Immanuel, at Benton, Ferguson and Kirkwood. During his last term of service as presiding elder he was instrumental in organizing the City Mission and Church Extension Society, in the work of which he took an active and earnest interest. From an early period of his connection with the

conference he was actively engaged in behalf of its publishing, educational and missionary work. From 1869 to 1872 he edited the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," the organ of his denomination, as agent having previously raised the sum of \$75,000 to establish the Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, which corporation became the owner of the paper. The distinction which he gained while filling this position as a clear and able writer, together with his long and close intimacy with Bishop E. M. Marvin, was the cause of his being subsequently selected to write the life of the bishop, who was one of the most distinguished ministers of the Methodist Church, South. In this work he more than maintained the literary reputation he had already gained. The life of Bishop Marvin is easily entitled, both for substance and style of composition, to a place among the leading biographies of the church. Dr. Finney was a member of the convention which established Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and served as one of its curators for nearly forty years. During all this time he was one of its wisest and safest counselors and gave to it large personal service to insure its stability and promote its prosperity. For eighteen years also he was curator of Bellevue Collegiate Institute, the "adopted school" of the St. Louis Conference. In 1877, when this institution was overwhelmed with debt, he consented to undertake the task of relieving it of its burden, and by his untiring and persistent energy succeeded in bringing the undertaking to a successful issue. In the summer of the year last mentioned he accepted the presidency of the institute, and labored in that position with characteristic energy and fidelity to duty for three years. The minutes of the conference of 1858 show that he was at that early period in his career chairman of the committees on finance and on education, and treasurer of the Missionary Society. From 1870 to the close of his life he was president of the conference board of missions and the leading spirit in promoting its noble work. Under his wise direction the board assisted in the creation of a large number of stations and the establishment and maintenance of missions in various parts of southeast Missouri, especially in its remote and relatively destitute mountain districts. His worth as a leader and adviser, sound in judgment and wise in counsel, was

recognized by the church at large as well as by his own conference. He was president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; member of the committee on entertainment of her General Conference, and was for a number of years a member of the General Board of Missions. He served with distinction as a member of the General Conference of his church and was entrusted with some of its most important commissions, among them that which is known among Methodists as the Cape May commission. This commission was composed of five distinguished members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, appointed by the bishops by order of the General Conference to meet a like commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, this joint committee being entrusted with plenary power to adjust all questions of ecclesiastical status and property rights between these two branches of American Methodism. The importance of this work may be estimated when it is remembered that for thirty-two years there had been no formal fraternity between these two great churches, and that the complicated questions growing out of the separation of 1844 were as yet unsettled. The commission met in 1876 at Cape May, and Dr. Finney and General Clinton B. Fisk were elected secretaries. The wisdom with which it discharged its difficult and delicate duties won for it the highest commendation, and the action of the commission has had a salutary and permanent effect upon the Methodist Church in the United States. In all positions of trust and responsibility Dr. Finney displayed the same unswerving fidelity, the same minute attention to details, the same wisdom in planning, and the same energy and courage in executing. Although his interests were so varied and the field of his labors so extensive, he never ceased to be a patriotic St. Louisan, and felt the deepest and most hearty interest in all that pertained to the welfare of his native city. He always felt a lively concern in leading social and economic problems and in all agencies of help and relief. Few people, perhaps, were so thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the poor in the great cities of our country or so thoroughly studied the workings of the most humane and rational methods of helping them. During the last eight years of his life he gave his time and thought to this noble

work as manager of the St. Louis Provident Association, the leading charity organization of the city. He was associated in this work with the president of the association, Mr. R. M. Scruggs, who was his friend of many years' standing, and a gentleman known and honored throughout Missouri for his noble philanthropy. Under their joint direction, the work of the association was greatly extended, and took rank as one of the best equipped and most useful institutions of its kind in the world. So long as fidelity and efficiency of service are appreciated, the name of Thomas M. Finney will have an honored place in the annals of his native city—which he saw grow from a town of 10,000 to a city of 500,000 people—and of the denomination in whose ministry he spent the best years of his life. Dr. Finney's character was one in which strength and beauty were blended. No personal consideration ever influenced his actions when a matter of principle was involved. He stood for the right as he saw it. On the other hand, his gentleness and courtesy were unfailing, while his sympathies were shown to all who were in trouble, and led him constantly to acts of generous and unostentatious service. Dr. Finney was married twice, first in 1852 to Miss Mary Shackleford, and in 1864 to Miss Lou Edmonston, daughter of Major Edmonston, who served in the Mexican War. Four children were born of the first marriage—Lillie, now Mrs. W. J. S. Mitchell; Mary S., and two sons, William Ormsby and Thomas, both deceased. Of the second marriage four children were born, John E., Jennie Lou, Clara Beall and Bessee Barrett Finney.

Dr. Finney's long life of service was the realization of a purpose he made for himself at the beginning of his career. He never ceased to plan and think for the good of others till his heart ceased to beat. A little poem found in his purse after his death defined the kind of life and the close to it he desired for himself:

I ask not,
 When shall the day be done, and rest come on?
 I pray not
 That soon from me the 'curse of toil' be gone;
 I seek not
 A sluggard's couch, with drowsy curtain drawn.
 But give me
 Time to fight the battle 'out as best I may;
 And give me
 Strength and place to labor till at evening's gray;
 Then let me
 Sleep as one who toiled a field through all the day.

Fire Department of Kansas City.

Kansas City owes much of its growth to the efficiency of its fire department. There never has been a great conflagration there, such as has desolated other cities so that rebuilding was necessary. The money not wasted in restoring has been used in creating new buildings. In the village days of Kansas City fires were subdued by neighborly action, and the bucket brigade subserved its purpose. This was followed by organizations of volunteer firemen. Companies were organized as clubs for social purposes. T. B. Bullene was foreman of the first fire company, and Colonel Frank Foster, Matt Foster, S. K. Green, Adam and John Long, Oliver Case, Chris Frank, James Smith and Upton Eby were active members. When a fire occurred everybody turned out to help put it out. No money was appropriated to aid the firemen prior to 1867, when the John Campbell Fire Company, No. 1, was organized and a new steamer was bought and placed in the old market-house. Colonel Frank Foster was chosen chief; W. O. Hockett, engineer, and George Hockett, stoker. Shortly afterward James Brewster became engineer and John Craven, stoker. Foreman Bullene and his sixty associates of the original hose company at first co-operated heartily with the steamer company, but this company gradually died out. Haight St. Clair organized the McGee Hook and Ladder Truck, No. 1, in 1869. A fine truck was built and quarters secured for it at Sixteenth Street and Grand Avenue. Two years afterward two other companies were organized, the Washington Hose, No. 2, and the German Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3. The Washingtons lived a year, but the Germans were athletic members of the Turn Verein and were excellent firemen, the members consisting of such men as Charles Raber, John Strome, Charles Deitch, Fred Helmreich, Jacob Becker, Fred Baum and Samuel Stahl. The Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4, of which Michael Burnett was foreman, started well, but with the other volunteer companies was destined to die when a paid fire department should be introduced. These companies could not be effective, and it took a first-class small fire to arouse the city fathers. Fernald's bakery, at Sixth and Main Streets, took fire and the fire threatened to spread, but was subdued by dint of great effort, so that this

was reduced to a \$10,000 fire. The need of better facilities for fighting fires was apparent. The John Campbell Company was reorganized and George C. Hale was made its engineer. In 1871 the city council bought a Babcock extinguisher and hired two men, Dick Beedle and Pat Rush, to operate it. A Babcock is valuable only at the incipency of a fire, hence it must be speedily conveyed to the scene of danger. A pole and rope was attached to it, but no horses. The next year horses and two additional men were provided. The council also provided a new steamer, the "Dr. Lykins," of which Mike Dougherty became engineer and Pat Ferris, stoker. There were now two classes of firemen, professional and volunteers, and conflicts would naturally arise. One of the original volunteers, James McMenamin, a very popular man, was chief, and when he was superseded by J. M. Silvers the volunteers protested, the Germans putting their headquarters in mourning. The volunteers demanded the restoration of the old chief and the mayor called a meeting at Turner Hall to conciliate them. While this conference was in progress a fire broke out and the mayor without avail sought the aid of the volunteers. The regular firemen and the citizens subdued the fire, and in this way the days of the volunteers came to an end. After a month Silvers was succeeded as chief by Michael Burnett, and he in turn in 1874 by Colonel Frank Foster. In 1877, when the waterworks were completed, the pressure was found to be so great as to render steam engines ordinarily useless. Instead of improving the department to the amount thus saved a false economy prevailed, \$10,000 a year being a tempting amount to save. But one fine March morning in 1881, when a fire destroyed property worth \$350,000 because there was an inadequate force to fight it and an insufficiency of water, the council was stimulated to strengthen the fire department, so that when in 1884 a fire of a similar character began it was extinguished with inconsiderable loss. Frank Foster retired in 1882 and recommended George C. Hale, who had been his assistant, as his successor. Mr. Hale continues to be the chief. At the time Mr. Hale became chief the entire force consisted of twenty-four men and boys, but a steady policy of improvement set in, so that now the department is noted far and wide for

its great efficiency. The theory that a minute at the beginning of a fire is worth an hour later on, led to improvements in getting to fires expeditiously. By means of swinging harness the time for hitching has been reduced from over a minute to less than two seconds. This feat attracted firemen from abroad, who believed it only upon seeing it done. Visitors took note of it and went home to try to do the same thing. In 1893 a detachment from the Kansas City fire department entered into competition with the leading fire companies of the world at London. Chief Hale had selected ten men and a milk-white team of horses. In this firemen's tournament the modest blue of the Kansas City fire lads was outshone. The English outclassed all European companies in speed and skill, and made its hitch and got away in one minute and seventeen seconds. This seemed marvelous, and the foreigners twitted Chief Hale and wanted to know what he thought of it. Feeling sure of a coming triumph he was undaunted, and when the hour of trial came the Kansas Cityans did the trick in eight and one-half seconds, or one-ninth of the time. This was excelling the best firemen in the world nine to one. A skeleton fire house had been built in London's great Agricultural Hall. There were two floors, just as there are in all American enginehouses. The American tactics were astonishingly novel. Chief Hale had invented contrivances for suspending the harness over the position the horses would occupy in hitching. The men went upstairs to bed. When the bell sounded the horses were automatically freed from their halters and rushed to their places, dodging their heads under the swinging harness, ready for the men who came dashing down the poles to snap some spring buckles. Thus the hitch was instantly made. Springing from bed into their overalls and boots was the work of a second, and sliding down the brass poles was done in a twinkling. The contrivances by which this feat is performed are the inventions of Chief Hale. No wonder that the Kansas City fire laddies were afterward lionized in London. Illustrated weeklies and magazines told the story of their triumph all over the world. In 1898 another fire tournament was held at the Omaha Exposition, and Kansas City again carried off the palm of the fire department.

The force of the fire department at this

time, 1899, consists of 177 persons, namely: 18 boys, 154 men, a secretary, a master mechanic, two assistants and one chief. The equipment is made up of 77 horses, 8 steam fire engines, two combination chemical engines and hose carts, five hose wagons, two combination hose wagons with ladders, nine hose carriages, two hose carts, two aerial turn-table trucks with eighty-five-foot extension ladders, three hook and ladder trucks, two water towers, three supply wagons, four chief's buggies; also a hook and ladder truck and a hose carriage in reserve. There are now 28,000 feet of hose, against 4,000 feet when Chief Hale took charge. The alarms, losses and insurance from April, 1881, to April, 1898, are as follows:

| Year. | Alarms. | Losses. | Insurance Involved. |
|-----------|---------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1881..... | 118 | \$342,310 00 | \$ 296,400 00 |
| 1882..... | 123 | 35,205 00 | 99,800 00 |
| 1883..... | 152 | 123,705 00 | 1,412,367 00 |
| 1884..... | 186 | 255,926 00 | 1,787,310 00 |
| 1885..... | 208 | 193,603 00 | 795,804 00 |
| 1886..... | 268 | 98,837 00 | 1,707,554 00 |
| 1887..... | 437 | 227,568 00 | 1,769,475 00 |
| 1888..... | 463 | 305,255 00 | 1,592,359 00 |
| 1889..... | 531 | 395,280 00 | 2,693,625 00 |
| 1890..... | 579 | 262,448 55 | 2,806,230 00 |
| 1891..... | 590 | 340,588 50 | 3,628,323 00 |
| 1892..... | 731 | 620,718 43 | 7,711,010 00 |
| 1893..... | 729 | 401,312 15 | 5,609,518 00 |
| 1894..... | 764 | 672,030 89 | 7,906,298 00 |
| 1895..... | 645 | 153,883 84 | 5,486,475 00 |
| 1896..... | 685 | 342,541 61 | 7,174,070 00 |
| 1897..... | 817 | 314,210 73 | 4,964,371 00 |

GEO. C. HALE.

Fire Department of St. Louis, Paid.—The steam fire department began operations September 14, 1857. For several years prior the volunteer system then in vogue was becoming daily more demoralized and inefficient on account of the intense rivalry existing among the companies of which it was composed. This gave rise to bitter feuds, which frequently led to disgraceful street fights while going to or working at fires, and many times in riot and bloodshed. Rowdiness among a certain class was rampant and boldly asserted itself in spite of the efforts of many worthy citizens, who were members of the department, to check it. The municipal authorities and citizens generally viewed with alarm this state of affairs, and several attempts were made to change the system and substitute in its stead a paid steam fire department similar to one then in successful operation in Cincinnati, it having been adopted there in 1852. That city is

entitled to the credit and honor of establishing the first of the kind in the United States. It was in that city, too, that the first successful steam fire engine was built. Cincinnati was the home of Abel Shawk, the builder of "Union No. 2," the first steamer ever used in St. Louis, and of Alexander Latta, the builder of the "Latta" engine, which afterward became famous throughout the country. The two gentlemen were partners in business about 1850, but owing to a disagreement about the plans of the experimental engine, separated, and each proceeded to carry out his idea alone. The application of steam power to drive the pumps of a fire engine was, however, made many years prior to this. Steam fire engines were built by John Braithwaite, of London, England, in 1829. Captain Ericsson made a design for an engine similar to the "Braithwaite," and was awarded a medal therefor by the Mechanics' Institute of New York in 1840. But all these attempts were failures because of the great amount of time required to generate steam. It remained for Latta and Shawk, about 1850, to design a boiler by which the engine could be put in operation, raising its own steam from cold water in five minutes. The Shawk boiler had many defects which were overcome by the "Latta." The latter consisted of an outer water shell, serving as a fire box and combustion chamber. Within this shell was placed a sectional coil directly over the fire. A forced circulation was kept up through the coil in jets from a special pump for the purpose, the area of these jets being proportioned to the extent of the sections of coil it supplied and the amount of its heating surface. The water was taken from the outer shell and forced through the coil over the fire, absorbing its heat in the transit, and was discharged again into the shell at its highest point, where the steam was given off and the water fell back again into the shell. The Cincinnati department was using this style of steamers exclusively, and by their aid and the great courage, energy and perseverance of Miles Greenwood, the first chief engineer, the steam department was a success.

In October, 1854, Mayor John How called the attention of the St. Louis City Council to the state of affairs in the local department, and urged the necessity of change, but without result. Mayor Washington King, in May, 1855, also recommended it, with like result.

Mayor How, upon his re-election in the spring of 1856, again renewed his efforts, but the matter was delayed until April 4, 1857, when city ordinance No. 3,871 was passed and approved, providing for the organization of a paid steam fire department. The various efforts to change the system met with failure on account of the power of the old department, whose members used to good effect their immense political influence. The ordinance caused great dissatisfaction among the volunteers, who stubbornly opposed its enforcement. This opposition, together with the city's financial condition at the time—it being the year of the great panic—placed the authorities at a great disadvantage, and caused several months' delay. In spite of these difficulties, however, the Honorable John M. Wimer, who succeeded Mayor How, proceeded with vigor to enforce the new law. He appointed H. Clay Sexton, of the Mound Fire Company, as chief engineer. The City Council appointed a board of fire engineers, composed of George Kyler and John Sexton, Jr., of the board of aldermen, and Davis Moore and Henry Almstedt, of the house of delegates, who held their first meeting August 24, 1857. George Kyler was elected president, and George W. Tennille secretary. Richard Beggs, of the Franklin, and John W. Bame, of the Phoenix, were appointed assistant engineers. September 14th was decided upon as the date for the new department to begin operations. The chief engineer was directed to publish an order to that effect in the daily press, calling upon the volunteer companies to comply with the provisions of the ordinance, to make a report of all property in their possession belonging to the city, and to submit a proposition for the sale of their company property to the city. This publication aroused the ire of the volunteers to the highest pitch. As was to be expected, it met with few favorable responses. The Mound Company, No. 9, of which Sexton was president, was the first to comply with the order, and on August 31st sold all their property to the city for the sum of \$250. The Franklin and Washington companies followed a few days after. The Phoenix also submitted a proposition to sell, but, being deemed too high, this was rejected. The other companies positively refused to comply with the ordinance or to

dispose of their property. Many of them owned their entire outfit, including houses and lots; others held but a joint interest with the city in the outfit. The Union, No. 2, had disbanded in 1855, but before doing so had bought a steamer built by Abel Shawk, of Cincinnati, which they presented to the city. The members of this company are, therefore, entitled to the credit and honor of taking the first step in the establishment of a steam department. They had viewed with regret the rowdism and demoralization prevalent in the volunteer ranks, and, becoming disgusted therewith, as early as 1854 they resolved to retire from active service. They sold all their property, and the steamer was purchased with the proceeds. The conditions under which the presentation was made were as follows: "The city to build a house for her reception in the quarter formerly guarded by us. Second, to employ, at a salary, a sufficient number of men to render her efficient. Third, the engine must bear the name of 'Union, No. 2,' and said name must be perpetuated in the new department for all time." The city agreed to the terms and made a contract with the company accordingly August 1, 1855. The engine arrived in East St. Louis in December, 1855, and, the river being frozen at the time, it was transported across on the ice. The engine weighed over ten tons, and its passage over the river caused much anxiety. It was soon after tested in the presence of a committee composed of prominent citizens and a large crowd of people. The trial proved satisfactory and a very favorable report was made by the committee, who recommended its acceptance. This was done by the council, who tendered a vote of thanks to the Union Company for their generous gift. On the date set by the board of engineers for the new department to begin operations it had an equipment of one steamer and three hand engines, the Union, Mound, Franklin and Washington, located as follows: Union, on Washington Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth; Mound, on Broadway, between Brooklyn and Mound; Franklin, on Eleventh, between Wash and Carr, and the Washington, on Third, between Elm and Clark Avenue. This meager equipment was officered by H. Clay Sexton, chief; Richard Beggs and J. W. Bame, assistants, and George W. Tennille, secretary. Union, No. 2,

was manned by the following crew: Charles Rigdon, captain; Louis Copsey, engineer; A. K. Hildreth, stoker; J. M. Wirthlin, engine driver; James Reynolds, reel driver; John Beamor, fuel-cart driver; Charles Dolan, John E. Lester and William Sullivan, pipemen, and J. F. Jenkins, watchman. Washington, No. 3, hand engine: Eugene Alcan, captain; George T. Ross, foreman; Henry Langford, Henry P. Farmer, Conrad Acken and George Bumb, stewards. Mound hand engine: William D. Pallis, captain; Michael Dressell, foreman; William A. Thomson, James Sloan, William H. Marquis and David Carr, stewards. Franklin, hand engine: Richard Beggs, captain and assistant chief; M. Buchanan, foreman; Til Whalen, H. Jackson and Joseph Goos, stewards. The hand engines had each twenty privates, or call men. These and the captains were permitted to engage in other pursuits, but were required to attend fires when called, and were subject to fines for non-attendance. The salaries paid were not extravagant, considering the great risks taken, as will be seen. The list is as follows: Chief engineer, \$1,000 per annum; assistants, \$500 per annum; secretary, \$800 per annum; engineer, steamer, \$1,000 per annum; captain, \$800 per annum; captain, hand engine, \$200 per annum; stewards, \$480 per annum; privates, \$100 per annum; the hand engines and hose carriages were fitted with horse poles and shafts; harness and horses were bought, stables built, and all necessary arrangements perfected on the day set. The contest of steam versus muscle was thus begun in earnest. The volunteer organization was composed of the following companies: The Central, No. 1, Chestnut, between Third and Fourth Streets; St. Louis, No. 4, Third and Locust; Missouri, No. 5, Seventh, between Pine and Olive; Liberty, No. 6, Third and Franklin; Phoenix, No. 7, Broadway and Park; Laclede, No. 10, Market, near Fifteenth, and the Lafayette Hook and Ladder, No. 1, on Seventh, near Olive. These were under the command of J. E. D. Couzins, chief engineer, and of A. C. Hull, George N. Stevens and Ambrose Sprague, assistant engineers. It was no easy task to overthrow the old system, which had become a power, and which had many worthy citizens for its ardent supporters, who were endeared to it through long years of mem-

bership, recollections of its former usefulness and the many deeds of heroism performed. While they opposed the department from honest, but mistaken, motives, their reputations and standing in the community made the task more difficult and gave encouragement to the "b'hoys" to hamper and impede its progress in every way. The men who had left the volunteers were regarded as traitors, and were hooted and jeered at whenever they appeared on the streets. False alarms were very numerous, given for a double purpose—first, to tire out the horses of the new department, and to furnish opportunities to hurl volleys of stones, brickbats and other missiles from places of concealment at the men, who were termed "Hessians," "hirelings," etc. Firearms were also frequently used. At fires many cowardly assaults were made, horses were stabbed and killed, hose was cut and destroyed, and taunts and jeers freely used to force the paid men into fights. One ever fruitful source of trouble was the possession or right of way to the fire plugs. The plugs then in use were of the upright pattern, with two outlets. There was a sort of unwritten law which gave the first company to arrive the choice of outlets. The limited capacity of the city water works and the small mains used made the lower outlet the most desirable, as the pressure was insufficient to furnish two engines with a full supply. The volunteer companies, being most all located in the business section of the city, on the occurrence of a fire there considered it quite a "smart trick" to take possession of all the closest plugs by leading off a few sections of hose from each, thus preventing the steamers from using them. This bit of stratagem was, however, of short duration. To defeat this scheme, the paid men fitted up the "Mound City Belle," a light four-wheeled hose carriage, with a pair of shafts, put a few lengths of hose on it, and hitched it to the old gray horse "Mike," a fine trotter. This outfit was put in charge of Mike Dressell and Henry Marquis. They would patrol the business portion of the city during the night, hiding in alleys and nooks on the lookout for fires. They made their headquarters in the Union house, within hearing of the College Church bell. On the discovery of a fire they would drive at a terrific pace to the scene and take possession of the

most available plugs for the use of the steamers. The volunteers, on arriving later, finding themselves outwitted, swore vengeance against the perpetrators of the "trick." Many curses were heaped upon the heads of these men, to say nothing of the stones they were required to dodge on the street. The officers and men of the new department bore all the insults and indignities heaped upon them with patience and fortitude, and by their demeanor rapidly gained the public confidence and favor. Too much praise can not be bestowed upon that hardy, brave and determined band of pioneers of which the department was made up, who thus risked their lives to bring about one of the greatest reforms of the age in municipal affairs. In October of that year two additional hand-engine companies were put in service, the South St. Louis, on Allen Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth, and the Jefferson, on Franklin, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, with the following crews: South St. Louis—Joseph Hercules, captain; John Humbach, Jacob Zepp, Arnold Orleman, William Goetz and Louis Fullerman, stewards. Jefferson—John C. Vogel, captain; Dan Hazzard, David Carr, C. A. Meyer, Adam Newman and Ernest Hilgendorf, stewards. The following December a hand engine was placed on Broadway and Anglerodt, in charge of David Akens, steward. It was manned by a crew of sixty men, who claimed no pay and were in full sympathy with the paid department. A short time prior to the starting of the department Mr. A. B. Latta, the famous steam fire engine builder of Cincinnati, visited the city, bringing with him one of his improved engines, the "Eclipse," which was built for Louisville, and gave an exhibition of its workings at the courthouse. This trial proved it to be greatly superior to any engine built up to that time. On September 28, 1857, the board of engineers contracted with Mr. Latta for three of these engines, to be delivered, one in ten, one in thirty, and one in sixty days from that date. The first arrived in October, and was stationed on Eleventh, between Wash and Carr Streets. It was named "George Kyler," in honor of the president of the board. The second arrived in January, 1858, and was stationed on Third, between Elm and Clark. This was named after Davis Moore, also a member

of the board. The third arrived in March following. It was named "John M. Wimer," in honor of the mayor, who had rendered invaluable service in the inauguration of the new system. It was located on Broadway, between Brooklyn and Mound. These engines were a decided improvement over the old Union in every respect. They were three-wheelers, with a square circulating coil boiler, direct double-acting pump, with click steam valve gear. The pump and cylinder were placed crosswise in front of the boiler. The front of the engine was mounted on a single wheel in the center of the frame, and it served for a turntable, enabling the engines to be turned in their own length. The steam cylinders were 10 inches and the pumps $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by 12-inch stroke. They weighed about 11,000 pounds each. Steam was raised from cold water in five minutes, and they threw a one and one-fourth inch stream 250 feet horizontally. They were powerful and durable machines, and did active and continuous service for twenty years after. With the addition of these steamers and the completion of the Gamewell fire-alarm system, February 22, 1858, the new department was greatly strengthened. The alarm system was then in an experimental stage, having had but a few months' trial in Boston, St. Louis being the second city to try it. Although its construction and the appliances used were somewhat crude and primitive, a short trial demonstrated its great usefulness, and proved it to be one of the most important adjuncts ever introduced in the fire service. It has since been vastly improved and is universally used throughout the country. It was constructed by Gamewell & Co., of New York, and cost the city \$23,000. (See "Fire Alarm System.") With the telegraph completed and the addition of the three new steamers the department was greatly strengthened, and by its systematic, orderly and effective work rapidly gained the confidence of the general public. The Board of Underwriters of the city took a deep interest in its welfare, and gave it their hearty support from its inception. In April, 1858, after a few months' trial of the system, the underwriters made a proposition to donate two new engines to the city if the city would buy one. This was readily agreed to, and on May 3d the contract was made with the builders. The first

of these arrived June 30th. It was named "Missouri, No. 5," and was stationed on Seventh, between Pine and Olive, in the quarters of the volunteer company of the same name and number, that company having disbanded a short time previous. Mr. P. W. Branson, a prominent member of the old "Missouri," was appointed captain of the steamer. The second arrived in August following, and was named "Underwriter, No. 6;" it was stationed in the Phoenix house, on Broadway, near Park Avenue. Both of these engines bore a silver-plated inscription on their cylinder heads, "Underwriters' Gift to the City of St. Louis." The third arrived in September of the same year. It was called "Deluge, No. 7," and was stationed on Market, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. On the forward wheelhouse of this engine was inscribed the timely and appropriate motto, "*Veni, Vidi, Vici*," for from that time forward the opposition of the volunteers ceased. Many joined the new department; others gave up the struggle in disgust and retired. One by one the companies disbanded, sold their property and divided the proceeds. While the contest was at its highest the volunteers were in the habit of displaying placards bearing various mottoes, one of them being calculated to give offense to the paid men, reading thus: "Public servants, not hirelings." The paid men were equal to the occasion, and each of the steamers bore a motto. The Kyler's was "Lightning Line;" the Union retained the old motto of that company, "In Union There Is Strength;" the Davis Moore had "A Dead Open and Shut;" the Missouri was "A Sure Thing;" the Wimer, "*E Pluribus Unum*," and the Deluge, "*Veni, Vidi, Vici*." The department was now very well equipped, and was regarded as having reached the highest state of perfection; and so it had, when compared with the volunteer department. The quarters of the companies were much too small and illy adapted to the purpose. The ceilings were too low to admit the engines with stacks erected, and they were hinged at the back and lowered, resting on an iron fork while in the house. On leaving quarters the stoker would raise the stack, with the aid of the fork, to a perpendicular position, and the engineer would fasten it with guy lines in front. Attached to the rear of the engine, like a trailer, was a two-wheeled

cart, called a "dinkey," in which a supply of coal for the engine was kept. These were not used long, however, as it often occurred that, after making a run, nothing was left but the "dinkey," the coal having been strewn along the street on the way. The horses were stabled in the rear of the engine room. The harness of each was hung on pegs at the rear of the stalls. On receipt of an alarm the men rushed to the stables, harnessed and bridled the horses, led them to their places and "hitched up." It those days it was considered fast work to hitch up and leave the house before the last round of the box number was struck, which operation required about two or three minutes. With the present appliances twenty seconds is only average time for the same performance. The engines were drawn by four horses driven by a "jerk line" in the hands of the driver, who was mounted on the near wheel horse. This line was attached to the bit of the near lead horse. A steady pull on the line turned the lead to the "haw"—left—and a series of jerks to the "gee"—right—side. Much, therefore, depended upon the intelligence of the leader, who guided the whole team by means of a "jockey stick" attached to the bit of the "off" leader, pulling the latter "haw" or pushing him "gee" as required. It was a thrilling sight to witness those ponderous engines making a run driven in this manner, with the horses going at full gallop and urged on by the driver's "black-snake" whip. The hose-carts were drawn by one horse, and were a cumbersome affair, mounted on two large wheels and devoid of springs. They weighed about 4,000 pounds each, with full equipment of hose and two men. They were fittingly termed "horse-killers." The horses used by the department were the best that could be found in the market, as the heavy apparatus and the long distance traveled made this imperative. Company districts were unknown then; every alarm given in the city was responded to by all the steamer companies. September 14, 1858, the department celebrated its first anniversary and the downfall of the old system by a grand parade. The engines were burnished and profusely decorated with flags and flowers, and, preceded by a band, the procession passed through the principal streets amid the plaudits of admiring citizens. The parade closed with a "squirting

contest" at Broadway and Pine. No further additions were made until September, 1859, when a hook and ladder truck was put in service. The wheels and gear were made by J. & B. Bruce, of Cincinnati, and the ladders by mechanics in the department. It was an unwieldy piece of apparatus, but withal rendered good service. For a steering device it was provided with a pole attached to the rear wheels, and in turning corners the tillerman was obliged to dismount and turn it by hand. When again straightened out he would mount the truck and fasten the pole with a strap. In December, 1860, the old Union steamer, having become badly out of repair, was discarded and replaced by a third-class Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, engine. Nothing of special interest occurred in the department until September, 1862, when Chief Sexton and Secretary Tennille were removed on account of their supposed Southern sympathies. They were succeeded by George N. Stevens, as chief, and Charles H. Tilson, secretary. Mr. Stevens served until January, 1867. During his term two Silsby rotary engines were purchased, the "Veto, No. 8," and the "John F. Thornton, No. 9." The former was stationed at Twelfth and Salisbury, the latter on Barton and Bismark. In October, 1866, the department bought the first and only self-propelling steamer ever used here. It was called the "Hampton Woodruff, No. 10," and was some time afterward stationed on Jefferson Avenue and Walnut. It was drawn by horses until sufficient steam was raised to propel it, after which the horses were used to guide it. It was known as the "Grass-hopper," from the resemblance in its outlines. While at work at fires the rear wheels were jacked up and served as fly-wheels. It was a powerful machine, but the propelling feature never proved a success. It remained in service until 1875, when it was wrecked and replaced with a modern engine. Stevens was succeeded as chief by A. C. Hull in January, 1867, who served until the following May, when John W. Bame replaced him. During Bame's term a new hook and ladder truck was bought to replace the old one. It was named "W. T. Sherman," in honor of the famous general. H. Clay Sexton again took command of the department in 1869, having been appointed by Mayor Nathan Cole. He was induced to

accept the position at the earnest solicitation of the underwriters, who paid him a salary of \$3,000 in addition to the \$2,000 paid by the city. During his second term many additions, changes and improvements were made in the service. In October, 1870, the first improved "Ahrens" engine was bought. It was a new departure in engine-building. It was considered a "wonder" because of its light weight and great throwing powers and rapid steaming qualities. It weighed 7,200 pounds, raised steam from cold water, draughted water from a cistern, and played a stream through 100 feet of hose in three and a half minutes. It threw a one and one-quarter inch stream 275 feet horizontally. This same engine is now doing duty in the department as a reserve engine. Christ Ahrens, the builder, succeeded the Latta Brothers after their retirement. He had served his apprenticeship with that firm, and, after acting as superintendent, finally became head of the firm. He is now president of the American Fire Engine Company, composed of the Ahrens, Silsby, Button, and Clapp & Jones Companies. All the engines now used here are of the Ahrens pattern, though of much improved style. In July, 1871, an engine company was put in service at Carondelet, and the Union, No. 2, was transferred there. In 1872 three new companies—Nos. 12, 13 and 14—and one truck were added. The month of December, 1872, will long be remembered by the older firemen and citizens generally. The epizootic swept over the entire country, disabling all the horses and mules. Every business requiring their use was almost entirely suspended for several weeks. The department hired 350 extra men to pull the apparatus to fires. This compulsory resort to the old system was a revelation to the regular men that they did not relish. The weather during its prevalence was very cold, and quite a number of fires occurred, causing much suffering among the men. In 1873 three new companies were organized—Nos. 15, 16 and 17. In October, 1874, the National Association of Fire Chiefs held their convention in St. Louis. A large display of engines, hose, trucks, chemical engines, and other appliances was made at the Fair Grounds during the session. All the prominent chiefs of the country were in attendance. The "Skinner Aerial Truck," a new departure in the hook and ladder serv-

ice, arrived at this time. It had been previously contracted for by the department, and was immediately put into service, on Seventh, between Pine and Olive, St. Louis being one of the few cities using such trucks at that time. It was an awkward, unwieldy contrivance, requiring great care in its manipulation, but it rendered invaluable service at the Southern Hotel fire in April, 1877, enabling the department to save many lives that, but for its use, would have been lost. In 1875 Chief Sexton determined to replace the old and heavy engines with lighter and more improved machines, but being unable to secure the necessary appropriation from the city authorities, he appealed to the State Legislature and succeeded in having an act passed by that body authorizing the city to issue \$100,000 in bonds for that purpose. With the funds thus acquired most all of the old apparatus was discarded and replaced with new. On February 6, 1877, the board of engineers was abolished and the management of the department vested in the chief, under the provisions of the Scheme and Charter adopted by the city.

The decade following the great fires of Chicago, Boston and Portland aroused the energies of the firemen of this country to make extraordinary efforts to strengthen the departments in equivalent and to improve the methods and appliances in every possible manner. This set busy hands and minds to work all over the land to solve the problem, and the result is that in that period of time marvelous changes and improvements were made, almost completely revolutionizing the former methods. Among the first things to which attention was given was the reduction of the minimum of the time required by a company to hitch up and leave quarters. To accomplish this, stables were arranged, facing the horses toward the apparatus, which was so placed as to leave passages for the horses to run through. Chains were placed in front of stalls, which were at first dropped by hand, but afterward automatically with the alarm. Next came the sliding poles for the men to descend from the bunk-room. After this the "joker" or register was brought into use, giving the location of fires, far in advance of the old method. Front door openers and arrangements for turning up house lights followed. Heaters were attached to the engines, keeping the water

always at the boiling point; then the swinging harness, relieving the poor horses of the burdens of carrying night and day the heavy harness. Engines, reels, hose wagons, aerial ladders, chemical engines were simplified and improved. Siamese outfits for concentrating the power of several engines into one large stream were introduced, and the water tower, for delivering it at great heights, together with "shut-off nozzles," relief valves—in fact, even the minutest details were not overlooked. At the burning of the Southern Hotel, April 11, 1877, with its great loss of life, it was demonstrated that the life-saving appliances of the department were inadequate. This led to the introduction of the Pompier system of life-saving corps, similar to the European plan. Colonel E. D. Meier, of St. Louis, and several other citizens raised a fund with which to organize and equip a volunteer corps. After a few weeks' practice a public exhibition of its workings was given at the Peper warehouse, on Twelfth and Market Streets, and the trial was so satisfactory that it was adopted permanently by the department in December of that year. Trucks Nos. 3 and 4 were supplied with the outfit, and Christ Hoell, William Ruetz, George Dauber and J. Pillman, of the volunteer corps, were appointed members of the department. Mr. J. Toensfeldt, a prominent Turner, was appointed drill master for three months. After his retirement Christ Hoell succeeded him as instructor. He had been a member of a corps in Germany, knew its workings thoroughly, and had designed and assisted in the manufacture of the ladders and appliances in St. Louis. He patented many of these, and sold complete outfits to all of the leading cities, which have since adopted the system. In 1883, by request of the fire commissioners of New York City, he was granted three months' leave of absence to accept the position of instructor for the corps organized there. At the expiration of the engagement the commissioners urged him to accept a permanent position there, which he declined, preferring to return to the St. Louis department. He, together with B. McKernan and F. McDonnel, was killed by falling walls on Second, near Washington Avenue, in August, 1887. In the summer of 1878 a Firemen's National Tournament was held in Chicago, at which a large purse was offered for the best drilled Pompier

corps. A team of eight men from the St. Louis department competed for it, and won the first prize easily. Sexton served as chief until May, 1885, when he resigned and was succeeded by John Lindsay, his first assistant. During Lindsay's term, engine companies Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and hook and ladder trucks Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 were put into service, together with several combination hose wagons with chemical tanks, and in December, 1890, a Hale water tower was added.

In November, 1885, the Firemen's Pension Fund was organized. Mr. Lindsay took an active interest in its formation. Its first officers were John Lindsay, president; E. J. Gross, secretary, and F. F. Espenschied, treasurer. All members of the department contributed by initiation fees and monthly dues, and entertainments were given yearly, to which the public contributed very liberally. In nine years the association paid out \$30,000 in benefits to the widows and orphans of deceased firemen, leaving a surplus of \$85,000, which amount was turned over to the board of trustees provided for its management by an act of the Legislature. The present surplus is \$106,377.77.

Mr. Lindsay was retired May 15, 1895, being succeeded by Charles E. Swingley. Since that date engines Nos. 33, 34, 35, hose companies Nos. 36, 37, and trucks Nos. 10 and 11, and water tower No. 2 have been added. The present equipment consists of 35 engine companies, 2 hose companies, 11 hook and ladder companies (6 of which are of the aerial pattern), 2 water towers, 9 combination hose wagons, 9 combination hose reels, 20 hose carriages, 9 fuel wagons, 4 chemical engines, 8 reserve engines, 2 reserve trucks, 8 reserve hose reels, 8 hauling wagons, 12 officers' buggies, 225 horses, 50,000 feet of 2½-inch rubber hose, 16,000 feet cotton hose, 4,000 feet of 1-inch rubber hose, 12 officers and 463 men. The annual cost of maintenance is \$653,300. The officers are as follows: Charles E. Swingley, chief; E. J. Gross, first assistant; Thomas Rucker, Thomas Maines, J. F. Barry, Benjamin Fath, William Hillenkoetter, A. Coughlin, August Thierry and William Busch, assistant chiefs, and C. T. Moss, secretary. Following is a list of assistant chiefs since the organization of the paid fire department: Richard Beggs, appointed September 14, 1857, died August 4, 1881; John W. Bame,

appointed September 14, 1857, died September 17, 1887; Jacob Trice, appointed May 10, 1867, died March 1, 1879; John Lindsay, appointed February, 1876, promoted to chief May, 1885; John W. Shockey, appointed February, 1876, killed October 2, 1881; M. J. Brennan, appointed November 21, 1877, resigned; M. J. Hester, appointed August, 1881, resigned June 1, 1895; E. J. Gross, appointed October 3, 1881; Thomas Finnerty, appointed June 19, 1885, resigned June 1, 1895; John F. Barry, appointed January 1, 1886; Thomas W. Rucker, appointed May 22, 1887; Benjamin Fath, appointed April 13, 1888; Andrew Coughlin, appointed August 1, 1892; Roger Walsh, acting assistant chief, appointed August 1, 1892, resigned June 1, 1895; C. E. Swingley, acting assistant chief, appointed December 18, 1893, promoted to chief May 15, 1895; Thomas Haines, appointed June 1, 1895; William Hillenkoetter, appointed June 1, 1895; August Thierry, appointed August 1, 1896, and William Busch, appointed August 1, 1896.

EUGENE J. GROSS.

Fire Department of St. Louis, Volunteer.—The date of commencement of any effort looking to the extinguishment of fires in the village of St. Louis can not be arrived at with certainty, though early in the century we have evidence that parties, generally well known citizens, made it a practice—as has been done from time immemorial in all small places too poor to have a regular apparatus—to attend all conflagrations in a neighborly way, laboring to the best of their ability. It was not until the year 1822, the date of recognition by the Legislature of the town of St. Louis as a city, that any officially organized effort was made in this respect. One of the first measures put on foot by the new city government was the appointment of a number of prominent citizens in each ward—then three in number, the northern, central and southern—whose duty it was to attend all fires occurring in the embryo city, and the passage of an ordinance for the purchase of the necessary equipment. Such equipment consisted of a strong leathern bucket and a badge, or frontispiece, of white muslin, such badge being of sufficient length to reach around an ordinary hat, semi-circular in form at the top, with the name of the district painted thereon, and with tapes attached for

the convenience of tying. The Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Historical Society has in its possession one of these buckets, dating back to 1791, formerly an heirloom in the family of one of its members. They were all made on the same pattern and all of sole leather. On the occasion of an alarm each designated person was expected to go to his home with all speed and secure his bucket. It might be in the cellar where the children left it the last time they played "fire," or his wife might have mislaid it; but, attaching his badge to his everyday hat and securing the bucket, he hastened in the direction of the blaze, and on arrival formed a link in the human line which conveyed the water from the nearest well or cistern. Three years before this date, however, efforts had been made to secure regular apparatus in place of the ladder and buckets. Early in 1819 William P. Anderson and others raised the necessary amount by private subscription for the purchase of two small rotary engines in Cincinnati, and up to 1826 they were utilized by citizens in general and by the members of the two companies which were formed shortly after their arrival. The North Fire Company organized May 20, 1820, and the South Fire Company in August following. These engines were housed in barns or outhouses, and fires being very infrequent, were neglected to the extent of rendering them unreliable in case of need of their services. This fact rather discouraged the members of the two companies above mentioned, and they went out of existence some time before the formation of the next company, called the Phoenix Fire Company, in May, 1826, under the following act of the General Assembly, passed as an act supplementary to the act incorporating the town of St. Louis, namely:

"Section 3. Be it further enacted, that the board of aldermen shall have the power to organize and establish fire companies in the city of St. Louis, and the members thereof shall be exempt from all military duty in time of peace." Approved February 19, 1826.

The following ordinance was then passed, authorizing the citizens to form themselves into fire companies:

"Be it ordained by the mayor and board of aldermen of the city of St. Louis: That the citizens be and are hereby empowered to form themselves into fire companies, one company to each ward, to consist of residents

of that ward; and that no person shall become a member of any company who shall not be twenty-one years of age. Be it ordained that the number of members shall not exceed at any time seventy-five, and that as soon as fifty shall have subscribed their names a meeting shall be called and officers appointed, which, if approved by the mayor and board of aldermen, shall be deemed to have the force and effect of an ordinance until repealed.

"Passed by the board of aldermen, September 10, 1825.

"Joseph Charless, President.

"Wm. Carr Lane, Mayor."

In May of the following year a call was issued under the above, and a large number of subscribers convened at the Baptist Church on the 2nd day of June following. Josiah Spalding was called to the chair, and Wilson McGunnigle was appointed secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, consisting of Wilson McGunnigle, Charles Wahrendorff, Edward Charless and Charles Spalding, the result of which action was the passage of the following ordinance by the city fathers:

"Whereas, an association of the Middle Ward, styled the Phoenix Fire Company, have submitted a constitution and by-laws: Therefore, be it resolved, That this board do approve the constitution as subscribed and constitute the same as a fire company for said ward, and said company shall have charge of the engine now in the Market House."

The officers elected to serve the first year—and, in fact, the only officers ever elected, as the company existed but a short time—were as follows: President, Bernard Pratte; secretary, Wilson McGunnigle; captain, Christ M. Price; lieutenant, John Simonds; first engineer, Ames Hill; second engineer, John L. Sutton; first director, Henry Von Phul; second director, Thomas Anderson; third director, John H. Gay; fourth director, Charles Wahrendorff. The roster of members consisted of sixty-five of the most prominent residents of the young city—now all passed to their reward. "The engine in the Market House"—which latter was situated on the block bounded by Levee, Main, Market and Walnut Streets—was one of the two acquired in 1819, and was called the "None-Such," a very appropriate name, for

upon every occasion in which she was called into service, she either refused to work when in apparent condition, or broke down when otherwise, the oft occurrence of which so disgusted the parties having her in charge that they ceased taking her out of the house and went back to the "good old way of extinguishing a fire with buckets." These engines are now difficult to describe, the oldest inhabitant's recollection being of a square box of the dimensions of six by three feet, on wheels, said wheels being not over eighteen inches in diameter, the whole being painted red and black, the internal pumping machinery being worked by large iron fly-wheels, one on each side, revolved by the hands of persons standing on the ground, communicating the power through cogs.

In 1829 another effort was made to utilize these engines by the formation of another company called the St. Louis Fire Company, the membership of which was, in a great measure, the same as the Phoenix; but after a very short lease of life it died out like its predecessors. The "None-Such" bore her name with distinction until time called in her accounts. Those who remember her can not but wonder at the immense strides which have been made in everything pertaining to the fire service. Place an Ahrens engine of to-day alongside of the "None-Such," if such a thing were possible, and the attitude of the poles would be nearly realized. "Fighting the devil with fire" never entered the human mind at that date; and, in fact, steam as a motive power was in its swaddling clothes, Fulton's first steamer having made her trial trip shortly before the "None-Such" was built. The principle of "*Similia similibus curantur*," as applied to the extinguishment of fires, was not evolved from the brain of Abel Shawk until 1853. The hand-engine had been brought to near perfection when thus superseded, and the steamer of to-day is nearly so; and it is not a great stretch of the imagination to say that the young man of to-day will see another revolution as great. Electricity is revolutionizing the world; it enters largely into the fire service now, and will eventually supersede the fire steamer.

Before closing the records of these several attempts to run regular companies, there is appended a list of fines imposed: "For every absence from a fire, captain or senior officer, \$5; engineers, \$3; directors, \$2; secretary,

\$1.50; hook, ax and ladder men, \$1.25; all other members, \$1; provided that any fine may be remitted upon good cause being shown, and provided, also, that any member who shall be the owner of any building within the limits at the time of the imposition of such fine shall be charged double the foregoing rates." As will be readily seen, a careless fireman of that period paid dearly for being so, and what effect such heavy penalties had upon the membership can only be conjectured.

Thus matters stood until the spring of 1832, when, the city having grown apace, and the bucket brigade having of late proved inadequate to its needs, Daniel D. Page being mayor and governing the city in connection with a board of nine aldermen, an ordinance was passed to commission Martin Thomas to proceed to the East, vesting him with powers for the purchase of another engine. The population of St. Louis at that time amounted to 6,500 souls, and the limits extended to Cherry Street—now Franklin Avenue—on the north, Elm Street on the South, and Fourth Street on the west. One must remember that a trip to the East in those days was not the bagatelle of a few hours' ride, as at present, but an undertaking involving at least two months of time. No railroads then—no forty miles an hour; but a steamboat trip up the Ohio to Pittsburg, then a horse-back jaunt or a stage-coach ride of some hundred miles, or a canal-boat journey of a week or so, the invariable result being a heartfelt desire on the part of the sufferer that he were at home and could stay there. Mr. Thomas, however, cheerfully undertook the task, the result of his labors being the advent, in the fall of 1832, of a small "brake" engine, which at the present day would be rated as fourth class, manufactured by John Agnew, of Philadelphia, and named the "Pat Lyon," in honor of the then prominent ironmonger of Pittsburg. In the meantime a company had been formed to man the engine on her arrival, the originators being Thornton Grimsley, E. H. Beebe, George K. McGunnigle, Charles F. Hendry, Thomas Andrews and Edward Brooks. This engine arrived early in the fall and the first test of her fitness for service, considering the scanty water supply, took place soon after her arrival at the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, taking her water from the cellar of Grimsley's Hotel, which stood

upon the original site of the Baptist Church. Our old friends, the "rotaries," were on hand also, and the announcement of the trial on a beautiful afternoon in October, brought forth almost the entire population, and much interest was manifested when one of the rotaries was put to the test, resulting in her discomfiture by the breaking off of the cogs at the fourth or fifth revolution—the break being caused by rust and neglect—and both were put aside. The Agnew proved satisfactory to the members of the "Central," as the new company was called, and which proved to be the first of any permanency. What became of these rotaries it is difficult to discover, the prevailing impression among the old firemen being that the broken one was entirely discarded, and the other one used by the Union Fire Company pending the construction of their regular engine; and then both being ingloriously sold as old iron. The Agnew engine was a small affair, of six-inch pumps, seven-inch stroke, with "gallery," "brakes," and "footboards," the latter having a capacity of five men each, while the lower brakes could accommodate an equal number. The Central Fire Company's first step was to increase her brake power by lengthening the arms and footboards, the consequence of which action was that at any attempt to work her at a fire she jumped and rocked to such an extent that chaining her wheels together had to be adopted and the greatest care exercised to prevent her going on her beam ends. These difficulties soon convinced the members that they ought to have a better engine, and they succeeded in obtaining an order from the city fathers for another, in the summer of 1836. The new engine soon arrived, supplanting the "Pat Lyon," the latter falling into the hands of the city, where she ever afterward remained, being used by one and another company during the completion of their regular apparatus, until the year 1850, when she was turned out upon an open lot on the corner of Third and Spruce Streets, where decrepitude from long service and the elements soon made short work of her. She was the best known of all the engines in the department, having gone through so many hands and fulfilling the old adage: "A friend in need," etc. Late in the fall of 1832, a short time subsequent to the trial mentioned, the fever of "running wid de masheen," having spread throughout the city, culminated in the forma-

tion of a company called the Northern Fire Company, their location being in the northern ward. Its membership was composed mostly of Irish citizens, backed by influential Americans, large property owners in the vicinity of Fourth and Washington, the site pitched for housing their apparatus being a lot on the east side of Third Street, just north of Washington Avenue, removing subsequently to the west side, one-half block below, where they remained up to the time of their dissolution in 1855. They subsequently took the name of Union No. 2. The Southern Fire Company afterward took the name of Washington No. 3, their membership being, with few exceptions, made up of German and French citizens. This company was organized in 1833, and first located on the east side of Second Street, south of Spruce, removing in 1835 to Spruce, midway between Second and Third Streets, and again in 1852 to the west side of Third Street, a few doors south of Elm. They were considered the protectors of the southern portion of the city, though in after years there was a company a mile south of their location. In the spring of 1839 the St. Louis Fire Company was organized, their first location being a one-story frame shed on the northwest corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, removing, in 1841, to the southeast corner of Third and Locust Streets. The membership of this company was made up almost exclusively of clerks, young mechanics, etc., the preponderance being parties in the higher walks of life. In the fall of 1839 Missouri No. 5 was formed by a number of business men, merchants and their employes, they sharing the same shed in which the St. Louis was domiciled. In 1841 Missouri No. 5 removed to the east side of Third Street, just south of Ludlow & Smith's Theater, which stood on the southeast corner of Third and Olive Streets, where they remained up to the year 1852, when they again moved to the east side of Seventh Street, three doors south of Olive Street, where they disbanded. In 1842 a company was formed principally from the employes of Gaty, McCune & Company's foundry, the firm building their first engine, and the location selected being a lot donated by the city on the southwest corner of Third Street and Franklin Avenue, which they occupied up to the date of dissolution in 1858. The next company to come forward as a champion of

public safety was Phoenix No. 7, composed mainly of German citizens, who had settled quite a distance south of No. 3, domiciling themselves, in the spring of 1853, in a one-story frame building situated at the junction of Second and Fifth Streets and Carondelet Avenue, subsequently moving across Fifth Street opposite. In the winter of 1847 the citizens of the northwestern portion of the city felt the *desideratum* of a fire organization in their quarter, and formed the Franklin Fire Company No. 8, housing their first apparatus in a shed in the wagon-yard of Fred. Lauman, situated on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Franklin Avenue, removing thence to the west side of Eleventh Street, north of Wash Street, where they dissolved. The members of this company were also German citizens—"wooden shoes," as they were derisively called—with few exceptions, developing into a very active company. Next in order was Mound Fire Company No. 9, composed of Americans principally, residents of the northeastern portion of the city, their first location being on Howard Street, east of Broadway, on the south side; their second and last, west side of Broadway, south of Brooklyn, just opposite the mound which gave St. Louis the sobriquet of "Mound City." They were followed by Laclede Fire Company No. 10, in a quarter of the city sadly needing their services, their original location being the south end of Lucas Market—which stood in the center of Twelfth Street, between Olive and Chestnut Streets, removing thence to the carpenter shop of their president, on the west side of Sixteenth Street, north of Chestnut, and again in 1850, to the north side of Market Street, three doors east of Fifteenth. The membership was composed of firemen, members of other companies, who, on moving into that neighborhood, had resigned from their former companies. There were never any hose companies proper in the department, each company including its own hose service; and the only hook and ladder company ever in the department was Lafayette No. 1, instituted in 1852, their original location being on the east side of Eighth Street, south of Washington Avenue, making several changes during their career, and dissolving in 1858. But one other company may be mentioned, closing the record of the Volunteer Fire Department: "Good Will Fire Company No. 11," located

on the north side of North Market Street, east of Broadway. They were an offshoot of several of the old companies and born of the violent opposition of the volunteers to the establishment of the paid department. After an existence of a few months they succumbed to public opinion and returned their borrowed apparatus to their respective owners. Two prominent auxiliaries, however, to the system employed in the extinguishment of fires deserve a place alongside the regular organization, the Fireman's Fund Association, organized in 1841, and the Fire Wardens, instituted in 1844. The former was an institution on the benevolent plan of creating a fund for the relief of sick and disabled firemen and their families, the membership of which was open to any fireman in good standing. On the payment of \$1 a year, his family was the recipient of \$6 a week during sickness or disability, and in case of death occurring, a sum suitable for funeral expenses, besides a monthly compensation to the widow during life. This association is still in existence in the paid department, having been transferred on the dissolution of the volunteers, and is in a flourishing condition. The Fire Wardens were an association of gentlemen in the interest of the underwriters, whose aim was the protection of goods from injury or loss by fire and water, the position so ably filled at present by the Salvage Corps. The inducement to membership in this organization was immunity from jury and military duty, and many of our prominent citizens availed themselves of its privileges. They were in existence up to 1890, doing no duty after the introduction of the Salvage Corps, but keeping up their organization for the purpose of being a support to the Fireman's Fund, four-fifths of the annual dues being paid into the latter's treasury. A late Legislature, in view of the fact of their doing no duty and their supplantment by a better organization, repealed the clause exempting them from jury duty, which repeal has been twice tested of late before the courts; the first, in the Court of Appeals, being decided against the recalcitrant member for contempt, and the last, before the Supreme Court, being decided in favor of the claimed exemption, in so far as applied to the volunteer firemen only. This clause, of which mention has been made, was an act of the Legislature, approved in the year 1845, exempting "all firemen while in

the discharge of their duty, from all jury and military service," and empowering the president and secretary of each company to issue a card of seven years' membership to all such as had fulfilled said requisite amount of service, which card would forever exempt them from said duties. Much indignation was expressed on the part of the old firemen at the action of the Wardens in keeping up their organization, as they were jeopardizing the exemption which most of them possessed, they prizing the latter above all pecuniary consideration, not only as an exemption from a disagreeable but "unalienable right of every citizen," but as a trophy of long years of ceaseless vigil and labor in the cause of protection to the property of their fellow citizens. No feeling would have been engendered in this matter, but from the fact that the judges included the firemen's cards, and several of them served on juries, being too timid after the finding of the Court of Appeals to assert their right, but the Supreme Court righted them, to their immense delight and relief.

A few words may be added in relation to the workings of the department. First, as to their organization; second, their means of sustenance, and lastly, as to their efficiency, viewed in the light vouchsafed on the subject at the present day. In entering upon this elucidation, the first subject presenting itself is the water supply. The city up to the year 1846 possessed a small reservoir of the capacity of half a million gallons per diem, the site of which was where is now the southwest corner of Collins and Bates Streets, while the "plug" privileges amounted to a stand-pipe inclosed in a cast-iron cylinder, eighteen inches in diameter, by a height of three feet above the sidewalk, surmounted by an urn and having two openings of two and one-half inches in diameter each. These plugs or hydrants were distributed through the business portion of the city, at a distance of every three blocks, or about 1,000 feet apart, and were a familiar object to all the inhabitants up to the year 1860. The last to pass away was one which stood on the southeast corner of Sixth and Olive Streets. The largest diameter of pipe in those days was only nine inches, and it was not until the advent of the steam engine in 1856 that the city fathers concluded to adopt the underground plug, of which there is now one on every corner in

the district bounded by the levee and Twelfth Street and Chouteau and Cass Avenues, and one on every other corner in the city. The diameter of the pipe has also been increased, now reaching a maximum of three feet, while the present waterworks contribute a daily quantum of sixty million gallons of clear water in place of the half and half mud and water of the old regime.

The organization of the different companies was as follows: All of them had the same constitution and by-laws, with trifling variations, and each had its president, secretary, treasurer and board of directors. Some few had a captain and chief engineer in addition. The members were divided into enginemen, hosemen and pipemen, and besides the regular armament of an engine and four-wheel hose-reel, each had a light two-wheeled tender or plug-catcher. The members, instead of being a separate organization, generally consisted of the more youthful members, constituting a company within a company, whose duty it was to be on hand at all times, in order to secure, in case of fire, the best obtainable position by an early arrival at the nearest plug. These volunteer hose companies, combined with others, which several of the companies adopted, whose province was to follow the engine, carrying a needed amount of "leading" hose, were the nucleus or training school for young men and boys to eminently fit them at their majority to be the best and most efficient of firemen and so valuable were the services of these boys considered that the Veteran Firemen's Historical Society recognizes their claims to membership as volunteer firemen. Fanciful names were adopted for these plug-catchers; No. 1's being "Shanghai;" No. 2's, "Greyhound;" No. 3's, "Wild Pigeon;" No. 4's, "Tiger;" No. 5's, "Snatcher;" No. 6's, "Grey Eagle;" No. 7's, "Fashion;" No. 8's, "Reindeer;" No. 9's, "Peytona;" and No. 10's "Fairy." These companies consisted of an average of twenty men, and were considered the flower of the organizations to which they belonged; and no efforts were spared to make them all that practice and emoluments could accomplish in the matter of speed, vigilance and efficiency. Many of them had a regular system of prizes, given to the member taking out the tender the greatest number of times in stated periods, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, and nearly all of

them practicing speed at stated meetings for such purpose. The only record obtainable at the present time is that of the "Greyhound," whose time on Washington Avenue, from Seventeenth Street to Third Street, with twelve men on the rope, was just inside of six minutes, a distance of one mile.

The question of finance was one which never presented any serious difficulty, the main reliance being upon the generosity of citizens at large, and particularly the property owners in the district guarded by each individual company. Means could always be obtained to apply to any object by balls, concerts, tea parties and individual subscription and gifts. The underwriters were also always generous in their contributions, and it will be conceded by all the old firemen that being out of funds was an exceptional condition. The enginehouses belonged to the companies, as did their apparatus. The latter was the best, and the houses were all comfortable and supplied with every convenience—bells, hose-towers, etc.—and most of the halls or meeting places in them were lavishly furnished with all that taste or utility could desire, while some of them were truly regal, the finest of them all being the beautiful Gothic structure erected by Union No. 2. This house was the model one of the city, and was designed and built by William Crane, who afterward made so brilliant a reputation as an architect in San Francisco. The appointments were first-class in every particular; beautifully frescoed ceilings, velvet carpet, medallion pattern; the finest chandeliers obtainable, and antique carved oak furniture, manufactured expressly to suit the general character of the surroundings. A magnificent stained-glass window, reaching from floor to ceiling, adorned the eastern end of the hall, in front of which extended a delightful balcony; a cozy place for an evening reverie, or for the use of lady friends of the members in viewing parades, etc. St. Louis being built principally upon the banks of the river, and of very narrow breadth, the majority of the engine houses were located on Third Street and Broadway, the former extending from the southern limits to Green Street, now Lucas Avenue, and then taking the name of Broadway to the northern limits. This thoroughfare was the main artery of the city from north to south, and six of the enginehouses were but a few blocks apart,

while two more were further away at each end, necessitating the greatest vigilance on the part of each to prevent surprises and to obviate the disgrace, as it was considered, of being "passed in the house." Particularly was this the case with the hose companies. Their proximity to one another, should they escape being passed in the house, nearly always was such as to cause the most exciting contests of speed, and some one was generally passed on the street, but it was not considered so humiliating to be beaten in a fair race as to be caught napping. These oft recurring contests were the inexhaustible theme of comment and glorification in the enginehouses. The distance from the "Mound" on the north to the "Phoenix" on the south was two miles and a quarter, four companies being on either side of a common center, which would be Olive Street.

Toward the year 1851 two causes militated against the further successful prosecution of the extinguishment of fires by the volunteers. The first and prominent one was the acquisition, from time to time, by the different companies of a lot of refugees from justice and chronic roughs from the departments of the Eastern cities. The typical "B'hoy" or "Sykesy" was unknown in the department up to this time, but unfortunately transplanted himself from a clime where the safety and the wholeness of his skin were in jeopardy to "the West," where he would be unknown. But, alas for human calculation; the inherent "cussedness" of their natures did not allow them to remain in obscurity any length of time, for, as a general thing, they were the best-known characters in the city within a few months subsequent to their arrival. These parties soon changed the aspect and personnel of the department from a band of friends and brothers into a gang of rowdies, rioters and thieves, and to this cause alone can be attributed the dissolution of the Union Fire Company in 1855, and a consequent introduction of the paid department immediately following, wrecking the entire department. The character of "Mose," an exaggerated type of the New York rowdy and ruffian, and not of a fireman, though habitated as such, contributed largely to give "eclat" to the sayings and doings of these new acquisitions, and went very far in moulding the characters of the younger members. The other cause which contributed largely also to the change

in the personnel of the membership was the passage through the council in 1850, and during the administration of Mayor Kennett, of an ordinance appropriating the sum of \$1,000 annually to each company, the immediate result of which was that all the wealthy citizens, who had heretofore countenanced them with their contributions, withdrew their support and this took away their moral influence, or, in other words, their respectability or prestige, so much to be depended upon in the prosecution of their charitable work. Only one company refused to accept the stipend, the Union No. 2, relying upon the support of their many friends, never regretting the view which they had taken of the passage of the ordinance as to its results. Still another source of mischief, too much indulged in, was the turning in of false alarms, "just for a run, you know," often ending in disreputable scenes and lasting animosities.

As may be imagined, the dissolution of the Union Fire Company and their introduction of the steam fire engine created the greatest consternation in the ranks of the remaining companies, and they immediately set on foot a tremendous opposition, succeeding for a time in stemming the formation of the paid department; but, luckily, there were at the time three old firemen, members of the city council, Daniel G. Taylor, of No. 2; Davis Moore, of No. 6, and George Kyler, of No. 8, who possessed the unprejudiced foresight to present a steam fire engine to the city upon easy conditions, and through their extraordinary efforts the bill to accept the steamer and organize a paid department was carried against the combined efforts of the volunteers, backed, as they were by the "old fog" element. In recognition of the supreme efforts of the latter two gentlemen mentioned, the first two engines ordered by the new department were named in their honor. Daniel G. Taylor was rewarded by being elected mayor of the city. This signal failure on their part only increased the opposition of the volunteers, who left no stone unturned to strengthen their own position and to throw every obstacle possible in the way of the modernizing of the department. They organized new companies, appointed a chief, and harassed the workings of the steamers at every opportunity. An idea of this latter can be gained and the feelings of

the volunteers arrived at in the following extracts taken from a paper read before the Firemen's Historical Society, by the late William P. Barlow, a member of No. 6:

"In the summer of 1858 I remember the heart-sick feeling engendered by the sight of the Washington engine, going up Fourth Street on her first run in the hands of her new masters, behind a span of sorrel horses driven by one of the new firemen. To see that beautiful engine, the joy and pride of the old men, hauled through the streets like a dray, was humiliating. And we were sure the old beauty felt her disgrace, for she refused to throw a decent stream when the "hired" firemen, after a long delay, got to work; and on going home she had a melancholy look, as if she would never be herself again. How could she, after years of petting and burnishing by loving hands, and after dancing through the streets behind a line of clean-limbed athletes, feel or look otherwise than like a tramp when trudging along mournfully behind those spavined sorrels? And with what glee did we run to the fires and stand around watching those awkward 'hirelings,' making remarks about raising their wages when they reeled off the hose wrong end first or attempted to take a plug with the 'he butt!' During the first few months Clay Sexton had a hard time. But finally public opinion, led by the older business men and the more conservative firemen, came to his aid; steamers were bought, some of the volunteers went over to the enemy, and Sexton felt independent. The volunteer department was dead, but not buried, and I think it was about 8 o'clock in the evening one day in August, 1858, when most of the younger disbanded firemen were loafing, as usual, along Third Street, the bells rang for a fire uptown. Enough of the 'Tiger' boys were around the St. Louis engine house to take out the reel for a run, and at the first peal of those silvery bells every fireman from Locust to Franklin Avenue cocked his ear, rolled up his pants, and jumped into the street. Billiard games were left unfinished; barber chairs, with a shave unfinished, were vacated; and, guided by a demon of unrest, a large crowd manned the ropes of the engine as she came up the street. Ben Case grabbed the horn, and that engine rolled up Third Street with a speed proportionate to the occasion. The fire was in an alley on Cherry Street, between Main and Second.

The reel got the nearest plug, at the corner, and held it in defiance of the paid firemen. The engine got there before enough of them arrived to take the plug by force; two lengths of hose were reeled off, the engine was set, and we went to work, the brakes double-banked, and with plenty of reserves. I suppose the engine felt that this was her last chance for glory, as she threw a stream, as the boys declared, 'to beat any old blasted steamer out of sight,' and did it willingly and 'easy like.' The fire was nearly extinguished when, all of a sudden, she 'sucked dry.' In such a frightful emergency everyone knew what to do without orders. Every head went down as if in prayer. But it was stones the boys were after; it was the other side that generally needed the prayers. Like well-drilled soldiers, we arose, each man clasping a 'dornick,' or brickbat, and, with Ben in the lead, rushed for the plug. And lo! there stood Clay Sexton and a steamer. We cared nothing for this, but behind him stood a lot of aldermen and councilmen, in broadcloth and silk hats, instead of the new firemen whom we expected to find. As Ben reached the plug and was on the point of disconnecting the steamer's suction, which had already been attached. Sexton raised his spanner and said: 'If you touch that plug I will break your head!' Ben, as you all know, was dead game on ordinary occasions, but the ponderous respectability of the crowd rattled him. In emergencies he who hesitates is lost, and Ben hesitated and a sickly grin spread over his features, and simultaneously a timid chill started down our backbones. As Ben's teeth slowly protruded through his lips the corpse of the volunteer department got both feet into the grave. As that solemn laugh approached his ears our courage—the heroes of a hundred battles as we were—painfully oozed away. And as Ben's head went down, conquered by the ponderous majesty of those well-fed stomachs and white shirt fronts, down went also the remains of the volunteer department, buried forever. We reeled up, manned the rope, silently went home, backed her in, left the wet hose on the carriage, turned out the gas, slammed the doors and dispersed—a sad, broken-hearted crowd! And this was our last run. The more respectable members of our glorious old department had some time before gone over to the support of the professional firemen. We were only

the dregs, as it were, and acknowledged ourselves to be only in the way at fires. In fact, that is what we went there for—to worry Clay Sexton and the new firemen. And although I was more than half ashamed at our conduct, I sometimes feel a regret to this day that we didn't 'clean the old man out.'"

In spite of all their efforts, however, they weakened, and at last gave up the ghost. The evident superiority of the new system being patent to a discriminating public and to the firemen themselves, they gradually wound up and disappeared from the scene of action, the last one to fade away being the "Central"—the first to appear in 1832 and the last to succumb in 1858. Some of them, actuated by the good of the public and recognizing the fact that they owed all their possessions to them, turned over their property to the city. Others sold out and greedily pocketed the proceeds; and one became so disgusted at the turn which affairs had taken that their premises were discovered on fire one evening and everything that they possessed went up in smoke. On one occasion the building was allowed to burn, the paid firemen having no disposition to "conquer" so as "to save" anything—the company motto—and thus ceased to exist an active company, deserving of a better fate, the ground upon which the house stood reverting to the city, its original owner.

Reviewing the field now, after a lapse of forty years, no one, not even the most incorrigible of the men who composed the volunteer department, but will acknowledge the vast superiority of steam over human muscle, the advantages of electricity over the alarm bell, and the fact that many of their old comrades derive a subsistence for themselves and families under the new order of things, when their enthusiasm and love of excitement led them to ruin innumerable suits of clothes, undermine their health, lose their sleep, endanger their lives and endure all manner of hardships—for "glory." Yet many life-long friendships were undoubtedly made, which, with pleasant recollections of fun and frolic still haunting the memory, are, in part, the compensation therefor, not to speak of the blessing of immunity from jury duty—of military duty they had no care, as scores of them were active members of the military companies of the day. That there was a fascination in the volunteer life is true; that they were prompt and efficient with the means at

their command is true; and it is not to be wondered at that they fought gallantly for existence and the perpetuation of their organization and old familiar methods. It was hard to part with that which had been their pride, and which had been long years accumulating, to go into the hands of others, and in which they could have no share—for the romance of "running wid de masheen" is sunk when one does it for his daily bread—a fact strikingly illustrated by the very small number of them who ever joined the paid department.

The world is ever marching onward, new ideas will supplant the old, new methods prove their superiority. Where the old rivalry engendered animosities, wrangling and feuds, often ending in broils and even riots, there is now only peace and far greater efficiency; and the old volunteer fire department showed its good sense by stepping aside and gracefully accepting the inevitable. Like the leaves of the forest when they have become sere and yellow with age, the veteran firemen are rapidly dropping into the lap of their mother, Nature, and but a few more years will elapse till none of them will be alive to recount heroic deeds, hairbreadth escapes, and thrilling episodes in their exciting experiences as volunteer firemen. Scores of them have gone to their reward, and but a handful now remain; yet all could mournfully say, with Wolsey:

"Nay, then, farewell!

I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
And from the full meridian of my glory
I haste now to my setting; and I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more."

Elsewhere in these volumes and under their appropriate alphabetical headings will be found sketches of the lives of Patrick Gorman, Hiram Shaw, H. Clay Sexton and other old-time presidents of the volunteer fire companies.

THOMAS LYNCH.

Fire Insurance Agents' Association.—The Missouri Association of Fire Insurance Agents is a body organized at Sedalia, January 28, 1897, with William G. Baird, of Kansas City, for president; N. R. Wall, of St. Louis, first vice president; J. T. Holmes, of Hannibal, second vice president, and John A. Bryant, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer. It is composed of fire insurance agents engaged in local business, managers and special agents being excluded.

The object is to "support right principles and use influence to correct bad practices in fire underwriting, and to promote mutual protection and social intercourse." It seeks also to point out to the legislators of the State the importance of a law for holding a regular inquest to ascertain the cause of every fire, through a fire marshal. The yearly dues from members are \$1.50, fifty cents of which goes to pay for membership in the National Association. Annual meetings of the association are held on the third Thursday in April.

Fire Underwriters, Board of.

A voluntary organization of the fire insurance agents of St. Louis, which came into existence in 1872, and has since been composed of the leading underwriters of the city. Its object has been to protect the interests of the fire insurance companies, and of the general public as well, by regulating insurance rates, improving the facilities for extinguishing fires and the construction of buildings, and promoting the adoption of precautionary measures designed to reduce to the minimum the losses from fires.

See also "Insurance, Organizations Auxiliary Thereto."

First Full Bible Church.—The first Full Bible Church, of St. Louis, or, as it is called, the First Full Bible Mission Church, is a mission under the control of no denomination. It was started at Nineteenth and Morgan Streets, in 1895, by Rev. J. T. Stewart, formerly of the United Presbyterian Church in Ohio, but who offended the governing body of that church by teaching the doctrine of "Divine Healing" by the "laying on of hands." Members of this church aver that true Christians should believe in salvation, sanctification, divine healing, and the second coming of Christ. This latter fulfillment of the promise they believe is near at hand. The mission has a Sunday school, which meets at 2719 Morgan Street, with a membership of over 100 in St. Louis.

Fishback, George W., well known throughout the West as newspaper editor, publisher and man of affairs, was born December 3, 1828, in the town of Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, his early home being within twenty miles of Cincinnati. He ob-

tained his early education in the schools of his native town, and completed his academic studies at Farmer's College, of College Hill, Ohio, when that institution was under the management of Freeman Cary and Dr. Robert H. Bishop. After leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1851. For three years after his admission to the bar he practiced his profession, and then went to St. Louis with the intention of continuing his law practice there. Journalism had, however, greater attractions for him than the law at that time, and in 1854 he engaged regularly in reportorial work on the "Evening News" and "St. Louis Intelligencer" of that city. He soon afterward transferred his services to the "Missouri Democrat," which was then published by Hill & McKee, and of which General Frank P. Blair was part owner. This was in what may be called the primitive period of journalism in St. Louis, and Mr. Fishback constituted the entire local staff of the "Democrat," as did Kirk Anderson of the "Missouri Republican." In 1855 Mr. Hill severed his connection with the "Democrat," and Mr. Fishback became a one-sixth owner of the property, the publication of the paper being carried on thereafter under the firm name of McKee & Fishback. A year later Mr. Fishback became the owner of another sixth interest in the paper through his purchase of a part of General Blair's interest. He was one of the owners and editorial manager of the "Democrat" during the Civil War, and up to the year 1875. Daniel M. Houser, who had for several years been connected with the paper as manager of the counting room, purchased the remainder of Mr. Blair's interest in 1862, and the publishing firm then became McKee, Fishback & Co. The "Democrat" had a prosperous career thereafter, and in 1872 became the sole property of Mr. Fishback, who incorporated his publishing enterprise as the Democrat Company. After that for three years he was president of this corporation, and at the end of that time sold his interest to Messrs. McKee and Houser, who consolidated the "Democrat" with the "Globe" newspaper, thus establishing the present "Globe-Democrat," one of the most widely known and also one of the most influential newspapers in America. After his retirement from the publishing business Mr. Fishback devoted his

time to his private affairs, to travel, and in later years to the secretaryship of the board of commissioners of the Mullanphy Immigrant Relief Fund, and to the writing of occasional historical and other articles. He married, in 1855, Miss Virginia H. Welton, of Kentucky, and has two sons living, one of whom has achieved distinction in the diplomatic service of the United States. Mr. Fishback died in the latter part of 1900.

Fish Commissioners.—The three fish commissioners are State officers appointed by the Governor, one of them to reside north of the Missouri River and another south. They act in conjunction with the United States fish commissioner, receiving no salary and only their necessary expenses, but they are authorized to employ an agent or superintendent and pay him a salary. The fish commissioners are empowered to maintain a fish hatchery for stocking the waters of the State with fish, and an annual appropriation of three thousand dollars is set apart to defray the cost of the hatching house and the expenses of the commission. A hatchery was established by the commission in Forest Park in 1885.

Fisher Daniel D., was born December 16, 1837, in Mt. Etna, Indiana. After obtaining a public school education he went to Wheaton College, of Wheaton, Illinois, and was graduated from that institution with class honors in 1863. He then studied law at Ottawa, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in the same State early in the year 1866. Immediately afterward he came to St. Louis, was admitted to practice in this State, and began his professional labors in that city. Some time later he formed a partnership with Clinton Rowell, and their associations continued without change under the firm name of Fisher & Rowell until Judge Fisher retired from practice to begin the labors which the people of St. Louis had delegated him to perform, as a judge of the circuit court, twenty-three years later. In the fall of 1890 he accepted the nomination of the Republican party, with which he was always affiliated, to the judgeship of the circuit court, and he was chosen to that office at the ensuing election. He has since occupied the bench of that court. Judge Fisher married, in 1866, Miss Carrie A.

McKee, daughter of David and Sarah Ward McKee, of Aurora, Illinois. Their only living child is Katherine Pauline, now the wife of Lieutenant George M. Brown, of the United States Army.

Fisher, George Dunlap, an early and successful merchant and cotton factor, was born October 31, 1836, in Danville, Kentucky, son of Colonel James A. and Martha M. (Dunlap) Fisher, both of early Virginia ancestry, which became distinguished during the Revolutionary War. The family with which he was connected emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, prior to 1800. His father, Colonel James A. Fisher, for many years a merchant of high standing in Danville, Kentucky, was a great-grandson of the renowned Colonel Robert Slaughter, of Virginia, who was near General Washington in all his important campaigns, and was brevetted brigadier general for his war service. Colonel Fisher was also grandson of Gabriel Slaughter, who was Governor of Kentucky for nearly two terms, and who as a general officer in the war with Great Britain, in 1812, was highly commended by General Andrew Jackson for his gallantry in the battle of New Orleans. In the maternal line the ancestors of Mr. Fisher were Kentuckians of Scotch-Irish origin, and were people of marked distinction. About 1735 the Robertson and Dunlap families were planted in Virginia, whence their representatives went to Kentucky in and prior to 1784, and became active in the upbuilding of a new State. The brothers of Mrs. Fisher, mother of George D. Fisher, were men of superior attainments and commanding influence. Her father, George Dunlap, a first cousin of Chief Justice George Robertson, of Kentucky, was for many years a judge of the old county court of Lincoln County, one of the three original counties of Kentucky. It is said of him that he stood as a public arbitrator among his neighbors, and that he rarely permitted a case to go to trial in court, nor ever issued a fee-bill. His portrait in oil adorns the walls of the courthouse in Lincoln County. His daughter, Martha, married Colonel James A. Fisher, in 1834. George D. Fisher, born of this marriage, was educated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. When he was a youth, his parents removed to Jackson County, Missouri, and he remained with

them on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Kansas and pre-empted a quarter-section of land near the Missouri line, of which he yet retains ownership. For a few years beginning in 1860, he was a clerk in his father's store in Pettis County, Missouri. In 1863-4 he was engaged in mercantile business in Arkansas, having established a store in Little Rock, and another in Camden. Although successful in these undertakings, he sought a broader field, and he removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where, in 1867, he opened the cotton factorage house of Fisher, Johnson & Co., in which his father, Colonel Fisher, was a member, and was otherwise active in business affairs. The larger share of the management of the business, which became extensive and profitable, devolved upon Mr. George D. Fisher, who was also a charter member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and one of the organizers of and a director in the New Orleans National Bank during the successful administration of Captain Jesse K. Bell as president, from 1868 to 1873. In 1873 Mr. George D. Fisher removed to St. Louis, and with his brother, Jere B. Fisher, now mayor of Danville, Kentucky, established the house of Fisher Bros. & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, at No. 16 North Main Street. Both brothers were members and directors of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, and members of the Merchants' Exchange, for many years. After the founding of the Cotton Exchange, in 1873, Colonel Paramore proposed the building of a gigantic cotton compress in St. Louis, and as a result was organized the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, which has from that time operated the largest compress and warehouse in the country. In this enterprise, George D. Fisher was an efficient collaborer of Colonel Paramore, and he served on the directorate for twelve years. Mr. Fisher also assisted in the organization of the corporation which constructed the Cotton Belt Railway, and he was a director in the company during the presidency of Colonel Paramore, from 1881 to 1885. He was also among the organizers of the Southwestern Improvement Company, a corporation owning all the principal town sites on the Cotton Belt Railway between Cairo, Illinois, and Texarkana, Texas, and was for several years its president and manager.

After an exceedingly active and successful business life covering a period of nearly fifty years, Mr. Fisher retired from cotton factorage, to give his attention to his extensive real estate interests. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, with which he retains connection, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Royal Arcanum. He was married April 11, 1877, to Miss Isabella Kingsland, daughter of George Kingsland, one of the most prominent early manufacturers of St. Louis, and a citizen who was among the foremost in the commercial and industrial development of the city. Miss Kingsland was liberally educated at Bonham Seminary, the leading young ladies' academy of its day. Of this marriage have been born three children; George Kingsland Fisher, a graduate of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, is engaged in the stock and bond business, and is a member of the St. Louis Stock Exchange; James Buckner Fisher is a graduate of the Washington University Manual Training School, and is engaged in mechanical manufacturing; Helen Kingsland Fisher is completing her education at the Mary Institute, St. Louis, and will graduate with the class of 1904.

Fisher, Hugh Francis Carney, oculist and aurist, was born February 8, 1863, in Lawrence, Kansas. His parents were Rev. H. D. and Elizabeth Margaret (Acheson) Fisher. The father was born in 1824, and his birthplace, Steubenville, Ohio, was his home until he was twenty-four years old. John W. Fisher, the father of H. D. Fisher, owned the first rope ferryboat in that part of the country, and the operation of the boat was a daily task for the son, who afterward learned the trade of the cooper and later studied for the ministry. He did this while working in the shop, reading a sentence and then committing it to memory while he toiled. He walked nearly one hundred miles in order to get to the college he desired to attend. Before he was eighteen years of age he was the superintendent of a Sunday school, and on Christmas day, 1846, was licensed to preach. He rode a circuit for a few years, held various charges and was finally sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he arrived in 1858. He built the first Methodist Church in Leavenworth,

making several trips to Eastern points in order to raise the necessary funds. He lived in Lawrence, Kansas, from 1862 to 1868, having spent three and one-half years in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, United States Volunteers, as chaplain, and several years as presiding elder of a Kansas district. He was made superintendent of contrabands under General Halleck, and when General Grant was at Vicksburg he took several steamboat loads of contrabands from the camps to Kansas. Near Helena, Arkansas, he established the first free school for the education of negroes. In August, 1863, while Rev. Fisher was in Lawrence, Quantrell's men sacked and burned the town and made a long search for him. Not finding him they fired his house, leaving a guard to see that the flames were not extinguished. The guard was not stationed, however, until Mrs. Fisher, with an infant baby in her arms, had put out the fire, making it necessary for the raiders to ignite the flames a second time. After the house was past saving the guard left. The brave wife, by keeping the roof of the kitchen wet and other daring efforts, saved that part of the structure and, with the assistance of a neighbor woman, pulled her husband from the cellar, hidden under a carpet, and into the yard. It was observed that several members of the band were watching the proceeding, and in order to allay suspicions several chairs were pitched into the carpet and the chaplain-soldier was thus saved. The same afternoon he preached a funeral sermon over the remains of eighty-five dead. Afterward he was commissioned by President Lincoln to collect funds for the suffering contrabands. He was mustered out of the service in September, 1865. Bishop Merrill gave him a pastorate in Salt Lake City, and after serving there one year he was made superintendent of the American Bible Society's work in a district embracing Utah, Montana and Idaho. He held this position four years, preaching many times where Gentile had never before spoken in public. After his service with this society he removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he published and edited the "Kansas Methodist" for nearly four years. He again entered the active ministry, served three charges until 1895, and was in that year superannuated. He resided in Topeka, in 1900, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, who was born

in New York City, in 1826, was still his companion at that time, and the richest blessings have been apportioned them in their declining years. The ancestry of the Fisher family is traced back to the eleventh century, and on the maternal side it extends into the past three hundred years. Johannes Christopher Fischer, with his brothers, William and Joseph, crossed the sea in 1780. They were captured and forced into the British service under Burgoyne. When the latter was defeated at Cowpens, the brothers, really loyal to the Colonial cause, were captured by the American forces and readily enlisted for service against England. After the war they settled in Virginia. John William Fischer, heretofore mentioned, was born near Staunton, Virginia, and removed to Ohio, after he became of age, locating at Steubenville. Hugh Francis Fisher, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of four children. He was educated in the primary and literary branches in the public schools of Kansas, Ohio and Nebraska and the Methodist Seminary at Salt Lake City. After two years spent in the seminary he began the study of medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. Charles Edmund Fisher, at Corsicana, Texas. After six years of general practice in Austin, Texas, and Topeka, Kansas, he graduated from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital College, receiving the degree of Surgeon of the Eye and Ear. Since April, 1890, he has practiced the specialties of the eye, ear, nose and throat. When he was six months of age, at the time Quantrell and his men burned Lawrence, he was held in the arms of one of the members of the band, presumably Jesse James, while his mother went upstairs for the purpose of getting a lamp, which the raiders might use in searching the cellar for the father, who was in hiding there, but who was not found. In 1875 his father was sent to Mt. Union, Ohio, and the young man resided there with his parents several months, attending Mt. Union College. The same year there was another removal, to Cincinnati, and in 1876 the family went to Omaha, Nebraska, where the son began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Ellerton Welcome Aldrich. He performed the chore work in the office and received fifty cents a week for the service. He attended school at the same time. He also became janitor of the First Methodist

Church, of Omaha, receiving \$10 per month, and carried a daily paper, his remuneration for that work being \$3 a week. The money thus earned was saved, until the sum of \$110 was loaned to his parents without interest. The young man made numerous small investments that proved profitable and, incidentally, learned the trade of the typesetter. This proved a source of considerable income, and other work in which he engaged made it possible, in the exercise of strict economy, to accumulate steadily. In 1881 he was made colporteur of the American Bible Society and his travels through a wild country, while engaged in that work, form a most interesting chapter in the history of an eventful life. In September, 1882, he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he attended medical lectures at the Hahnemann College, from which institution he was graduated in 1884, having won the prize for the largest number of correct prescriptions made during the last year of his attendance there. He then went to Austin, Texas, where he was employed by his brother, for sixteen months, to manage the Texas Homeopathic Pharmacy. After completing the course for special practice, which was accomplished in New York City April 6, 1890, he immediately went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he practiced two and a half years. In 1892 he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, and at the end of four years he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he is one of the leading representatives of the profession. Dr. Fisher's military career was short, but none the less honorable. At the age of eleven he was captain of a boys' militia company in Cincinnati. He has held commissions as medical examiner in the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Association, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and other organizations. While residing in Austin, Texas, he was physician to the Confederate Home, located in that city. Politically he is a Republican, but has never sought public preferment. He is a member of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Kansas City, is active in the various departments of church work, and is a member of the Epworth League. He was married April 25, 1889, to Miss Kittie Milby, of Austin, Texas. Mrs. Fisher's father was one of the five in the Western department of the Confederate service to receive a commission, as captain, in the quartermaster's

department. Both her father and mother were owners of slaves before the war and came from old Southern stock. Her mother was a Searcey, of the Tennessee branch of the family, and a second cousin of the late Senator Harris, of that State. Her father was a native of Louisiana, very highly connected in family relations. Dr. Fisher stands high in the regard of the profession and of the community. His abilities are generally recognized, a fact evidenced by his occupancy of the chair of ophthalmology, otology, laryngology and rhinology in the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University, and of the chair of Eye and Ear in the Eclectic Medical College of Kansas City.

Fisher, Sylvester J., was born on a farm near the bluffs and peaks of Rock River, in Park County, Indiana, March 1, 1842, just nine miles southeast of the "Shades of Death," arched by the "Devil's Backbone." These natural and wonderful formations at that day excited very little interest, but now are visited by thousands of tourists yearly. He was the Benjamin of five sons of Judge James M. and Elizabeth Fisher.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and until the age of fifteen years attended the common district school, presided over by the typical "Hoosier" schoolmaster, who boarded around in his district. He became quite proficient in "spellin'," "readin'," "writin'," "cipherin'" and grammar. The teacher in "Possum Bottoms" (the classical name of this district), owing to the scarcity of coin and paper money, often received his pay in the products of the soil; he considered himself specially favored if some of the scholars paid for their "larnin'" in fowls, chickens, geese, etc.

At the age of sixteen years young Fisher was sent to Waveland Academy (ten miles distant) and remained there three years in search of "more knowledge"; he paid for his tuition in cutting cord wood at twenty-five cents per cord, building fires in the class rooms and ringing the academy bell. During his stay at the academy he, with three other boys, kept "bachelor's hall" and lived on the "fat" of his father's farm. At the close of these years his father sold his farm and moved to Mattoon, Illinois, to which place he soon followed, bidding farewell to the

"bluffs and peaks," the "hills and dales" of his native county and State. Still his "thirst" for wisdom had not abated, and in 1859 he attended Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri. Entering the sophomore class, he was graduated in 1861 and returned to Mattoon, where his parents lived. While at Fulton, Fisher was an ardent Republican and follower of "Abraham," the only one in Fulton, in the "Kingdom of Callaway." The presidential election took place in November, 1860; Lincoln, Douglas and Bell were candidates for the presidency. Young Fisher, although two years under age, attempted to vote, and was arrested by the city marshal and taken before a justice of the peace, who, after hearing the facts, said unto young Fisher, as King David said unto his servants who had suffered indignities at the hands of Hanun, "Tarry, young man, in the vales of Jericho until your beard be grown." "He still thirsted," and in 1862 and 1863 attended a law school in Chicago. In 1864, May 6th, he was admitted to the bar under examination of Justice Sidney Breese, of the Illinois Supreme Court. The same year he was elected to the office of police magistrate in Mattoon, and served five years in that capacity. Resigning, he went to Kansas City, remained there five years, and then moved to St. Louis in November, 1874. In December of the same year he opened a real estate office at No. 714 Chestnut Street, under the name and style of Fisher & Co. In 1878 the Real Estate Savings Bank made an assignment, and he was appointed by the circuit court assignee and required to give bond in the sum of \$400,000. He qualified and wound up the affairs of the bank in 1881, paying depositors seventy-nine cents on the dollar. He united with the Presbyterian Church while at Waveland, Indiana, in 1857, and has always been known as a Presbyterian.

Mr. Fisher married Miss Alice Symmes, June 7, 1865, at Mattoon, Illinois. Miss Symmes was a daughter of Dr. Harrison Symmes; granddaughter of Captain John Cleves Symmes, U. S. A., great-granddaughter of John Cleves Symmes, a distinguished jurist, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1785, and for distinguished services during the Revolution was granted by Congress a large tract of land on the Ohio and Miami Rivers, and was virtually the founder of North Bend, Indiana, and

Cincinnati. He died in the latter city in 1814.

Fisher, William Henry, merchant, was born in Williams County, Ohio, November 11, 1857. His father, also named William Henry, a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio when a young man and engaged in farming, becoming one of the six original settlers in the town in which our subject was born. He died in Williams County in 1887. Mr. Fisher's mother was before her marriage Mary Ann Flowers. She was born in Williams County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Henry Flowers, one of the early settlers of that county. Her death occurred when she was but thirty-seven years of age. At the age of thirteen years, William H. Fisher, the son, left his home, having attended school there for about seven years, and went to Toledo, where two years more were spent in the public schools. Then, at the age of fifteen, he engaged in the lumber trade in Woods County, Ohio, remaining there until 1881, when he removed to Rich Hill, Missouri, then in its infancy. For eleven years he was employed by the M. S. Cowles Mercantile Company, five years as a clerk and six years as department manager and buyer. Having mastered the essential details of the business, he formed a partnership with H. V. Geiger and Frank M. Ayers, under the firm name of W. H. Fisher & Co., and since 1893 this firm has continued to conduct a general store, its business increasing year by year until it is now one of the largest establishments in Rich Hill. Mr. Fisher is a Royal Arch Mason. In the Presbyterian Church he fills the office of deacon. Though a firm believer in the principles of Republicanism, he has never sought a public office. He was one of the organizers of the Rich Hill Board of Trade, and during its career has been one of its heartiest supporters and a warm friend of progressive movements. He was married November 11, 1885, to Mamie Eleanor Gilbert, daughter of Artemas Gilbert, an early resident of Rich Hill. The latter named died in March, 1893.

Fisher's Cave.—A cave in Greene County, six miles southeast of Springfield, which is a mile in extent, and has several chambers with a stream of limpid water flowing from it.

Fish Hatchery, State.—Three miles south of St. Joseph, at the Brown Spring, on ten acres of ground donated by citizens of St. Joseph, the State Fish Hatchery is located. There is a two-story frame building, forty by twenty feet, with troughs and apparatus for hatching and taking care of the small fry. Great numbers of fish are hatched there and are used to replenish streams throughout the State with superior qualities of fish. The hatchery was started in August, 1880.

Fish Law.—Seining and netting and the destruction of fish by explosives or poison are felonies under the fish and game laws of Missouri. It is a part of the duty of the State fish commissioners to look after the enforcement of this law.

Fishing River Fight.—After the massacre of Union soldiers by "Bill" Anderson's guerrillas, at Centralia, in Boone County, on the 27th of September, 1864, followed the same day by the defeat of Major Johnson's command in the same vicinity by the same guerrillas, the band moved west through Boone, Randolph, Chariton and Carroll Counties into Ray, where they were encountered by Lieutenant Colonel S. P. Cox, of the Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia. Colonel Cox had heard of their appearance in the county and made a forced march from Richmond on the 27th of September, to fight them. The guerrilla pickets were met and driven back upon the main body who were encamped in a wood. Colonel Cox dismounted the main body of his men, and formed them in the shape of the letter "V," with the open end toward the guerrilla camp, and sent a small body of mounted men to make the attack, with instructions to retreat upon the infantry. The guerrillas fell into the trap, driving the cavalry before them, until they were well between the lines of concealed infantry, who opened fire upon them from two sides. The guerrillas gave a battle yell and attempted to charge through the ambuscade, but only two of them succeeded, Bill Anderson, the leader, and a young man who was said to be the son of the Confederate general, James S. Rains. Rains escaped, but Anderson, riding like a demon, with a revolver in each hand and firing as he rode, was shot from his

horse and killed, it was said, by Colonel Cox himself, after he had broken through the Union line. On the body of the dead guerrilla chief were found six revolvers, \$300 in gold, \$150 in United States notes, and the photograph of a young woman. The other guerrillas, disheartened by the loss of their leader, fled in a rout, leaving several dead on the field, and one of their number, Clel Miller, a prisoner in the hands of the Unionists. The band was broken up. Clel Miller, after the war joined the James and Younger gang of bank robbers, and was killed in the attempt on the Northfield, Minnesota, bank in September, 1876.

Fisk, Clinton Bowen, was born in Livingston County, New York, December 8, 1828, and died in New York City, July 9, 1890. His parents removed to Michigan in his infancy. After a successful career as merchant, miller and banker in Michigan he removed to St. Louis in 1859. Early in the Civil War he became colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry Regiment in the Union Army, was promoted to brigadier general in 1862 and brevetted major general of volunteers in 1865. After the war he was assistant commissioner under General O. O. Howard in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee. He aided in establishing Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee, and the institution was named for him. From St. Louis he removed to New Jersey, and in later years he was especially prominent in educational and religious work, and also in the temperance movement. He was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1886, and Prohibition candidate for the presidency in 1888.

Fisse, John Henry, was born September 3, 1831, in the town of Uffeln, Hanover, Germany, son of John H. Fisse. When the son was five years of age the family immigrated to this country, reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th of September, 1836. After remaining in that city two months they came to St. Louis. John H. Fisse attended what was then the only public school in St. Louis, taught by Colonel David H. Armstrong, afterward a representative of Missouri in the United States Senate. He was a clerk and salesman in different stores until

the summer of 1851, when he established a business of his own. In 1874 he turned his attention to the business of conveyancing, the settlement and conservation of estates, the drafting of legal papers and kindred affairs, and has continued in that business up to the present time. Early in life he began taking an interest in public affairs, and in 1858 was elected a member of the City Council. While serving in that capacity he helped to establish the present paid fire department of the city, and to inaugurate the fire alarm telegraph system. In 1860 he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination of judge of the county court, and was elected by a large majority over an exceedingly able and popular competitor. He served in that office until December of 1865, sharing the great responsibilities which rested upon the court during the war period. In 1871 a legislative enactment removed the judges of the county court, as it was then claimed, in the interest of reform. At the succeeding election Judge Fisse was elected a member of the reform court and served until 1872, bringing order out of confusion and rendering services of great value to the county during that brief period. In 1881 the Supreme Court of Missouri designated Judge Fisse to act as a commissioner for the sale of three hundred and seventy thousand acres of Cairo & Fulton Railroad lands. This important trust he discharged with fidelity to the interests of the State and all concerned, winning the commendation of the public and of the high judicial tribunal from which he derived his authority. He has been identified in various capacities, official and otherwise, with banks, insurance companies and other large corporations, and in all the affairs of life has evinced sound judgment, breadth of view, and a comprehensive grasp of financial and economic problems.

Flad, Henry, a civil engineer, was born in Baden, Germany, July 30, 1824, and died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1898. He received an academic education in Speyer, and in 1845 was graduated from the University of Munich with the highest honors. His first employment as an engineer was in the government service on the improvement of the River Rhine, where he remained for three years. In 1848, sympathizing with the German revolutionists, he

commanded a company of engineers, and was engaged in the destruction of an important bridge across the Rhine, and also in several battles. Forced to flee from his native country, he went to France, and from there came to the United States, landing in New York City, in 1849. There he was employed as a draughtsman on the New York & Erie Railroad, and afterward at Buffalo as a constructing engineer. In 1853 he took employment as assistant engineer, and also in the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad from Cincinnati to Vincennes, Indiana. Coming further west in 1854, he was resident engineer of the Iron Mountain Railroad between St. Louis and Pilot Knob, with headquarters at Potosi. Three years later he moved to Arcadia, where he acted as land agent for that company. In 1861 he located in St. Louis, and on June 15th of that year he enlisted as a private in Company F of the Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps. On August 19th of that year General John C. Fremont promoted him to be captain of engineers, and placed him in charge of the construction of the fortifications at Cape Girardeau. In 1862 he was assigned as major in the Engineer Regiment of the West. Later he was promoted to colonel and afterward transferred as colonel to the First Regiment Engineers, Missouri Volunteers. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis, and in 1867 was appointed a member of the first board of water commissioners of St. Louis, in which body he served two terms and assisted in making the plans for the present system of waterworks, including the settling basins at Bissell's Point and the reservoir on Compton Hill. For about two years he had an office with Professor Charles Smith, of Washington University, and Charles Pfeiffer, under the name of Flad & Pfeiffer, and continued in the private practice of his profession until appointed chief engineer of Forest Park, the grounds of which he laid out and fitted for its permanent improvement. On the adoption of the Scheme and Charter Colonel Flad was elected the first president of the board of public improvements, which office he filled with noted ability for three terms, or until April, 1890, when he was appointed by the President a member of the Mississippi River Commission. The greatest professional task of his life was in connection with the con-

struction of the celebrated Eads Bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Captain James B. Eads had discovered his great ability, and at the beginning of that enterprise he associated Colonel Flad with himself in the work—and it was a constant cause of self-gratulation all through it that he had the good fortune to possess so valuable an assistant. The most cordial professional and friendly relations existed between the two men. Captain Eads had implicit faith in his assistant, and, indeed, in several matters—notable among them being the subject of the pressure of ice against the piers of the bridge, and the lateral pressure of the wind against the bridge itself—he had more faith in Flad's judgment than in his own, while in the unforeseen difficulties encountered in the prosecution of the work he was constantly in the habit of asking his counsel and advice.

Colonel Flad was president of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1886 and president of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis from 1868 to 1880.

Flag Springs.—A village of 150 inhabitants, in Empire Township, Andrew County, taking its name from a large spring of pure water in the vicinity. The site was first in possession of Marshall McQuinn and a man named Gaddy in 1841. The town has one of the largest cheese factories in Missouri, and a sorghum factory.

Flanigan, John H., lawyer, was born July 3, 1857, at Almont, Michigan. His parents were James and Olive M. (Hager) Flanigan. The father was Irish by birth, coming to America an infant; he was a farmer by occupation, and is yet living, at the age of sixty-nine years, in Carthage, Missouri. The mother was born in New York, of German parents; her death occurred in 1893. John H. Flanigan came to Jasper County, Missouri, when nine years old, with his parents, and was reared upon a farm. His only educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools, and his large store of general information, and habits of thought and mental application, were acquired through his own effort. His ambitions were high, and he early began to earn his own livelihood by teaching school, at the same time devoting himself intently to the study of law, without a preceptor. So satisfactory

was his progress, that at the age of twenty-three years he was admitted to practice in the Jasper County courts, in which he has come to be regarded as one of the most capable and brilliant members of the local bar. For several years past he has been recognized as possessing peculiar talent for criminal proceedings, and no case of moment has occurred in recent years, in which he has not appeared as counsel. In January, 1900, he represented four persons held under indictment for murder. In 1884 he was elected city attorney of Carthage, and discharged the duties of that position with marked ability. He is known throughout the State as an intensely ardent and influential Republican, and his vigorous and eloquent expositions of the principles of his party have been heard in political campaigns in nearly every county. His uncompromising aggressiveness and deep sincerity have marked him as peculiarly fitted for leadership, and he has been called to various positions where such qualities were necessary to party advantage. He has been a strong figure in all local conventions, and an active participant in nearly all State conventions during the past ten years. For four years he was a member of the executive committee of the National Republican League, and his interest in the party has led him to attend three National Republican Conventions. His principal political distinction lies in his service as a Representative in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1889. In that body, he was the recognized Republican leader, holding his party closely aligned upon all questions of a political nature, and repeatedly forcing the opposition to take more moderate ground, or appear to disadvantage upon the record. His readiness to detect an opportune or necessary movement, and his vigor in leading his party, caused the Democrats to apply to him the sobriquet of "Fire Alarm Flanigan," a term which his friends accepted as an unintended compliment. His fearlessness of adverse criticism, from friend as well as foe, is evidenced by his conduct in the presidential campaign of 1896, when as one of the principal Republican campaign speakers of southwest Missouri he stood alone in advocacy of gold money, where the party in that section was overwhelmingly favorable to free silver. The only fraternal body in which he holds membership is the

Knights of Pythias, and he has occupied all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and has been several times representative in the grand lodge. Mr. Flanigan was married May 5, 1883, to Miss Mary F. Leedy, daughter of A. G. Leedy, a contractor, of Springfield. Two children have been born of this marriage, John H., and Lon P. Flanigan. Mrs. Flanigan is an active member of the Christian Church.

Flatboats.—The flatboats, or, as they were often called, "broad-horns," of early navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, were boats built for downstream trips only. They were square at each end, usually about thirty feet wide, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet long, had hewn gunwales at the bottom, and were generally about eight feet deep. Boards were sprung over the top to shed the water, and long "sweeps," or oars, were adjusted so that they could be used when necessary to keep the boat in the channel. The current was the motive power, and large cargoes could be carried downstream, say three hundred tons. From 1820 to 1840 a large share of the flour, farm and other products of the river region, which found their best market in New Orleans, were transported in this way. The flatboat, being an unmanageable kind of a craft, was exposed to so many of the perils of navigation that no insurance could be obtained on the boats or their cargoes, about one out of every ten failing to reach its destination. It took about seventy days to make a trip by flatboat from St. Louis to New Orleans. When the boat got into port, its cargo was unloaded and the craft was then dismantled and the lumber sold or put to other uses. A part or the whole of the cargo was often sold at intermediate points.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Flat River.—A town in St. Francois County, twelve miles west of Farmington, on the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railroad. Near by are extensive lead mines. It has smelting plants, several general stores, a hotel, school and three churches. Settlements were made in its locality early in the history of the county, but the town assumed no importance until the building of the "Boone Terre Railroad," after which its growth was rapid. Population, 1,800.

Fleming, Alfred Walton, was born August 19, 1828, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died at his country home near St. Louis, January 10, 1898. A descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors, he was the son of Thomas and Clarissa (Walton) Fleming, and his father was, in his day, a leading dry goods merchant of Philadelphia. The son received a classical education and then studied medicine, receiving his doctor's degree from a Philadelphia college. After practicing medicine for a time he read law and was admitted to the bar, but his study of the sciences themselves rather because of love of the sciences themselves than for the purpose of fitting himself for an active professional career. He was favored by fortune with a comfortable patrimony and, upon coming west in his young manhood, invested a considerable portion of his means in Missouri lands, which turned out to be rich in mineral wealth. He was associated with his brothers in the opening, development and operation of the famous Lamotte lead mine, and from 1857 until the time of his death, was a resident of Missouri. He was engaged in the operation of this lead mine at the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time his career as a business man was temporarily interrupted by a term of service in the Confederate Army, in which he was a commissioned officer. After the war he resumed the conduct of his mining enterprise, which continued to yield rich returns for his outlay of time and money until 1877, when he disposed of his mining interests for a princely sum. He then retired from active business, and, after purchasing a tract of land in the suburbs of St. Louis, built upon it a beautiful country home, at which he spent the greater part of his time thereafter, although he occasionally made his home in the city during winter months. Having no occasion to encumber himself with the cares of business other than those incidental to the guardianship of the ample fortune which he had acquired, he gave himself up to the enjoyment of his home, his books, and the society of a limited circle of friends. Naturally of a retiring disposition, he became something of a recluse in later years, but his cultivated tastes were evidenced in the ornamentation of his spacious grounds and the embellishment of his beautiful home. His library was large and

well selected, choice paintings adorned the walls of his home, and those who knew him intimately were always impressed by his broad knowledge of art and literature. He delighted in living near to nature, devoted much time to the cultivation of trees and flowers, and was well versed in almost all branches of natural science. His quiet tastes and studious habits kept him from mingling to any considerable extent in society and from participation in public affairs, and with the exception of a term of service as member of the Kirkwood School Board, he held no official position. He, however, was always interested in the advancement of the community in which he lived, and contributed liberally of his abundance for charitable and religious purposes and in aid of public enterprises, the site of the town hall of Kirkwood having been one of his gifts to that village. He was never, in any sense, a politician, but was a member of the Democratic party, and as a churchman affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Fleming was twice married; first, in 1871, to Mrs. Anna Dilks Foster. In 1892, he married for his second wife, Miss Mary Cecillia Quan, daughter of Matthew William Quan, a well known hydraulic engineer, of St. Louis. One son, Alfred Walton Fleming, Jr., the only child born of either of his marriages, is the only surviving member of his family.

Fletcher, Thomas Clement, Governor of Missouri, was born in Jefferson County, Missouri, January 22, 1827, his father being Clement B. Fletcher, who came to this State from Maryland, in 1818. Thomas C., his second son, received a good common school education, and in 1854 was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County. He studied law while holding this office, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. A zealous opponent of slavery, he became an active Republican on the organization of that party, and was sent as delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1860, and again in 1868, attracting attention by his fine personal bearing, pleasant manners, and his spirited and effective off-hand speeches. In the Civil War he espoused the Union cause, and was, for a time, assistant provost marshal in St. Louis under Colonel Farrar. Afterward he took an active part in raising the Thirty-first Regiment, of which he was



Alfred W. Fleming

made colonel, serving with gallantry in the siege of Vicksburg and in the battle of Pilot Knob. In 1865 he was chosen Governor of Missouri, being the first native-born citizen of the State and the first Republican chosen to that position. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law in St. Louis. In 1890 his professional duties made it necessary for him to remove to Washington City, and there he continued to reside until his death, March 25, 1899. Governor Fletcher was tall and commanding in person, and affable in manners; warmly esteemed by his personal and political friends, and respected by his political opponents for his sincerity and honor. As a public speaker he had few equals. He was married in 1851 to Miss Clara Honey, of Jefferson County, Missouri. Their children are Mrs. Perry Bartholow, of St. Louis, and E. L. Fletcher, a civil engineer in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

Flitcraft, Pembroke Reeves, lawyer and ex-judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, was born at Woodstown, Salem County, New Jersey, January 8, 1847.

During the latter part of the year 1847 his parents removed to Ohio, and from thence to Indiana, where his father died. His mother then returned to Ohio, and there remained until 1858, when the family removed to Michigan, his mother in the meantime having remarried.

The foundation of Judge Flitcraft's education was laid, as is common in the Northern States, in a country school. He prepared for college in the Quaker boarding school of Raisin Valley Seminary, near Adrian, Michigan. He entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in the fall of 1867, and in 1871 graduated, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, and, in due course, from the same institution, the degree of master of arts, in 1874.

Between the date of his graduation and the date of his admission to the bar in Kansas City in 1875, part of the time he was superintendent of schools at Charlotte, Michigan, and part of the time represented various large publishing houses, and was also devoting all his spare time during this period to the study of the law, the practice of law having been his sole object and aim.

In 1875 he formed a law partnership with

John T. Voss, at Girard, Crawford County, Kansas, where he remained until 1878, when he came to St. Louis, which has been his home ever since. In 1882 he formed a law partnership with Henry E. Mills. The law firm of Mills & Flitcraft continued until Judge Flitcraft was elected one of the judges of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, at the fall election of 1894, taking his seat in January, 1895.

In September 1883, Judge Flitcraft married Emma Belle Brenneman, daughter of Levi and Mary Brenneman, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Ada Virginia and Edna Belle.

Floods at Kansas City.—The region about Kansas City and that now occupied by the city itself has within comparatively recent times been deluged by the waters of the Missouri and Kaw Rivers. Notable floods of this character occurred in 1782, 1826, 1843 and 1844. The greatest of these floods was that of 1844. On the 13th of June of that year the waters of the Missouri covered the bottoms from bluff to bluff for several feet. On the next day the Kaw poured its flood into the valley and the land was covered to the depth of twenty feet. The houses of those who lived in the bottoms were overwhelmed, and the people needed the aid of their neighbors and friends to save them from watery graves. Some were rescued but several houses and persons were swept away into the abyss of waters. The flood cut out new channels and twelve hundred acres of land below the mouth of the Kaw has since been gradually carried away. The process went on for thirty years, until in 1868 the railways arrested it by riprapping the banks. The Kaw ate into the land on the west and made Turkey Creek, which had been an affluent of the Missouri, one of its own tributaries. Thus the floods plowed their way through the bottoms making new channels and proving an ever shifting boundary line.

T. R. VICKROY.

Floods at St. Louis.—The city of St. Louis, owing to its elevation above the river, has been, in the main, exempt from the ravages of floods, the occasional damage to houses on the river front forming hardly an exception worthy of consideration against the general statement. But indirectly the city

has suffered in various ways from the high floods. These usually occur at St. Louis between the 15th and 30th of June, and are caused by the heavy rains and the snows melting in the mountains at the sources of the Missouri. In some seasons the Yellowstone pours out a flood which reaches St. Louis about the last of May or the first of June. According to Scharf's "History," the first unusual rise of the Mississippi of which we have any record took place in 1542, and its effect on the lower Mississippi was observed by De Soto and his followers. The earliest submergence of the American Bottom of which there is any record was in 1742. In 1772 another flood came and covered portions of the Bottom. The next period of extreme high water was in June, 1785, when the river rose twenty feet above the highest known water-marks. Opposite St. Louis the overflow extended to the bluffs. Grain fields were submerged, cattle drowned and cabins washed away on the alluvial lands. This year was known in the annals of French history as *l'annee des grandes eaux*. There were high waters subsequent to 1785, but none deserving of attention until that of 1811, which resulted in part from the annual rise of the Missouri. The flood was much greater than any that followed until 1823, about the 8th of May, caused by the heavy rains on the Mississippi. The river continued to rise rapidly until the 23d of the month, when it came to a stand. The water entirely covered the American Bottom, and the residents of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and other French villages were compelled to abandon their homes and seek refuge on the bluffs and in St. Louis. The houses in the lower part of St. Louis were surrounded by water, and the river then rose to the lower floor in the store kept by John Shackford, at the foot of Oak Street. During 1826 there were tremendous rainfalls, and from the 15th of April the Mississippi was very high, and toward the close of May overflowed its banks and spread for miles over the country. By the 8th of June, the inhabitants of Cahokia and the Bottoms sought refuge either on the bluffs or in St. Louis. The river came to a standstill on the 10th of the month, and by the 25th had reached an ordinary stage.

We now come to the great flood of 1844, when the water rose two feet five inches

above the high-water mark of 1785. The winter of 1843-4 was one of unusual severity, with tremendous snow storms throughout the northwest. By the 10th of May, in the latter year, the river began rising, and by the 16th the flood began to create alarm in St. Louis. The river continued to rise until the 20th of May, reaching the doors of the stores on Front Street north of Pine, and the merchants were compelled to move their stock of goods into the second stories. The waters came to a standstill on the 21st, and the river was in its banks on the 7th of June. But from the 3d to the 10th of that month there was a succession of terrible rain storms and the flood from the Missouri was coming down. The Mississippi began to rise again at St. Louis on the 8th of June. By the 15th the floods began to alarm the people, and "the great flood of 1844" had commenced its devastations, and five hundred people were driven from their homes. The water was running into the lower stories of the houses of "Battle Row," on Laurel Street; a portion of the curbstones on Water Street were covered; and in Illinoistown the water rose above the first story of the houses. On the 20th the river was from three to six miles wide, and in many places nine miles. The water covered all of Front Street and the sidewalk, and along "Battle Row" it was nearly up to the door latches. The lower part of the city in the vicinity of Mill Creek was all submerged. All the lower lands in Soulard's Addition were overflowed. At Kaskaskia a large portion of the town was from ten to twenty feet under water. The water receded with great rapidity, until by the middle of June the river had reached an ordinary stage.

The next flood, that of 1851, was preceded by the rise of the upper Mississippi over its banks in many places. On May 30th the river at St. Louis began to rise rapidly, and by sundown it was fifteen feet eight inches below the high-water mark of 1844, as marked on the column in front of Center Market, and eight and one-half feet below the city directrix. A portion of the dike erected by the city between Duncan's Island and the Illinois shore was washed away. By June 23d the water had risen to four feet nine and one-half inches below the high-water mark of 1844, but then began to recede.

In 1854, the river was very high, the water covering the St. Louis levee, and doing great damage in the lower portion of the river.

In 1858 the water rose to a point two and a half feet below the flood of 1844. Also in 1863 the river rose very high, the water coming into the stores on the St. Louis levee, and much property was swept away on the lower river. The water also rose quite high in 1867, in 1871, in 1875 and in 1876, but the floods did little damage in the upper valley, although destruction was wrought in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

In 1881 there was a flood in May. Looking from the foot of Anna Street, on the St. Louis side, the only limit for the water was the Illinois bluff, three miles to the east. The principal devastation was confined to the east side of the river. On June 19, 1883, reports were rife that the Missouri and Mississippi were rising rapidly, threatening a coming flood. The levee between Olive and Cherry Streets was submerged, and merchants were busy moving their goods to upper floors. The flood was also very threatening in East St. Louis. On the 20th there was a rise of one foot, and a fifteen-foot rise in the upper Missouri was reported. On the 21st the river was still rising, and two hundred men were guarding the Madison dike. By the 23d a portion of the Toledo Narrow Gauge embankment was washed away, and Brooklyn and the surrounding country were flooded in consequence. A serious break in the levee occurred at Smith's Landing, twenty miles below St. Louis. The river then began to subside, and by June 30th had lost all its terrors for the people.

May 16, 1892, the Mississippi, in consequence of continued heavy rains, registered 34.9 feet, and with a rise of one foot more it was seen that the damage in East St. Louis would exceed computation. By the 18th the Mississippi began to swell in volume, and four hundred square miles of land near St. Louis were overflowed. The situation became appalling, and thousands of people were without homes or food. The main suffering and desolation were on the American Bottom and at Mineral Point. The eye rested on a boundless expanse of murky, turbulent water, the inhabitants having fled to some higher point of safety. On the bluffs back of East St. Louis five hundred people were gathered. Hospital tents, food and clothing were sent

over to the flood-sufferers from St. Louis and from Jefferson Barracks. A relief fund was inaugurated by the Merchants' Exchange at a grand mass meeting. At 11 o'clock p. m., May 21st, the water, which gradually fell, stopped, and East St. Louis was considered safe. Conservative estimates placed the damage at \$10,000,000. The waters were a long time in receding, and trains passed through to the bluffs on submerged tracks.

Since 1892 there have been seasons of high water at St. Louis, but no disastrous floods. In 1897 the devastation on the lower Mississippi was caused by the great rise of the Ohio and its tributaries.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Florence Crittenton Mission and Home.—In 1883, Charles N. Crittenton, of New York City, established in that place a mission home for girls, friendless, or in trouble, and named it after a daughter who had died at the age of four years. He has since been instrumental in instituting more than forty similar houses in various parts of the country. In October, 1895, he visited Kansas City, and interested a number of residents, who formed an organization which was incorporated as the Florence Crittenton Mission and Home. Active membership was restricted to those belonging to evangelical churches, and officers are chosen from among these and honorary members elected by vote of the society. The Mission and Home was opened February 4, 1896, in rented premises. In 1899, the society purchased the property now occupied, paying a small sum, and assuming an indebtedness which brought the cost to \$4,150. October 1, 1900, the remaining indebtedness was \$3,000, and this is expected to be liquidated out of a bequest of \$4,000, made in the will of Joseph Benoist, deceased. The capacity of the home is for seventeen girls and eight babes. In 1899 forty-two girls were cared for, of whom ten were returned to their homes, and sixteen were placed in honorable situations. The home is maintained by voluntary contributions.

Florence Fight.—In the battle near Marshall, in October, 1863, between the Union forces under Generals Brown and Ewing, and the Confederates under General Jo Shelby, the Confederates were divided and driven from the field in two bodies, one under

Shelby going west toward Waverly, the other, under Colonel Hunter and Major Shanks, retreating east. The latter body managed by traveling all night to effect its escape. Crossing the railroad near Syracuse, they advanced on Florence where they were received in the darkness by a volley of musketry from a small body of Federals; but, charging through the streets with a yell, the Confederates shot down all whom they encountered, and departed, leaving a dreadful picture of death and lamentation behind them.

Florence Village.—A village, then adjacent to St. Louis, laid out by James S. Watson and Samuel D. South, April 20, 1853. It is now a part of the city, on the west side of Garrison Avenue, between Thomas Street and Cass Avenue.

Florida.—An incorporated village in Monroe County, twelve miles east of Paris and seven miles from Stoutsville, the nearest railway point. It was settled in 1831. The plat of the town was the first one filed in the county recorder's office. The village has the distinction of being the birthplace of Samuel L. Clemens, better known as "Mark Twain," the author. At one time Florida was the competitor of Paris for the county seat. It has a public school, two churches, a bank and about a dozen business houses including stores and shops of different kinds. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Florissant.—The first settlement at Florissant—or, as it was called in early records, "Fleurissant"—was made soon after the first settlement at St. Louis. A Jesuit mission was established there by Father Meurin, and in 1793 a special lieutenant, with the military rank of captain, was appointed by Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, to act as military commandant at that place. In 1829 Florissant was incorporated as a town, but the charter was after a time allowed to lapse. It was again incorporated in 1843, and in 1857 was chartered as a city, under the name "City of St. Ferdinand." St. Ferdinand was the name given to the place by the Spanish colonist who drew the original plan of the village, and while "Florissant" is the name by which it has been commonly known, the corporate name of the city per-

petuates the intent of the founder as to its name. An Indian school was established there under the auspices of Bishop Dubourg, of the Catholic Church, in 1824, and the school thus established by the Jesuit Fathers, who came there from Maryland, was parent of the present St. Louis University. The novitiate of St. Stanislaus and other Catholic educational institutions have given Florissant more than local renown, and it is noted also as the burial place of many of the fathers of the Catholic Church in Missouri.

Florissant Valley Club.—This organization was incorporated March 28, 1899, by the following named gentlemen: Arthur Lee, William McBlair, George W. Niedringhaus, George F. Steedman, Francis D. Hirschberg and Wilson P. H. Turner. The object of the club is to furnish its members a country home, convenient to St. Louis, where they may enjoy rural life and sports. The location of the clubhouse is admirably designed for its purposes, being situated on the old Lucas homestead, at Normandy Heights, in St. Louis County, just beyond the city limits. The old mansion has been remodeled and made into commodious club quarters, while adjoining it the association owns some fifty acres of high, rolling meadow land. On this is located a fine golf link, a polo course and a large barn for the horses.

Flory, Joseph, railroad and warehouse commissioner, and late candidate for Governor of Missouri, was born June 19, 1856, on a farm near Logansport, Indiana. His parents were Nathan and Elizabeth (Cuppy) Flory, who settled on government land in the State of Indiana about the year 1848, and continued to reside on the farm thus brought under cultivation until the death of the father, in 1866. The elder Flory was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1824, and descended from a French family, planted in this country by three brothers, who came to America at an early period, one settling in Maryland, one in Virginia, and one in Pennsylvania. Joseph Flory belongs to the Pennsylvania branch of the family. His grandfather, whose name was Emanuel Flory, was born in Lancaster County, in that State, in 1775, and there married a Miss Kaggy, who was a native of Germany. Mr. Flory's mother,



Yours Truly
Joseph Flory

whose maiden name was Cuppy, and who still resides in Indiana, was born in Tippecanoe County, in that State. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother, whose maiden name was Oiler, was of Scotch extraction. Until he was seventeen years of age, Mr. Flory lived on his father's farm, and he obtained his education in the public schools of Cass County, Indiana. When he was seventeen years old he began his career as a railroad man, as brakeman on a freight train, running between Fort Wayne and Lafayette, Indiana, on the Wabash Railroad. After three years of training in this capacity he was promoted to conductor of a freight train and filled that position until 1883. In 1882 he was transferred to the Wabash line in Missouri, and the following year he was made a passenger conductor. From that date until 1894 he ran a passenger train on the Wabash road, between St. Louis and Kansas City, and when he resigned his position to enter upon an important political campaign he had been twenty years in the service of the Wabash Company. These had been years of faithful and efficient services, which had gained for him the high regard, not only of his superiors and associates in the operation of the Wabash road, but of the traveling public in general. His popularity as a railroad man, and his knowledge of railroad affairs, caused him to be nominated, in 1894, for member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Missouri by the Republican party, of which he has been a loyal and active member since he cast his first vote. It was to meet the demands thus made upon him that he resigned his position with the railway company and entered upon a vigorous and effective campaign. For the first time in more than twenty years the ensuing election brought victory to the Republican party of Missouri, and Mr. Flory enjoys the distinction of being the only Republican ever elected to the office of railroad and warehouse commissioner in this State. As a public official he has been no less popular and efficient than he was in the business to which he devoted all the earlier years of his life, and during the six years of his term of service, now drawing to a close, he has made an enviable record as a capable and faithful guardian of public interests, and a servant of the people whose integrity and uprightness can not be questioned. A capable

business man, a genial gentleman and an effective public speaker, he took an active part in political campaigns during his incumbency of the office of railroad and warehouse commissioner, and some time before the political conventions for the year 1900 were held in Missouri he came to be regarded throughout the State as the strongest candidate the Republican party could nominate for Governor. When the convention of that party met in Kansas City, in May of that year, it paid him the very unusual compliment of nominating him for that high office by acclamation. The campaign which ensued was a memorable one, and one of the most hotly contested in the history of the State. Against Mr. Flory was pitted one of the ablest and most popular Democrats which Missouri has produced within the last quarter of a century, and one who had had large experience in public life. With an overwhelming majority to overcome, Mr. Flory determined to spare no effort to lead his party to victory, and he at once entered upon one of the most vigorous and judicious canvasses which has been made by any candidate for high office in the history of the State. He visited every portion of Missouri, met and mingled with the people, and discussed the issues of the campaign in a most forcible and convincing manner. The enthusiasm with which he was received by the masses of the people has hardly been equaled in any former campaign, and many incidents of the canvass will long be remembered by the people of the State. When the returns of the election were received it was shown that he had made large gains in nearly all the rural portions of the State, and that he had reduced the Democratic majority from 43,000, in 1896, to 29,000, in 1900. A result more gratifying to Mr. Flory and his friends could not reasonably have been expected, because the Democratic majority was too large to be overcome, and the defeat of the Republican ticket was inevitable. This result showed, however, that Mr. Flory had made a most convincing appeal to the country people of the State, who favor good government and honesty in the conduct of public affairs, and indicated that under such leadership as his the Republican party might look hopefully to the future. Mr. Flory's home is in St. Louis, and he is an active member of the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church of that city, as is

also his wife. He is still a member of St. Louis Division, No. 3, Order of Railway Conductors, and is a past chief of that organization. He is also a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Lafayette, Indiana, and affiliates with Masonic bodies as a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 360; Kilwinning Chapter, No. 50 of Royal Arch Masons, and St. Aldemar Commandery of Knights Templar, all of St. Louis. On the 20th of June, 1876, he was married, at Lafayette, Indiana, to Miss Emma Johnson, who was born at Pittsburg, Indiana, in 1856, and is of Swedish descent. Of five children born to them, two sons and one daughter were living in 1900.

Flynn, Michael M., merchant and farmer, was born June 3, 1850, in Washington County, Missouri, son of Michael Flynn, who came to this country from Ireland. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Missouri. The son was reared in his native county, and obtained a good practical business education in the public schools. All the earlier years of his life were passed on a farm, and he has always continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits. He has, however, been interested to a considerable extent with his brother in mercantile enterprises, and during the years 1898-9 was actively engaged in this business at Richwoods, Missouri. Since then, however, he has devoted himself exclusively to his large farming interests, and his home is on a farm, of which he is owner, in Richwoods Township, of Washington County. This is one of six fine farms belonging to Mr. Flynn, and he is numbered among the eminently successful agriculturists of southeastern Missouri. In all his farming operations he has given careful and intelligent attention to the conduct of a business which can only be made to yield proper returns through industry, systematic effort and close calculation. His methods and various experiments which he has made in different lines of farming have not only contributed to his own success, but have been of great benefit to his brother farmers, and it is the feeling of his neighbors and friends that scarcely any man in Washington County would be so much missed as would Mr. Flynn, should he be removed by death or leave the county. He has always been a large employer of labor, and

in his intercourse with those sustaining this relation to him he has been courteous and considerate, and mindful always of their welfare. Kind to the poor, generous and open-hearted in his dealings with neighbors, he is in all respects a much esteemed and useful citizen. The extent to which he enjoys the friendship of all classes was demonstrated in 1892 and 1894, when he was elected county collector of Washington County on the Republican ticket, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the voters of the county affiliate with the Democratic party. While he has always been a member of the Republican party, he takes the common sense view that politics should cut little figure in filling local offices, and his support has usually been given to those whom he deemed best qualified to fill the office for which they were candidates, regardless of their political affiliation. His influence has been far-reaching in the county in which he has passed all the years of his life, and his support of a candidate for office has usually insured the election of such candidate. In religion he is a Catholic churchman. Mr. Flynn was married to Miss Lavinia Vivian in 1878.

Folk, Joseph Wingate, circuit attorney for the city of St. Louis, was born October 28, 1869, at Brownsville, Tennessee. His parents were Henry B. and Martha (Estes) Folk, both of Virginia ancestry. The father, a native of North Carolina, was an early settler in Tennessee, and was for many years a prominent lawyer at Brownsville, in that State. The mother was a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of a large planter in Virginia. Their son, Joseph W. Folk, began his education in the common schools of his native State, and afterward pursued a liberal literary course at Vanderbilt University, Nashville. He completed his legal studies in the law department of Vanderbilt University, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He was engaged in practice at Brownsville, Tennessee, until 1892, when he located permanently in St. Louis, Missouri, and entered upon practice in civil and corporation law, which soon became large and important, and in which he represented leading commercial and financial firms of St. Louis. An active and uncompromising Democrat, he rose to prominence in the councils of his party, and was put forward as one of its most capable

and forceful exponents on the platform in Missouri and adjoining States. In 1898 he was elected to the presidency of the Jefferson Club, the most influential political organization in the West. In 1900, in the movement of a large element of responsible men who sought reform in the administration of local public affairs, through the nomination of an unexceptionable ticket, without solicitation upon his own part, he was nominated for the position of circuit attorney for the city of St. Louis. He was elected at the November election, and entered upon the duties of his office with fearlessness and a determined intention to effect, as far as he might, a prompt and impartial administration of law; and one of his first official acts was to procure the indictment of misdoers of the higher class, rather than of those less conspicuous in social and political affairs. He is a member of the Second Baptist Church, and of the orders of Freemasons and Knights of Phythias. Mr. Folk was married, November 10, 1896, to Miss Gertrude Glass, daughter of Thomas E. Glass, a leading business man of Brownsville, Tennessee. She was liberally educated at the college in Brownsville, her native town.

Folk Lore of Missouri.—No country is as rich in folk lore as the United States, comprising, as it does, in its population, citizens and denizens of all nations and all climates, of all religions and shades of religious belief. To this statement may be added another, that no State can claim superiority over Missouri in the abundance and variety of this material so precious to the ordinary student of human nature, as well as to his more scientific brethren, the ethnologist and anthropologist, who, of late years, have broadened the scope of their investigations and classified themselves as "folk-lorists"—collectors of the lore of the "folk." These "folk," eager for freedom and ambitious for prosperity, and guaranteed both by the State's wise laws, and variety of climate, soil, mineral and vegetable products, have come, literally, from the "four quarters of the globe." Beginning, after the red man had departed, with a population mainly French, Irish and English, with a dash, now and then, of Spanish and Indian blood, by degrees were added German, Scotch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Polish, Swiss, Italian, Hungarian, Hebrew, Austrian, Russian,

Welsh, Japanese and Chinese inhabitants, each bringing with him the legends, songs, stories, superstitions and peculiar customs of his own land, while the negro, whether slave or free, spread the lore of his country among the white children, and the wandering Syrian and Gypsy lingered long enough in each community, and grew confidential enough over packs of cheap wares and palms crossed with silver, to leave at least as much of a mark as do the emigrants who carry in their garments the seeds of a wild flower from the meadows by the ocean, and leave them to bud and blow on the banks of a river of the plains.

"But all this is of a time long passed," it has been urged. "With the enlightenment placed in reach of all, by the public schools, by the railroads which really put it out of the power of the individual, or the community, to remain isolated, narrow, archaic or provincial, superstition and other beliefs in the supernatural have been remanded to the age that burned a witch or two every time a man's nerves were tweaked with neuralgia and a woman's gave way in hysterics under the stress of hardship, loneliness and homesickness."

Can one rely on this statement?

The matter-of-fact man of affairs, who begins to dress the right foot before the left, from invariable habit, and does not finish with the one before partly covering the other, may not be aware that he is perpetuating a "survival" of his black nurse's artless propitiation of the little demons (she calls them "booggers") of ill fortune; but the fact is none the less a fact that he is, and his annoyance when he had to return for something after he had crossed the threshold of his door is not to be explained by the loss of a few seconds of time. It is also a survival of a "luck" superstition. He smiles indulgently when he observes the Italian fruit-vender at the corner stand the leaden image of St. Joseph on its head when custom has been poor, and is equally lenient with the Chinese laundryman, burning a tissue-paper square, stamped with the outline of a pig, to appease any wandering devils that may be near. He excuses them to himself because they are recent arrivals. Perhaps he would not be so indulgent to his daughter, who is counting white horses and wagonloads of hay, or to his son, who is "divining," by a charm as old as Rome—

that is, by spitting in the palm of his hand and then smiting it with his thumb—which way his ball has flown among the weeds. Remembering his own youthful experiences, he might excuse the son who sells his warts, and the little girl who has her ring put on with a wish. He has already forgotten that his New England cousin besought him, the night before, to cure his sore throat by binding around it the sock taken from his foot; that his Southern cousin insisted that a skein of red sewing silk should be used instead of the sock; that his French mother-in-law would fain have brewed him a *tisane* of herbs, boiled in rainwater caught on Easter Sunday. So great is the indifference to accustomed things that he paid no heed, in the morning, when his wife made a wish as she turned the garment she had accidentally donned wrong side out, and his sisters did likewise when they made the same remark simultaneously. As he steps into his car he jostles the gambler who walks four times 'round the table to change his luck, and the "curb-stone broker" who has a rabbit's foot in his pocket. He pays his fare to a man who turns silver in his pocket when he sees the new moon, and sits opposite the old lady who feels faint if she sees the new moon over her left shoulder, through brush, or through glass, but who asks aloud for "peace and plenty and the grace of God," if she views it over her right shoulder. As he steps from the car a pick-pocket flees from him because he has a slight case of strabismus. He orders lamb chops of a butcher who "hates to kill while the moon is waning, because the meat shrinks in the cooking and never gives satisfaction." At the door of his place of business he meets a beaming office boy, who has touched a hunchback and expects a promotion in consequence. His clerk picks up a pin, saying, under his breath:

"See a pin and pick it up,
All that day you'll have good luck."

He finds that certain freight has been injured, and does not dream that the railroad employes are saying: "I told you so. A dying man was laid in that car. It's hoodooed." His colored porter has a twinge of rheumatism and complains to another porter that an enemy has "cunjered" him. A bore wastes our business man's time talking of the weather, and the two are agreed on but one point: both knew the past winter would be

severe, the corn husks were so unusually thick the season before—a weather sign borrowed from the Indians. Fortunately, the man was not present who forecasts the storm and shine from the breast bone of the wild goose—another Indian "dumb prophet."

In his mail is a bill from a carpenter who knows that posts rot when set in the light of the moon; boards spring from their places when nailed under the same unfavorable circumstances, and shingles must be put on when Luna's horns are down; a bill from a dressmaker who will not cut out anything on Friday; another from a milliner who will not alter anything on Monday; a note from a farmer tenant who plants tomatoes and all vegetables that have their harvest above ground, in the light of the moon, and potatoes, turnips, and such as have their harvest under ground, in the dark of that over-worked luminary.

He goes home early because he has promised to attend a wedding, where he will throw rice and old shoes, like an East Indian, mindful that rice-throwing means plenty for the new home, and unmindful that the old shoe typifies the subjugation of the bride, as does the whip at a Tartar bridal.

His wife knows, if he does not, that the bride should wear

Something old and something new,
Something borrowed and something blue.

and complete her toilet after she has given a last glance at the mirror, as did her Scotch ancestresses.

As the lady's family have Scotch forebears, it is probable that the house will not be set to rights as soon as the bridal party has departed. To sweep anything out of the house after dark is to sweep out prosperity for a year. For the same reason, the Irish housemaid will be careful not to throw out water after twilight.

Our business man was pleased, like the other guests, that the day was fair. "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on," is the oft quoted proverb he does not acknowledge he has respect for, though he owns he fears a bride's spirits may be affected by it. Perhaps he recalls the other line, "Happy is the corpse the rain falls on," and his thoughts stray back to a night through which he watched by the bier of a friend. Does he ask himself why he kept vigil with the inanimate clay in a room safe from all

intrusion? We can answer him. Because wakes and watchings are a survival of the outward expression of the belief, not of Gaelic nations only, but of others still more primitive as well, that the soul carries near its unburied body, and devils lie in wait for an opportunity to carry it away and must be frustrated by the vigilance of friends.

The above examples of current superstition might be multiplied, one is tempted to say, indefinitely; but, though interesting, they are not the most interesting branch of our subject, and, like the poor, we have them always with us, while swift and easy methods of transportation ("ye travell whych makes ye smoothe man with ye corners rubbed away"), the school curriculum which replaces the few lines of thought with the many, cheap and abundant newspapers, cheap theaters, the whole machinery of what we are accustomed to term cosmopolitan, is stamping out the myth, custom and ritual, the song, story and legend of strongly individualized peoples.

One class only of legends seems destined to endure, that which relates to apparitions. Every community has its haunted house, almost every family has at least one member who owns privately, or publicly, to an experience known physical laws can not account for. A belief in *les revenants* belongs to no time, no creed, no nation; it is as widespread as the world, as old as death and grief; it seems destined to last till the obsolete passions shall be remorse, horror, anguish and yearning unspeakable.

For the touch of a vanished hand,
The sound of a voice that is still.

Legends of places, such as relate to the great Indian pow-wow ground, "Blacksnake Hills," later, "Robidoux's Landing," now the city of St. Joseph; to the place of hidden treasure, depicted on a Spanish map, with its eastern extension at Springfield; to the *Sieur La Salle's* lost gold mine in the Ozark Mountains; to "Hell's Mouth," recently explored and renamed "The Great Marble Cave," and scores, perhaps hundreds, of others, are known to but few, and, in another generation may be lost, like the great body of Indian tradition the early settlers failed to secure, unless some ardent band of folk-lorists secures it and renders it as imperishable as printer's ink can render anything.

As to the folk songs and folk tales, the pe-

culiar beliefs and customs of our negroes and foreign born population, it may be said of the first that volumes are filled with the deeds of *Bre'r Rabbit* and *Bre'r Terrapin*, and chants and hymns in *Africo-English*; of the second, that busy men and women of their native lands have written out their *Eddas*, *Sagas*, *Mabinogion*; their *Quest of the Holy Grail*, their *contes* and *maerchen*, their dragon and fairy lore; that government officials have indited lengthy reports of archaic customs and extraordinary land tenures, and this work is as well done as the extent of the field will permit, but rare work is still left undone. A fine outline has been prepared, which may be filled in in Missouri better than almost anywhere. In our State, which is in itself almost a congress of nations, the various elements of folk lore—myth, custom, habit, tradition, superstition, song and story—are so brought into contrast and comparison that the collector's labor is reduced to the minimum, and the student of comparative folk lore finds his ordinarily dry and tedious task imbued with vitality and endowed with charm.

It is to be hoped that with such exceptional opportunities there will be sufficient interest to prevent the holders of this great treasure of tradition, poetry and romance, in their newly educated indifference to what their fathers took delight in, from burying it in the oblivion whence the antiquarian shall rescue but its fragments, faded in color and graceless in form.

MARY ALICIA OWEN.

Forbis, James Brown, was born May 4, 1819, in Barren County, Kentucky. His father, James Forbis, was a prosperous farmer and life-long resident of Kentucky, and his mother, Elizabeth McGee, was also a native of that State. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom James B. is the only one now living. The son's advantages for securing an education were extremely meager, limited entirely to his own perseverance and a determination to acquire sufficient knowledge to compete successfully with the difficulties that would be encountered in a struggle toward the goal of success. He is, therefore, deserving of the term "self-made," having reached an enviable place in the business world and in the estimation of men without school training or financial as-

sistance in his younger days. When James B. Forbis was only ten years of age his father died, leaving a large family. In the spring of 1841 the subject of this sketch removed to Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri, where he was for two years engaged in farming. He then took up the business of buying and selling leaf tobacco and was successful. In 1864 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he established a tobacco manufacturing plant under the name of Spear & Company. This venture was also rewarded by abundant financial returns. In 1868 Mr. Forbis, in the desire for a home life of quiet retirement rather than the noisy activity of a large city, at the same time selecting a place where his children would have educational advantages of the highest class, removed to Independence, Missouri, where he has since resided. Since his retirement from manufacturing circles he has been interested in real estate speculations and the brokerage business, investing his own capital with profitable results and in every way assisting in the development of the western portion of the State. During the existence of the Western Bank of St. Joseph, which had a branch in Glasgow, he was a director in that organization and has been otherwise identified with important financial interests in the commercial world. Devoting his time entirely to matters relating to his own interests and of his family, he has participated but little in political affairs and has never entertained ambitions in the direction of office-holding. His political views are in line with the principles of Democracy. His prominent characteristic is absolute honesty in all things. He has been a member of the Christian Church the greater part of his life and during his residence in Glasgow was an officer in the church. He was married in 1848 to Mary J. Hurt, daughter of Payton L. Hurt, of Glasgow, Missouri. Mrs. Forbis died October 30, 1876. To them seven children were born: Mrs. Robert L. Yeager, of Kansas City, is the wife of a prominent lawyer and president of the Board of Education of Kansas City; Mrs. Wallace Estill resides in Howard County, Missouri; Miss Florence Forbis lives with her father at his home in Independence; James B., Jr., is a broker in Kansas City; Ada L. and Cleora reside at home, and Brent B. is the wife of J. D. Eubanks, who is connected with the

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway in Kansas City. The father of this splendid family, while enjoying the fruits of a life that has been creditably and profitably spent, enjoys at the same time the confidence of all who know him. He has been a resident of Missouri for fifty-nine years, has witnessed a remarkable development and marvelous changes, and to such men surely belongs the praise which a younger generation is wont to bestow upon the ones who made such greatness possible.

Ford, Nicholas, merchant and member of Congress, was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1848, settling at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1878 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Forty-sixth Congress from the Ninth Missouri District, and in 1880 was re-elected, as a Greenbacker, receiving 17,430 votes to 16,257 cast for David Rae, Democrat.

Fordland.—A village in the southern part of Webster County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, laid out by Judge W. S. Thompson, in 1881, who named it after J. S. Ford, comptroller of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. It has a school, two churches, a newspaper, the "Times," a flouring mill, two hotels, a bank and fifteen business houses representing different branches of mercantile pursuits. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Fordyce, Samuel Wesley, railroad president, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 7, 1840, son of John and Mary A. Fordyce. The family to which he belongs is of Scottish origin, the founder of the American branch having come to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland, and settled in western Pennsylvania about the year 1750. The earlier representatives of the family were among the pioneers of western Pennsylvania and many of them fell in the desperate border warfare waged by the Indians against the white settlers of Greene, Washington and Fayette Counties. The immediate ancestors of Samuel W. Fordyce removed to Ohio in the infancy of that great Commonwealth and not long after the beginning of the past century. He himself spent his boyhood in Ohio and obtained his early education in the public schools of that State. He afterward attended

Madison College of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and completed his studies at the North Illinois University of Henry, Illinois. When twenty years old, he began serving his apprenticeship to the business in which he has since achieved such marked distinction, and to which he has devoted the greater part of his active life. At that time he was appointed a station agent on what was then known as the Central Ohio Railway, a line of railroad which has since been absorbed by the Baltimore & Ohio system. He held this position until July of 1861, when the maelstrom of civil war swept him away from his moorings and changed the course of his life. Enlisting as a private in Company B of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, he served with distinction as a soldier in the Union Army, winning promotion by his bravery, faithfulness to duty and meritorious conduct. While attached to the cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland, he served as assistant inspector general of cavalry. At the close of the war he went South and settled in Huntsville, Alabama where he established the banking house of Fordyce & Rison. While living in Alabama he not only became well known throughout the State as a business man of superior capabilities, indomitable energy and comprehensive views, but as a participant also in the conduct of public affairs. Acting with the Democratic party, he took an active interest in politics, and in 1874 served as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Alabama. In the early part of the year 1876 he removed to Arkansas and became largely interested in various business enterprises in that State. In 1881 he was made vice president and treasurer of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad Company, and in 1885 was appointed receiver for the same company. Within a year thereafter he succeeded in relieving the corporation of its financial embarrassments, and when the company was reorganized and its name changed to the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway Company, he was elected to the presidency of the corporation. In 1889 financial difficulties again necessitated the appointment of a receiver for the company, and Colonel Fordyce was again designated by the court to act in that capacity. In 1891 another reorganization was effected, and Colonel Fordyce again became president of the company, a position which he retained

until 1899. Under the reorganization of 1891 the name of the road was changed to "St. Louis Southwestern," but it is best known in railroad circles and to the general public as the "Cotton Belt Route." Connected with this line of railway for sixteen years, and during most of that time its chief executive officer, Colonel Fordyce has taken high rank among Western railroad managers, and his personal popularity among railroad men and with the large portion of the business public with which he has been brought into contact has been no less notable than his success as a director of railroad affairs. He has been a close student of what may be termed the science of railway transportation, and has brought to bear upon the problems presented to him for solution a broad knowledge of Western commerce, a genius for financiering and excellent judgment of men and affairs. A natural suavity of manner and equability of disposition have enabled him to deal with the many vexatious questions demanding his attention with little friction and the affairs of a great corporation move along smoothly under his direction, those brought into daily contact with him having their tasks made easier and their burdens lightened by his uniform courtesy and kindness. He was prominent politically in Arkansas during nearly all the years of his residence in that State. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention of that State, and in 1884 to the State Judicial Convention. From 1884 to 1888 he was a member of the national Democratic committee from Arkansas, and in 1884, and again in 1892, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, sitting in both the Chicago conventions which gave to Grover Cleveland the nominations which resulted in his election to the presidency and serving in the Convention of 1892 as chairman of the committee on permanent organization. As a Union veteran of the Civil War, he has been among the most prominent of those who have sought on all occasions to restore fraternal relations between those who participated in that great conflict, fighting on opposite sides.

Colonel Fordyce married Miss Susan E. Chadwick, a Southern lady, who was a daughter of Rev. Dr. William D. Chadwick, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Huntsville, Alabama.

Foreign Consulates.—St. Louis is one of the larger cities of the United States in which various foreign governments are represented by consuls, or consular agents. In 1897 there were sixteen of these consular officers in the city, ten of whom were designated as consuls, four as vice consuls and two as consular agents. The person appointed consular representative of a foreign government in the United States first presents his credentials to the State Department at Washington and receives from the Secretary of State an exequatur, authorizing him to exercise his powers in the place to which he is assigned. On receiving his exequatur he notifies the Governor of the State and the city authorities of the city to which he is accredited of his official recognition by the government of the United States, and enters upon the discharge of his duties. These duties consist in looking after the commercial interests of the country he represents and protecting the rights of subjects of his government who are residents of the territory, or who may come within the territory over which his jurisdiction extends. The countries represented by full consuls in St. Louis are the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, the United Netherlands, Sweden and Norway—represented by one consul—and Switzerland. The countries represented by vice consuls are Denmark, Great Britain, Spain and Greece. France and Italy are represented by consular agents. The consulates which have been longest established in St. Louis are those of Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, United Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. The newest of the consulates is that of Costa Rica, established in 1895. The Mexican consulate is one of the most important in St. Louis, and since 1893 the representatives of the Mexican government in that city have been a consul, a vice consul and a chancellor. Great Britain and Spain, now represented by vice consuls, but formerly represented by full consuls, established their consular bureaus there long before the Civil War. The waning trade interests of Spain have diminished somewhat the importance of the office, and a reorganization of the British consular service in the Western cities of the United States has changed the rank of His Britannic Majesty's representative in that city.

Forest City.—A town of 550 inhabitants in Holt County, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, three miles from Oregon, the county seat, and twenty-eight miles northwest from St. Joseph. It was laid out in 1857 by Tootles & Farleigh, of St. Joseph, and Zook & Paterson, and Nave & Turner, of Oregon, on a tract of 520 acres bought from Joel Baldwin. The first sale of lots took place May 15, 1857, and the first store, a large two-story frame building was erected by Tootles, Farleigh & Co. Shortly afterward Nave, Turner & Co., built a house and opened a store there, which greatly improved the place. Zook & Baldwin put up the first brick house in 1858, and opened a drug store in it. The first postmaster was Daniel Zook, appointed in 1857, and the same year John W. Moody opened a blacksmith shop. The first school was taught by James Walden, from Kentucky, in the winter of 1857-8. The first hotel was kept by G. W. Glasgow in 1859. The first church was built by the Southern Methodists in 1850, and the first preacher in it was Rev. Benjamin Baxter. In 1860 a lodge of Masons was established, and in 1873 the first bank, a private one, was opened by Frazer & McDonald. The first newspaper was started in 1858 by Van Natta & Conklin and was called the "Monitor." In 1858 the Missouri River shifted its channel and left the town two and a half miles from its bank. The "Carrie P. Kuntz" was the last steamboat to land at Forest City. Before the Civil War it was an important hemp shipping point, and in the palmy days of its prosperity its merchants and manufacturers did a business estimated at \$300,000 a year. The town was incorporated by the Legislature March 12, 1861, and the first mayor was George Weber. There are in the town several stores, a flouring mill with a capacity of 125 barrels a day, a sawmill, the Frazer McDonald Bank with capital and surplus of \$27,000 and deposits of \$35,000; four churches—Southern Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian—a two story public schoolhouse and a lodge of Freemasons.

Forest Park University Alumnae. The Forest Park University Alumnae and Students' Association was first organized in 1881, and after the removal of the school to St. Louis was reorganized under its present

name, enlarging the scope of the association by allowing students so desiring to become members. This reorganization was in January, 1895, with a membership of fifty. The officers in 1898 were Mrs. Innis Hopkins, president; Mrs. Lilie B. Reilly, secretary; Miss Laura De Yong, treasurer. The members of the association are scattered over the country, prominent in church, missionary and temperance work and in literary associations, and there is a president for each State and Territory where they reside. The members in St. Louis and vicinity have a course of study and lectures on music, art and travel, given by men and women of distinction. A monthly meeting is held, varied in character, and evening concerts are frequently given. The annual banquet is held in May. The association belongs to the State and General Federations of Women's Clubs, and is always represented at their conferences. It has also sent a traveling library bearing its name throughout the State to towns and villages having no public library.

Forest Park University for Women.—This is one of the most notable institutions for the education of women in the West, and had its origin in 1861, when Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns founded Kirkwood Seminary. The school had, to begin with, but seven scholars, but Mrs. Cairns proved a wonderfully popular and successful educator, and the institution thus established grew steadily until 1891, when it was removed to St. Louis and incorporated as Forest Park University. At that time Mrs. Cairns acquired seven acres of land adjacent to and south of Forest Park, on which the university building was subsequently erected. It stands on high ground, commanding a fine view of the park, and its grounds have been ornamented in such a manner as to make this one of the most attractive spots in St. Louis. The university building was designed and carried to completion by Mrs. Cairns' husband, the late John G. Cairns, who was one of the most gifted architects who have practiced the profession in St. Louis. It is built in the Queen Anne style of architecture and is a remarkably beautiful structure. Forest Park University was the first university to be chartered solely for women in the United States. Its board of curators includes many ministers and other prominent citizens

of St. Louis, and many of the leading ladies of the city are members of its advisory board of visitors. Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns is president of the faculty, and more than a score of able educators, in different departments, are teachers in the institution.

Foresters, Independent Order of. A fraternal and benefit order, founded at Newark, New Jersey, June 17, 1874, and composed originally of persons who separated themselves from and declared themselves independent of the Ancient Order of Foresters. In 1881 a division occurred, and the branch of the order now represented in Missouri was reorganized and obtained a charter from the Dominion of Canada, establishing its supreme governing body—the Supreme Court—at Toronto, in which city the order has since erected a temple at a cost of half a million dollars. The Supreme Court is both the legislative and governing body of the order, and is composed of representatives elected by high courts of the order. High courts—each of which has the care of the order in a country, province or State—are composed of officers, elected either annually or biennially, and the delegates chosen by subordinate courts. In 1898 the order had a membership in excess of 100,000, scattered throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain. In Missouri the first court was established in Kansas City, May 29, 1890, and the high court of the State is located there. In 1898 there were twenty-eight courts in the State, having a membership of about one thousand. Four subordinate courts were then in existence in St. Louis, with an aggregate membership of two hundred. An interesting feature of the history of the order is the fact that its principal founder and supreme chief ranger is a full-blooded American Indian named Oronhyatekha. As chief executive officer he has evidenced his great ability in the creation of a surplus fund of more than \$2,500,000.

Foresters of America.—The written history of Forestry began with the institution of Court Perseverance, No. 1, at Leeds, England, in 1790. The traditional history of Forestry goes back to Sherwood Forest and the days of bold Robin Hood and his merry men. Like all of the older orders,

the origin of Forestry is unknown, but such evidences as exist show that from the very beginning the aims of Forestry have been beneficent and peaceful, and that it was founded upon the noble principle of the brotherhood of man. At the formation of Court No. 1 the title of "Ancient Royal Order of Foresters" was adopted. The fraternity progressed rapidly and harmoniously until the year 1834, when the arbitrary attitude of the High Court forced a division of the order. In the forty years intervening the order had grown from one to 358 courts. The result of the division was that 342 courts were reconstructed under the name of "Ancient Order of Foresters." The Royal Order of Foresters faded away to a few courts, whilst the Ancient Order of Foresters grew in beneficence and power. Forestry was brought to America in 1832 by the formation of Court Good Speed, No. 201, at Philadelphia. Thereafter other courts were instituted in the United States, but none survived until the institution of Court Brooklyn, No. 4421, now No. 1, of Brooklyn, New York, on the 28th day of May, 1864. From this—the oldest living court in America—Forestry has extended throughout the land. Until the year 1889 the order in America was under the jurisdiction of the High Court of England. In granting the privilege of establishing the order in America it was very clearly admitted that practically home rule was to be allowed to the order in the United States. The High Court of England unanimously granted the application for the establishment of a Subsidiary High Court "for the government of districts and courts in the United States of America." The order had splendidly developed under the accepted conditions, but in 1888 friction between the parent body and the home courts grew into flame over the elimination of the word "white" in the qualifications for membership. Very largely the order in America looked upon this action of the English High Court as an unwarranted blow at their vested liberty of action, and at the memorable convention of the Subsidiary High Court, held in Minneapolis in August, 1889, decisive action was taken. The result of two days' deliberation was that the order in America declared for absolute home rule.

With the independence of Forestry in the United States a radical change was made in

the form of the government of the order, and a purely American system was adopted. The Supreme Court is the recognized head of the order, but the grand courts, which have jurisdiction in the several States of the Union, are conducted untrammelled on the principle of home rule. From the subordinate court to the supreme body the rules are the same as those which apply to the republic. Following the separation of the American Foresters from the parent order a controversy ensued as to their right to retain the name "Ancient Order of Foresters." This controversy was terminated in 1895 by the voluntary relinquishment of their claim to the old name and the adoption of the name "Foresters of America." In Missouri, therefore, the Order of Foresters of America is the successor of the Ancient Order of Foresters, which took root in St. Louis in 1874. In that year Court Pioneer of the West was instituted, with twenty members.

In 1900 there were four courts in Missouri, with 250 members, three of the courts being in St. Louis, and one in Kansas City. The Grand Court of Missouri is located in St. Louis. In 1898 there were in the United States twenty-one grand courts, and 1,257 subordinate courts, with a total membership of 134,893.

Foresters, United Order of.—A secret fraternal and benefit order, founded in Chicago in August of the year 1894 by Colonel W. W. Wharry, and which later established its headquarters at Madison, Wisconsin. The founders of the order were members of the Independent Order of Foresters of Canada, who separated themselves from that organization because of differences of opinion concerning certain rights and privileges to which the dissenting members thought the order entitled in the United States. Court St. Louis, No. 1, was organized April 15, 1895, by Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger E. J. Moore. Since then five courts have been established in St. Louis, which at the close of the year 1897 had an aggregate of two hundred and fifty members.

Forlow, Frank Leslie, lawyer, was born in Hicksville Township, Defiance County, Ohio, October 31, 1858, son of Amos and Eliza (Myers) Forlow. His parents are still living on the farm in Defiance County,



W. O. Forist

which has been their home for more than half a century. Mr. Forlow's paternal ancestors were natives of Ireland, members of the family locating in America prior to the Revolution, and his great-grandmother was a descendant of a German family, members of which were also among the pioneers of America. Mr. Forlow lived on his father's farm and attended the country schools in the neighborhood until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the public schools of Hicksville, Ohio, where he completed the course, after which he entered the Northwestern University, from which institution he graduated a few years later. He taught school in Logan, Ayersville, and Evansport, Ohio, and in 1882 he commenced the reading of law. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and a year later was licensed to practice in the United States courts at Toledo, Ohio. For a number of years he was a law partner of Honorable W. D. Hill, and practiced at his home town in Ohio until 1893, when he removed to Webb City, Jasper County, Missouri, where he soon established a lucrative practice, which since has continued to increase. In 1897 and 1898 he was city attorney for Webb City, and for four years was attorney for the city of Cartersville. Prior to his location in Missouri he held a number of minor offices in Ohio, and for two years was president of the Northwestern Ohio Teachers' Association. Mr. Forlow has always been an earnest worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, active in the campaigns, in the field and on the stump. He is a member of Joplin Lodge, No. 501, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Lodge No. 244, Knights of Pythias, of Hicksville, Ohio, of which he is a past chancellor. For two years he was a member of the Ohio Grand Lodge of the last named order, and served as a member of important committees. He is a member also of the Webb City Camp of the Woodmen of the World. September 16, 1885, he was married to Miss Ida Harmany, daughter of Judge W. S. and Margaret (Mock) Harmany, well known residents of Joplin, Missouri. Mrs. Forlow is a niece of Rear Admiral David B. Harmany, of the United States Navy (retired), and is a Daughter of the Revolution. She is highly educated and accomplished, and assists her husband in caring for his large practice. Both Mr. and Mrs. Forlow are

members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Joplin.

Forrist, William O., eminent as a member of the bar of this State, was born October 1, 1826, in Trumbull County, Ohio, and died at his home in Mexico, Missouri, March 17, 1890. His natural abilities, scholarly attainments and success as a lawyer made him one of the notable men of that section of the State of Ohio, where he was born, and engaged in the practice of his profession from his majority until he was forty-one years of age, and in that part of Missouri where he devoted twenty-two years of his life to the profession of law with almost a religious fidelity.

He was of New England stock on both sides. His father, Ira Forrist, was a native of Vermont, a soldier in the second war with England, who, in an early day, settled and improved a farm in the Western Reserve, where William was born and reared.

At the age of seventeen William graduated with honors at Farmington Seminary, an institution of high repute in that day. After completing his education he for a while engaged in teaching as a means of procuring funds to enable him to study law. He read law with, and was associated in practice with, Seabury Ford, afterward Governor of Ohio. Ford was a Whig and an ardent friend of Henry Clay, from whom young Forrist took his political views. He became prominent in the Whig party, and, like most Whigs in the North, when that party dissolved, aligned himself with the new Republican party.

His researches into the common law were of the most profound and continued till late in life. Having been educated in the common law practice, he never became wholly reconciled to the code, retaining to his death that antipathy to it found in so many able lawyers of his time, who believed that the common law was the "sum of all reason."

On the breaking out of the Civil War he volunteered as a soldier in an Ohio regiment, but never left the State. His ability as an advocate made his services more valuable to the State as a recruiting officer, where he was retained by the Governor of the State till he had assisted in raising several regiments.

"Judge" Forrist, on account of his attainments as a lawyer, though never holding judicial office, became to be universally so

called by his acquaintances. He came to this State and settled in St. Louis in 1867, and on account of his abilities as an orator, at the request of the national committee, campaigned throughout the State for Grant and the Republican party in 1868. Though a Republican after the organization of that party, he was conservative and liberal, and was one of the prominent men of his party to advocate the re-enfranchisement of the ex-Confederates. In the beginning of the agitation of that question he contended that the "conflict of the war was one wholly over American ideas, in which each side had its reasons to believe it was right. The Confederate was as patriotic as the Federal soldier, and should be accorded all the privileges and rights of any American citizen and be given an opportunity to show his loyalty to the Union under the new conditions." During the agitation of the question he poured forth his logic and eloquence in behalf of the cause of re-enfranchisement with all that zeal and ability of which he was so abundantly endowed.

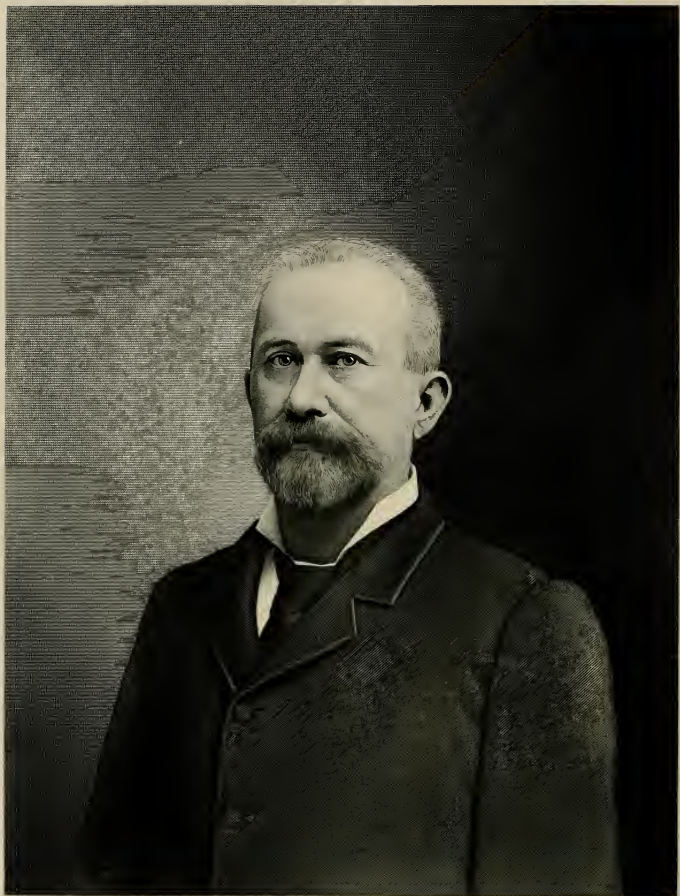
In 1868 he settled in Mexico, where he began a successful career as a lawyer, though never losing interest in public questions. He was always at the front in every enterprise for the benefit of his community, but was best known as an able lawyer, with a large practice, making the criminal law a specialty. From the time he began the practice of law in Audrain County until failing health, about two years before his death, he was engaged in the defense of every criminal case of any note in his own county, with a considerable practice in counties surrounding, and in other parts of the State, especially in cases of importance. He never lost courage, and would never yield till the last resource had been mustered. He was the leading counsel in the case of the State vs. "Monk" Branstetter, tried in January, 1877, on a charge of murder, growing out of a difficulty in which Jeff Lowry was killed near Vandalia, in Audrain County, the December previous. Branstetter was a man about thirty years of age, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Pike and Audrain Counties, whose father was a minister much respected for his piety. The father had employed Judge Forrist to defend, and had implicit confidence in the judge's ability to clear his son. After a hard-fought trial of several days the jury returned into court a verdict of guilty, fixing

the punishment at a term of sixty years in the penitentiary. On the announcement of the verdict the father of the defendant was completely overcome and sank to the floor, bewailing aloud his son's misfortune and the family disgrace, amid much excitement of the spectators. Judge Forrist, undaunted, with a voice heard above everything, exclaimed: "Father Branstetter, be not overcome nor discouraged at this verdict; the law suit has just begun." Forrist appealed the case to the Supreme Court, the decision of which is reported in the Sixty-fifth Missouri Reports. A new trial was ordered, when a change of venue was granted to another county, where the case finally resulted in the discharge of the prisoner.

He was never known to accept a retainer on the side of the prosecution. Not only was he able, but he possessed, to a remarkable degree, that chief element of success as a case-winner—the courage before court or jury to maintain the rights of his client. He believed that a lawyer was a public officer who owed a duty to the public, and was always ready to accept service from the poorest and most humble, and the impecunious person accused of crime could depend upon his ablest effort in his behalf, as could those able to remunerate him for his services.

Though always with a large practice and clientage, he never accumulated any property. He pursued the practice of the law more from the love of the great principles it embodies and enforces, his duty to his fellow man, as he felt, and that perfect sympathy he had for the distressed and unfortunate.

The bar of Audrain County, in its resolutions of respect to his memory, said of him, in part: "He was a lawyer of great ability and learning; earnest and eloquent in behalf of the interests of his clients; genial, courteous, true and accommodating to his brother lawyers, and kind and generous to a fault in social relations." His genius and talents were of that extraordinary kind that made him a character *sui generis*. Though dead ten years, such was the indelible impression he made upon the minds of the people of his community that his character, personality and acts of generosity are still among the subjects of daily recurrence. In September, 1852, he married Miss Rosamond L. Pease, of Geauga County, Ohio, who survives him. They reared two children—a son,



Dr. C. B. Forsee

Frederick, and a daughter, Ella, who is the wife of Judge John A. Guthrie, of Mexico.

Forsee, Edgar B., physician, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, July 5, 1823, son of Stephen and Mildred (Blackburn) Forsee. His father was a worthy gentleman of the old school, who came of good family, and his mother belonged to the famous Blackburn family of Kentucky, of which the late Governor Luke B. Blackburn, of that State, and United States Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn have been distinguished representatives. Dr. Forsee was reared in Kentucky and received a classical education in the best schools of his native State. He then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and at the end of a full course received a doctor's degree from that institution. Immediately after his graduation from the medical college he began the practice of his profession in the county in which he was born, and there gained his first experience in his chosen calling. Ambitious to attain an honored position in his profession, and to fit himself by every means possible for the most intelligent and successful effort, he left a growing practice in Scott County and spent considerable time in one of the noted Southern hospitals, greatly adding thereby to his knowledge and experience. When he left this hospital he came to Missouri, and in 1850 established himself in practice in St. Louis. After a time, however, he found that his health was being seriously impaired by conditions which existed in that city, and he removed to Florissant, in St. Louis County, one of the noted old French towns of this region, and now a charming suburb of St. Louis. There he was engaged in successful professional labor for four years, and there, on the 11th day of January, 1852, he married Miss Zeilda Musick, the eldest daughter of Joel L. and Marguerite (Presse) Musick. With health fully restored, he sought a more promising field of professional labor than the rural district at Florissant, and in 1856 removed to St. Joseph, Missouri. There his superior attainments, kindly and sympathetic manner and courteous bearing at once brought him into prominence, and he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. He continued to be most actively engaged in professional labor until failing health admon-

ished him that he must seek a measure of rest and recreation. Withdrawing then as much as possible from the work to which he had previously devoted himself with such zeal and ardor, he gave himself up mainly to the pleasures of home and the consolation of religious reading and spiritual communion. Throughout his professional life he was a close student of everything pertaining to the science of medicine, a progressive thinker and a careful reader of the best medical literature. His devotion to his profession was chivalrous in its character, and he never shirked any duty which it imposed upon him. Regarding the practitioner of medicine as a servant of the public, and accountable to God and mankind alike for the proper discharge of sacred duties, he was conscientious in every act and ready at all times to respond to calls which might be made upon him, regardless of the ability of his patients to recompense him for his services. In his intercourse with members of the profession to which he belonged, he was ever courteous, kindly and helpful, and the esteem in which he was held by the public was not greater than the regard entertained for him by his professional brethren. His contemporaries of the medical profession remember him as one whose geniality, kindness of heart and cheerful disposition were distinguishing characteristics, and all loved him for his personal worth, and admired him for his scholarly attainments and professional ability. In personal appearance and bearing in the sick room he was the ideal physician. His graciousness, kindness and candor endeared him to the patient and commanded the fullest confidence under all circumstances. His appearance alone in the sick room, in many cases, was better than a healing cordial or a health-giving tonic. He had the happy faculty—which is of inestimable value alike to physician and patient—of “ministering to a mind diseased,” and his tenderness of heart and solicitude for the welfare of those who sought his services were constant aids to medical treatment. His practice was of a general character and brought him into the most intimate relationships with his patrons, to many of whom he was friend and advisor, as well as physician, through long years of association. In many respects Dr. Forsee was the typical Kentuckian. He had the charming manners of the old-school South-

ern gentleman, was of fine physique and commanding personality, and, altogether, was such a man as attracts attention in any company. At his own home his hospitality was charming, and both he and his accomplished wife were greatly beloved in social circles. Their married life covered a period of forty-two years, and the death of Dr. Forsee, which occurred November 2, 1894, brought to a close an ideal companionship of husband and wife. To the sharer of his joys and sorrows, throughout a period of more than two score years, he was tenderly devoted, and all the wealth of his affection was reciprocated by the worthy woman who has survived him, devoting herself to various labors of love. Having passed somewhat beyond the allotted age of man, Dr. Forsee passed to a good man's reward at the end of a life filled with good works and deeds worthy of emulation. His remains rest in the family vault at Corby Chapel, an interesting memorial church, a sketch of which is published in connection with the biography of Mrs. Amanda Corby, sister to Mrs. Forsee. Rev. Father Newman, conducted the funeral services over the remains of Dr. Forsee and paid glowing tribute to his many virtues.

Forsee, Zeilda, benefactress, was born in St. Louis County, near Florissant, Missouri, eldest daughter of Joel L. and Marguerite (Presse) Musick, both of whom were natives of St. Louis County, and belonged to families numbered among the earliest settlers of Missouri. The mother of Mrs. Forsee was a devout Catholic, and she was reared in the faith of that church and carefully educated at the Sacred Heart Convent, in St. Louis. On the 11th day of January, 1852, she was married to Dr. Edgar B. Forsee, whose honorable and useful career as a physician has been briefly reviewed in the foregoing sketch. She was admirably fitted in every way to become the wife of such a man as Dr. Forsee, and her domestic graces adorned his home, while her wise counsels and loving co-operation in the advancement of his interests contributed not a little to his success. Regarding home as the woman's kingdom, she made her own an ideal one in every respect, and during the years of her husband's life devoted herself mainly to her household and church affairs, never aspiring to social leadership. Naturally of a retiring

disposition and loving nature, she found within the sphere to which she devoted herself the sweetest joys of life, and only those who have known her most intimately have been aware that she had artistic talents of a superior order. In the realm of art her attention has been given mainly to needle work, embroidery and china-painting. Some very fine Spanish embroideries are among the products of her skill in this connection, and specimens of her handiwork have received the first prize at the St. Louis and St. Joseph Expositions. Her collection of hand-painted china is a notable one, and has delighted her friends and associates. During the earlier years of her life she had comparatively little to do with business cares, but when circumstances made it necessary for her to shoulder these responsibilities she demonstrated her natural fitness for all that pertains thereto. The death of her stepfather, Mr. Sidney Harris; her mother, her husband, a brother, and, last of all, her sister, Mrs. Corby, left her the sole survivor of a family who had large business interests, and heir to a vast estate. The affairs of this estate she has managed with superb ability, using her means judiciously to do all the good which it lay in her power to do. Her kindly and sympathetic nature made her the helpful friend of numerous charitable enterprises in early life, and in the work of advancing the interests of her beloved church she has always been active. Warmly interested in the labors of that noble band of Christian workers, the Sisters of Charity, she has aided them in many ways, and she built and gave to the hospital, of which the Sisters have charge in St. Joseph, in memory of her late husband, Dr. E. B. Forsee, a memorial altar, which is of solid marble, and which occupies a place in the hospital chapel, a thing of exquisite beauty in richness and design. Since she came into possession of the estate left to her by her sister, Mrs. Corby, she has carried forward the benevolent enterprises originated by Mrs. Corby, and has broadened and extended these labors of love. Wherever she has seen an opportunity to accomplish a lasting good in aid of the church or its charities, or educational institutions, she has not ceased to embrace such opportunities, and her good deeds in this connection may be said to be almost innumerable. Many calls are made upon her for assistance, to all



Zeilda Forsee

of which she responds cheerfully, and her counsels and advice are a source of strength and constant aid to many useful institutions. At her beautiful home, in which she now lives alone, the last representative of her family, she busies herself almost entirely, aside from ordinary household duties, with listening to the requests of those who seek her assistance, and in responding to their demands for aid. Thus she grows old gracefully, sustained and soothed by an unflinching trust in the Christian religion, looking confidently to the future and an eternity of happiness beyond the grave. Lamenting the loved ones who have passed on before her, and missing their sweet companionship, she finds consolation in the thought that a sweet reunion await her, and bears cheerfully the burdens of the present life.

Forsyth.—The county seat of Taney County, on White River, thirty-six miles south of Springfield, and twenty-three miles south of Chadwick, the nearest shipping point. It has a public school, two newspapers, the "Republican," Republican, and the "Star," Democratic, and a flourmill. In 1899 the population was 500.

Forster, William A., a prominent practitioner and teacher of homeopathy, surgery and gynecology in western Missouri, was born May 11, 1856, in Denmark. His parents were Andrew Peter and Keturah (Green) Forster. The father, son of Dr. Andrew Forster, a learned and skillful surgeon at Copenhagen, Denmark, was educated in medicine and became a practitioner in London, England; he also became a Baptist minister, and performed missionary labors in Sweden, organizing the first church of his denomination in that country. In 1867 he came to America, and practiced for several years in La Salle County, Illinois, thence removing to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he died at the age of seventy-one years. The mother, daughter of an English Baptist minister, is living in Kansas City, Missouri. Their son, William A., acquired a rudimentary education in his native land. He was eleven years of age when his parents removed to America, and for several years he was engaged in farm labors, during the winter months pursuing his studies in the common school and the high school at Tonica,

Illinois. When eighteen years of age he entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois, where he pursued the literary course and became creditably proficient, although he was unable to remain for graduation. This education was acquired only through indomitable resolution and painful economy; he supported himself entirely through his own efforts, and there were long periods when mush was his only food. He devoted himself with equal determination and similar self-denial to the preparation for a profession, in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1880, taking the first prize for proficiency in practical surgery. During a portion of his student life he was surgeon in charge of the Free Dispensary of the college, and assistant surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital in St. Louis. After practicing for a time at Fort Scott, Kansas, in association with his father, he removed to Nevada, Missouri, where he remained upward of two years, going thence to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he was engaged for about one year. In June, 1885, he permanently located in Kansas City, Missouri, and entered upon an eminently creditable and useful professional career, taking place with the foremost of his school in the Missouri Valley. Noted for his methodical and studious habits covering all departments of medical science, he received special recognition for proficiency in surgery and gynecology, and for the strict conscientiousness which marks his practice and teaching. Soon after coming to Kansas City he attracted the favorable attention of Dr. Joshua Thorne, through whose instrumentality he became professor of anatomy in the Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine and Surgery. On the disruption of that school he assisted in founding the Homeopathic Medical College of Kansas City, in which he was for six years professor of surgery; he is now the oldest of those connected with that school residing in Kansas City. For five years past he has been professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Kansas City, of which he was a founder. He is also consulting surgeon and gynecologist in the Kansas City Hospital for Women and Children, and lecturer on anatomy and abdominal surgery in the training school connected therewith. During his residence in Kansas City he has served as examiner

for various life insurance companies, but in recent years has restricted himself to examinations for the Illinois Life Insurance Company. He holds membership in the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic Club of Kansas City, the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association, and the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society, in all of which he is held in high favor for his superior professional attainments and his excellent personal qualities. He has long been a valued contributor to the leading homeopathic medical journals. In politics he is a Republican. Reared a Baptist, for some years past he has been identified with the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the American Order of United Workmen, and of the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Forster was married, December 6, 1894, to Mrs. Fannie C. Roe, widow of Thomas T. Roe, and daughter of John A. and Sarah (Fogle) Cannon. His children by a former marriage are Jessie H. and Walter L., the former a high school student, and the latter attending a ward school in Kansas City.

Fort, James L., lawyer and judge of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit, was born in Johnson County, Illinois, February 18, 1854, and was educated in the common schools of his native county. Later he studied law, and in 1880 removed to Dexter, Stoddard County, Missouri, where he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1887-8 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stoddard County. In 1895 he was a member of the Democratic State central committee, and in May, 1895, was a delegate from the Fourteenth Congressional District to the Memphis Silver Convention. In May, 1898, he was nominated by acclamation for judge of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit, and was elected by a large majority, receiving 6,994 votes out of a total of 11,414 votes cast for three candidates.

Fort Bellefontaine.—This was the name of the fort established by General Wilkinson, at the mouth of Coldwater Creek, or St. Ferdinand River, in 1806. It was occupied by United States troops until the establishment of Jefferson Barracks, in 1827, and

was for many years one of the most important of the frontier military posts of the United States, from five hundred to a thousand soldiers being quartered there at all times. The buildings appropriated to the use of the American troops by General Wilkinson were those which had belonged to "Fort St. Charles the Prince," erected by Captain Rios, who came with the first Spanish troops to St. Louis. This fort long since disappeared.

Fort Carondelet.—See "Vernon County, Indian and French Occupation of."

Fort Clark.—See "Adair County."

Fort Kincaid.—See "Howard County."

Fort Orleans.—A fort established on an island in the Missouri River, above the mouth of the Osage, in the year 1724, by Chevalier M. de Bourgmont, who was sent out from Mobile with an expedition. It was four years after the destruction of the Spanish Caravan, and the fort was established as an outpost to protect the French settlements in Missouri against Spanish incursions from Santa Fe. It had a tragic fate. After the departure of Bourgmont, the garrison was attacked by hostile Indians—it was never learned what tribe—and all killed.

Fort Osage.—A name given to an old fort, known also as Fort Clark and Fort Sibley. It was built on a bluff, a mile from Sibley, on land bought from the Osage Indians, known as the "Six Mile Tract," and now included in Fort Osage Township, Jackson County.

Fort Prudhomme.—Established by LaSalle as a trading post, at the first Chickasaw Bluffs, in 1682.

Fort St. Charles, The Prince.—This was the name of the first Spanish fort built in St. Louis, and was so named in honor of Prince Charles, afterward Charles IV, of Spain. The fort was built by Captain Francisco Rios, who was sent up the Mississippi River from New Orleans by Count Ulloa in 1767, to establish the Spanish authority in Upper Louisiana. When he arrived at the little settlement, founded three years earlier

by Laclède, he could find no place to quarter the twenty-five troops who accompanied him, owing to the scarcity of dwellings in the town and a somewhat unfriendly feeling on the part of the French settlers. He, therefore, withdrew to an elevated bluff, on the south side of the Missouri River, near its junction with the Mississippi, and there began the erection of a fort designed to serve as quarters for his men, and also as a defense against Indian attacks. The fort was partially completed in 1768, and was occupied by the Spanish troops until they were withdrawn by Captain Rios, in 1769.

Fortifications at St. Louis.—Prior to 1780, St. Louis had no fortifications, but the imminence of an Indian attack in that year aroused the village to a sense of its insecurity. The authorities recognized the urgent need of public defenses. Accordingly, Auguste Chouteau, at the request of Lieutenant Governor Cruzat, designed a system of fortifications. The proposed plan contemplated the erection of a central garrison, two bastions and four half-moons, all built of stone, and connected by a loop-holed line of strong palisades. Four gateways served the convenience of travel. The entrances were located as follows: The first at the northern end of Main Street; the second on the St. Charles Road; the third between Myrtle and Spruce, and the fourth at the southern end of Second Street. Of the defensive works planned by Chouteau, the northeast half-moon was situated a little north of the foot of Cherry Street; the northwest bastion on the northwest corner of Block 68, near the intersection of Cherry and Broadway; the northwest half-moon on Block 88, a little east of Fourth and Locust; the central tower on the west line of the intersection of Fourth and Walnut; the southwest half-moon a little west of Fourth and Poplar; the southwest bastion on Block 74, a little south of Lombard and west of Third; and the southeast half-moon on the river front, just south of the foot of Lombard Street. In 1780 the stockade around the village and the northeast half-moon were built; and, in 1780-1, the northwest bastion completed. After the peace of 1783 the feeling of public security was so strong that work on the fortifications was suspended for more than ten years. In 1794 the garrison at

Fourth and Walnut was erected. In the meantime, departures from the original plans of Chouteau had been deemed advisable. These deviations substituted round towers for the half-moons, and a wooden blockhouse for the stone bastion at the southwest corner of the village. In 1797 work on the public defenses was actively resumed, and the blockhouse and three round towers were built; but, in consequence of brightening prospects of public tranquility, they were never fully finished. The forts constructed in 1797, though differing somewhat from the original design in form and place, completed the number and circuit of the defenses planned by Chouteau. Round towers were substituted for half-moons, because they were stronger, and the changes of location were due to defects in the original sites, or to an extension of the limits of the village. The spot on Block 88, selected for the northwest half-moon, was a depression whose muddiness in wet weather rendered it an unfit location. Consequently, the round tower which replaced the half-moon was built on the high ground in Block 90, about two hundred yards northeast of the first site. This tower stood on the west side of Third Street, nearly midway between St. Charles and Washington Avenue. About one-half of its diameter extended into Third Street. In 1836 the Union enginehouse was erected on the site of the dismantled tower. The blockhouse was built on the north side of Chouteau Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets. This substitute was situated on Block 74, only a few rods from the spot originally designated for the southwest bastion. In consequence of the growth of the village, the round tower, which took the place of the southeast half-moon, was located on Block 46, at the southeast corner of Sycamore and Second Streets. Of the seven forts, the garrison on the hill was the largest and strongest. Doubtless the chief motive which induced the Spanish commandant to select this site was its central position. An incidental advantage was its convenience to the "Government House." The official headquarters, at the southeast corner of Main and Walnut, commanded an unobstructed view of the principal entrance to the fortification. The square which the garrison occupied measured thirty-three French feet on a side. It was surrounded by a small moat. The stockade with encompassed it

was strong, firmly set, and ten or twelve feet high. The eastern side ran along the center of Fourth Street, and the tower stood in the middle of Walnut, on the west line of Fourth. This tower, standing on an eminence and rising to a height of about fifty feet, was a very conspicuous object. The fortification embraced the west half of Block 103, and the north half of Block 104. The Southern Hotel occupies a part of the site of the old garrison. The front line of the palisades ran about forty feet west of the crest of the hill. In 1816, when the addition of Chouteau and Lucas was laid out, the alignment of Fourth Street severed a strip forty feet wide from the east side of the stockade, and the extension of Walnut Street opened a thoroughfare sixty feet in width through the very center of the fortification. The round tower remained undisturbed in the middle of the street. It was an obstruction, but not a barricade. There was room for the passage of carriages on either side of the tower. All the buildings within the inclosure were built of stone. The barracks afforded quarters for seventy-five soldiers. Eight or ten small pieces of ordnance strengthened the defenses of the fort. These cannon were mounted in 1794, and were removed by the Spanish commandant in 1804, when Upper Louisiana was transferred to the United States. Their places, however, were supplied by other guns, which Captain Stoddard brought from the east side of the Mississippi. For two years after the United States came into possession of the country the barracks were occupied by Federal soldiers, but in 1806 the men were removed to the cantonment, which General Wilkinson had recently established at Bellefontaine, on the Missouri River. After this event the old garrison retired forever from military service and entered upon a civil career. The round tower had been used as a military guardhouse, but on April 4, 1806, it was, by permission of Governor Wilkinson, converted into a public jail. It served as the village prison until, in 1819, by authority of the county court, a new stone jail was erected at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut. It appears from the legal records of the Territory that shortly after the withdrawal of the troops, the commandant's house was transformed into a courthouse. A judicial order, dated December 19, 1806, directs the repair of this building for the use

of the courts. The old fort was built on the private property of Colonel Chouteau. In 1816 the ground on which it stood was sold, and the courts of common pleas, and of *oyer* and *terminer*, which, for ten years, had held their sessions in the rooms of the commandant's house, were compelled to remove to other halls. After several transfers of ownership this building was torn down, in 1836.

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

The importance of securing St. Louis, the chief city of the only border slave-holding State west of the Mississippi, attracted the attention of the Federal authorities early during the course of the Civil War. Missouri was, at that time, full of sympathizers with what were known in the political parlance of the day as "the wrongs of the South." In order to get rid of some of the temptations of a sudden raid, the government funds were removed from the city and the garrison at Jefferson Barracks was reinforced from Newport Barracks; and United States soldiers, under Lieutenant Thompson, were assigned to occupy the subtreasury and customhouse, which was done January 11, 1861. From that moment the holding of St. Louis was regarded as an important feature of military strategy, and successive steps were promptly taken to that end. Before setting out, on his march to Boonville, General Lyons directed Colonel Fiala to select strategic positions in the neighborhood of St. Louis for the erection of permanent works of defense. Similar works were under consideration at Jefferson City, Rolla, Iron-ton and Cape Girardeau, which were considered by the experts of that time to furnish, together with the Missouri River to the north, a strong strategic circle, and first line of defense to the metropolis of the State. These works were started under the initiative of General Fremont. Meanwhile, soldiers were arriving in the city in considerable numbers, and placed in barracks at the arsenal and Lafayette Park. Soon 15,000 soldiers were thus assembled, and by August, 1861, were constantly being added to. Camps and barracks were going up rapidly. Strategic points of the city were strengthened and fortified. Two large columbiads were mounted, a short distance out of the city, on the Gravois Road, and one was placed at Rock Springs; and at Sulphur Springs, on the Iron

Mountain Railroad, at a point which was held to be of the first strategic importance, three columbiads were placed in position during the month of September. Heavy guns were also mounted to command the river, and the principal land approaches. In the following month the Honorable Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, visited St. Louis upon a tour of inspection. He was accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas and other military officers. He remained but a few days, but before leaving issued an order, addressed to General Fremont, to the following effect: "It is deemed unnecessary to erect field works around the city, and you will direct their discontinuance." He at the same time directed the discontinuance of work upon the erection of barracks near headquarters. These orders were much criticised by the local newspapers at the time. Lack of the necessary funds was the explanation popularly assigned for the action of Secretary Cameron.

Despite these and other obstacles, St. Louis was not long to remain without permanent defenses. Forts, altogether to the number of ten, were ultimately erected. These were enclosed forts, and in addition to the detached batteries erected for the special purpose of commanding particular road approaches. These forts were first called by number, as Fort One, Fort Two, etc., but in time came to be known by distinctive names. Fort One was the southernmost, and was erected near the post where the United States Marine Hospital now stands. Fort Number Two was next to it, and so west and northward to Fort Number Ten. These forts were not considerable affairs, averaging, as they did, but four guns (heavy) apiece. Their value consisted principally in the fact that they would prove good rallying points in the event of any sudden emergency from within, as well as from without. Indeed, it was shrewdly hinted at the time that in urging their erection General Fremont had in view as much the overawing of the city of St. Louis itself as the repelling of an outside invader, for just then the sympathies of the citizens were pretty equally divided between the two camps. The work of erecting the forts was pursued with such vigor that the first five forts were soon ready to mount their complement of guns. The fall of 1861 saw the completion of the whole system.

All work was done by piece work, and was well and economically performed, in this respect contrasting most favorably with the cost of the remaining five forts, which were superintended by Major McKinstry, then quartermaster, and let out to contract, with the result that one of these later forts alone called for an expenditure of money nearly equal to the outlay upon the whole of the first five. Fort Number Five was the last put up under the original arrangement, and was completed by Lieutenant Julius Pitzman. The work of fortifying St. Louis then passed into other hands, though still in charge of the United States Engineer Corps. A topographical survey of the grounds covered being called for, that work was intrusted to Lieutenant Julius Pitzman and J. C. Kappner, son of Major Kappner, under the supervision of Colonel Thorn. The land between the forts and St. Louis having been surveyed, these officers were ordered to the front to meet the enemy. At this stage a fresh topographical survey of the city of St. Louis, upon a more extended scale than the preceding, was ordered; and Professor Bache, then superintendent of the United States Coast Survey Department, placed a number of his assistants at the disposal of the military authorities for that purpose. The belt of land to be surveyed comprised all the lands three miles outside and one mile inside of the line of fortifications. This work was divided into two sections. The southern half was placed under the charge of R. M. Bache (grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and nephew of Professor Bache), with whom Robert E. McMath served as assistant. The northern half of the required survey was entrusted to John Meeham. The work was commenced under General Fremont, of the staff of General Halleck, continued under supervision of Colonel Thorn, chief of topographical engineers, and completed by the United States Coast Survey Department during the time General Schofield was in command. The outcome was the before mentioned topographical survey, a copy of which is now in possession of Julius Pitzman, C. E., who has kindly placed it at the disposal of the writer, together with his expert experience in locating the several forts, for which courtesy we take this opportunity of formally thanking him.

Fort Number One—Chief Characteristics: Trilateral in form, each side about four hun-

dred feet long; mounted three heavy guns, or columbiads. Located on the line of Chipewaw Street, about where the United States Marine Hospital now stands.

Fort Number Two—Chief Characteristics: Quadrilateral in form; about four hundred feet long; mounted four heavy guns. Located near Cherokee Street and Lemp Avenue.

Fort Number Three—Chief Characteristics: Battery about six hundred feet long; heavy guns, salient in center, supported on either flank with ordnance of lighter caliber; small powder magazine attached; battery facing toward city. Located, Sidney Street, near McNair Avenue.

Fort Number Four—Chief Characteristics: Battery about five hundred feet long; columbiad in center, supported by flanking guns of minor weight; powder magazine attached. Located south of Russell Avenue and east of Jefferson Avenue.

Fort Number Five—Chief Characteristics: Quadrilateral in form, each side about four hundred feet long; mounted four columbiads. Located between Whittemore Place and Missouri Avenue, west of Lafayette Park. This was the last of the forts erected under superintendence of Lieutenant Pitzman.

Fort Number Six—Chief Characteristics: Four-sided, square; mounted four heavy guns. The first fort erected by contract under superintendence of Major McKinstry. Located south of Manchester Road, near Montrose Avenue.

Fort Number Seven—Chief Characteristics: Square, about as above, each side about four hundred feet; mounted four heavy guns. Located on Vandeventer Place, west of Grand Avenue, and upon the ground where the residences of Charles H. Peck and James B. M. Kehlror now stand.

Fort Number Eight—Chief Characteristics: Pentagonal in form, each side about four hundred and fifty feet long. Mounted five heavy guns. Located on Garrison Avenue, near Thomas Street.

Fort Number Nine—Chief Characteristics: Pentagonal in form, each side about four hundred and fifty feet long. Mounted five heavy guns, salient at the angles. Located on Nineteenth Street, near Dodier Street.

Fort Number Ten—Chief Characteristics:

Quadrilateral in form, each side about four hundred feet long; mounted four heavy guns. Located west of Bellefontaine Avenue, between Bremen Avenue and Angelica Street.

There was also erected a heavy battery on Olive Street, on the crown of the hill, about six hundred feet west of Grand Avenue.

Foster, John McCullough, for many years an active business man of Kansas City, and prominently identified with its material development, was descended from Protestant Irish stock, a type of character in which industry, resolution and integrity are marked characteristics. In 1793 Alexander Foster, then twenty years of age, landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, coming from County Londonderry, Ireland. On the same vessel were Samuel Davis and family. About 1800 Alexander Foster married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Davis, and they made a home seven miles from Pittsburg. Of eleven children born to them, Samuel D. Foster was the second; he was reared upon the home farm, and while a young man was engaged for a few years in the United States arsenal at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He married Martha McCullough, also of Irish descent, and they made their home on a farm near McKeesport, Pennsylvania, which he cultivated, and whereon he mined coal. He was a ruling elder in the United Presbyterian Church, and a most exemplary man. Of the nine children born to Samuel D. and Martha (McCullough) Foster, John McCullough Foster was the oldest son, and the second child. He was born January 5, 1832, in Belleville, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and received a common school education at the old home place, near McKeesport, Pennsylvania. When sixteen years of age he left home to serve an apprenticeship of three years with an uncle, David Foster, a contractor and carpenter, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His annual wage was \$30. Upon the expiration of his apprenticeship he accompanied his uncle in his removal to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there followed carpentering and contracting until 1854. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was similarly occupied in Pittsburg and McKeesport until 1856, and then spent the summer in Dubuque, Iowa, again returning to Pennsylvania. In March, 1857, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and from thence to Nebraska City, Nebraska. In all his jour-

neyings he industriously followed his calling as a carpenter and contractor. Late in 1857 he again moved to Leavenworth, where he built a small home, in which he lived for many years. He was engaged in contracting until 1870, when he formed a partnership in the lumber business with A. J. Angell; this continued until 1875, when he sold out and removed to a farm which he had purchased on Big Stranger Creek, ten miles west of Leavenworth. He had invested all his available means in real estate in Leavenworth, and in the era of depreciation following the war period he became financially embarrassed. Holding to principles of unbending integrity, he set himself to the task of discharging his obligations, and in so doing sacrificed practically all his property, including his home, which cost him \$15,000, and yielded but \$4,000. On a final summing up he found himself possessed of but one unincumbered piece of property, a farm worth \$2,500, near Defiance, Ohio; his remaining indebtedness amounted to \$4,200, more than the value of his holdings. In March, 1879, accompanied by his son, Benjamin, he made a journey by wagon into Kansas, seeking for a location for a lumber business. Randolph was decided upon, and here father and son opened a yard, April 22, 1879, with a capital of \$1,200, derived from mortgage of the farm in Ohio. Mr. Foster, however, had been provided with cordial recommendations by the first business men in Leavenworth, and these gained him the confidence and esteem of Jay Coatsworth, of the lumber firm of Henry, Barker & Coatsworth, who furnished him with a stock worth \$5,000. The business was successful, and another yard was opened at Irving, which was placed in charge of Thomas, the second son of Mr. Foster. January 1, 1880, Mr. Foster had retrieved his fortunes to such an extent that he was enabled to liquidate a considerable portion of his old indebtedness. The following year the Kansas Central Railway was extended, and another yard was opened at Olsburg, under the management of Mr. Foster's son, Benjamin B. Foster. Later, the same year, a yard at Leonardville was bought, and Samuel, another son of Mr. Foster, relinquished an engagement in a dry goods house in Leavenworth to take charge of it. The latter venture was very remunerative, and the elder Foster credited it with being the principal

foundation of the successes which afterward attended the family. In 1884 the remainder of Mr. Foster's old indebtedness was liquidated, including that upon the mortgaged farm; and the family entered upon a more comfortable manner of living, no longer obliged to continue the former deprivation and rigid economy. January 1, 1885, the three sons, Samuel, Thomas and Benjamin, were each given a credit of \$5,000 upon the books of the business, and a one-half interest in the profits; at the same time the style of the firm became John Foster & Sons. About three years afterward Samuel withdrew to engage in business upon his own account, the father and his other sons continuing in business as before. In 1887 a new yard was opened at Colby, and later the same year established yards at ten other points in Kansas were purchased from the Howell Lumber Company. In 1888 the business at Olsburg was sold, and at the instance of Benjamin, the younger of the brothers, on February 22, 1889, general offices were opened at Kansas City, Missouri, in the Keith & Perry Building, for the conduct of a wholesale trade, and from which to supply the country yards. The enterprise was successful from the outset, and operations were extended until yards were in operation at some twenty different points. In 1890 Mr. Foster set up a planing mill in Texas, forty miles north of Houston, and his son Thomas bought another at a point not far removed; both are still in operation. June 2, 1897, an office was opened in Houston, Texas, for wholesaling lumber in Mexico, Texas and the central States. That year the company contracted the cuts of ten mills, producing more than 40,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. In 1899 the business had increased to such an extent as to require the output of as many more mills. In 1899 the company purchased a 20,000-acre tract of pine land, which is capable of a large yield. In January, 1896, the business was incorporated under the name of the Foster Lumber Company, with \$200,000 capital, fully paid up, the stock being divided among the members of the family in a manner satisfactory to all. The stock is now worth three times its par value, and is all owned by the Foster family. January 6, 1900, a residence at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Troost Avenue, was purchased, which is the family home. At the first directors' meeting of the

company, John M. Foster was elected president; Thomas Foster, the second son, vice president; Benjamin B. Foster, the third son, secretary and general manager, and George W. Foster, the fifth son, treasurer. This organization was maintained until the death of the parent Foster, when Thomas S. Foster succeeded to the presidency, the vice presidency being left vacant, and the remaining officers continuing in their former positions. John M. Foster was married October 18, 1855 to Miss Letitia Sampson, in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Nine children were born of this marriage, all in Leavenworth, Kansas, except the firstborn, at Dubuque, Iowa; all were educated in Leavenworth, except Mary and Martha, who attended school in Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years. Anna Martha Foster, who was born July 20, 1856, is unmarried, and lives at home in Kansas City, devoting her life to domestic, church and charitable duties. Samuel Alexander Foster, born September 18, 1858, was brought up in the lumber business; in 1888 he withdrew from connection with his father and brothers, and entered upon business for himself, first at Leonardville and Greene, Kansas, and afterward at Lincoln, Nebraska; he is now senior member of the Foster & Smith Lumber Company, with offices in that city, operating fifteen retail yards in Nebraska and a shingle mill in the State of Washington. He was married November 24, 1885, to Miss Nellie E. Combs, of Leavenworth, Kansas; two children were born of this marriage, John Earl, aged fourteen years, and Lucille, aged five years. Thomas Sampson Foster, born February 16, 1861, is in charge of the office of the Foster Lumber Company at Houston, Texas; he has been twice married; first in 1882, to Miss Addie Miller, of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, who died in 1894, leaving one child, Letitia Jane, aged ten years. He was again married, to Florence Wilson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 22, 1897. Benjamin Butler Foster, born April 4, 1863, began in the lumber business when sixteen years of age; he is general manager of the Foster Lumber Company, having charge of all the yards in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma; he is unmarried, and lives at home with his mother. Mary Evans Foster, born July 8, 1865, is the wife of William Craig, a railway man; of four children born of this marriage, three are liv-

ing, Gladys, aged nine years; Robert B., aged seven years, and John Foster, aged five years. Martha McCullough Foster, born November 28, 1867, is the wife of Whited Laming, a banker at Tonganoxie, Kansas; two children have been born of this marriage, Edith, and Foster. Ione Russel Foster, born February 28, 1870, is unmarried and lives at home. James Neel Foster, born January 24, 1873, has charge of a yard for the Foster Lumber Company in Kansas City; he married Miss Sadie Ross, of Pine Valley, Wisconsin; to them has been born a daughter, Anna. George Woodward Foster, born August 20, 1874, has charge of the financial department and the banking business of the Foster Lumber Company; he was married to Miss Annie Ford, of Ayr, Canada; a daughter, Marguerite, has been born of this marriage. June 6, 1899, the children, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Foster assembled at their home in Kansas City, upon the occasion of Mrs. Foster's sixty-sixth birthday. This happy event was soon followed by the death of Mr. Foster, on December 22, 1899. Until shortly before his death he had maintained active connection with the great business of which he was head. During 1898 and 1899 he had given much of his leisure time to the preparation of a genealogical history of Alexander Foster, founder of the Foster family in America, and of his descendants to the present time. This work was prepared for publication, and the last entry made by the author, dated October 1, 1899, directs that fifteen copies be printed, one for each of his children, and the remainder to be distributed among his brothers and sisters. During his life Mr. Foster reared a noble monument to his own name, in a reputation for indefatigable industry, unconquerable resolution and unsullied integrity, in face of adverse circumstances which would have overwhelmed one of less heroic mold. While his ultimate success brought to him a large personal fortune, his life work was one of great usefulness to his fellows in the upbuilding of the many communities in which his effort and means were used. He was exemplary as a Christian man and citizen. He was a modest, burden-bearing member of the Presbyterian Church, and his benefactions for its purposes and other worthy and charitable objects were made liberally and without ostentation. The



Wm Davis Foster

heritage of his good name is treasured by a family inheriting his own noble qualities, and is honored in a community which held him in affectionate esteem while he lived.

Foster, William Davis, physician and surgeon, and an eminent leader in Western homeopathy, was born September 7, 1841, in Van Buren County, Iowa. His father, Joseph Foster, a native of Vermont, was descended from Puritan ancestry, among the best of the pioneers of Essex and Middlesex Counties in Massachusetts. He was a member of Captain Thos. Waterman's company, Colonel Dixon's regiment of Vermont Volunteers, in the War of 1812. In nearly every generation of his line was a physician, while all its members were patriotic, progressive and successful in life. In 1830 Joseph Foster married Elizabeth Kummeler, descendant of a German family which settled in Pennsylvania during the Colonial period, and contributed of its members to the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. The pair removed in 1837 to Iowa, then a Territory, locating in Van Buren County when it contained but three white families, and the undeveloped country was infested with Indians, there taking a leading part in the work of settlement and advancement. The husband, a college graduate, fellow student with the great statesman Thaddeus Stevens, was a profound scholar, master of several languages, and was possessed of a generous fund of general information. His high attainments and strong manly character gave him immediate prominence, and throughout his life he was looked to as a leader in all important enterprises; for many years he served as county judge; he died November 11, 1855, leaving a highly honored memory as one of the most exemplary and capable pioneer settlers of the State. His well chosen helpmeet, a woman of most admirable qualities, died in Marion County, Missouri, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Their children were six sons, all of whom are deceased except the youngest, William Davis Foster. The latter named was educated in the public schools and an academy in his native town. When sixteen years of age he began the study of medicine at Jacksonville, Illinois, under the tutorship of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. David Prince. Obligated to make his own way, his studies were inter-

rupted at times. In 1860 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Intensely patriotic, he abandoned his studies at the outbreak of the Civil War and attached himself to the Seventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. In this command he served under Surgeon Ellery P. Smith, rendering useful assistance, and at the same time deriving from his superior much valuable practical instruction. In August, 1862, after the battle of Lone Jack, he assisted in the establishment of the hospital at Lexington, and in December following, after the battle of Prairie Grove, he was similarly engaged at Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1863 he was commissioned surgeon of his regiment, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was present at the capture of Little Rock, and after the occupation was there engaged in hospital service. At various times he was a member of boards of operating surgeons, and to him was committed the examination of those alleging disability and asking for discharge, for furlough, for leave of absence, or for transfer to the invalid corps. In all these various lines of duty his service was conscientiously performed and conspicuously useful. At the same time it afforded him opportunity for wide observation and broad practical experience, which, at a later day, enabled him to take rank with the leaders in his profession, and to attain recognized pre-eminence in the field of surgery. After the close of the war he located in Hannibal, Missouri, and entered into practice in association with Dr. George R. Birch. While so engaged his attention was directed to homeopathy, and he entered upon an exhaustive investigation of its principles and practice. Becoming convinced of its superiority over the old system, he adopted it as his practice, and with entire success, but being desirous of attaining deeper knowledge, he entered upon a systematic course of study, and in 1869 was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, in St. Louis. At Hannibal he resumed a practice which was at once useful and remunerative, while at the same time, without excess of zeal or attempt to proselyte, he won many to his side, and soon came to be recognized as an able and discreet leader in his school. In 1873 he assisted in organizing the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the first homeopathic

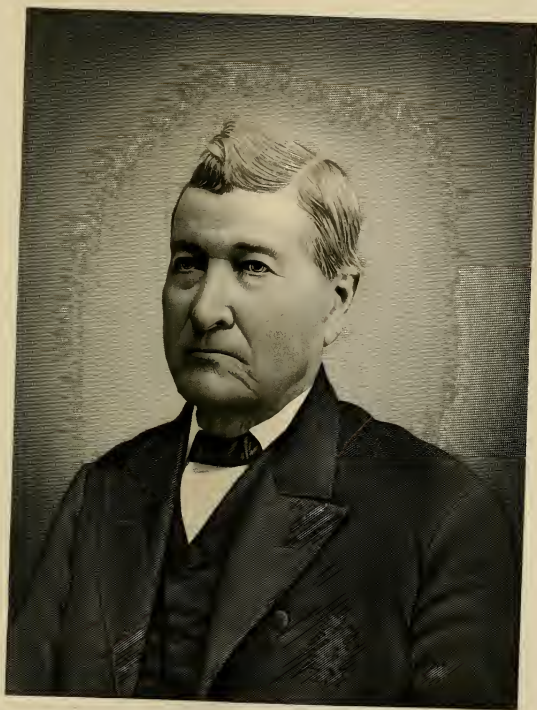
body in the State outside St. Louis. The following year, at special solicitation of the faculty, he delivered a short course of lectures on "Diseases of the Thorax" before the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis. In 1881 he became a resident of Kansas City, where he has since been located, and has long been recognized as one of the most skillful of Missouri surgeons, as well as one of the most able and accomplished exponents of homeopathy in the United States. For the first five years of its existence, he was associate editor of the "Arena," the first and only homeopathic organ in the Missouri Valley, and the work of his pen served a good purpose in proper presentation of the principles and practice of his branch of the medical profession. In 1889 he was called to his present position as professor of surgery in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, and in 1894 he was elected dean of the faculty. The unexampled growth of the school is largely due to his energy and personal influence. He is associated with various medical organizations in which he is recognized among the highest authorities on professional subjects, and particularly in surgery. He is a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, with which he became connected in 1867; and holds membership in the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, in the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society, and in the International Association of Railway Surgeons. He is chief surgeon of the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway. In 1886 he was a delegate to the International Homeopathic Medical Congress, at Basle, Switzerland. Surgery claims his principal attention, and in addition to his private practice he is frequently called to all parts of the middle West in consultation or to perform grave operations. His professional success is due primarily to his sincere conscientiousness, supplemented with incessant study and investigation, remarkable mechanical skill, and intense devotion to all pertaining to asepsis and antiseptics. His personal traits are those which peculiarly befit him to whom is committed human life and limb. Warmly sympathetic, charitable and companionable, each word and act affords assurance that his professional skill is exerted for the amelioration of suffering rather than for glory or gain. He is a well regarded member of

various benevolent and fraternal organizations, among them the military order of the Loyal Legion, and the Masonic fraternity, to which he holds his chiefest allegiance. Dr. Foster was married in 1878 to Mrs. Christie K. Farwell, a native of Yonkers, New York.

Four Courts.—What is known as the "Four Courts" of St. Louis is a public building, devoted mainly to the administration of criminal justice. The building was completed and occupied in 1871, was built in the renaissance style of architecture, is three stories high, and has a frontage of 330 feet and a depth of fifty-four feet. The facade is divided into five parts, known as the grand center, two extreme wings and two intervening recesses. The extreme wings and recesses form pavilions, covered with a mansard roof on inclined planes, and the center is crowned by a dome surmounted by a large cupola, in the base of which is an illuminated clock, having four faces. In the rear of the court building is the city prison, built in the form of an amphitheater, around the walls of which are arranged the prisoners' cells, with their grated doors fronting to the center of the building. A corridor, ten feet wide, separates the cells from the outer wall of the jail, and the walls of the cells are of wrought boiler iron. The jail and court building occupy the square bounded by Clark Avenue, Spruce Street, and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. The court building is occupied by the St. Louis criminal court, the court of criminal correction and the police court, and the city marshal, city attorney, coroner and other officials also have offices there. The original cost of the Four Courts building and grounds was \$880,000. The name was suggested by the resemblance of the building to the famous "Four Courts" of Dublin, Ireland, and while it is devoid of significance and is a misnomer as applied to the structure in which the sittings of the criminal courts are held, it has become a fixture in St. Louis nomenclature.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Fowler, William, pioneer and legislator, was born in Kent County, Delaware, March 5, 1798. His father, John Fowler, died when the son was but five years of age. While he was still a small boy his mother married a second time, and soon after her marriage she removed with her husband and family to



William Fowler

the State of Virginia. They lived there until William Fowler was nearly grown, and then removed to the newly admitted State of Indiana. This change was to the advantage of the family in a general way, but interfered very much with William's education, which was brought to a standstill for a time. After the family had become comfortably established in Franklin County, Indiana, he was sent to the home of one of his aunts, who lived in the city of Urbana, Ohio, where school advantages were better than at his home. Here, being of a studious turn, and making the most of his opportunities, he finished what was then considered, and might be so considered now, a fair education. When in his twenty-second year he married Comfort Lancel Alley, the daughter of Samuel Alley, a Methodist minister of Franklin County, Indiana, who was also an immigrant from the State of Virginia. After his marriage he established his home in Franklin County, near Brookville, the county seat, and was engaged most of the time in farming until after the birth of his second child, when he removed to Greensburg, the newly laid out county seat of Decatur County, Indiana. In this new town he purchased lots and built a comfortable home. For a time his services were much in demand in setting the governmental machinery of the newly organized county in motion. There was much clerical work to be done in this connection, and of this work he did his full share. When the town had grown to sufficient size to justify the venture, he opened a general merchandising establishment, which started out well, and its business improved as the town grew and the adjacent country became more thickly populated. From early manhood he was active in politics and public affairs. He always had positive views regarding men and measures, and always advocated his opinions fearlessly, never halting to consider the strength or weakness of any cause that he espoused. Though most of the time belonging to the party of the minority, he never failed of success in his political undertakings. His good judgment and honesty of purpose commended him to the public to such an extent that he was always able to carry with him a part of the vote of the opposition party. He was twice elected to the lower branch of the Indiana Legislature, and was given every

official position which he sought in his county, which was strongly of the Henry Clay Whig persuasion, politically, while Mr. Fowler was a Jacksonian Democrat of the most pronounced type. The last political contest in which he was engaged before leaving the State, was for a seat in the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Decatur and Shelby. He had for an opponent a man who was not only one of the ablest and wealthiest in the district, but one of the ablest and wealthiest in that portion of the State. This competitor was also the champion of an extensive system of internal improvements by the State, and was, therefore, on the popular side of the principal issue of the campaign. Mr. Fowler was strongly opposed to this policy. The internal improvement scheme swept nearly everything before it at that election, but to the surprise of all, Mr. Fowler was elected. The minority in which he found himself when he reached the State Senate had little to hope for, but it struggled courageously, though ineffectively, to prevent the financial disasters that followed in the wake of a reckless expenditure of public funds, in the making of improvements, many of which were of doubtful utility. The revulsion of sentiment came sooner than was expected. Before the expiration of Mr. Fowler's three years' term in the Senate there had been such a change in public opinion, on this as well as other questions of public policy, that for once he found a majority of his constituents in full accord with himself. They expressed their approval of his course by urging him to again stand for the State Senate. His party friends, in conjunction with a number of the party leaders outside of his district, selected him for higher honors and only awaited his consent to place him before the people as a candidate for Congress. More than one Whig of prominence came forward and assured him that his past course in dealing with public questions and looking after the public interests had been so satisfactory that they were willing to waive political differences and give him a hearty support if he would consent to become a congressional candidate. This manifestation of approval by his neighbors and fellow citizens was very grateful to him, but did not move him to change his purpose, which was, and had been for some time, to move further west. He had practically completed the ar-

rangement and disposition of his affairs with a view to such removal, and in May of 1837 he set out on a long overland journey, accompanied by his family, which consisted of his wife and five children. Missouri was not his contemplated destination when he left his home in Indiana to seek a new one further west. It was toward the famed "Black Hawk Purchase," in the free Territory of Iowa, that he first made his way. Arriving in Iowa, he was well pleased with the lands of the half-breed Indians in the new purchase, but he was not willing to accept the titles which the half-breeds were giving to their claims. Disappointed and undecided as to his future course, and having a strong preference for newly settled lands and virgin soil, he turned toward Missouri and sought a home in the newly acquired Platte Purchase. He entertained a partiality toward free institutions, which was the outgrowth of an innate sense of right and justice, and was in no measure attributable to the influences surrounding his early life, as he was born and reared in the South. At the end of his journey from Iowa, he and his family arrived safely in the wild, and as yet unsurveyed, Platte Purchase, where, like the few settlers who had preceded him, he "took up" a claim and set about providing a shelter against the approaching winter. In this work he had all the assistance his kind-hearted neighbors could give. There was no work to be obtained for hire, and so the settlers most willingly assisted one another. Mr. Fowler was happy when the time came that he could shoulder his axe and join the others in helping a newcomer "to raise" his log cabin. His advent into the new purchase was made under quite favorable circumstances. The country being unorganized, the settlers had formed an association for mutual protection and for the adjustment of disputed claims and other differences which might arise among them. This association met a few days after his arrival and was largely attended. He had been invited to join the association, had done so, and took part in the meeting above mentioned. After the adjournment he learned with satisfaction that he had won the hearty approval of his associates. They, one and all, shook hands with him and said that "they had needed just such a man," and were "glad that he had come to live among them." The position accorded to him on this occasion was one

he ever after maintained among the early settlers of the Platte country. His opinions regarding matters of common interest were always respected and generally endorsed. In politics no man of his party in northwestern Missouri wielded a greater influence until the burden of age compelled him to give up public affairs. When Buchanan County was organized, county officers were appointed by the Governor. A county court was established and Mr. Fowler was appointed clerk of this court. When the county seat was located at Sparta he removed to that place with his family, and resided there until the seat of government was changed to St. Joseph. At the first election held in the newly organized county, he was elected to the offices of circuit and county clerk, which offices he filled until the year 1852, covering a period of about fourteen years. When the judicial seat of Buchanan County was removed to St. Joseph he was compelled to make hurried preparations to follow the court. As the best he could do for the immediate shelter of his family, he purchased the old Robidoux trading post. It had passed into other hands and had been added to and improved to some extent. As soon as he could place his family elsewhere, he tore away the entire structure, graded the ground on which it stood to a level with the street, and built on it a three-story brick hotel. This was, at the time of its completion, the finest public building in St. Joseph. It still stands at the corner of Main and Jule Streets, an interesting landmark and reminder of two of St. Joseph's best remembered citizens, Joseph Robidoux and William Fowler. In Missouri, as in Indiana, Mr. Fowler took a deep interest in politics. After the death of Andrew Jackson, the Democratic leader whom he most trusted was Colonel Thomas H. Benton, the distinguished statesman who has had no peer in Missouri. The intrigues, which were to undermine and destroy the influence of this incorruptible patriot, in Missouri, had, however begun. An anti-Benton party was forming in the State, which finally became too formidable to be put down. It was combated for years by the Benton wing of the Democracy of Missouri, and prominent among Benton's friends and supporters was William Fowler. To him it was a time of sad forebodings for the future of the State, when Missouri's ablest and most patriotic states-

man was superseded in the leadership of the Democratic party by such avowed secessionists as Green, Polk and Jackson. When they assumed control he left the camp of the Democracy, refusing to train with disunionists. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the outrages inflicted upon Kansas when it sought to become a State, under a Democratic administration, his convictions of right turned him toward the Republican party as the only hope for the preservation of the country from pro-slavery domination. While this party was formed, in large part, from the remnant of the Whig party, his old political enemy, this consideration counted for little with him. He was ready to act with any party which valued the integrity of the Union above the interests of slavery, and whose members were ready to do and suffer, if need be, in a righteous cause. When the time came for useful work he aided in the organization of the Republican Club of St. Joseph, was elected its president, and was one of the 410 Republicans of that city who, in 1860, cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln. In the stormy period that followed Lincoln's election Mr. Fowler faced the perils and suffered the privations that fell to the lot of many of the leading Unionists of the border States. As often as the Confederates occupied St. Joseph, he was compelled to fly from his home, returning only when the Unionists gained control of the place. At such times as he thought it unsafe to leave his family behind, they accompanied him on these hurried visits to Kansas or Nebraska. Wearying of such an existence, he decided, though upward of sixty years of age, to go into the military service himself, feeling that he was yet able to serve his country. For a time he acted as commissary of subsistence for State troops at the post of St. Joseph, with the rank of major. Following a reorganization of State troops he was made quartermaster of the Fifth Cavalry Regiment of Missouri State Militia, commanded by Colonel W. R. Renick, with the rank of lieutenant. When the draft was ordered to fill up the Union ranks, he was made provost marshal and president of the enrolling board at St. Joseph, with the rank of captain, and in this capacity he served until the end of the war. The position was a laborious and responsible one, but, as usual, he was found equal to all the demands made upon him. A

term as postmaster at St. Joseph concluded his public life. From this time until his death, which occurred November 23, 1880, he gave his attention to the care and management of his property, and found his greatest enjoyment in the society of the old and tried friends who had borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest in public affairs never waned. He witnessed with serene satisfaction the slow, but certain, restoration of the country to a condition of law and order, and was thankful in his declining years that his children could enjoy peaceful homes in a land of the "truly free."

Fox, James D., lawyer and judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, was born in Madison County, Missouri, January 23, 1847. He was educated in the common schools at Fredericktown and at the St. Louis University. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in his native county, opening an office at Fredericktown. His father was an attorney and a member of the Madison County bar, and in the first case Judge Fox was the counsel and his father was the attorney on the opposing side. This case was in a justice court, and in his first case before the circuit court his father was the opposing counsel. Judge Fox was elected judge of the Twentieth (now the Twenty-seventh) Judicial Circuit in 1880, and was re-elected in 1886, in 1892, and again in 1898, serving on the bench continuously for more than twenty years. Politically the judge affiliates with the Democratic party. As a judge his acts are beyond criticism, always exercising great care in rendering decisions and adhering strictly to the law in all cases. Personally he is one of the most genial of men and is held in the highest esteem by the people of his native county and those of neighboring counties who have known him from childhood. He is one of the few present circuit judges of Missouri who have continuously lived in their native counties and preside over circuits including the county of their birth. Judge Fox has been continuously on the bench longer than any other circuit judge now serving in the State.

Fox River rises in southern Iowa, and flows for forty miles through Clark County, into the Mississippi, ten miles below Alexandria.

Franchise, Elective.—The elective franchise was not granted to the citizens of the territory included within the present boundaries of this State, except in primitive form, until the year 1814, when the first General Assembly of the Territory of Louisiana promulgated an election law, which, in its essential features, is much the same as has governed the exercise of suffrage since. Supplementary legislation on that subject marks the efforts of the succeeding legislative assemblies of the State and Territorial government, changing the original law in minor particulars to meet the growing exigencies, until the year 1865, when an important innovation was introduced in the shape of a bill providing for the registration of voters. This bill was repealed in 1871 and supplemented by a new law of more comprehensive character to the same general effect.

There appears to have been no special legislation applicable to the city of St. Louis until the year 1875, when an act was passed providing for the legalization of the primaries of the various voluntary political associations. It was directed, of course, at that city, it then being the only city of the State with a population in excess of 100,000 inhabitants, and it grew out of the frauds practiced in nomination contests, by reason of the laxity of the test, and the irresponsibility of the participants to the law. This law has been amplified by more recent legislation, particularly the act of 1897.

The general election laws have been reinforced by legislation popularly known as the "Australian System" of balloting, which enables the voter to exercise his prerogative without fear of disturbance, influence or fraud.

A new and improved system of registration has been added to the safeguards thrown around the voter until we now have a system which, so far as human ingenuity can devise, minimizes the dangers of corruption. The act of 1895, creating a board of election commissioners in cities having over 100,000 inhabitants, makes this provision for registration, and confers upon the commissioners the conduct and control of registration of primary, general and special elections, and the canvass of the returns thereof.

This last act provides that every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth who may have declared

his intention to become a citizen of the United States, according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in this State one year next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and during the last sixty days of the time shall have resided in the city where such election is held, and during the last twenty days in the precinct at which he offers to vote, who has not been convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crimes, or of a misdemeanor connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage, nor directly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of the election, nor an officer, soldier or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States, nor while kept at any poorhouse, or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison, shall be entitled to vote at such election for all officers, State or municipal, made elective by the people, or at other elections held in pursuance of the laws of the State; but shall not vote elsewhere than in the precinct where his name is registered, and whereof he is registered as a resident.

He may also leave his employment and absent himself for a period of not more than four hours for the purpose of voting without restraint or liability.

ARTHUR N. SAGER.

Franchises, Municipal.—In a strict sense municipal franchises imply only privileges derived by grant from a city or municipality, and by ordinances vested in individuals or corporations. Cities are known as municipal corporations, and the special privileges they confer are municipal franchises. As they exist in this country, cities are bodies politic and corporate, constituted by the incorporation of the inhabitants of a certain locality into a city for the purpose of local government. Such corporations are established by law partly as agencies of the State to assist in civil government of the country, but chiefly to regulate and administer their local affairs. They are created, not for the benefit of their officers or of particular individuals, but for the public advantage. The corporation itself is invisible, intangible, incorporeal, existing only in contemplation of law, and the primary idea for its creation is an

institution of artificial persons to regulate and administer the internal affairs of the inhabitants within the city's corporate bounds. The charter of a city is its constitution. Municipal corporations can exercise no powers but those which are conferred upon them by the act by which they are constituted, or such as are necessary to the exercise of their corporate powers, the performance of their corporate duties, and the accomplishment of the purposes of their association.

No city has the power to create a corporation. Every corporation is created either by act of Congress or by virtue of the legislative enactment of some particular State. Hence a municipal franchise is a thing distinct from the creation of a corporation. The corporation must exist independent of any acts of the city before the conditions have arisen whereby the city may confer municipal franchises upon such corporation.

The inhabitants of the town of St. Louis were incorporated into a city in 1822, under the title of "Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of St. Louis." The first charter vested power in the mayor and aldermen to regulate, pave and improve streets, avenues, lanes and alleys within the city limits, and to open and widen the same. This charter was amended in 1831. It was repealed and a new one substituted in 1835, which vested in the mayor and aldermen express powers, including, among others, power "to open and keep in repair streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, drains and sewers, and to keep the same clean; to regulate, pave and improve streets, avenues, lanes and alleys within the city; to establish, open, widen and extend all such streets, avenues, lanes and alleys; to erect and regulate public wharves and docks; to regulate and restrain the keeping of ferries." Subsequent amendments and new charters were granted to the city of St. Louis, but none abridged the powers above quoted. In 1877 the present city charter was adopted and approved, and by it the legislative power of the city is vested in the council and house of delegates, styled "The Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis." Municipal franchises, before this charter, were, and still are, granted by the passage of ordinances by the legislative power of the city. Such ordinances, to be of force, must be approved by the mayor, or, if vetoed by him, passed over his veto by a two-thirds majority of both the city

council and the house of delegates. Many municipal franchises have been granted in the past, some of which have expired, but most of them are still in force in St. Louis, and are enjoyed by private corporations, or, more strictly speaking, *quasi* public corporations, such as gaslight companies, electric light and power companies, telephone and telegraph companies, street railroad companies, terminal railroad associations, refrigerating companies, cold storage and ammonia companies and conduit or subway companies, all of which franchises have been granted and exist by virtue of city ordinances passed by the legislative department of the city. The enjoyment of some of these implies the use of the surface of the public streets and alleys, others the space above, and still others the space under the surface of streets and alleys. The respective city charters of St. Louis from the first obtained, in 1822, down to the one now in force, granted express power to the city to regulate the use of all public streets and alleys within its corporate limits. As applied to streets and alleys the word regulate is not confined to the regulation of the travel thereon, but under it the city may allow gas, water, sewer and other pipes to be laid, and may permit the erection of telephone, telegraph and electric light poles thereon, and the laying of street car tracks upon the surface thereof, and these uses are consistent with the users for which the streets and alleys are acquired and dedicated.

One of the first municipal franchises granted by the city was in favor of the St. Louis Gas Light Company, a corporation created by the Legislature of Missouri in 1837. The charter of this company made provisions for the city becoming the owner of the plant in 1860, at the option of the city, and if the city failed to exercise the option at that time it might at a subsequent period by taking certain steps become the owner of the plant. Under its charter and the amendments thereof, and by virtue of municipal franchises granted by the city, this company acquired the exclusive right to vend illuminating gas within the corporate limits of the city of St. Louis up to 1890, and to establish and lay pipes and mains in the public streets necessary for that purpose, and to make contracts with the city for the lighting of its public streets. It was permitted by its charter to charge \$10 per thousand feet, and in fact did

charge \$3.50 per thousand feet for a considerable part of the time.

Subsequently the Laclede Gas Light Company was chartered, and in 1889, by purchase, acquired all the mains, apparatus and franchises of the St. Louis Gas Light Company, and since such purchase the Laclede company has exercised the exclusive monopoly of furnishing illuminating gas in the city of St. Louis except in that portion lying south of Keokuk Street. This part of the city is supplied by the Carondelet Gas Light Company.

In 1857 the Missouri Railroad Company was organized, and acquired a municipal franchise from the city for the operation of a street railway on Olive Street, and in the same year three other companies were incorporated and obtained municipal franchises for similar purposes. This was the beginning of the era of granting street railway franchises.

There have been several companies chartered by the State for furnishing electric light and power to the city of St. Louis, and these have acquired municipal franchises to use the public streets and alleys for setting poles to carry their wires.

Special privileges have also been acquired by telephone and telegraph companies to set poles and string wires over streets and alleys, terminal railroad associations to lay tracks and operate cars upon such streets and alleys and conduit or subway companies to lay pipes, connected with manholes, for carrying underground electric and other wires beneath the surface of the streets and alleys. These special privileges have been conferred on the respective corporations by city ordinances, and are known as municipal franchises.

SENECA N. TAYLOR.

Franciscan Monastery.—This monastery, located at 3140 Meramec Street, in St. Louis, was founded in 1862 by Father Servatius Altmicks, O. F. M., who built the edifice and the church adjoining. The order is 600 years old, and has taken a prominent part in European affairs. One of its members was in the expedition of Columbus that discovered the New World. It has three provinces in the United States, St. Louis being the headquarters of one of the provincials, Father Theodore Arentz, O. F. M. There are thirty-five students in the monastery, who pass four years in study to prepare themselves for

priests. The parish school has 630 children, and there is also a school of St. Joseph, kept by ten sisters and one male teacher. They have a church—St. Anthony's—with a parish comprising 600 families.

Francis, David Rowland, Governor of Missouri from 1889 to 1893, and Secretary of the Interior during the closing six months of President Cleveland's second administration, was born October 1, 1850, in Richmond, Kentucky, son of John Broadus and Eliza Caldwell (Rowland) Francis. His father, John B. Francis, was at one time sheriff of Madison County, Kentucky; later engaged in mercantile pursuits in Richmond, and still later engaged in farming in Lincoln County, Kentucky. The later years of his life were spent in Missouri to which State he removed in 1882, and he died at his home near St. Louis in 1894. He was a fine type of the old-fashioned Southern gentleman, and came of an old Virginia family, seated originally near Richmond. The earliest representatives of the family in Kentucky were pioneer settlers in that State, and the grandfather of Governor Francis, Thomas Francis, was a Kentucky soldier in the War of 1812. Through his mother Governor Francis is descended from David Irvine, of Lynchburg, Virginia, whose ten daughters were numbered among the distinguished pioneer women of Kentucky and left the impress of their individuality indelibly stamped upon the history of that commonwealth. The Irvine family tree was planted in Virginia at an early date, and the colonists who bore the name to this country were of distinguished lineage. Through antecedent generations extending back to the days of Robert Bruce, the history of the family was closely interwoven with the history of the noblest achievements of the Scottish people. In the time of Bruce, William de Irvine was awarded a part of the royal forest of Drum in consideration of his valuable services to the Crown. Captain Christopher Irvine commanded King James' Light Horse at the battle of Flodden. Alexander Irvine closed the gates of Londonderry in the face of another King James and his army, and the Edinburgh "Review" has said of this action that it entitled him to be called one of the greatest heroes the world has ever seen. The American descendants of these Scottish heroes have on numerous occasions proven

themselves worthy of their name and ancestry, and the names of General William Irvine, of Revolutionary fame; William and Christopher Irvine, and Christopher, son of William, pioneers of Kentucky, occupy prominent places on America's roll of honor. A rich endowment of physical and intellectual vigor was the chief inheritance of Governor Francis when he began life for himself. Before leaving his old home in Kentucky he had obtained an academic education in Richmond Academy, taught at that time by Rev. Robert Breck, somewhat famous as a Kentucky educator. In 1866 he entered Washington University, of St. Louis, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1870. After that he was employed for five years as a shipping clerk by the firm of Shryock & Rowland, of St. Louis, and then became junior member of the same firm. In 1877 he founded the D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company, and later engaged extensively in the wholesale grain trade. His genius for the conduct of affairs soon made him a conspicuous figure in the business circles of St. Louis, and his uniformly successful operations long since caused him to be recognized as an astute financier and a business man of broad capabilities. He was made vice president of the Merchants' Exchange in 1883, and in 1884, at the end of one of the most spirited contests in the history of that famous association of merchants and traders, he was elected to the presidency of the exchange. In a business way he has been identified with some of the most important corporate interests of St. Louis, chief among them being the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and the Merchants'-Laclede National Bank, in both of which institutions he holds the office of vice president. Having always taken a somewhat active interest in politics as a staunch adherent to the Democratic faith, he was made the nominee of his party for mayor of St. Louis in 1885. Four years before this the Republican candidate for the mayoralty had been elected by a majority of 14,000, and Mr. Francis faced this adverse majority in entering upon his contest. Notwithstanding the odds against him, his vigorous and effective campaign carried him into the mayoralty by a majority of 1,200. As head of the city government his superior ability was no less strikingly evidenced than it had been in the conduct of his private affairs. His was a business

administration, and during his official term he reduced the rate of interest on the municipal indebtedness of the city from 6 and 7 to 4 per cent, compelled payment of a judgment of one million dollars which the city had obtained against the Pacific Railroad Company, and inaugurated reforms in the conduct of the different departments of the city government which have been of incalculable benefit to St. Louis. After a prolonged and bitter fight against the St. Louis Gas Light Company, which at that time had a monopoly of lighting the principal business and residence portion of the city, he forced that company to reduce the price of gas to consumers from \$2.50 to \$1.25 per thousand feet. He also urged and pushed to passage the bill which provided for an extension of the water supply of the city, and was the active advocate of the establishment of the new pumping station and capacious reservoirs at the Chain of Rocks, in North St. Louis. During his entire administration he vigorously pushed the reconstruction of the city streets in the face of the stubborn opposition of many influential property-holders. The position which he took in connection with that important work gave an impetus to street reconstruction in its incipency and at a critical period in its history, and the present system of durable down-town streets and splendid boulevards was the result. He also earnestly recommended the adoption of the ordinance which made provision for the sprinkling of every thoroughfare in the city and relieved the people from the plague of dust which had become almost unendurable and threatened to seriously retard progress and development in every direction. He was a forceful and energetic leader in every movement calculated to advertise the resources of St. Louis or to add to its prominence and prestige, and headed many of the delegations through whose efforts St. Louis was made famous as a convention city. He appointed and headed the delegation which secured for St. Louis the National Democratic Convention for 1888, the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1887, and the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar in 1886. The National Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society, a National Cattleman's Convention and many similar gatherings were also held in St. Louis during his administration, and he was not only active in bringing

all of them to the city, but as chief magistrate of the municipality was at all times untiring in the entertainment of its guests. On every occasion he appealed to the local pride of the citizens and incited them to unwonted effort to promote the fame of St. Louis. His energy and earnestness had an inspiring effect, and it was this infusion of new life and vigor into the conduct of city affairs which prompted some chronicler to write of this period as the beginning of a new era, and to apply to the rejuvenated city the term "New St. Louis," which has clung to it ever since. Mr. Francis was not only zealous, but fearless and aggressive in his guardianship of the interests of the city, and in the face of what appeared to be at the time a popular demand for its approval, he vetoed what was known as "the Electric Elevated Railway bill," because it did not compensate the city adequately for a valuable franchise. Criticised at the time, this action was almost unanimously approved by the people, and a precedent was established which has been of great value to the city. An interesting event of his administration was the visit of President Cleveland to St. Louis in the fall of 1887 and his entertainment at the home of Mayor Francis, an occasion remembered as one of the leading social events in the history of the city. His admirable administration as mayor of St. Louis made him the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor in the fall of 1888, and on the 14th of January, 1889, he was inaugurated chief executive of the State. His administration of State affairs was signally successful, practical views and common-sense methods governing his action in every department of the public business. In everything he was intensely loyal to the interests of Missouri, jealous of her good name, and earnest and forceful in promoting measures designed to call attention to the resources of the State and further their development. Admirable as it was viewed from the business standpoint, his administration was no less commendable for social features, which brought the people of Missouri into intimate and delightful relationship with the man whom they had elevated to the highest office in their gift. His hospitality had the charm of warmth and spontaneity, and during his residence at the State capital the Gov-

ernor's home was the scene of many delightful social events. When he retired from the governorship he turned his attention to his business affairs, and did not re-enter official life until the summer of 1896, when he was called into President Cleveland's cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. He had sat in the convention which first nominated President Cleveland in 1884 as delegate-at-large from the State of Missouri, and had been regarded as one of his warmest personal and political friends during all the years of his prominence in national politics. When called to a place in his cabinet he felt compelled to accept the appointment, and, although his term of service as a cabinet minister was comparatively short, he left his impress on the department of the government over which he presided and added to his well-earned fame as a public man. Trained to business pursuits, he has nevertheless been a careful student of social and governmental problems, of art and literature, and as a result he is a man of numerous and varied accomplishments. He is a forcible and attractive public speaker, has much of that magnetism which makes men natural leaders of men, and his democratic tastes and charming cordiality of manner are attractive features of his personality. When the movement was inaugurated to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana by holding a World's Fair in St. Louis, Governor Francis became one of the chief promoters of the project, and is now bending all his energies toward making a success of this vast undertaking. He married in 1876 Miss Jennie Perry—daughter of John D. Perry, of St. Louis—a lady whose social and domestic graces have contributed not a little to the success of her distinguished husband. Six children, all boys, have been born of this marriage, named, respectively, John D., Perry, David R., Jr., Charles Broadus, Talton Turner, Thomas and Sidney R. Francis, Jr.

Franco-American Club.—A club composed, as its name indicates, of French-American citizens of St. Louis, its object being social and benevolent. It was founded at a meeting held at the Lindell Hotel November 1, 1898. Emil Karst was its first president, and Arthur S. Little, secretary and treasurer.



Nathan Frank

Frank, Nathan, lawyer and ex-member of Congress, was born at Peoria, Illinois, February 23, 1852. His parents were Abraham and Branette Frank, natives of Germany, where they were married, and whence they emigrated, in 1849, to Hopkinsville, Kentucky. After two years' residence in Hopkinsville his father removed to Peoria, which he helped to lay out and build up. There the son attended the public schools. He came to St. Louis in 1867 and graduated at the St. Louis high school in June, 1869. He afterward attended Washington University one year, and then entered the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he received the degree of bachelor of laws in 1871, but continued his studies for a year afterward at Harvard. Returning home, Mr. Frank was admitted to the bar and devoted the first years of his practice to commercial and bankruptcy law, with which he had thoroughly familiarized himself. He compiled and edited Frank's Bankruptcy Law, published in 1874, which work became an authority and ran through four editions. For three years he was associated with Honorable John M. Krum, ex-mayor, and at one time judge of the circuit court. Subsequently he formed the firm of Patrick & Frank, afterward that of Frank, Dawson & Garvin, and more recently the firm of Nathan Frank & Seymour D. Thompson. He was a member of the Fifty-first Congress, elected as a Republican from the Central District of St. Louis, serving on important committees. Perhaps the chief incidents in Mr. Frank's congressional career were connected with his opposition to his party in seeking to enact a national election law, and also to pass what was known as the National gerrymander bill, restricting or limiting the State Legislatures in apportioning the congressional districts. He was a member of the committee on the Columbian World's Fair, to which subject he had devoted much attention while co-operating with the leading citizens of St. Louis in the effort to locate the fair near that city. He had been one of the earliest movers in that project, in recognition of which he was appointed by Governor Francis a member of the World Fair Commission. When the movement was set on foot to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase by holding a World's Fair in St.

Louis, Mr. Frank at once became one of the most active promoters of the enterprise, and has rendered especially valuable services in this connection, in aiding to procure needed legislation from Congress. Notwithstanding the fact that marked independence of political dictation has always characterized his action in public life, he has occupied a commanding position in the councils of his party in Missouri, and is recognized throughout the State as one of the ablest exponents of genuine Republicanism and clean politics. Since his retirement from Congress he has repeatedly declined to accept a renomination, or to become a candidate for any other public office, preferring to devote himself unreservedly to the profession of which he is an able and accomplished member. He is the principal owner of the "Star" newspaper of St. Louis, which, under his direction of its affairs, has become one of the leading newspapers of the West and a journal of wide circulation and influence.

Frankford.—An incorporated village in Pike County, thirteen miles northeast of Bowling Green, on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad. It was laid out in 1831 by Solomon Fisher. It has two graded schools, Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. The business of the town is represented by a bank, flouring mill, a newspaper, the "Chronicle;" two hotels, and about twenty stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Franklin.—See "Pacific." Also, "Old Franklin."

Franklin, Benjamin J., lawyer, soldier and Congressman, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, and died in Arizona, in 1897. He was educated at the common schools in his native State, and in Bethany College, West Virginia, and after studying law moved to Kansas City, and located at Leavenworth. In 1860 he moved to Missouri, and in 1861 joined the Confederate Army as a private, and was promoted to captain, serving to the end of the war. In 1871 he was elected circuit attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and in 1874 was elected from the Eighth Missouri District, as a Democrat, to the Forty-fourth Congress, by a vote of 11,546 to 3,595 for J. P. Alex-

ander, Republican, and 2,920 for W. H. Powell, Republican, and in 1876 was re-elected.

Franklin County.—A county in the eastern part of Missouri, bounded on the north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Warren and St. Charles Counties; on the east by St. Louis and Jefferson Counties; on the south by Washington and Crawford Counties, and on the west by Gasconade County. Its length, north and south, varies from thirty-three to twenty-two miles; its breadth is more regular, from thirty-three to thirty-one miles. The area is 850 square miles, or 560,388 acres, of which about 65 per cent was in cultivation in 1899. It is extremely well watered. The Meramec River, tainous. An extension of the Ozark Hills enters from the east, near Pacific, and extends southwestwardly into Gasconade County, and a high ridge lies in the same direction from Moselle to Sullivan. The altitude at points on these lines varies from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea level. The county is extremely well watered. The Meramec River, fed by the Little Meramec, Bourbeuse and many smaller streams, drains the southern portion; while in the northern parts the Missouri River receives Big Tavern, Ridenhour, Labaddie, Dubois, St. John's, Boeuf and Berger Creeks. For ten miles inland from the Missouri River the soil is a rich clay loam, and the valleys in the southeastern part are deep vegetable mold. The hills are thinly soiled, clay predominating. In the valleys and terrace lands, wheat, oats and rye make good yields, and corn grows rankly. The thinnest land sustains a nutritious wild grass, and receives bluegrass readily, affording excellent pasturage. Fruits come to perfection wherever planted. The native woods, oak in its varieties, ash, walnut, hickory, soft and sugar maple, elm, birch and sycamore, make vigorous growth, and large quantities are shipped for railway bridges and ties and other purposes. The southern part is distinctively a mineral region. Lead, iron and copper exist in quantities, a large lead smelter being in operation at Union. Zinc and barytes have been found, but remain undeveloped. Near the Gasconade County line coal has been mined, but only for local use. There are fine deposits of fire clay, and commercial white sand, suitable for glass manu-

facture, near Pacific. The mineral region contains several natural caves abounding in curious formations. Fisher's Cave, two miles southeast of Stanton, in the Meramec River bluff, is entered by a crooked gallery one-quarter of a mile long, varying in height from five to fifteen feet, and from eight to twenty-five feet in width. At the end is found the cave, 100 feet in diameter, set with beautiful stalactites and stalagmites, of varying dimensions. Garrett's Cave, east of Sullivan, and Labaddie's Cave, near Union, are similar, but smaller. West of Detmold is Jacob's Well, opening downward through stone. At a descent of eighty feet a large lake opens out, roofed with stone at a height of twenty-five feet.

The early settlers of Franklin met with little obstacle to home-making. When they appeared there was a village of 200 or more tepees in the Bourbeuse Valley, but the Indian soon quietly disappeared. The first settlements were made along the Missouri Valley, under Spanish grants, and by Frenchmen, as would appear from the names of various streams whereon they located. The first American settler was probably Kincaid Caldwell, in 1803. William M. Fullerton and John Ridenhour came soon afterward. It is believed that Ridenhour was the only man in the county killed by Indians; he was shot while watering his horse near Labaddie Creek. Moses Maupin, who has left many descendants, came in 1806. Michael Crowe came later, and died from an accident; he left a will enjoining upon his relatives not to mourn for him, and directing that no funeral oration should be made over his remains, "as it is an idle, foolish and heathenish practice." His son, M. L. G. Crowe, one of the first born in the county, became county judge. James North came in 1818; he built the first water mill, and was drowned near it. The same year came Dr. Peter Kincaid, a Scotchman, who had served under Napoleon; he platted the town of St. Alban's, which was swept away by the flood in 1844. In 1819 came Achilles Jeffries and family; Robert Frazier, an Irishman, who had been with the Lewis and Clark expedition, and Robert Breck, the first teacher, all of whom settled near Labaddie Creek. The county of Franklin was organized December 11, 1818, and was named for Benjamin Franklin. As originally constituted it included the counties of

Gasconade and Osage, and portions of Maries and Miller Counties. Gasconade was detached and organized as a county in 1820, practically reducing Franklin to its present dimensions, although its boundaries were not accurately defined until 1845.

Upon the organization of the county, David Edwards, Philip Boulware, Sr., William Laughlin, David B. Moore and William Harrison, as commissioners, established the county seat at Newport, in St. John's Township, near the Missouri River, and erected a small courthouse. In 1825, on petition of a majority of the people, the General Assembly passed an act for the removal of the seat of justice to some point near the central part of the county, and making Barnabas Stickland, Moses Whitmore and Brackett Barnes commissioners to select a location. Union was agreed upon, and Nathan Richards having donated thirty-seven and one-half acres of land for public uses, a log courthouse was built in 1828, at a cost of \$844.79, and this was occupied until a brick building was erected in 1849, which has since undergone extensive repairs and remodeling, and is still in use. The first county court term was held in January, 1821, at Newport, by Justices Henry Brown and Kincaid Caldwell, with James Kegans as sheriff and William G. Owens as clerk, when minor officers were appointed, road districts were laid out, and ferry and dramshop privileges were granted. The last session at Newport was November 7, 1826, and the first at the new seat of Union, was June 25, 1827; Henry Brown was presiding justice. About 1863, under the county court, were constructed the rock roads from Washington to Union, from Washington to Campbelltown, and the Port Hudson road, the two latter costing \$10,000 a mile. Another road, from Union to the St. Louis County line, there connecting with the Manchester road to the city of St. Louis, twenty-two miles long, cost \$252,000. The construction work was unsatisfactory, and costly, and led to long-continued litigation. Resort was taken to the courts to enjoin the issue of the bonds, and to nullify them after issue. Judge Owens, of the Ninth Judicial District, denied the former, maintaining regularity of issue and consideration; Judge Smith, of St. Louis, denied the latter, holding that the bonds had passed to innocent holders. The latter case was taken to the United

States Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. Another suit was subsequently brought to nullify the bonds, and was similarly disposed of by the same high tribunal. In 1880 the debt, including interest, had amounted to about \$540,000. The bondholders made a compromise proposition for the issue of \$325,000 in 6 per cent bonds in settlement, the entire debt payable in twenty years, and this was accepted by the people in 1881. The money for payment of these bonds is now (January, 1900) on hand, and the full amount of the bonds will be paid when due.

The first session of the circuit court, under Territorial laws, was held by Judge Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, March 8, 1819. Benoni Sappington was appointed sheriff and Isaac Murphy clerk. The court then had also local jurisdiction similar to that of the present county court. Judge Tucker continued to serve for some years after Missouri became a State. From 1855 to 1861 there was considerable disorder, and many deeds of violence, growing out of violation of the liquor laws, and the angry feeling upon the slavery question. But one legal execution has occurred in the county, that of Edward D. Werrell, who, with William H. Bruff, was indicted for the murder of Basil H. Gordon, January 25, 1856. Werrell was hanged in June, 1857, at Union. Bruff was acquitted, and afterward shot while attempting to desert from the United States Army. In 1880 Matilda Haase was murdered by her husband, Fritz Haase, and Catherine Hoffert, a woman with whom he was intimate. They were both sentenced to the penitentiary, where the woman died. The most noted event in the court history of Franklin County was the trial of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, for the murder of his wife and child in St. Louis, February 14, 1894. The case was taken to Franklin County on change of venue; Duestrow was found guilty, and was hanged at Union, February 16, 1897. A few cases of lynching have occurred. One grew out of the most heinous crime in the annals of the county. In 1858 William H. Hall was brought to trial for the murder of Andrew Bullock, and sentenced to the penitentiary. Two years afterward he was adjudged insane and transferred to the insane asylum, from which he was discharged in less than a year, as one whose sanity was restored. Shortly

after returning to Washington, where he taught school, he shot and killed his sister, who was sitting at the side of their sick father, whose death ensued from the shock. The murderer was hanged to a tree in Union some days later. The political history begins with the Constitutional Convention of 1820, in which the county was represented by John G. Heath. In the First General Assembly, the same year, Philip Baulware sat in the House; James Talbott, of Washington, was Senator from the senatorial district constituted by the two counties. Under the Territorial organization the county comprised the townships of Meramec, Boeuf and Gasconade, and in 1821 Boles and Calvey were added. There were many subdivisions and changes, until 1875, when after three years' effort, the system of township organization was adopted. At the end of the first year this was abandoned. The present townships are Boeuf, St. John's, Boles, Lyon, Union, Boone, Meramec, Central, Prairie and Calvey.

The earliest church of which there is authentic record, was one near the site of Washington, from which has grown the Catholic Church of St. Francis Borgia, in that city. This denomination now has valuable churches in all the principal towns. Indian Creek Baptist Church dates to 1836, and since that time several others have been established. The parent Methodist Church was that of Mount Olive, in Calvey Township, founded in 1837. Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, at Union, dates from 1845, and was the parent of others in the county. The first Christian Church was established at New Haven, in 1856. St. John's German Evangelical Church, near Union, was organized in 1843, and St. Peter's Evangelical at Washington, in 1845. The various Lutheran sects are strong in numbers and means throughout the county. Of early schools there is little recorded. The sale of school lands began in 1823, but school districts were not formed until 1845, and the following year a public school building was erected in Washington, and this marked the beginning of a general interest in public instruction. In 1898 there were in the county, 123 schools, 142 teachers, and 5,698 pupils, of whom 513 were colored. The permanent school fund amounted to \$40,595.27. The Missouri Pacific Railway enters the county at Pacific, and passes near the

northern border, following the course of the Missouri River. The St. Louis & San Francisco also enters at the same point, and passes through the county in a southwestwardly direction. A branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railway connects Union and Labaddie. In 1898 the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 6,832 head; hogs, 44,426 head; sheep, 11,841 head; horses and mules, 225 head; wheat, 279,978 bushels; oats, 2,844 bushels; corn, 21,823 bushels; hay, 118,200 pounds; flour, 6,708,488 pounds; corn meal, 2,300 pounds; shipstuff, 457,141 pounds; clover seed, 121,919 pounds; lumber, 1,103,100 feet; logs, 78,000 feet; walnut logs, 30,000 feet; piling and posts, 156,000 feet; cross ties, 34,509 feet; cordwood, 8,813 cords; cooperage, 74 cars; lead ore, 640 tons; pig lead, 240 tons; brick, 102,500; clay, 4 cars; stone, 55 cars; gravel and sand, 2,595 cars; tripoli, 1 car; ice, 2 cars; wool, 13,715 pounds; tobacco, 125 pounds; melons, 1,200; poultry, 1,182,342 pounds; eggs, 887,460 dozen; butter, 58,968 pounds; dressed meats, 25,648 pounds; game and fish, 15,196 pounds; lard and tallow, 39,217 pounds; hides and pelts, 86,378 pounds; apples, 2,437 barrels; peaches, 3,429 baskets; fresh fruit, 14,595 pounds; dried fruits, 24,648 pounds; vegetables, 7,710 pounds; onions, 248 bushels; honey, 500 pounds; molasses, 1,915 gallons; whisky and wine, 3,920 gallons; cider, 160 gallons; canned goods, 337,923 pounds; nursery stock, 338,940 pounds; junk, 37 cars; furs and feathers, 5,229 pounds; milk, 11,096 gallons; stoneware, 1 car; cob pipes, 816,281 pounds. In 1900 the population was 30,581.

Frederick, Philip Andrew, was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1845. His father, Simon P. Frederick was a native of Virginia, a direct descendant of the house of Hohenzollern and a son of the American Revolution. His mother was born in Ohio and was a daughter of the old Engler family, prominently identified with the early history of both Ohio and Pennsylvania. When Philip A. was four years of age his father moved from Ohio to Illinois, and at the beginning of the Civil War entered the Union Army, where he remained a soldier until honorably discharged in 1865. His service required his presence in Missouri during the greater part of the time he fought for his country. Foreseeing the future greatness of the State, and



Yours Truly,
Philip Andrew Frederick

becoming familiar with its resources, he determined to make it his home as soon as the cessation of hostilities would permit. Hence in 1866 he removed to Missouri and settled near Kirksville, where his widow still resides.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years in agricultural pursuits, and obtained his education in the common schools and at the State Normal School at Kirksville, where he graduated in 1872. He then became the principal of the academy at Lancaster, and later superintendent of the schools at Tipton and Salisbury. In 1877 Mr. Frederick was married to Miss Mary Wilmoth Woodson, daughter of W. B. Woodson, whose family has been allied with the interests of Missouri since its admission as a State. This union was blessed with an only child, a daughter, Bernice—a student at the University of Michigan in 1900.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Frederick was admitted to the bar by Judge Burckhardt, of the second judicial circuit of Missouri, and for two years represented, in a legal capacity, the publishing house of D. Appleton & Company. In 1879 he entered the real estate field in Kansas City, and at once took a prominent place in that line of business. In 1881 he platted Frederick's addition. The following year he laid P. A. Frederick's second addition; in 1883 P. A. Frederick's third addition, and in 1885, Hollywood. All of these are now well built up, and are numbered among the most attractive residence portions of the city. Their promoter also handled several large additions for other parties, and in this way, as well as in the transaction of a general commission and loan business, has built up a most excellent reputation as a property agent and realty expert.

Mr. Frederick has the highest regard for Missouri and all her interests, and is proud of his citizenship in the great middle State. He is an enthusiastic and true friend of Kansas City, and is identified with movements having for their purpose the promotion of important enterprises and the advancement of municipal prosperity. He is a man of pronounced views, and when once his opinions are carefully and conservatively formed they are not easily changed. He is a Republican of the Lincoln type and a Presbyterian of the Cumberland school.

Fredericktown.—An incorporated city of the fourth class, the seat of justice of Madison County, situated in St. Michaels township, on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, 104 miles from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1819 and was the successor of St. Michaels, a village started by early settlers on the Little St. Francis River, at the mouth of the Saline, in 1802. In 1810 St. Michaels did not contain more than fifteen log cabins and one store, which was run by Charles F. Gain. An overflow of the Castor and Saline Creeks in June, 1814, drove the inhabitants from the place and a settlement was made a mile and a half north, called "New Village." In 1820 a Catholic Church was built there. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice for Madison County purchased from Nathaniel Cook a tract of land on the Saline, opposite St. Michaels, and laid out a town which was called Fredericktown and which was named after General George Frederick Bollinger, of Cape Girardeau. The first stores were opened by S. A. Guignon, S. B. Pratte and Moses and Caleb Cox. Moses Baird was the proprietor of the first hotel. The town was incorporated in 1827 and the members of the first board of trustees were Moses D. Cox, Thomas Morley, Jr., S. A. Guignon, Moses Baird and Zenas Smith. A description written in 1836 gave the population of the town as between 250 and 300. There were five stores, a boys' school and a "school for females, run by nuns." Half a mile from town was a flour and sawmill run by steam power. The growth of the town was slow, and little progress was made until after the building of the railroad, which increased its business and population. Gradually improvements were made, churches built and various business enterprises started, the town now covering the old site of St. Michaels and intervening grounds. The first newspaper published in the town was the "Espial," started in 1847 by James Lindsay. Other papers and the year of first publication are the "Journal," 1855, by W. H. Booth; "Conservative," 1866, by S. Henry Smith; "Bee," 1868; "Plaindealer," 1875; "Standard," 1887, and the "Jeffersonian," "Farmer & Miner" and the "Clarion," which had a brief existence. The papers of the town at present are the "Democrat News," published and

edited by W. L. Smith and E. L. Purcell, and the "Merit," by W. H. Newberry. The town has electric lights, a telephone service, an operahouse, Marvin College, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; a fine public school and school for colored children, several churches and about 100 business firms, including two banks, two flouring mills, saw and planing mills, ice plant, brick yard, steam laundry, a progressive building and loan association and three hotels. The Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other orders have lodges with good memberships. The estimated population of the town is 2,500.

Freedmen's Relief Society.—The Freedmen's Relief Society of St. Louis was an organization formed by St. Louis ladies in 1863, to afford relief to the freedmen of the South whom the fortunes of the Civil War forced to seek refuge in St. Louis and other places in Missouri. Its officers were Mrs. Lucien Eaton, president; Mrs. W. T. Hazard, vice president; Mrs. Enos Clark, recording secretary; Mr. R. M. Dean, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. L. Pinnoe, treasurer; with a board of managers. During the war large numbers of destitute freedmen from the districts in the Southern States, occupied by the Union armies, drifted to the North. Many of those who came to St. Louis congregated at Benton barracks (Fair Grounds), where they were provided with rations by the government; but they were destitute of clothing and other necessities, and it was to supply them with these that the society was formed. It was a great and difficult task, but the society, with the aid of the Western Sanitary Commission, managed to accomplish it, relieving the necessities of the destitute freedmen in St. Louis and Missouri and sending money and boxes of clothing to those in other States also.

Free Employment Department.—A special department of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, opened in St. Louis, in 1897 by Arthur Rozelle, Labor Commissioner, and enlarged by his successor, Thomas P. Rixey. There was no law requiring the opening of such a department; it was the voluntary work of the commissioner, and the good it has accomplished will probably justify its

maintenance as a permanent feature of the bureau. As its name indicates, its object is to supply a free exchange between persons seeking employment and those in need of employes. Both classes send to the department and make known their wants, and the bureau acts as intermediary between them. The bureau furnishes a blank form for those seeking employment, giving name, address, nationality, occupation, whether married or single, number of dependent children, if any, name and address of last employer, how long employed at last place, how long idle, how long a resident of the State, wages desired, whether the applicant can read and write, and such remarks as may be called for—concluding with references. Applications for help simply state what sort of help is desired and ask for a list of applications for such positions as may be on file in the department, giving applicant's name and address. No charge is made against applicants for help or employment, except two cents for postage to insure registry and reply. From October, 1897, when the department was first opened, to April 18, 1898, there were received 5,880 applications, and of these 2,800 were provided for. The department does a great deal of work once performed by the private employment agencies, and in April, 1898, the number of these private employment agencies in St. Louis had been reduced from sixteen to five. In 1900 an additional office was opened in Kansas City. The department's operations are not limited to the cities named; it receives and deals with applications from all parts of the State, and also from other States.

Freeman.—A village in Cass County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, ten miles west of Harrisonville, the county seat. It has a public school, a Methodist Church, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a Baptist Church; a Masonic Lodge, a Lodge of Mutual Protection and a Lodge of United Workmen; a bank, an elevator and a flour-mill. In 1899 the population was 450. The town was platted in 1871, by Hall & Givan, and was incorporated in 1875. Morristown, near by, was founded in 1853, and was a place of considerable business until Freeman was established, when most of the business houses were removed from Morristown to Freeman.

Free Sons of Israel.—The Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel was organized in New York, in 1848, is composed of persons of the Jewish faith, and is charitable and benevolent in its objects and purposes. Its chief executive officer resides in New York and directs its affairs from that city. Two grand lodges are in existence, and their combined jurisdictions cover the entire territory of the United States. The total membership of the order was estimated at 15,000 in 1897, and it ranks next in importance to the Order of B'nai B'rith among Jewish benevolent organizations. Like the above named order, it pays \$1,000 to the family of a deceased member at his death, and also pays sick and funeral benefits. The first lodge of this order was instituted in St. Louis in 1872, and District Grand Lodge No. 2, which extends its jurisdiction over Missouri, was organized in 1876.

Free Trade League.—An organization formed in St. Louis in 1870, which had for its object the creation of a sentiment in favor of radical changes in the revenue system of the United States and the ultimate establishment of free trade relations between this and other countries. Its earliest meetings were held in Veranda Hall, at the southwest corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue. The first president of the league was William M. Grosvenor, who was at that time the editor of the "St. Louis Democrat," and an able advocate of free trade theories. Numerous discussions of economic questions were held under the auspices of the league, but in the course of time the members lost interest in its proceedings, and the league ceased to exist.

Freighting from Kansas City.—Before the settlement of the western part of Missouri attention was attracted to the vast territory west of the border extending across the plains and beyond the Rocky Mountains. Various adventurers formed trading and trapping expeditions to explore the country. At that time scarcely anything was known of the country west of the border of Missouri. As these parties returned with glowing accounts of the profits realized, they were followed by others, and in a few years the Santa Fe trail was a well beaten track. The inception of this trade was from Boon-

ville, Missouri, and this was before the upper Missouri was navigated to any great extent. The country west of Boonville was largely inhabited by the Osage and other Indian tribes.

As the western part of the State settled up and the facilities on the Missouri River increased, the traders sought a nearer starting point for the plains. The government having established a military post at Fort Osage, which was where the town of Sibley is now located, the starting point was concentrated at Fort Osage in the "Six Mile" country. This was a tract of six square miles bought in 1808 by the government from the Osage tribe of Indians for the fort and its surroundings, and is known by that name to this day. With the onward march of civilization another move westward was made to Blue Mills Landing, or Owen's Landing—it was known by both these names—six miles east of Independence. About this time Francis Chouteau established a warehouse on the south bank of the Missouri River, at the foot of Mensing Island, and about where Cleveland Avenue strikes the river in Kansas City. The Chouteau warehouse was the landing place for all the goods and supplies of the American Fur Company for the various Indian tribes in what is now Kansas and Nebraska, and also for the town of Westport. All other goods were landed at Owen's Landing, and the city of Independence was the headquarters of this trade. In the latter part of the thirties the war between Texas and Mexico was in progress, and owing to the risks from privateers in getting goods through the Southern ports, the Mexicans sought a safer market, via the Missouri River and the Santa Fe trail.

This era, it may be said, saw the establishment of the freighting business from the western border of Missouri, as up to that time the transportation had been largely done on pack animals. Independence held this trade exclusively for a number of years; as the country was further settled and fenced up, a better outlet was sought for. Kansas City being the most westwardly point on the Missouri River, and within a few hours drive of the prairies, about the year 1846 it attracted the attention of the trade, and during that and the next year, a few of the traders landed their goods at Kansas City and in a

year or two commanded the overland trade. In 1846 and 1847, owing to the war between the United States and Mexico, there was no freighting done by the citizens of Mexico, but the trade was taken up by merchants of the United States, and, under the protection afforded by the army, the trade was much larger than ever before, extending to a large part of the republic of Mexico. To this large volume of mercantile freighting should be added the transportation of supplies for the United States Army, then occupying the Territory of New Mexico and the State of Chihuahua. In the zenith of this trade the Missouri River was lined with steamboats loaded with freight for this trade, and the levee at Kansas City was filled with freight awaiting to be loaded into the wagons. No adequate warehouse facilities existed for storing the immense quantities of goods, which were loaded directly from the levee into the wagons waiting to receive them. Here it may be interesting to give some further facts that led to bringing the overland transportation to Kansas City. At the inception of the trade there were no white settlements west of the State of Missouri. After passing the mouth of the Kaw the Missouri bore nearly north, and for several years was sparsely settled—the Platte Purchase only being opened in 1837—and in these times there were no ferry boats of sufficient capacity to ferry wagons. The Kaw River, coming into the Missouri at this point directly from the west the entire length of the present State of Kansas, formed a divide between that stream and the headwaters of the Osage and the Arkansas Rivers, a natural highway for wagons, with no streams of any magnitude to cross, with plenty of grass and plenty of water heads of the creeks for camping places. The trail, after leaving the camping grounds, now almost within the city limits, crossed the headwaters of Indian Creek, then Mill Creek, where the city of Olathe was afterwards located, Cedar Creek, Bull Creek at the present town of Black Jack, a point noted as the place of the capture of H. Clay Pate by John Brown during the border troubles, Hickory Point near Baldwin City, Willow Creek, Switzler's Creek where Burlingame is now located, Dragon Creek, One Hundred and Ten Mile Creek, One Hundred and Forty-two Mile Creek, Rock Creek, Big John Creek and the Neosho where Council Grove

is. Council Grove was a general rendezvous for all trains before starting out across the great plains, or American desert as the early geographers called it, but now as productive a country as is found in the Union. After passing Council Grove the road led up Elm Creek, and on to Diamond Spring, Lost Spring, the headwaters of the Cottonwood, near where the town of Marion is located, thence bearing to the southwest and crossing various small streams, passing through where the city of Newton is located, thence crossing the Little Arkansas River a few miles north of the present city of Wichita, then on along the Arkansas River, passing through Hutchinson, Great Bend, Larned and Dodge City, where the trail divided, the southern route crossing the Arkansas about twenty miles west of Dodge City, the other continuing up that stream and very nearly on the present location of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and leaving the Arkansas River at La Junta, passing through Trinidad, Las Vegas and on to Santa Fe. In making this journey of about 800 miles—the road generally following the high lands—camping places, with stock water in abundance, were found at intervals of from ten to twenty miles.

In 1849 the California immigration added to the volume of overland transportation an amount probably equal to that of the Santa Fe trail. Without going into general details, it may be said that the California trains left Kansas City following the divides on the south side of the Kaw River, crossing the Wakarusa River from ten to fifteen miles above its entrance into the Kaw, and crossing the last named river about 100 miles west of Kansas City. In 1857 the transportation of troops to Utah to quell the Mormon insurrection, the sending of supplies to the troops, and the settlement of the country under the Kansas and Nebraska act created an immense travel over this trail.

In 1860 it required, to carry this freight from Missouri towns, 6,922 wagons, 7,574 mules, 67,950 oxen, 844 horses and 11,603 men, the total amount of freight thus transported being 36,074,159 pounds. This business was all done by the regular firms engaged in freighting for others, and when is added probably as much more by merchants who owned their own teams, it will show the magnitude of the overland trade. When rail-

roads were built west of the Missouri River the freighters went with them and distributed the supplies to interior points until railroads covered this ground. During these years of freighting by wagon Kansas City was the headquarters of the live stock and outfitting business and governed the live stock market from Iowa to Texas. Later the live stock business was taken up by the packers, who have so successfully retained it at this point. Live stock is now received here from every State and Territory west of the Mississippi, and from several States east of the river.

J. S. CHICK.

Fremont.—See "Stockton."

Fremont, John C., soldier and explorer, was born at Savannah, Georgia, June 21, 1813, and died in New York City, July 13, 1890. In early life he entered the army and was made second lieutenant of engineers. In 1841 he married Jessie Benton, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, and in 1842 entered the career of exploration and adventure which brought him the name of "Pathfinder," and earned for him an honorable and enviable fame in the world. He explored and marked an overland route to the Pacific coast, and defined the highest peak in the Wind River Mountains, which came to bear the name of Fremont's Peak. He took an active and important part in the Mexican War, assisting in the conquest of California, and on the admission of that State into the Union was one of its first United States Senators. In 1856 he was the first Republican candidate for President. When the Civil War began he was in Europe, but was appointed major general and assigned to the Department of Missouri. He arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of June, and was in command till November following. His administration was not marked by the boldness and enterprise that his exploits in the Rocky Mountains led the government to expect. General Lyon's army in southwest Missouri was left unsupported, to be overwhelmed and defeated by the united commands of Generals Price and McCulloch, and six weeks later, Price, who had marched north to the Missouri River without resistance, was allowed to besiege and capture the Federal garrison at Lexington, 2,700 men under Colonel Mulligan, together with arms and valuable stores.

These victories greatly strengthened and encouraged the Southern cause, and proportionately depressed the Unionists—and the waning faith of the Unionists in the commander of the Department of Missouri was not restored by his vigor in issuing orders, and the radical politics with which he sought to counteract the two disasters in the field. On the 30th of August, he declared martial law, ordering that all persons taken with arms in their hands be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty, shot; confiscating the property, real and personal, of all persons proved to have taken active part with the enemies of the government, and freeing their slaves. Three days after this proclamation was issued, President Lincoln wrote to General Fremont, asking him to modify the clause concerning the confiscation of property and the emancipation of slaves; but General Fremont in reply requested the President to issue an annulling order himself—and this the President did, on the 11th of September. Before the fall of Lexington, the Blairs, through whose efforts Fremont had been appointed to Missouri, began to withdraw their support from him, because of his failure to make an effort to succor Lyon and to arrest hostile organization and movement in the State outside of St. Louis by an exhibition of the military power of the government—and when Lexington fell without an attempt to relieve it, Colonel Frank P. Blair, the recognized leader of the Unionists of Missouri, became his opponent, and carried his personal friends and adherents into the opposition. The Germans, however, remained the steadfast friends and supporters of Fremont. After the capture of Lexington, there was some apprehension that General Price would march his victorious army on Jefferson City, and reinstate Governor Jackson and the deposed State government, and to prevent this General Fremont rapidly organized a formidable expedition of 20,000 men in five divisions under Generals Pope, Hunter, Sigel, McKinstry and Asboth, with eighty-six pieces of artillery, and, on the 28th of September, took possession of the State capital, and finding that General Price had abandoned Lexington and was retreating into southwest Missouri, marched in that direction to intercept him. His army, augmented now to 30,000 men, the largest and most brilliant body of troops ever seen in Missouri, crossed the Osage River at

Warsaw and took possession of Springfield, in the beginning of November, General Price falling back before him. Previous to this, the government at Washington, disturbed by the reports from Missouri, had sent the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General to the State to examine into the condition of affairs—and these officers, overtaking Fremont at Tipton, had held a protracted interview with him. On their return to Washington they reported to the President, and an order was sent out relieving General Fremont of his command, and appointing General David Hunter to succeed him. The special messenger bearing this order reached Springfield on the 2nd of November, not without some difficulty in getting through the Federal lines to the headquarters of the commander, who, it was asserted, apprehending an order of removal, had given such instructions to his guards as, it was thought, would prevent the messenger from reaching him. When the order was delivered, General Hunter, to whom the command was to be turned over, had not arrived, and a large number of officers of the army united in a request to General Fremont, to lead them to battle against Price, who was said to be a short distance from Springfield. General Fremont acceded to this, and made preparations to march the next day; but before the hour for movement arrived, General Hunter reached Springfield, took command, and countermanded the order. General Fremont with his staff departed from Springfield. The affair caused much excitement, for, General Fremont, besides possessing a military reputation that led his friends to expect great things from him, had been the first Republican candidate for the presidency, and the emancipation provision in his proclamation provoked an approving response from the anti-slavery element in the North, which even then, was attempting to extort from President Lincoln the general emancipation proclamation it succeeded in forcing him to issue, two years later. On his arrival in St. Louis he was given an ovation by his friends, chiefly the Germans, at which speeches full of sympathy and admiration for him were made, and at which he himself made a speech promising his friends to make an opportunity for vindicating himself before the country. A year later he was recalled into active service and commanded a division in the Shenandoah

Valley in Virginia. During his term of command in Missouri, he forced the paymaster at St. Louis to turn over to him \$100,000 government money with which to pay the Home Guards, and this arbitrary act had much to do in bringing about his removal. His headquarters in St. Louis was the center of a throng of foreigners in brilliant uniforms, and one of the complaints against him was that he wasted his time and energies that should have been directed to the relief of Lyon and Mulligan, in the erection of useless fortifications at St. Louis and Cairo, the organization of a body guard and the "Jessie Scouts," and the arrangement of an elaborate headquarters ceremonial.

Fremont Relief Society.—A society organized by the patriotic ladies of St. Louis in October of 1861, which had for its object the relief of sick and wounded soldiers in camp and hospital, victims of the Civil War. Its first officers were Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, wife of General John C. Fremont, president; Mrs. T. B. Edgar and Mrs. Dr. Huesler, vice presidents; Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, secretary, and Mrs. Amelia Abeles, treasurer. Rooms for the use of the society were provided at the home of Mrs. T. B. Edgar, on Chouteau Avenue, opposite Fourteenth Street, and here was carried on a noble work during the earlier years of the war and until the systematic work of the Western Sanitary Commission was regularly inaugurated.

French Club of St. Louis.—"Le Club Francais de St. Louis" was organized in May 1899. It is a social, musical and literary association. The present officers are: Alexander N. De Menil, president; Professor Louis Breucque, secretary and treasurer, and Louis Seguenot, Francis Kuhn, Marc Cointepas, A. Marchal and Joseph M. Layat, directors.

French Domination.—Much confusion exists, even in the minds of persons more than ordinarily well versed in history, concerning the territory claimed in America by Spain, France and England by right of discovery, and the extent to which these respective governments exercised jurisdiction over such territory. A brief statement of the facts is, therefore, essential to a clear

understanding of what follows relating to French and Spanish domination in St. Louis. Immediately after the arrival of Christopher Columbus at the Spanish Court in 1493, and his reported discovery of a new continent, the Spanish sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, thought it wise to secure a title to all that might ensue from their new discovery. The Pope, as Vicar of Christ, was held to have authority to dispose of lands inhabited by the heathen. . . . To remove all cause of dispute, the Spanish monarchs at once had recourse to Alexander VI, who issued two bulls, May 4 and 5, 1493. In the first the Pope granted to the Spanish monarchs and their heirs all lands discovered or hereafter to be discovered in the Western Ocean. In the second he defined his grant to mean all lands that might be discovered west and south of an imaginary line drawn from the North to the South Pole at the distance of a hundred leagues westward of the Azores and Cape de Verde Islands. . . . Under the Pope's stupendous patent Spain was able to claim every part of the American Continent except the Brazilian Coast. "When the real exploration and settlement of the continent began, however, neither France nor England paid any attention to the papal decree which assigned the whole of North America to Spain, but each nation laid claim to this country by right of priority in discovery, and each in practice took as much as it could lay hands upon." English settlement of America began at Jamestown in 1607, and French settlement almost simultaneously at Quebec. Nearly a hundred years earlier the Spaniards had planted a colony in Cuba, and at this time they were in undisputed possession of all the southern portion of the continent of North America. During the first half of the seventeenth century the French established their supremacy in Canada, and the English in that portion of what is now the United States lying along the Atlantic Coast, while Spanish domination was strengthened in the South and Southwest. From these vantage grounds the powers sought to extend their respective dominions, England and France southward and westward, and Spain to the north and east; and the struggle thus commenced continued for more than a century. In parceling out this territory by royal grants and otherwise, little attention

was paid to rival claims. When Robert Cavalier de La Salle unfurled the French flag at the mouth of the Mississippi, in 1682, he formally declared all the country drained by that great river, from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, to be the property of the King of France, unmindful of the fact that a large portion of this territory had been formally conveyed to Sir Robert Heath by royal grant of King Charles I, nearly fifteen years earlier, and that a still larger portion was in possession of the Spaniards. He named this vast territory "Louisiana," and in succeeding years the French established actual domination over a limited portion of the region to which the name was originally intended to apply. French colonization of the region of the lower Mississippi began in 1698, and from that time until compelled by the fortunes of war to relinquish all claim to American possessions the well-defined purpose of France was to firmly establish French dominion in Canada and throughout the vast region known as the Mississippi Valley, the heart of the American continent. Gradually the lines of demarcation between Spanish and French and French and English territory became somewhat clearly defined, and the name "Louisiana" was applied to the region bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the north by Canada, on the northwest by the Rocky Mountains, on the southwest by Texas, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the French claimed the "Illinois country," embracing all the region east of the upper Mississippi as far as Lake Michigan, and from the Wisconsin on the north to the Ohio on the south. All of Missouri was embraced in Louisiana, and hence was nominally under French domination from the time the French settlement of this territory began until it passed under Spanish domination in 1763. Prior to 1711 the settlements in Louisiana and the Illinois country had been a dependency of New France, or Canada, but in that year they were placed under an independent government, responsible only to the crown of France. The government of this region was placed at that time in the hands of a Governor General, and the seat of colonial government was established at Mobile, a new fort being erected upon the site of the present city of Mobile, Alabama. In 1712

the French government made to Anthony Crozat, a rich and influential merchant of France, a grant of exclusive privileges in all the commerce of the province for a term of fifteen years, and this man became for the time being the real governor of the country, although Bienville, La Mothe de Cadillac and De l'Épinay nominally exercised the functions of that office during Crozat's supremacy. Crozat surrendered his charter at the end of five years, and then came a government of the province by corporation, its affairs being committed to the Western Company, chartered by John Law. The Western Company, as everybody knows, was a gigantic and conscienceless speculative enterprise, but it brought money and colonists to Louisiana, and it was not without its advantages in the way of promoting progress. Bienville became Governor, and in 1718 founded New Orleans, the present metropolis of the South. The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk was introduced, and the lead mines of Missouri were opened. Law's scheme of speculation, colonization and government collapsed in 1732, at which time he surrendered his charter to the crown, but, while he had robbed the French people of millions of money, by sheer force of circumstances he had left Louisiana in better condition than he found it. In the fertile valleys of the Illinois and Wabash Rivers agriculture had begun to flourish and French villages of considerable consequence had sprung up on the Mississippi, Kaskaskia and other rivers. During the existence of the Western Company, and for several years thereafter, the French colonists of Louisiana were harassed by the Indians in such a way that they extended their settlements with great difficulty, but in 1740 a peace was concluded with the Chickasaws, and the province entered upon an era of quiet, prosperity and advancement. Bienville, who had an eventful career of forty years in public life in Louisiana, was succeeded as Governor by Marquis de Vaudreuil, and M. de Kerlerec, who granted to Pierre Laclède Liguist the authority under which he established his trading post at St. Louis, succeeded Vaudreuil. M. d'Abbadie, who succeeded Kerlerec under the title of Director General, was the last of the French Governors prior to the Spanish occupation of the territory.

The rival claims of England, France and

Spain to American possessions led to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, by which the conquests of these nations one from another were restored to the *status quo*. They did not, however, adjust the geographical jurisdiction of the respective powers. The seven years' European War, terminating in 1763, resulted in the Paris treaty, by which the Louisiana Territory was divided (with the Mississippi River as mainly the line) between England and Spain, France having previously ceded the whole territory to Spain. Great Britain immediately took steps to efface all evidences of French domination east of the Mississippi, but Spain was slow to assert her authority in the upper part of Louisiana, and it was not before the beginning of 1770 (see "Spanish Domination") that it was instituted at St. Louis. French laws and customs had prevailed for six years. The cession from France to Spain dates from November 3, 1762, but it was three years and four months afterward when possession was taken at New Orleans in the name of the Spanish King, and the first official act at St. Louis of the Spanish Lieutenant Governor, Piernas, recorded in the archives, bears date May 20, 1770. At that time St. Louis contained a population of about 500, with 100 wooden and fifteen stone houses. The story of the founding of the village is an oft-told tale, and does not require a full rehearsal here. Laclède, who selected the site, was a member of the mercantile firm of Maxent, Laclède & Co., New Orleans, who in 1762 were licensed by the French authorities to trade with the Indians on the upper Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers, and departed for the scene of active business August 3, 1763, his barge loaded with merchandise, stopping at Ste. Genevieve and proceeding to Fort Chartres, which he reached November 3d. Taking with him a few persons from the fort, he proceeded up the east side of the river to Cahokia, crossed over, and, after noting the country between that point and the Missouri, chose the ground for his future trading post and returned to Fort Chartres for the winter. Among Laclède's companions on the trip to the Missouri was a boy of thirteen, with whose name the history of St. Louis and the West is indissolubly associated. It was Auguste Chouteau. It was he, young as he was, whom Laclède trusted to take charge of twenty men to fell the trees

and lay out the ground for the new colony. The party reached the selected spot February 14, 1764. The first house built was for Laclede, who took possession in September. During that autumn eight more colonists arrived from Fort Chartres and Cahokia, making the total at the close of 1764 exactly thirty-nine souls. The place was named St. Louis in honor of the patron saint of King Louis, in ignorance of the fact that France had then ceded the territory to Spain, though this was done a year before. Rumors there were of the treaty of peace that closed the seven years' war in Europe, and that by its terms Great Britain was to divide with Spain the possession of Louisiana. But Spain had done nothing yet to assert her authority, and it was the common understanding that the secret treaty of November, 1762, was a mere temporary expedient on the part of France, and that the latter would regain possession when peace was declared. Great Britain was cordially hated by the inhabitants on both sides of the Mississippi, and it was no wonder that Laclede's little colony began to grow. St. Philippe, four miles north of Fort Chartres, with its ten or a dozen families, was entirely depopulated. Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia and even Ste. Genevieve poured living contributions into the new village. Laclede's only title of authority was the assumed privilege granted in the license of his firm by the French Governor to locate at will his trading post, and this was not altogether a solid legal document if the new domination chose to question it. But Laclede was universally regarded as the ruling spirit of the place, whose right there was none to dispute; as much so, with several scores of people around him, as was Robinson Crusoe alone with his man on an island. There was probably little uniformity in Laclede's system of homestead law. It may be looked upon as an original application of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. It differed, however, from Douglas' idea of the right of the people to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in that it was not subject to any written constitution. Laclede assigned to the colonists such locations as they chose, or as he in consultation chose for them, but doubtless with the stipulation that proprietary rights were subject to confirmation by the government. Young Chouteau, who was handy with the pen and possessed of latent

engineering talent, was employed to lay out the town in lots, of which, in 1765, there were eighty-two, ranging in size from one-sixth to one-half a block each, situated for the most part along the river front. As the site was heavily timbered, the ground had to be cleared. The houses were mostly of posts, one story in height, with a loft and a steep roof, covered with clapboards. A few were of hewn posts on a stone foundation. Some of the larger houses built in this way had three rooms each, with stone chimneys and fireplaces; smaller ones had but one room, with a shed for kitchen purposes. There were some stone houses with five rooms, having one or two windows in each room glazed with 8x10 panes. A large tract of land extending from Market to Brooklyn Street and from Broadway to Jefferson Avenue, as those localities are known now, was inclosed and set apart for agriculture, and conceded to the inhabitants in strips of one arpent front by forty deep, and allotted according to the ability of the applicant to cultivate it. Another tract, well timbered and watered by springs, situated on the southwest, was fenced in for pasture.

There is a want of reliable data in regard to the exact character and form of government from the settlement of St. Louis by Laclede down to May, 1770, when possession was delivered to the Spanish Lieutenant Governor, Piernas. When Captain St. Ange le Bellerive, in the name of the King of France, formally transferred Fort Chartres to the British commissioner, he came to St. Louis with his garrison, numbering about forty soldiers, October, 1765, but it was at that time well known that the country west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, so he had no official authority. Nevertheless, such was his high character that the administration of affairs was, with general consent, given into his hands, in conjunction with Joseph LeFebvre, who had been a judge at Fort Chartres with Joseph Labuscieri, a lawyer and notary, late of the same place, and this provisional government went into operation in January, 1766, in August of which year LeFebvre died. When the Spanish took possession there were delivered to the new Governor 194 documents, consisting of deeds, bonds, contracts, wills, leases, etc. Among them were two deeds of emancipation.

October 1, 1800, under the treaty of Ilde-

fonso, Spain, with certain conditions, retroceded the territory of Louisiana to France, possession, however, not being delivered to the latter's commissioners until December, 1803. Great Britain had maintained her mastery over the high seas, and France had been prevented from occupancy, although the Spanish authorities issued directions for the transfer July, 1802. The purchase of Louisiana by the United States was formally concluded April 30, 1803. (See "Louisiana Purchase.")

Spain's retrocession to France, as a prelude to the latter's transfer of the province to the United States, was made by treaty dated October 1, 1800, ratified in July, 1803, but it was not until December 30th of the latter year that the actual transfer was made. In the interim negotiations were in progress for the purchase, which were concluded by treaty at Paris, April 30, 1803. In December following M. Pedro Clement Laussat, colonial prefect and commissioner of France, who had been appointed by the first consul, was placed in control at New Orleans. He immediately set about the work of taking possession of and closing up the Spanish dominion, preliminary to the transfer to the United States. March 9, 1804, was the date when, at St. Louis, Delassus performed his last official act as the representative of Spain, turning over his authority to Captain Stoddard, acting in the capacity of commissioner of the French Republic, with the ceremonials suitable to the occasion. The American soldiers from Kaskaskia, commanded by Lieutenant Worral and accompanied by Captain Meriwether Lewis, then en route on his western expedition, crossed the river in boats from Cahokia and proceeded to the government house (southeast corner Walnut and Main Streets), where Governor Delassus received him cordially, surrounded by his subordinates and several prominent inhabitants. Nearly the whole town had turned out and assembled around headquarters, to whom Delassus read a short proclamation releasing the people from their fealty to the Spanish throne and commending their loyal behavior. After brief addresses of presentation and reception by Delassus and Captain Stoddard, the record of transfer was executed, and the American troops marched to the fort and exchanged salutes with the Spanish garrison. The Spanish colors were lowered, and in its

place the French flag was unfurled to the breeze. The latter incident created the intensest enthusiasm. Captain Stoddard, besides being the official detailed by the United States to take possession, was also the accredited commissioner of the French Republic. This was not merely for the ceremonial purpose involved, but in order that the transfer in its various details should be unquestioned by the purchasing party. There was propriety as well as sentiment in displaying a token of intervening authority between the Spanish and the American colors. In no other way than symbolic had the Spanish authority been exercised or seen here. The hand was the hand of Spain, but the voice was the voice of France. Captain Stoddard, not less from the impulse of his own feelings than by his instructions from the Jefferson administration, desired to ingratiate the hearts of the inhabitants toward the new regime. The French flag, with cordial assent, floated for twenty-four hours before it was taken down to give place to the stars and stripes. St. Louis was at this time thirty-nine years old. The number of its inhabitants was about 1,000, and the grand total of houses, wood and stone, dwellings, stores and offices, was 180. The record of the administration of Captain Stoddard and of succeeding administrations down to the admission of Missouri as a State will be given under the head of "Territorial Government."

WILLIAM HYDE.

French Intrigues in the West.—

In 1793 France had become a republic, and the revolutionists affected a simplicity of manner in all things, consistent with their battle-cry in the forum and the field, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." Their highest officials were addressed as "citizens," and Edmund Charles Genet, who came to the United States as the representative of the French republic, was designated as "Citizen Genet." As a monarchy, France had endeared itself to the colonists by helping them to throw off the yoke of British domination and establish an independent government, and as a republic she was enabled to strengthen and intensify this feeling. Presuming upon the amity which existed between the two countries, Citizen Genet sought to embroil the United States in French quarrels, operating not only through

his diplomatic relations, but by direct appeal to the people. The government of the United States had announced that it would observe a policy of strict neutrality relative to European affairs, but when Genet landed at Philadelphia—then the capital—April 9, 1793, he was received with a popular demonstration which convinced him that the people would not sustain the government in its coldness toward the French revolutionists. "He came with blank commissions for military and naval service, and before he reached the seat of government to present his credentials he had fitted out two privateers at Charleston to prey on British commerce, and given authority to every French consul in America to constitute himself a court of admiralty to dispose of prizes brought into American ports by French cruisers. One of these cruisers captured a British merchantman within the capes of Delaware and proceeded with it to Philadelphia, where she was received with acclamations of joy by the excited people." The government was not, however, to be swerved from its purpose to keep clear of European complications by the temporary ebullitions of misguided enthusiasts, and President Washington and his cabinet ministers took dignified action. The captured British merchantman was restored to its owners, the privateers were ordered out of American waters, and orders were issued to the collectors at all American ports to seize all vessels fitted out as privateers, and to prevent the sale of any prize captured by such vessels. Genet refused to heed this admonition and persisted in his course, with the result that the United States government demanded his recall, to which the French government reluctantly consented. Removed from the ministry, he did not, however, leave the country, but remained here to foment dissensions, shifting the scene of his action from the East to the West. He projected an invasion of Florida, the expedition for which was to be organized in South Carolina and rendezvous in Georgia. Seconded by agents sent direct from France to Kentucky, he set on foot also the enlistment of troops for the purpose of wresting Louisiana from Spain. There was strong sympathy with the project to aid the French in taking possession of Louisiana, in Kentucky, and men like General George Rogers Clark accepted commissions in the French Army. Washington had

already issued a general proclamation enjoining neutrality and warning against the enlistment of troops for the purpose of making war upon any government with which the United States was at peace, and this had the effect of paralyzing Genet's schemes in the East. But in Kentucky the feeling against Spain's assertion of exclusive control over the navigation of the Mississippi was intense, and the prominence and influence of the local leaders, who had, in a measure, committed themselves to the French scheme of conquest and occupation of the Southwest, gave the movement a serious aspect. In anticipation of an expedition down the Ohio, a Federal force was sent to Fort Massac, sixteen miles below Paducah, on the Illinois side, and every preparation was made for enforcement of the neutrality laws. Washington re-enforced his general proclamation by a proclamation addressed specifically to the Kentuckians who were co-operating with French emissaries in planning the expedition against Louisiana, and about the same time they were made acquainted with the fact that a pending treaty with Spain would open the Mississippi to navigation. The proclamation and prospective treaty put a stop to the military demonstration, and a French intrigue, which at one time threatened to involve the United States in a war with Spain, failed of its purpose. Genet later became a citizen of the United States, married a daughter of Governor George Clinton, of New York, and died near Albany in 1834.

French Mutual Aid Society.—A society organized in St. Louis, November 28, 1859, incorporated January 30, 1861, and re-incorporated January 8, 1886, which has for its object the promotion of fraternal relations and the payment of sick and death benefits to its members and beneficiaries, all of whom are persons speaking the French language.

French Newspapers in St. Louis.—Considering that St. Louis was founded by French colonists; that French was almost exclusively the language used during the first half century of the city's existence, and that since that time the French, Franco-American, Swiss, Belgian and others of her inhabitants who read and speak French have always been numbered in the tens of thousands, it is rather strange and unaccountable that no French

newspaper has ever been able to succeed in St. Louis. Even at the present time (1899) it is estimated that there are some ten thousand people in the city who read French, and fully ten thousand additional within a radius of less than three hundred miles. Possibly the only solution of the problem lies in the statement of Francis Parkman, the historian, that the French emigrant readily becomes Americanized, and, we may add, reads the American newspaper.

"Le Courier de Saint Louis" was the first French newspaper published in St. Louis of which we can find any positive record. That it was issued semi-weekly, was begun in June, 1850, and lived a short life, and that E. Ferrence was its editor, and Charles Fr. Blattan its printer, is the full extent of our information. That other papers antedated it, very old settlers assert, but even the names of these sheets they can not remember. Diligent research has failed to establish any thing definite beyond the fact that at some time early in the forties—probably in 1844—a small-sized weekly paper, printed in French, was issued somewhat irregularly during a few months.

"La Revue de l'Ouest" was, as its prospectus informs us, "founded by the French Literary Society of St. Louis—Louis R. Cortambert, president; Th. Gantier, vice president; Edward Haren, secretary; Nicolas N. De Menil, treasurer; Dominique Stock." The first number bore date of January 7, 1854, and consisted of eight pages of three wide columns each. Its form was afterward changed to four pages of six columns each. The general contents of the weekly "Revue" consisted of the latest news in brief, correspondence from Paris and New York, local items, short editorials on questions of the day in France and the United States, and a continued story selected from the Paris papers or magazines. In tone it was conservative; politically it was independent; in religion it was broadly Christian.

Dr. Nicolas N. De Menil (see "De Menil, Nicolas N.") was the managing editor of the "Revue" during the first year of its existence, and Louis R. Cortambert (see "Cortambert, Louis Richard") its editor. A diversity of opinion on religious and political questions leading to acrimonious debates among the stockholders, the paper was sold to G. Morhard and J. Wolff in December, 1854, L. R.

Cortambert remaining as editor. In accordance with the views of its new proprietors, the "Revue" at once became red-Republican and anti-Catholic; it proclaimed the doctrines of the Abolition party, and took up the cudgel in defense of spiritualism and socialism. As the masses of the French and Franco-American people of the Mississippi Valley were Democrats and Catholics, and resided in slave States, the "Revue" declined rapidly in circulation and advertising patronage during the second year of its publication. Nevertheless, it continued being printed until 1864. The later years of its existence were dragged through with selections, Cortambert having gone to New York to edit (in conjunction with F. de Franalto) the daily New York "Messenger Franco-American."

"Le Moniteur de l'Ouest" was begun some time in April, 1856, by E. Delane Maryat, who came to St. Louis shortly before starting the paper. He was connected with the French press of New Orleans in the early fifties. The "Moniteur" was a weekly and had a brief career.

"Le Courier de St. Louis," L. Philipon, publisher, lived through a few months in 1866. It was a weekly.

"La Tribune Francaise" made its bow October 22, 1866. It was published by a society, of which G. Morhard seems to have been the head. This society, in its fierce democracy, had no president, secretary or other officers, as implied authority was aristocratic. The "Tribune" paid more attention than any of its predecessors to local and American politics. It sought to be a recognized power in the local Republican party, but beyond obtaining a small share of the "political printing" of the day for itself, it accomplished nothing in the interests of the French colony (so-called) of St. Louis. It really spoke only for the socialistic and red-Republican element, and its circulation was very limited. It suspended early in the seventies.

On September 9, 1876, H. Beaugrand issued the first number of "La Republique," a weekly paper, in no way varying from the established formula for concocting a French newspaper in St. Louis. Its last number was issued January 6, 1877. Beaugrand emigrated to Canada in the latter part of the seventies, and a few years ago served a term as mayor of Montreal. He is at present on

the editorial staff of a daily French newspaper published in Montreal.

The first number of "Le Patriote" was issued in October, 1878, by Louis C. Lavat, a printer. Ireneus D. Foulon, A. M., LL. B., was its first editor. It was published weekly, and was devoted to local and general news, commercial and political matters, and literature. In the winter of 1879, Dr. Chartier ("Karl Melite") became its editor, and the paper at once grew radical in its opinions. In the spring of 1880 it passed into the hands of L. Seguenot and L. Boudinet, the former becoming its editor. It was soon known as a conservative, moderate journal that appealed to the educated and the thoughtful classes of French readers. In June, 1881, in consequence of the burning of Lavat's printing establishment, the "Patriote" suspended, there being no other French printing house in St. Louis at that time. The list of the "Patriote" was sold to a New Orleans paper and filled out.

M. Louis Seguenot was born in Bourgogne, France in 1833, and studied law in Paris, where he was admitted to practice early in the sixties. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States, taking up his residence in St. Louis, where he taught French until his appointment as consular agent of France in St. Louis, in 1888, which office he still holds (1899).

"Le Journal Francais de St. Louis" was the latest attempt at French journalism in St. Louis. A. de Vervins was its editor and proprietor. Seven weekly numbers only were issued, the first of which bore date of March 22, 1893. It was independent politically, advocated religious freedom, and was more French than American in its sympathies. The editor, who is the author of a novel, "Le Charlatan," possesses literary ability of no mean order.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

French Village.—The oldest settlement in the territory that comprises Osage County, obliterated about 1845, by encroachments of the Missouri River. It was settled prior to 1800 by French residents from Cote Sans Dessein on the north side of the river, and became the headquarters of hunters and trappers. The place was never known by any other name than French Village. As the country increased in population, the settle-

ment decreased in number and in 1845, the few people that lived there moved to Bonnot's Mill, a few miles further back from the Missouri River.

French Village.—A village in Marion Township, St. Francois County. It was laid out by the French in 1825. It has a Catholic Church, one of the first built in the county, a school and general store. Population, 200.

Fresh Air Missions.—The idea of establishing a "Fresh Air Mission," having for its object the seeking out of the poor children of a large city, and giving them an "outing" in the country during the hot summer months, seems to have had its origin in Boston in the summer of 1867. Soon afterward the "Missouri Republican" proposed the establishment of a similar mission in St. Louis, and in pursuance of this suggestion an organization was effected to take charge of the work. The city was subdivided into districts, especial attention being given to the "downtown" tenement neighborhoods, which were carefully canvassed with a view to gathering together the children of the poorest and most needy people and giving them the benefit of trips to the country, which they could not hope to enjoy without the assistance of kindly disposed and generous people of means. The earliest excursions of this character were made by river on the steamer "Great Republic," which landed the children at some attractive spot away from the noise and dirt and pestilential odors to which most of them were accustomed, giving them at the same time a breath of country air and a taste of country life. These excursions were continued year after year, and in 1885 what became known as the "orphans' excursions" were instituted. The charitably inclined ladies of the city soon became the chief promoters of this good work, and under their auspices "fresh air" excursions have become established institutions in St. Louis.

Freund, Siegmund E., merchant, was born April 2, 1850, in Schwising, Austria, and died in St. Louis, December 19, 1898. His parents were Samuel and Esther Freund, and his father was a well-to-do merchant. Siegmund E. Freund was trained to mercantile pursuits as a boy, and when he came to St. Louis in 1866 his first employment was obtained there in a general store, in which he

clerked until 1868. In that year he and his elder brother, Bernard Freund, started a store of their own of the same character, which was carried on under the firm name of Freund & Bro. Their place of business was at the corner of South Third and Carroll Streets, their partnership continuing for a brief period. Siegmund E. Freund then established himself in business at 1600 South Broadway, and continued there until 1882, when he removed to and occupied the building numbered 1554 to 1560 South Broadway. At that place he did a successful business until his death. In 1896 he converted his establishment into a department store, and his business increased to such an extent that he was employing at the time of his death from eighty to one hundred salesmen and saleswomen. His store was the largest of its kind in South St. Louis, and he was an honorable as well as successful merchant. At his death he left a large estate to his family. The store which he established on South Broadway is one of the leading mercantile emporiums of the city and a monument to his memory. He was the first to open his store in the morning and the last to leave it at night. He accumulated money by industry and economy, and invested a portion of his annual surplus earnings in real estate, aiding in the building up of South St. Louis, in which he was one of the largest property-holders. Enterprising and thoroughly identified with every worthy enterprise calculated to promote the general welfare, he was a universal favorite with the public, and had a happy faculty of retaining the friendship of his acquaintances. He contributed liberally to educational, religious and charitable objects, without regard to sect or nationality, and was universally esteemed for his sterling worth and uprightness of character. The friend of the young, he assisted many a man in getting his first start in life. He was a devoted husband and a kind father, and found his chief delight in the society of his wife and children.

He was a member of the Jewish Church and of the order of B'nai B'rith, of Benton Lodge, No. 263 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of other charitable and benevolent organizations. Benton Lodge at his death unanimously adopted resolutions of respect for Mr. Freund and sympathy for his family in their bereavement.

November 30, 1873, he married Miss Emma Pfeiffer, daughter of Jonas M. Pfeiffer, a pioneer merchant of St. Louis. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Freund and seven children; Harry, Alfred, Eugene, Elsie, Jonas, Edwin and Irene Freund. Harry, Alfred and Eugene have succeeded their father in business, and have all well sustained the reputation of an honorable and prosperous business house.

Frick, William, physician, was born April 7, 1857, near Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. His parents were William and Ann (Hoblit) Frick. The Frick family were natives of the German Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz) in the village of Duchroth, near the Prussian border, in Bavaria. Several of its members immigrated to America prior to the Revolution. William Frick came in 1839, having been drafted into the Bavarian Army, but secured his discharge, in peace time. He lived for a year in Pennsylvania and then in 1840 removed to Missouri and made his home upon a farm in Clay County. In 1844 he married Ann Hoblit, who was reared in Ohio and came to Missouri with her parents when she was eighteen years old. She was descended from Michael Hoblit and wife, natives of South Germany, who came to America in 1750, locating near Philadelphia, where their youngest son, David, was born in 1799, the year of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Michael Hoblit died there, and his wife and children removed, in 1799, to Kentucky. Mrs. Hoblit was a very portly woman, weighing four hundred pounds. The sons, disliking the institution of slavery, removed to Ohio, where, David, one of the number, married Martha Wilson, daughter of Amos Wilson, a Baptist and afterward a Christian minister, and nephew of James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. David served in the War of 1812, and in 1840 removed to Missouri, where he lived to an extreme age, leaving descendants to the number of eighty, who are distributed through many States. His daughter, Ann, married William Frick, who in 1885 removed from Clay County to Warrenton, where the father died in 1885, in his eighty-sixth year. His widow is yet living in that place. Of five children, John H. Frick has occupied a chair in the Central

Wesleyan College at Warrenton, since 1870. The youngest son, William Frick, lived on the home farm until he was nineteen years of age, meantime attending the common schools in the neighborhood. He then entered Central Wesleyan College, from which he was graduated in the scientific course in June, 1879. A few years later he received the degree of master of arts from the same institution. The year after his graduation he taught a country school in Miami County, Kansas, and then returned to the farm, where he resumed work, and at the same time took up a course of medical reading. In 1881 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and took a three years' course of study, an unusually long term in that day, and was graduated in March, 1884. He located at Wright City, Warren County, Missouri, but having no liking for country practice, removed to Kansas City in November, 1884, and entered upon a general city practice, giving special attention to dermatology, a branch of the profession in which he is an acknowledged expert. Since 1891 he has held the chair of dermatology in the Kansas City Medical College, and has held the clinic on cutaneous diseases at the dispensary connected with that institution. He is an active member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of the Kansas City District Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, and an honorary member of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society. He has affiliated with the Republican party, since reaching the years of manhood. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he became connected in 1876. He holds membership with the National Reserve Association, the Fraternal Union of America and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married May 5, 1886, to Miss Lydia Schaffnet, in St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Frick takes zealous interest in the prosecution of his professional work, and in his specialty is regarded as the highest authority in the Missouri Valley.

Friede's Cave.—A cave in Phelps County, nine miles northwest of Rolla. Its entrance is sixty feet wide and thirty-five feet high. It has been explored three miles. It has a stalactite chamber two hundred feet in length, fifteen to thirty feet in width, and

with a height varying from five to thirty feet. There is a bat chamber containing thick deposits of guano which is hauled off by the farmers in the neighborhood for fertilizing purposes. During the Civil War considerable quantities of gunpowder were made at this cave from the saltpeter which it contains.

Friendship Community.—March 15, 1872, Alcander Longley, editor of the "Communist," a social reform paper of the time, and a number of associates, incorporated the Friendship Community. Three hundred acres of prairie land and two hundred acres of woodland were purchased a few miles west of Buffalo in Dallas County, where a settlement was formed, and where the members lived in common, the men and women having equal rights, and sharing equally all their possessions and acquirements. They engaged in farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing, maintained their own common store room and excluded from the affairs of the community all political and religious opinions of members. The "community" after a few years' existence proved a failure, and in 1875 was disbanded and the greater number of its members returned to their Eastern homes or sought residence elsewhere.

Friends in Council, Kansas City.—The pioneer woman's club of Kansas City, organized in the fall of 1880. The name and plan of work of this organization originated in Quincy, Illinois, where twenty-two ladies formed a club for mutual improvement, in 1869. This club was formed at the suggestion of Bronson Alcott and his daughter, Louisa M. Alcott, who came to Quincy to lecture and inaugurate a literary club. The club formed at Quincy has led to the organization of others of the same character and bearing the same name, and the one in Kansas City was the seventh thus formed, there being at the present time about twenty-five such societies scattered throughout the United States. The course of study pursued by the Kansas City Club has included the history, literature and art of different countries of the world. It began with the study of Egypt, and has come down through India, Persia, Assyria, Greece, Rome, Italy, France, Germany and England to our own times. The membership of the club is limited to twenty, and it meets each Tuesday afternoon from October

to May inclusive, the first Tuesday of each month being devoted to the discussion of current events. The organization is noted for the thoroughness of its work and the devotion of its members to different lines of study. Its officers are a president, vice president and secretary. From its organization until the year 1900, it has had the same presiding officer. An executive committee plans the work of the club and the topics are assigned before the spring adjournment, to give ample time for preparation.

MRS. JAMES C. HORTON.

Frink, James Arthur, lawyer and judge of probate court, was born June 24, 1855, in Madison, Wisconsin, son of Henry E. and Helen C. Frink. His father was a member of the Wisconsin bar and was prominent in the politics of that State in the early sixties. The son passed the early years of his boyhood in Madison, living there until the death of his father in 1864. During the widowhood of his mother, he lived with her in St. Louis, Missouri. She married again in 1871 and removed to Centerville, Iowa, where the son studied law after having finished his academic education at the Wisconsin State University in Madison. He was admitted to the bar at Centerville in 1883, and in the spring of that year removed to Ida Grove, Iowa, where he began the practice of his profession. He left Iowa in the spring of 1885 and moved to Winfield, Kansas, where he practiced law for two years. Then, in the year 1887, he established his home in Springfield, Missouri, and became a member of the bar of that city, with which he has since been identified. At the general election of 1894, he was elected judge of the probate court of Greene County, and in 1898 was re-elected to that office. The probate court has been aptly termed the "people's court," and in conducting the affairs of this court in one of the most populous counties of the State, Judge Frink has proven himself a careful and conscientious conservator of the people's interests. In politics he is a Republican and at times he has taken an active part in the conduct of political campaigns, having served twice as chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Greene County. In religion, he is a Methodist. He was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri in 1895, and is now supreme representative of

Missouri in the same order. He is also past exalted ruler of the lodge of Elks at Springfield, and is a member of the Orders of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, and Royal Arcanum. September 11, 1883, he married Miss Alice Ruth Ingman, daughter of a prominent dry goods merchant of Ida Grove, Iowa. Two sons and a daughter have been born of this marriage.

Frost, Daniel M., distinguished in both military and civil life, was born August 9, 1823, in Schenectady County, New York, and died in St. Louis, October 29, 1900. After receiving a thorough preparatory education at the Albany Academy, presided over at that time by Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, a noted educator in his day, he was admitted to West Point Military Academy as a cadet. He was graduated from the military academy in 1844 with class honors, General U. S. Grant, General George B. McClellan, General W. S. Rosecrans, General W. B. Franklin, General P. G. T. Beauregard, General Nathaniel Lyon, and General C. P. Stone—known in later years as "Stone Pasha"—on account of his services to the Egyptian government—being among the famous military men who were his contemporaries and classmates. Immediately after his graduation he was assigned to duty as a brevet second lieutenant of artillery in the First Regiment. After passing two years of uneventful service he was transferred, at his own request, to a regiment of mounted riflemen, which he joined at Jefferson Barracks in 1846. He was soon afterward sent to Mexico with his regiment and joined the forces under the immediate command of General Winfield Scott. He participated in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and upon the recommendation of General Harney was brevetted first lieutenant at Cerro Gordo for gallant and meritorious conduct. He returned to St. Louis with his regiment in the autumn of 1848, and in the spring of 1849 went with the regiment to Oregon, acting as regimental quartermaster on this expedition. The year 1851 found him again in St. Louis, and in that year he was sent, upon General Scott's recommendation, to Europe to gather information concerning the cavalry drill and discipline of the armies of the Old World. On his return to the United States, in 1852,

he rejoined his regiment in Texas, and while participating in an expedition against marauding Indians was seriously wounded. The year following he resigned his commission in the United States Army and established his residence in St. Louis. He at once took an active interest in the organization and discipline of the citizen soldiery of Missouri, and upon the organization of the Washington Guards in St. Louis he was placed in command of that famous old-time military company. While giving a considerable share of his time and attention to local military affairs, he was actively engaged in business, operating first in the lumber trade, and later on an extensive and profitable scale in the fur trade. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate of Missouri, and took high rank among the influential legislators of that period. He was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the State militia law while he was a member of the Senate, and soon after it went into effect he was elected brigadier general of militia by the commissioned officers of the First Military District. In 1859 he commanded the militia of this district on what has become known as the "Southwest expedition," an expedition undertaken by order of the Governor of Missouri for the purpose of quelling the turbulent spirits who had produced a condition of constant turmoil on the western border of the State as a result of the contest for supremacy between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery elements in Kansas. He was at the head of the military forces of the First District thereafter until they were swept out of existence by the events which made Missouri a part of the battle ground of the Civil War. Acting in obedience to the Governor's command, and in compliance with the military law of the State passed in 1858, he assembled the militia of the First District at St. Louis on the 6th of May, 1861, and established the military encampment which became known as Camp Jackson. The military companies of the district had been called together for their annual drill in pursuance of the requirements of the military law of the State, but in view of the fact that the Southern States were at that time making active preparations for war, and had already captured Fort Sumter and other national fortresses, and of the further fact that the Governor of Missouri was believed to be in full sympathy with the

movement to establish a Southern Confederacy, General Nathaniel Lyon, commanding the Union forces then available in St. Louis, construed this assembling of State troops to be an act hostile to the Federal government in intent. He accordingly ordered the forces under his command into action, and, marching to Camp Jackson with about 8,000 men, demanded its surrender. The superiority of his force, in point of numbers, to that under command of General Frost made resistance useless, and the formal surrender took place on the 10th of May. This action and the logic of events which followed caused General Frost to become an active participant in the war as a Confederate soldier and officer after he had been released from his parole through an exchange of prisoners, and toward the close of the year 1861 he was commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. The banishment of his wife from their home near St. Louis in 1863, and the suffering to which she and her children were exposed by reason of such banishment, caused him to resign his commission in 1863 and proceed to Montreal, Canada, where the family circle was reformed, and where they continued to reside until the close of the war. After the war he returned to St. Louis, rehabilitated his home, and occupied a position of commanding influence as a man and a citizen.

Frost, Richard Graham, lawyer and Congressman, was born December 29, 1851, in St. Louis, son of General Daniel M. Frost. After completing a course of study at St. John's College, of New York, he was sent abroad and finished his education at London University, England. He then studied law at St. Louis Law School, the law department of Washington University, and received his degree from that institution. Entering upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis, he attained prominence at the bar, and also in politics, acting with the Democratic party, and attracting attention by his able championship of Democratic principles. Receiving the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District, he made a gallant race for member of the Forty-fifth Congress, and, afterward contested the seat of Lyne S. Metcalfe, his Republican competitor. He was renominated two years later, and elected to the Forty-sixth Congress. At the end of his first term he was re-elected and served in the

Forty-seventh Congress, taking rank among the most brilliant and versatile members of that body. After his retirement from Congress he practiced his profession in St. Louis. A man of scholarly attainments, he was identified with various societies for the promotion of intellectual culture, and was an easy and graceful writer, as well as an attractive and popular orator. He died in St. Louis, February 1, 1900.

Fruin, Jeremiah, who has constructed a large share of the public works of St. Louis, and who has been, literally as well as in its broadest significance, one of the builders of the city, was born in the picturesque Glen of Aherlow, County Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1831. His parents were John and Catharine (Baker) Fruin, who came to the United States when the son was two years of age, and settled in the city of Brooklyn, New York. His father was a graduate of Maynooth College, an intelligent and successful man of affairs, who was actively engaged for many years in the construction of public works in Brooklyn and elsewhere as a contractor. He died in Brooklyn in 1861, and both he and his wife, who died some six years later, are buried in Holy Cross Cemetery of that city. Jeremiah Fruin was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and when he was sixteen years old became associated with his father in business. He remained in Brooklyn until 1860, and as a young man was an active spirit, identified with many organizations around which cluster historic associations of more than ordinary interest. Among these was the famous "Water Witch Hose Company, No. 8," which in the old days of the volunteer fire department, was the pride of Brooklyn. He was captain also of Company E of the Seventy-second Regiment of National Guards, of Brooklyn, and belonged to the old-time "Charter Oaks Base Ball Club," of that city. His interest in base ball was not left behind when he came west and in later years, when he was actively engaged in business for himself, he was captain of the old "Empire Ball Club," of St. Louis. Leaving Brooklyn in 1860, he first went to New Orleans, but remained there only a short time, and then came to St. Louis. This was on the eve of the War of 1861-5, and he did not become regularly engaged in business for himself

until after the war closed. During the war he was connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the Union Army, and most of the time was stationed at St. Louis. When this connection ended he became engaged in the construction of sewers and grading of streets under contract with the city of St. Louis, and for thirty years he has been largely engaged in work of this character, and of a kindred nature. A large part of the contract work in connection with the building of the great system of street railways, which now traverse the city in every direction, has been done under his supervision, and, from time to time, he has furnished the laboring classes of the city a vast amount of employment. In 1872 he formed a partnership with W. H. Swift, under which he engaged extensively in contracting, and in 1885 was organized the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company, a corporation with W. H. Swift, president; J. Fruin, vice president, and P. Bambrick, secretary; which, in addition to operating stone quarries in St. Louis, has engaged largely in the construction of railroads and other public works. The operations of the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company have extended from the Indian Territory to the Atlantic Coast, and in 1897 it had contracts for building a large masonry dam at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and laying several asphaltum street pavements in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. It has also engaged in the construction of city waterworks in some of the larger and many of the smaller cities of the country, and the enterprise is one which has made Mr. Fruin and his associates widely known throughout the country. As a citizen of St. Louis Mr. Fruin has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and during the years of 1895 and 1896 he served as one of the police commissioners of the city. In politics he has been identified with the Democratic party, contributing to its success, and wielding an important influence in the party councils. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar, and a member also of the Royal Arcanum. In 1856 he was married to Miss Catharine Carroll, of Brooklyn, New York, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Fruit Experimental Station.—The Fortieth General Assembly of Missouri pro-



Jeremiah Pruett

vided for the establishment of an experimental fruit station to be located in the southern part of the State. The Governor appointed a board of commissioners composed of Dr. N. M. Baskett, of Moberly; John A. Knott, of Hannibal, and D. F. Rush, of Weston, to select a location. Many of the enterprising towns in the southern counties entered into a friendly contest to secure the station. On November 15, 1899, the board unanimously selected, by vote, a tract of 198 acres of land situated about one mile from the town of Mountain Grove, in Wright County. The land was valued at \$9,500, and was donated to the State for experimental station purposes by the citizens of Mountain Grove. The station is under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture.

Fry, Benjamin St. James, clergyman, was born in east Tennessee, in 1824, but early went to Cincinnati, and was educated there at Woodward College. He became a minister in the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1847. He served three years as president of Worthington Female College, and was three years a chaplain in the Union Army. From 1865 he was in charge of the Methodist Book Depository, in St. Louis, till 1872, when he became editor of the "Central Christian Advocate," of St. Louis, published under the direction of the Agents of the Western Book Concern, at Cincinnati. He continued in the editorship by quadrennial elections by the General Conference till his death, February 5, 1892, covering a period of almost twenty years. He wrote biographies of Bishops Whatcoat, McKendree and Roberts.

Fryer, Harry Milton, physician and surgeon, was born May 8, 1866, at Janesville, Wisconsin. His father, Peter Jay, who was descended from Holland ancestry, was a native of New York. He removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and married Anna M. Doty, daughter of a merchant doing business in Madison and Janesville, Wisconsin. They are now living in retirement in Kansas City. Their son, Harry Milton, began his education in the public schools of his native town, and then spent six years as a student in the ward and high schools of Chicago. In 1881 his parents removed to Kansas, he accompan-

ing them, and assisting his father upon a stock farm until 1884, when he entered the Normal Institute at Iola, Kansas, where he was a student for two years, completing the course with first, second and third grade State certificates as a teacher. From 1886 until 1892 he was a successful teacher in schools in and near Neosho Falls, Colony and Geneva, Kansas. During the same years he studied medicine industriously, and engaged in practice in that State until 1894, when he located in Kansas City, Missouri. In the following year he became a licentiate under the Missouri State Board of Health, and was also graduated from the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. The same year he was appointed to his present position as professor and demonstrator of anatomy, and secretary of the Board of Trustees, of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. He also occupies the positions of staff surgeon for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, of court physician to Court Independent, No. 611, Independent Order of Foresters, and of physician of Kansas City Court, No. 143, Order of Select Friends. He is a member of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, secretary of the Kansas City Anatomical Association, and member of the Board of Trustees of the Missouri State Anatomical Association. He is a regular contributor, principally upon general topics in surgery, to the "Medical Progress" of Louisville, Kentucky, and to the "Medical Arena," of Kansas City, Missouri. He is numbered among the most progressive and capable men of his school, and enjoys the confidence of the highest leaders in the profession. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Fryer married Miss Grace Denny, daughter of Nathan A. Denny, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a resident in that vicinity until his death.

Fulbright, William, one of the pioneers of Greene County, was a native of North Carolina; he was of German descent, and spoke the language of his ancestors fluently. He married Ruth Hollingsworth, and removed to Tennessee, where he became a wealthy land and slave-owner. In 1830 he came to Missouri, traveling by wagon, and bringing a number of slaves, and made a home at the spring known by his name, near the present shops of the Kansas City, Fort

Scott & Memphis Railway, in Springfield. He also built a gristmill near the Fulbright Spring, where is the source of the present water supply for the city of Springfield. He was a man of rugged constitution, untiring industry, and great business sagacity. He devoted himself to farming and stock-raising. Among his peculiarities was his fixed adherence to his own established prices for his farm products. He invariably held corn at fifty cents per bushel; at one time the market price was one dollar, but he held to the lower figure. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church, and intensely devoted to their religion. Their home was open to all comers, and for many years was the temporary abode of immigrants until they had selected lands and made their settlements. They were the parents of eleven children, and their descendants are among the most prosperous and exemplary people of Greene and adjoining counties. Mr. Fulbright died at the age of sixty years, and his wife some time afterward.

Fulkerson, Jacob Johnston, physician and surgeon, and county collector of Lafayette County, is a son of Jacob V. and Catherine C. (Ewing) Fulkerson, and was born in Lee County, Virginia, October 3, 1849. Both his parents were natives of Virginia. The Fulkerson family is of Scotch-Irish descent, the founder of the family in America having immigrated to Virginia in early Colonial times. The Fulkersons and Ewings were represented in the Revolution, and descendants of both families have occupied positions of distinction in later generations. Jacob V. Fulkerson, who had followed a mercantile career in Virginia, removed to Missouri about 1876, residing in this State until his death, in 1883. His wife died in Virginia, in 1869. Dr. J. J. Fulkerson was educated in the common schools and Emory and Henry College, in Washington County, Virginia. In the fall of 1864 he entered the Confederate Army as a sergeant in the Thirtieth Virginia Regiment, serving nine months, or until the close of the conflict. Soon after his return home he connected himself with a wholesale hardware house at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1870 he came to Lexington, Missouri, where he began the study of medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. Putnam S. Fulkerson. In March,

1875, he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine from the St. Louis Medical College, locating at once for practice at Oak Grove, Jackson County, Missouri. From February, 1881, to January, 1901, he practiced continuously at Higginsville. Upon the latter date he retired from practice to assume the duties of collector of revenue for Lafayette County, to which office he was elected in November, 1900, as the nominee of the Democratic party. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Dr. Fulkerson organized a company for service in Cuba. It was mustered in as Company K, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, but on account of the brevity of the war his command, of which he was commissioned captain, did not succeed in reaching a point further south than Chickamauga, Tennessee. In his professional relations Dr. Fulkerson is a member of the Missouri State and the Lafayette County Medical Societies. Since its establishment in 1890 he has served as surgeon to the Confederate Soldiers' Home, at Higginsville. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masons, having passed all the chairs in the local lodge and chapter, and is a member of DeMolay Commandery of Knights Templar at Lexington. He was one of the founders of the Higginsville Building & Loan Association. His marriage, October 17, 1877, united him with Mary P. Godwin, daughter of William Godwin, of Shreveport, Louisiana. She died August 16, 1899, leaving five daughters, namely: Lillian C., Blanche C., Janie, Helen B. and Pearl E. Fulkerson.

Fuller, Homer T., clergyman and educator, was born November 15, 1838, in Lempster, New Hampshire, son of Sylvanus and Sarah M. (Taylor) Fuller. He is a lineal descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who was physician to the good ship "Mayflower," which landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. The line of descent is as follows: Samuel II, Samuel III, John, Issachar, Noah, Sylvanus. Homer T. Fuller received his academic education at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1864. In 1869 he was graduated from Union Theological Seminary. Previous to this last graduation, and from 1864 to 1867, he was principal of Fredonia Academy, at Fredonia, New York. From 1867 to 1868 he

was a student at Andover Theological Seminary. After his graduation from Union Theological Seminary he came west and was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church at Peshtigo, Wisconsin, which position he filled until 1871. From 1871 to 1882 he was principal of St. Johnsury Academy, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont. From 1882 until 1894 he was president of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Polytechnic School. He left New England in 1894 to accept the presidency of Drury College, at Springfield, Missouri, and he has since been one of the most distinguished of Western educators. From 1886 to 1894 he was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and since 1886 he has been a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a fellow of the Geological Society of America—of which he was one of the original members—and since 1896 has been a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He has been an extensive traveler, as well as a student and scientist, and spent a portion of the years 1879 and 1880 in Europe, and again visited the Old World in 1882-3. The honorary degrees of doctor of philosophy and doctor of divinity have been conferred upon him. June 15, 1870, Dr. Fuller married Miss Ameretta Jones, at Fredonia, New York. Their children are Mary Breese Fuller, instructor in history at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; Henry Jones Fuller, manager of Fairbanks & Co., at Montreal, Canada, and Anna Taylor Fuller, a teacher of kindergarten in Alabama.

Full Gospel Mission.—A non-denominational mission, established in 1895, at 1701 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, by H. W. Peffley, a laborer in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and Emma R. Peffley, his wife. Feeling that they had a divine call to engage in evangelical work, they rented the three-story dwelling house at the above mentioned number, and began holding religious services there every night, making their appeals especially to the unfortunate and vicious classes. Great good resulted from their labors, and in 1898 they had founded, in all, six missions in the city, at which regular services were held during the winter months. During the summer months of 1897 and 1898 they held nightly

services in a tent, which was moved from one part of the city to another as occasion required. The mission originally established at 1701 Lucas Avenue has become known as "The Full Gospel Christian Home," one of the features of the work carried on there being to provide a temporary home for those without means and seeking employment.

Fulton.—The judicial seat of Callaway County, a city operating under special charter, located in the central part of the county, on the Jefferson City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 114 miles by rail from St. Louis. It is pleasantly situated, in the center of a rich farming district, and has well graded streets, of which sixteen miles are macadamized and laid with granitoid, brick and stone sidewalks, and splendidly shaded with trees on either side. The town was laid out in 1825, on fifty acres of land donated to the county by George Nichols. As the town increased in population additions were added, until the town at present includes within its limits several times the original area. The town was incorporated first on March 14, 1859. It owns its electric lighting plant and waterworks, and is supplied with a fire department well equipped. There are numerous fine business blocks, and the city is the seat of Westminster College, founded in 1852; Synodical Female College, founded in 1871, both under the direction of the Presbyterian Church; the Orphan School of the Christian Church, State Lunatic Asylum, No. 1, and the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. There are three public schools, one of which is for colored children; Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and two Baptist Churches, one Christian and one Methodist Episcopal Church supported by the colored population of the town. There are two daily papers, the "Sun" and the "Independent," and four weekly papers, the "Telegraph," the "Gazette," the "Journal" and the "Sun," published in the city, besides two school journals, the "Collegian," published at Westminster College, and the "Record," published at the Christian Orphan School. The city has four banks, two good hotels, two large brick manufacturing plants, flouring mill, ice plant, steam laundry, a large pottery and crucible works, a dye works, opera hall, and more

than a hundred other business places, including a number of well stocked stores in different branches of trade, shops, etc. Surrounded by a rich farming country, Fulton is important as a trading and shipping point. The population in 1900 was 4,883.

Fulton, Charles Marion, physician and surgeon, Kansas City, was born September 9, 1858, at Independence, Kenton County, Kentucky. His parents were Samuel James and Massie Jane (Howland) Fulton. The father, who was a native of Virginia, died in Kansas in 1894. The mother was born in Ohio, and is yet living at Bonner Springs, Kansas. Their son, Charles Marion, acquired a fair education in the common schools in his home neighborhood, but the larger part of his attainments was self-acquired, and in a considerable degree he gained knowledge himself while imparting it to others. During the winter months of eight years he taught school, while industriously engaged as a student himself. He began teaching when he was only sixteen years of age, and was at the same time gaining a knowledge of Latin, German and the higher mathematics. In 1882 he began the study of medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1883. During all these student years he intermitted during the winter months to teach school, in order to secure means for the completion of his own education. Upon his graduation in medicine he removed to North Dakota, locating at Dawson. He was there engaged in practice for five years. His skill as a physician was recognized in his appointment as county physician, and his interest in education and in the material development of the community in his appointment as county superintendent of schools. In June, 1888, with a bright future before him, the rigor of the climate proved too severe, and he removed to Missouri, locating in Kansas City, where he has since resided and practiced his profession with a high degree of success. In general practice he is highly reputed, and while he does not seek distinction as a surgeon, his ability in that branch of professional work is generally recognized. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a member of the Christian Church. His fraternal relationship is restricted to Odd Fellowship and the Modern

Woodmen of America. He was married, June 10, 1891, to Miss Belle S. Carswell, at that time a teacher in the Kansas City public schools. Dr. Fulton is one of the unpretentious, capable men, fully satisfied with taking a modest part in the affairs of life, doing the duty of the moment as it comes to him. He stands high in the esteem of the community, and in none is there reposed greater confidence in a professional way or as a citizen and neighbor.

Funeral Directors' Association.—

The Missouri Funeral Directors' Association seeks to "educate and raise to a higher plane the undertakers of the State, so that they may be able to protect the living, while caring for the dead, and prevent one funeral from becoming the cause of others; also to learn and practice the laws of sanitation and bacteriology, with the view of preventing the spread of contagious diseases." It was founded at Tobner's Hall, in Kansas City, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of May, 1888, G. B. Hickman, of Butler, being the first president; M. H. Alexander, of Marshall, the first secretary, and W. H. Wellington, of Memphis, the first treasurer. The meetings are held annually, the time and place being fixed by the association.

Funkhouser, Robert M., physician, was born December 10, 1850, in St. Louis, son of Robert M. and Sarah Johnson Funkhouser, his father having been a well known St. Louis merchant and banker. He is a descendant in the maternal line of the Spencer and Russell families of England, his mother having been Sarah Johnson (Selmes) Funkhouser, a daughter of Colonel Tilden Russell Selmes, who served in the Civil War. His great-grandfather on his mother's maternal side, was John Ennis, who served in the New Jersey troops during the Revolutionary War. Reared in St. Louis, Dr. Funkhouser received his early educational training in private schools of that city, and under the tutorage of the late Bishop Dunlap. Later he was graduated from the University of Virginia, and in 1871 from Dartmouth College, of Hanover, New Hampshire. Soon after his graduation from Dartmouth he began the study of both law and medicine, and in 1873 was graduated from the Columbia Law School, of New York, with the degree

of bachelor of laws. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar in New York State, and also in St. Louis. Continuing the study of medicine, he received his doctor's degree from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1874. Preferring medicine to the law, he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in New York, but at the end of a year returned to St. Louis. There he at once became identified with medical educational work, and at the same time began building up a practice which has since grown to large proportions. Beginning with 1875, he served three years as assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Missouri Medical College, and in 1876 helped to found Beaumont Medical College, of St. Louis. Thereafter he filled the chair of clinical surgery in the last named institution until 1891, and both in this educational field and in the field of operative surgery he has acquired well merited distinction. He has been consulting physician to the city and female hospitals and has given freely of his time and professional labor in aid of numerous charitable and beneficial institutions. Progressiveness has been one of his dominant characteristics throughout his professional career, and he has kept in touch with the best minds of his profession through close observation of the results of medical and scientific investigation and attendance at the meetings of leading medical societies. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Louis, in all of which associations of physicians and surgeons he is an active and influential worker. He is also identified with various other associations and societies, scientific and otherwise, among which are the Masonic order, the Legion of Honor, the Royal League, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He has made original researches in physiology, psychology and surgery, and has contributed to medical literature various papers on topics coming within the field of his observations. In later years his practice has been confined principally to surgery and gynecology, and in these fields of professional labor he is one of the most prominent of Western physicians. Dr. Funkhouser has been twice married; first, to Miss Virginia C. Cantrell, and after her death, to Miss Alice M. Cantrell, both

daughters of Dr. A. M. Cantrell, of Virginia, and great-granddaughters of Leonard Daniel, of Cumberland County, Virginia, who entered the Revolutionary Army at the age of seventeen years, and was stationed first at Norfolk and later at Yorktown, witnessing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The father of Leonard Daniel, William Daniel, who was one of the early colonists of Cumberland County, served in the Colonial Army throughout the entire period of the Revolutionary War. Dr. Funkhouser has two sons, Robert and Selmes Paul Funkhouser.

Funny Fellows.—A mystic society organized in 1894 to participate in the autumnal festivities, for which St. Louis has become famous. Parades were given under the auspices of this society on the Saturdays preceding the opening of the St. Louis Fair, in 1894, 1895 and 1896. The arrival of the mystic crew was heralded some days in advance, in each instance by a proclamation from "King Hotu," in which mysterious allusions were made to their landing and forthcoming parade. The parade was headed by men on horseback, in fantastic costumes, and these were followed in turn by comical and mirth-provoking floats. The Society of Funny Fellows numbered about 400 members, and their parades attracted many visitors to St. Louis, and were among the most pleasing entertainments which have been provided for the people in connection with the fall festivities. No parade was given in 1897, but the society is still in existence, and the followers of "King Hotu" will respond to the command of their ruler when occasion requires.

Furniture Board of Trade, St. Louis.—An organization which had its beginning in a meeting held October 26, 1879, which chose Daniel Aude, president; D. S. Horne, vice president, and J. H. Koppelman, treasurer. After a few years the interest of its members declined, and the attendance of the meetings fell off until they were abandoned. This condition of things continued until the year 1888, when the growing importance of the furniture interest called for an active and compact organization of the manufacturers and dealers for the protection and advancement of it. On the 18th of

August of that year a meeting was held at which the board was reorganized, with J. G. Smith for president; J. H. Conrades, for vice president; James A. Reardon for secretary; H. S. Tuttle for manager; and Gustave Wolff for treasurer. In 1893 it was incorporated, its objects, as stated in its constitution, being "to promote a feeling of confidence and good will among those engaged in the furniture and kindred industries of the city of St. Louis; to exchange information by means of lectures, discussions, reading of prepared papers, and demonstrations; to advance science and skill in the industrial arts, and generally for the intellectual advancement of its members." At the first meeting held after the incorporation, at which the constitution and by-laws were adopted, Edwin H. Conrades was chosen president; L. G. Kregel, first vice president; N. H. Foster, second vice president; George T. Parker, secretary, and F. D. Gardner, treasurer. Monthly meetings are held at the hall of the board, and its rooms are open every day to its members.

Fur Trade.—The fur trade, which had so much to do with the early history of St. Louis, may be said to have begun with the very beginning of the city itself, and had there been no fur trade and no material for such a business, there would have been no St. Louis, probably, for half a century after the post was established. Kentucky and Tennessee, the two oldest States west of the Alleghanies, were settled by explorers and hunters from Virginia and the Carolinas in search of adventure, who were attracted by the abundant game that roamed at will in their boundless forests, and, perhaps, by the danger they would encounter, in hunting, from the Indians who claimed the game, and the hunting grounds along with it, as their own by ancient right. It was natural enough, after the close of the Revolutionary War, that thousands of officers and soldiers who had served in the Continental Army, and lost everything they possessed, should come over the Alleghanies, or down the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee to Lexington, Louisville and Nashville, to find, in the glowing future of the new settlements the means of repairing their broken fortunes, and of becoming eminent in the States of which these settlements were the beginnings. And had the

mouth of the Ohio been only twenty, instead of two hundred, miles from the mouth of the Missouri, it is altogether probable that the hunters from Virginia and Kentucky might have penetrated the region known as Upper Louisiana in time to have been numbered among the earliest settlers at St. Louis. The two hundred miles of travel up the Mississippi, however, constituted a barrier, which, for many years, separated the settlements of Kentucky from the settlements which had been made almost simultaneously in the region now embraced in Missouri, and hence these settlements became as radically different in character as the sources from whence they sprung. The founders of St. Louis were Frenchmen, all the way from New Orleans, who came, not to fight the Indians and drive them off their ancestral hunting grounds, but to buy from them the furs and skins taken from the animals they had killed. The early Kentuckians regarded the Indian as their natural born enemy, always to be approached, even when showing signs of friendship and peace, with a cocked rifle; but the French pioneers in the West had the habit of making friends of the Indians, and inviting their confidence, and this policy saved them from no little trouble. It saved them from massacring the savages, and being massacred by them. And so, while all the settlements in Kentucky were stockade forts, constantly exposed to attack, and at times surrounded by hostile savages, the open, unprotected post of St. Louis escaped this peril; it was never attacked by Indians, and, with the exception of the trivial affair of 1780, in which six persons were killed, in the vicinity of the post, by a wandering band of savages, it was exempted from these troubles.

The fur traders who founded St. Louis were not less daring than the hunters and pioneers who settled Kentucky. New Orleans and St. Louis were separated by 1,200 miles of river flowing through an almost unbroken wilderness; and it was a high spirit of enterprise which prompted Laclede and the Chouteaus to leave their Southern city, where comfort, good society and the protection of a garrison were assured, and intercourse with France was one of the privileges to be enjoyed, and trust themselves to the risk, dangers and privations of a wilderness life in the midst of savages. The first step in the business was taken when, in 1762, the

firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., of New Orleans, secured from the Governor of Louisiana the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians of that domain. A right royal hunting and trading ground it was, with a river front from the mouth of the Mississippi to its source, and a back extension as far as the Pacific Ocean, and abounding in the noblest game. This Laclede was the man, sometimes called Liguist, whose name is honored in St. Louis and Missouri to this day, and doubtless will be so long as St. Louis stands. The two Chouteaus, Auguste and Pierre, boys at the time, but revealing already the high qualities which afterward distinguished them as merchants, explorers, citizens and patriots, were associated with him; and when Laclede died, in 1778, the enterprise fell into their hands, and they became the organizers, if not the founders, of the trade. The trading business did not amount to much at first, for the little settlement at St. Louis had all it could do to provide itself with a living; but in supplying themselves with meat from the game in the immediate vicinity, and drying the skins taken from this game, and trapping beaver along the adjacent streams to which the names of Des Peres and Meramec were afterward given, the settlers mastered the rudiments of the fur trade. The hunting and trapping gradually extended into the interior, and the Osage Indians, who were the nearest neighbors to the settlers, were easily induced by the gifts of beads and trinkets to contribute to the success of the enterprise by hunting animals for their skins, which, when brought into the post, always commanded what the Indians considered a good price in beads, colored cloth, red paint, and powder and lead. The Osages were friendly Indians, and good customers, and the post traders maintained relations with them that were mutually satisfactory for half a century. In 1810 the trade with the Osages was estimated to be worth \$30,000 a year. The trading post began to have a name, not only in New Orleans, but also in Montreal, to which place its fur packs were sometimes sent for sale, and the French Canadians, who had been in the service of the great Northwest Fur Company, began to straggle in to take their chances with the settlement. Occasionally, a buckskin Kentucky hunter, with his rifle on his shoulder, would arrive on his way to the inviting hunt-

ing grounds, whose fame had reached the land of Daniel Boone, for Boone himself, repelled by the thickening settlements and the growing scarcity of game in that State, had come to Missouri in 1804 and established himself near the Missouri River, about twenty miles from where St. Charles now stands. This prince of pioneers was both hunter and trapper, and the vocation maintained its fascination for him to the last, for in 1810, when Wilson P. Hunt's mismanaged and ill-fated expedition to the Pacific reached Boone's place, the white-haired veteran, eighty-five years old, came to the bank of the river to greet them, having just returned from a trapping expedition into the headwaters of the Gasconade, with a pack of sixty beaver skins, worth \$300, to show for his work. And Boone was type of a class of men, now passed away, who took their character from the silent and solemn scenes in which they spent their lives.

The vast solitudes of the plains that stretched for a thousand miles from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and that brooded among and over the mountains themselves, had an irresistible attraction for those adventurers who always hung on the verge of the constantly advancing civilization, and were ever ready for any enterprise that promised a temporary profit, particularly if the profit was to be sought through hardships, exposure and danger to life. There was a mighty and solemn mystery ever resting on both plain and mountain; but even this possessed its own attractions for those intense, self-reliant and enthusiastic souls who were ill at ease in the thronging movements of civilization, and serene and satisfied only when canopied by the vast horizon of the plains, or with their trusty and ever ready rifle on their shoulders, warily visiting their traps in mountain canyons. The expeditions of fur traders and explorers frequently crossed the tracks of these hermit hunters and trappers, for hunting and trapping usually went together; both required the same quick eye, and the silent, patient hunter, who knew how to humor the timid antelope and, at the right moment touch the trigger and bring down the coveted game at the distance of 200 yards, was no less successful in following the shy and timid beaver to its hiding places on out-of-the-way streams. Everything that he could bring down with a

shot, or capture with a trap, was game for these hermits of plain and mountain—elk, deer, wolf, fox, beaver, antelope, black, cinnamon and grizzly bear, and lordly buffalo; and the hut in some lonely spot in a wild, savage canyon, with a mountain stream near by, could always be counted on to yield a package of rich furs and skins at the gathering-up time. It might be supposed that these hermit trappers and hunters would be exposed to dangers from Indians, but these risks were not great. Sometimes the hunter would disappear, his hut would be found ravaged and empty, and he would never be heard from again, but he usually made friends with the Indians, and as there was no reason why they should fear him or seek to kill him, they rewarded the confidence which prompted him to commit himself to their mercy by leaving him in safety. Sometimes he would visit their villages and learn their language; not infrequently he would have an Indian wife—and this made him valuable as an interpreter, guide and go-between to the trading and exploring expeditions that were continually going out from St. Louis. Frequently, on his lonely wanderings, he would encounter another solitary hunter, engaged in the same business, and if their tastes were congenial it was an easy thing for them to become partners and join their fortunes—for two men can hunt and trap together with greater ease and convenience than when separate. Sometimes also a third wanderer would be taken in, and so these little knots of trappers and hunters increased, to the great advantage of the fur companies, for all these persons who followed hunting and trapping came to be recognized as belonging to the establishment of the company within whose range their huts were located. The solitary hunters dwelling here and there at the foot of the mountains, or up in the gorges, or on the tributary streams of the upper Missouri, were generally known to the leaders of the expeditions, for they were accustomed to visit the trading forts once a year to bring in their furs, and they could be relied upon to accompany the expeditions in any capacity when called upon. They were well paid for these occasional services, and when they came down to St. Louis—as they sometimes did, to take a look at civilization—they were sure of a cordial reception and hospitable treatment from the opulent and liberal patrons, who knew their value in

the trade and spared no pains or expense to retain their friendship.

For forty years after the founding of the post of St. Louis the trade with the Indians and the adjacent settlers and hunters was carried on as an individual business, the Chouteaus and Gratiots and their relatives enjoying the chief share of it, and growing prosperous on it. But after a time the necessity for a uniting of strength and efforts became apparent, and in 1794 the Missouri Trading Company was formed by the union of all engaged in the business, the Chouteaus and Manuel Lisa being the chief partners. This arrangement continued until 1808, when Pierre Chouteau and Manuel Lisa organized the Missouri Fur Company, with a capital of \$50,000, with General William Clark and other leading citizens as co-stockholders, and the business was conducted over a wider field, with increased vigor and with organized efforts. No operations were had east of the Mississippi River, but the new company went as far south as the Arkansas River, as far west as the Rocky Mountains, and as far north as the limits of the domain claimed by the great Northwest Company, of Montreal, and of the older and greater Hudson Bay Company, for both these powerful organizations were already in the field and attempting to annex the Missouri River region and even the great plains to the domains claimed and occupied by them. And it is probable that, but for the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804, followed by the active operations of the Missouri Fur Company, of St. Louis, four years later, the trade of the vast country around the head waters of the Missouri would have been lost to us, and its profits gone to enrich the nabobs of Montreal and London. Indeed, it may be asserted that the enterprise and daring of the St. Louis traders contributed not a little to the preventing of this domain from falling into the hands of the British government, as the limits between the United States and the British possessions in the Northwest were vague and uncertain, and both the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company, of Montreal, were showing a disposition to claim a monopoly of trade in districts in that quarter by setting up the British flag and claiming the ground as British territory. The Hudson Bay Company had already pushed its operations into the country now known as Utah, without en-

countering the flag or any other symbol of authority of the United States, and it is not improbable that if this occupation had remained undisputed for a few years longer it would have matured into a claim to be enforced by arms. But the expedition of Lewis and Clark was a bold and significant proclamation in the face of the whole world that all the country west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast, and including the entire Columbia River region belonged to this country, and when the Chouteaus and Lisa sent their officers and agents and employees, and shortly afterward followed themselves, into the upper Missouri region—and when John Jacob Astor, of New York, some years later, established Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, the great Northwest became ours in fact, as it had been already by right.

The extended operations of the St. Louis traders under the new organization were very profitable. The trade had been profitable from the start. During the last twenty-five years of French ownership of Louisiana, including the post of St. Louis, its annual value was estimated at over \$200,000. The annual pack of beaver skins alone was worth \$66,000; deer, \$63,000; otter, \$37,000; bear, \$14,000; fox, raccoon and wildcat, \$12,000; buffalo, \$4,000; lynx, \$1,500. The more vigorous and extended operations of the Missouri Fur Company increased the income at times to \$300,000 a year, and it may be easily imagined that the trading post of St. Louis, now grown into a considerable town, was fast becoming a center of wealth, with a name and reputation in the world. Its fur traders were still called traders, but they were known as merchants of the highest honor and credit, not only in New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York and Montreal, with each of which places they had business relations, but in London and Paris also, where, it was said, their names were better known than in the American cities. Hospitality was about the only means of generously exhibiting wealth in the St. Louis of that day, and their open-door hospitality was lavish and lordly, for there was a force of 250 men, besides an unknown number of Indians, engaged in their service, and all the wild animals between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains might be laid under tribute to their coffers. Under such conditions, failure was impossible, and

their wealth continued to increase from year to year, notwithstanding their constant entertainment of well-bred strangers coming to St. Louis with letters of introduction, and their habit of extending generous assistance to those who were or had been in their service.

The St. Louis traders operated under the Missouri Fur Company with success until, in pushing their field of operations westwardly, they met the trade of John Jacob Astor, which, starting from Astoria, located about seventy-five miles northwest of the present city of Portland, Oregon, was pushing to the east, when a combination of interests was effected and the St. Louis traders united with Astor in the American Fur Company. Astor withdrew some time after 1830, and the American Fur Company fell to Pierre Chouteau, Jr., who conducted its operations over the whole field in the West south of the domain of the Hudson Bay Company, until the exhaustion of the supply of choice furs led to the abandonment of the trade after the year 1860. It was the habit to send out regular expeditions once a year, with Indian goods, to be exchanged for furs and skins, the convoys to return with the packs gathered at the trading forts. There came to be five of the forts; Saryp, Benton, Union, Pierre and Berthold, on the head waters and affluents of the Missouri. They were not built and maintained so much for purposes of offense and defense against the Indians, as converging points for trade and shelter for goods and furs, and meeting places for pow-wows with the tribes—for the St. Louis traders never allowed themselves or their agents to fall into strife with the Indians, if they could avoid it. They were careful to conciliate them by keeping all engagements and dealing with exemplary fairness with them. This policy, as wise as it was humane, secured the confidence of the various tribes and made it possible for the agents to dwell in safety in the Indian country. Only once in the whole course of the St. Louis fur traders' seventy odd years' dealing with the Indians was one of their posts attacked—in 1810, when Mr. Henry was compelled by the treacherous Blackfeet tribe to abandon his fort on the upper Missouri and, with his party, flee for safety across the mountains to the Pacific. The St. Louis traders enjoyed one great advantage over the Northwest Company, of Canada, and the Hudson Bay

Company—a waterway to their hunting and trapping domain on the upper Missouri, and also to New Orleans, to which place their fur packs were at first sent for shipment to Europe—and this was no small consideration, for, even in those days, when there were no steamboats, water carriage was easier and safer than land carriage. In bringing in the annual pack of furs, they had the current of the river to bear them; their flotilla of barges and canoes, laden with a pack worth \$300,000, launched on the Yellowstone, near the Rocky Mountains, would arrive at St. Louis in forty days, without the labor of rowing, and by traveling in daylight alone, as it was the habit to lay by at night. The upstream voyage of the same flotilla, laden with a return cargo of Indian goods, was much more difficult, tedious and protracted, for it meant incessant rowing, poling and cordelling against a current which, even close to the shore, was three to five miles an hour, and through frequent eddies, which threatened to swamp the boats. There was something like romance in the fur trade, and the uncertainties, the mysteries, the perils and the adventures with which it abounded gave a charm to the business that was irresistible to all engaged in it. But this romance and charm did not attach to the upstream trip of the flotilla; that was hard, laborious struggling against an uncertain and treacherous current, diversified at times by disasters and losses that would happen, notwithstanding the constant vigilance and precaution taken to avoid them. But even with these obstacles to contend with, a water trip, at the rate of fifteen or thirty miles a day, for 2,000 miles into the Indian country, where the goods were to be delivered, was preferable to a land journey, and our traders were considered fortunate in having a great river running all the way from their hunting and trapping grounds to their warehouses in St. Louis. These vessels used in the trade were of various kinds—keelboats, or barges, carrying thirty to forty tons; flat-bottom boats, forty to sixty feet long, with low sides, of eight to ten tons' capacity; and Indian birch-bark canoes, thirty feet long, four feet wide in the middle, and two to two and a half feet deep. The size of the crew was measured by the capacity of the craft, one man to 3,000 pounds capacity. An expert man at the bow of a boat, and another at the stern to foresee dangers and difficulties and avoid them, with

four to eight rowers, would constitute a crew. It was the custom to have two or more expert hunters along to secure the game for their subsistence, and, in addition and over all, there was generally one, and sometimes two, partners or members or agents of the company, who had command of everything—for the great chiefs of St. Louis, not less than their employes, were enamored of the business, and were glad of an excuse to accompany the expeditions. Besides, they recognized the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indian tribes by visiting them occasionally and distributing to the chiefs tokens of their grace and friendship. Altogether, then, it can be easily imagined that a fur trade expedition, starting out from St. Louis, was a very imposing affair, consisting of three or four vessels, one of them carrying a mounted swivel, to be used in case of necessity, and twenty to forty well armed and daring men who, without courting danger, never shrank from meeting it. The St. Louis of those days was not accustomed to pageants and parades, as it has since become, and the whole population, with the hunger for sights and scenes that characterizes backwoods people, would swarm down to the river's edge to see the fleet depart, and watch it with straining eyes till it rounded the point above and was out of sight. And when, after four or five months' absence, it was announced that the boats had passed St. Charles on their way back, the same population would swarm down to the river again to welcome the wanderers home. The return of expeditions sent out to the trading posts and the arrival of a gathering of furs were always events in St. Louis. The bringing in of the furs meant business, and prosperous business at that, for the arrivals were worth all the way from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and with the returned expeditions and the parties bringing in the furs always came a retinue of Indians, half-breeds, *coureurs* and *voyageurs*, and sometimes hunters and trappers, all eager for the scenes and sounds of civilization. These were always well treated by the citizens, who knew their value as contributors to the trade on which the post was thriving, and were the recipients of marked favor and hospitality from the great French houses that controlled the trade, and whose adherents they were. To tell the truth, these mixed throngs of plainsmen and mountain men who swarmed

in upon the trading post with the return of the expeditions, and not infrequently just before the starting out of the expeditions, were not backward either in making themselves adherents and servitors of the great trading houses, nor in claiming all the privileges that might be assumed to belong to the character. They recognized the Chouteaus, Gratiots, Lisa, Sarpy, the Bertholds, the Cabannes and Pratte as lords of the manor, and themselves as part of a manorial establishment which took in everything from the Mississippi River to the Rockies; and when, during their sometimes protracted visit to St. Louis, they found their scanty exchequer exhausted, they betrayed no diffidence in calling on their patrons for what they needed. And their patrons, who were the most liberal of men, always responded promptly and graciously to these appeals to manorial dignity and generosity, and took care of the needy adherent until a place could be provided for him in the next expedition. The spacious grounds that surrounded the Chouteau residences were the favorite meeting places for hunters, trappers and wood rangers, and an old writer relates that he had seen as many as a hundred at a time—white men, Indians and half-breeds—assembled there. The keel-boats, barges and canoes continued in the service of the trade, together with the motley parties of rowers, hunters, voyageurs and wood rangers who were accustomed to make up the expeditions, until the year 1832, when, for the first time, a steamboat was sent up to the forts on the upper Missouri. That modern event changed one phase of the trade entirely; the expeditions came to an end, and the hunters, coureurs, voyageurs, rowers, cordellers and hangers-on disappeared with them, for their occupation was gone. A small steamboat going up with a cargo of Indian goods to the forts and returning with the fur packs once a year, did the whole work in one-fourth the time and at one-fourth the cost. St. Louis, too, had become changed. The trading post had grown into a town, and the town into a city, which no longer needed to be entertained and interested by the departure and arrival of three or four keel-boats and canoes carrying thirty or forty persons. The original traders were becoming old and were beginning to drop off, leaving behind them many descendants—worthy sons of noble sires—who were at the

head of many of the commercial and industrial enterprises of the prosperous and ambitious city. The fur trade continued, however, under the changed conditions long after 1832. The American Fur Company maintained its forts, or enough of them to do the business, on the upper Missouri, until thirty years later, sending up an annual supply of goods for the trade and bringing in the annual pack of furs by the steamboats which sometimes were owned and sometimes chartered.

The St. Louis partner who, perhaps, excelled all others in love of adventure and was often in command of the expeditions, was Manuel Lisa. He was a man of great courage, daring and enterprise, and, withal, restless. The tameness of life in the trading town grew irksome to him at times, and he was accustomed to seek relief in visits to the great Northwest, where dangers and hardships were to be encountered and triumphs and successes to be won. He was fond of accompanying the expeditions, no matter where they were intended to go, nor what they were expected to do—and he was prompt and ready to meet his full share of dangers, and bear his full share of toil and privations. He shared with the Chouteaus, Gratiots, and other sagacious leaders in the business, their appreciation of the friendship of the Indian tribes whom he and the employes of the company had to encounter, and through whose country he had frequent occasions to pass. Not only did the good will of the tribes, carefully cultivated by formal and solemn pow-wows and smoking of the pipe of peace, and the liberal distribution, at times, of colored beads, red cloth, knives and hatchets, secure partial exemption from hostilities which would have destroyed the whole business, but they were induced to save their peltries and skins and bring them to the forts for barter. Lisa was so judicious in cultivating their good will that he became very popular with the tribes, and they always gave him a cordial welcome when he came amongst them. It was through his efforts that several trading posts had been established in 1808, one of which, at the forks of the Missouri River, under Mr. Henry, was attacked and broken up by the Blackfeet in 1809, and Mr. Henry and his party compelled to seek safety in flight.

The Missouri Fur Company had 250 men,

hunters, trappers, Creoles and Canadian voyageurs in its service, not to mention the Indians also, who, after a little instruction, contributed to swell the company's annual pack. The Indians were good hunters from the beginning, but they knew nothing and cared nothing about taking beaver, and that shy animal built his dams and plied his vocation undisturbed in the immediate vicinity of the Indian villages until they were made to know the value of its fur. Then they became trappers as well as hunters, and made themselves valuable auxiliaries to the traders.

The fur and peltry currency in St. Louis, and, indeed, in the whole West—in transactions between St. Louis and New Orleans, Louisville and Pittsburg—was a necessity of the times, for money was scarce and inadequate to the needs of business. There were some Spanish dollars in circulation, but so few of them that they were cut into quarters to meet the demand for small change. Furs and skins commanded a ready sale and a high value in the distant markets of Philadelphia, New York and Montreal, and a still higher value in Europe; and they possessed the quality of being easily transferred and of containing great value in a small compass. In 1807 Judge J. B. C. Lucas bought a house from Pierre Duchouquette for \$600, payable in furs and peltries. Under the old French regime, and for a long time after, shaved deer-skins were rated at one livre—eighteen cents—a pound, and the beaver, otter and other choice furs were estimated in multiples of this unit. A pack of "receiptable deer skins" was 100 pounds. A coon skin, thrown on the counter of a store, would always command its fixed value in any goods in the store, and a bundle of coonskins, counted or weighed, might be presented in payment for any commodity or service. No one ever thought of challenging the integrity or dignity of this currency, taken from the carcasses of animals, any more than he would now think of disputing the integrity or dignity of gold and silver. When the fur trade was good—and there was no other trade—times were good, and the whole population of St. Louis shared in the prosperity. Plenty of furs and peltries meant plenty of currency, and this, in turn, meant increased imports of necessities and comforts up the Mississippi from New Orleans, or down the Ohio from Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Furs and skins had as steady

and unvarying a value as gold and silver. Beaver was always \$5 a skin; otter, \$5; buffalo, \$8; grizzly bear, \$10; black bear, \$4; lynx, \$2; fox, \$1; raccoon, 40 cents, and mink 40 cents. The Indian goods sold to the savages for their furs were cheap cloth, high colored red being the favorite, beads and trinkets, guns, powder and lead—and when a lot of these was disposed of, and choice beaver, otter and lynx furs, or deer skins, bear skins and buffalo robes received in return, there was a profit equal to double, treble, or quadruple the value of the investment—or, to put the matter in a different form, the capital invested was turned over once a year, yielding a return of 100 to 500 per cent. The value of the trade varied with the tribes dealt with. That with the Osages, who were the nearest tribe, and who may be presumed to have learned the value of their skins and furs, was estimated at a steady 50 per cent profit; that with the Cheyennes was worth 100 per cent, and that with some tribes further out toward the mountains yielded returns all the way from three to one to five to one. These great apparent profits, however, were somewhat impaired by the cost of taking the Indian goods to the tribes and bringing in the packs in return—for these double trips, made with two to four boats and barges, consumed from two to four months. And after the packs reached St. Louis there was the cost of sending them to market. They commanded a ready sale at New Orleans, Philadelphia and Montreal; and the latter city came to be the favorite American market as long as St. Louis remained a French post, and for some time after, because it was the headquarters of the great Northwest Company, and was, therefore, the place where the trade was most cultivated. Whether they went down the Mississippi to New Orleans, or up the Ohio River to Pittsburg, and thence to Philadelphia; or up the Illinois River and Lake Michigan to Mackinaw and Detroit, and so on to Montreal, it was a tedious and protracted enterprise in which the packs had to be in charge of one of the company's members or agents, and guarded by a sufficient force of its own employes. The expeditions from St. Louis were not all mere trading affairs. The distant regions they visited, the strange people they dealt with and the adventures they encountered had a charm for scholars, writers and seekers after knowledge, as well as for

backwoodsmen. When Manuel Lisa embarked on his expedition in search of Mr. Henry, in 1810, he was accompanied by Mr. Henry Brackenridge, whose narrative of the expedition and other writings are held in high esteem; and when Wilson P. Hunt, in the employ of John Jacob Astor, conducted from St. Louis the Astoria expedition he had in his party two Englishmen, Mr. John Bradbury, who had been sent out by the Linnean Society of Liverpool to make a collection of American plants, and Mr. Nutall, afterward known as author of "Travels in Arkansas" and a book on the "Genera of American Plants." When the Chouteaus went out with their ventures they were explorers as well as traders, and many streams and mountains to this day bear the names they gave them. They were sagacious and enterprising traders and merchants, and from the beginning of the business to its close, extending over a period of nearly a hundred years, managed it in a wise, humane and liberal way, that not only brought them a large measure of success, but gave them influence with the Indian chiefs and a knowledge of the Indian language—qualities which enabled them to render valuable assistance to the government in its dealings with the tribes.

The abandonment of the field by the American Fur Company did not mean the loss of the fur trade to St. Louis. The methods of conducting it were changed, but the business remained. When the Chouteaus retired the field was thrown open and the trade left to take care of itself, and the result was that individuals came in to secure each a share of the abandoned heritage, and to cultivate it more in detail and give it a new character. It was no longer a trade with Indians, for gradually the Indians had disappeared from the plains and valleys of the upper Missouri, and shortly afterward the buffalo, the black, cinnamon and grizzly bear disappeared also, before the railroads and the multiplying white settlements, and the beaver vanished out of the very streams where they had sought refuge. The fur trade gradually settled down to a regular trade in furs and peltries, and under the stimulus of competition and good prices began to assume large proportions. In 1877 there were 12,386 bundles of furs and peltries received in St. Louis; ten years later, in 1887, the receipts had increased to 22,045

bundles, and in 1897 they had increased to 210,432 bundles, valued at \$1,000,000. The range of the trade is no longer confined to the head waters of the Missouri River and the West; the largest proportion of receipts come from the Southwest—Oklahoma, the Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas and southwest Missouri, with considerable receipts also from Kansas, Nebraska, southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana. The raccoon furnishes the largest number of skins, and after it deer, mink, wolf, fox, skunk, wild cat, house cat, civet cat, bear, beaver and opossum—the prices of skins in 1897 varying from 50 cents to \$4 for beaver, 75 cents to \$6 for otter, 50 cents to \$12 for bear, 50 cents to \$1 for wolf, 10 to 70 cents for skunk, 20 to 80 cents for fox, 10 to 75 cents for mink, 10 to 65 cents for raccoon, 10 to 15 cents for wild cat, 5 to 10 cents for house and civet cat, 6 to 10 cents for muskrat and 3 to 5 cents for opossum. The skins are sent chiefly to St. Paul and Montreal, where they are dressed and prepared for use; some are sent also to Chicago, New York and London. The trade is a profitable one, and it is a fact we owe to the founders of it, that St. Louis is still the largest distributive market for furs and peltries in the United States.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Fusz, Paul A., who occupies a prominent position among those engaged in mining operations in the West, was born August 5, 1847, in Hericourt, France. He came with his parents to the United States and to St. Louis when he was six years of age, and grew up in that city, obtaining his education mainly in the public schools. He began his career in the employ of the firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, where he served first as an errand boy. Through successive promotions he reached, in 1873, the position of general manager of the affairs of that corporation, having entire charge of the Laclede Rolling Mills, owned by the company and located in North St. Louis, and also of the deliveries of the iron ore shipped from the "Iron Mountain Mine," of Missouri. In June of the year 1886 he resigned his position with that company, having become connected two years earlier with the Granite Mountain Mining Company, and having been made a director and treasurer of that corporation. In 1888 he took

charge of the mines and mills of the Granite Mountain Company as superintendent. At the organization of the Bimetallic Mining Company he was elected a director and treasurer of that company, and in the fall of 1888 became its vice president. In October of 1889 he was elected president of the Bimetallic Company, and retained that position until the Granite Mountain Mining Company and the Bimetallic Mining Company were consolidated and placed under one management, in 1898, as the Granite Bimetallic Consolidated Mining Company. When this consolidation of the vast mining interests of these two companies went into effect Mr. Fusz was made president of the new corporation and still retains that position. December 8, 1868, Mr. Fusz married Miss Grace Hepburn, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Fusz died November 19, 1892, leaving two children.

Fyan, Robert W., lawyer, soldier, circuit judge and member of Congress, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Missouri in 1858, and established himself in the practice of law at Marshfield. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the Union service, and was made major of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, and afterward colonel of the Forty-sixth United States Volunteers. After the war he was elected circuit attorney, in 1865, and in 1866 was elected circuit judge, and held the seat by successive re-elections until 1882. In 1875 he was chosen a member of the State Convention which framed the Constitution of that year, and in 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Missouri District, as a Democrat, and, after an interval of six years, was elected again in 1890, receiving 16,488 votes to 13,728 for W. H. Wade, Republican.

G

Gad's Hill.—See "Zeitonia."

Gad's Hill Train Robbery.—At Gad's Hill, a small station on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Wayne County, the first train robbery in the State was effected, on January 29, 1874. It was said at the time that the five men who did the work were Arthur McCoy, two of the Younger brothers, Jim Reed and Greenwood. Only the passengers were robbed.

Gage, John Cutter, lawyer, was born at Pelham, New Hampshire, April 20, 1835. He is of English descent, his immigrant ancestor, John Gage, having come to Boston in 1630. The father of John C. Gage was Frye Gage, a New England farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Keziah Cutter. Like most farmer boys, he spent his childhood days in agricultural occupations, acquiring such education as he could at home and in the country schools until he was old enough to enter Phillips Academy, where he was prepared to enter Dartmouth College, in which institution he matriculated in 1852. After spending two years at Dartmouth, he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1856. He read law in the office

of S. A. Brown, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, in 1858. The following March he came west to Kansas City, and is therefore among the pioneer lawyers of that city. He formed a law copartnership with William C. Woodson in 1860, and with William Douglass in 1866, which was dissolved in 1869.

In 1870, Sanford D. Ladd became his partner, and in 1878, Charles E. Small, forming the firm of Gage, Ladd & Small. These men are all noted lawyers. The strong individuality of Mr. Gage, his marked analytical and logical powers, his accurate knowledge of the law, his unswerving devotion to the truth, and his wide range of information, preeminently distinguish him as a safe and trustworthy counselor. His services can never be enlisted to perpetuate a wrong. His patient study and mastery of the details of every case committed to his charge, make him a formidable opponent. He was sent to the lower House of the State Legislature in 1883, where his influence for the good of the people was commensurate with his eminence as a lawyer. Mr. Gage is a public-spirited man. He has given unstinted thought to developing the best interests of his adopted city. He has been active in promoting every

worthy enterprise during his forty years' residence in Kansas City, and his career is without a stain. He is a lawyer among lawyers, and has aided in providing the fine law library to which the attorneys of Kansas City now have access. He was the first president of the Kansas City Bar Association and also of the Law Library Association. He has been president of the State Bar Association. His energy, devotion, integrity and unselfishness have won for him an enviable place among the benefactors of Kansas City. April 26, 1886, he was married to Miss Ida Bailey, daughter of Dr. Elijah Bailey, of Monroe County, Missouri, from which union have sprung two children.

Gaiennie, Frank, who has long been widely known as the manager of the St. Louis Exposition, was born in the city of New Orleans, February 9, 1841. Both his parents were natives of Louisiana, and both belonged to old families of that region. After completing his academic education in the public and private schools of New Orleans, he took a commercial course at Belwood Academy, located near Natchitoches, Louisiana, from which institution he was graduated. He entered upon a course of training in a mercantile institution of Natchitoches in 1858, and was thus employed until 1861, when he entered the Confederate Army, being mustered into Company B of the Third Louisiana Infantry on May 17th of that year. He was in active service throughout the greater part of the Civil War, participating in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Iuka Springs, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and in all the marches and skirmishes incidental to those campaigns. He was promoted from private to first lieutenant for his valor and efficiency, and the testimony of his comrades is that no braver or more faithful soldier served in either army during the great conflict between the States. When the war closed he was paroled at Natchitoches, in July of 1865, and soon after he laid aside the uniform of a soldier he went to New Orleans, where he again entered civil life as a clerk in a commercial house. From 1866 to 1873 he was a partner in the firm of E. K. Converse & Co., of New Orleans, from which he retired in the year last named to come to St. Louis, where he established the firm of Gaiennie & Marks, and for more than a

quarter of a century he has been a member of the Merchants' Exchange and closely identified with the commercial interests of the city. In 1879 he was elected a director of the Exchange; in 1882 was made vice president, and in 1887, president of that body. His administration as president of the Exchange was an eminently successful one, and in later years he has won additional laurels as vice president of the National Board of Trade, which position he has filled for three consecutive years. From 1885 to 1888 he was a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis, and no more capable man has ever been identified with the supervision of police affairs in this city. He was grand marshal of the Papal Jubilee parade which took place on October 2, 1887, and served in the same capacity on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of President Washington's inauguration, on April 30, 1889. One of his distinguishing characteristics has been his organizing capacity, which has been so conspicuously demonstrated in his management of the St. Louis Exposition. He was appointed to this position at a time when interest in the Exposition seemed to be waning. Taking hold of the enterprise vigorously, he conciliated all interests and introduced so many novelties into the arrangement and management that the Exposition has since been not only a financial success, but a success in all other respects. February 22, 1862, Mr. Gaiennie married Miss Maria Louisa Elder, of New Orleans.

Gaines, Charles William, was born in White Oak Township, Henry County, Missouri, January 16, 1864. His parents were Richard F. and Margaret (Stone) Gaines. The father was a native of Kentucky, of Virginia parentage; he removed to Saline County, Missouri, in 1853, and to Henry County in 1860; he was a successful farmer and stock dealer, and a man of sterling character, regarded with deep respect for his probity and business ability. The mother was a daughter of John Stone, a native of North Carolina, at one time sheriff of Stokes County in that State, and afterward one of the county judges of Henry County. The son, Charles William Gaines, was educated at Central College, Fayette, Missouri, graduating in the scientific course in 1884. Upon the death of his father in 1891, he became administrator of

the estate, one of the largest in the county, which he closed up in a manner which commanded the utmost respect for his business sagacity and strict solicitude for the rights of all parties in interest. He has been continuously engaged as a farm proprietor and stock dealer, and is accounted among the most successful of the many so engaged in one of the best agricultural and cattle regions in the land. In 1898, he became a candidate for the Democratic nomination for representative from Henry County, and was made the nominee of the convention, but declined the honor, feeling that his business interests would not admit of his giving to the duties of the position the time he considered their importance would demand. In religion he is a Cumberland Presbyterian. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, including the Commandery. Mr. Gaines was married, July 19, 1899, to Miss Nannie J. Hannah, daughter of J. P. Hannah, a large tobacco-planter of Salisbury, North Carolina. Mrs. Gaines is liberally educated; her training was mainly at Salem Academy, one of the oldest female academies in the United States, at Old Salem, now the town of Winston, in North Carolina. Their home in Clinton is one of the handsomest in that beautiful city, and its abundant hospitalities are enjoyed by a large circle of friends.

Gaines, James William, physician, was born February 11, 1863, in Boone County, Kentucky. His parents were Owen and Pauline (Huey) Gaines, both natives of the same State; the father was descended from an English family which located near Culpeper Courthouse, Virginia. The son, James William, was reared upon a farm, and began his education in the neighborhood school; he afterward entered Georgetown (Kentucky) College, from which he was graduated with class honors in 1883. He then read medicine under the tutorship of Dr. John Dulany, of Covington, Kentucky, and afterward became a student in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating in 1886. The following year he entered upon general practice in Kansas City, Missouri. His success was gratifying, but his attention had been directed to laryngology and rhinology, and he took up a course of study in the New York Postgraduate Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1895. He

devoted a considerable portion of the following year to observing practice in the same departments of medical science in the leading hospitals in New York City. His position with leaders in the profession is well established, and he enjoys a practice which is beneficial to the suffering, as well as creditable to himself. He is accurate and discerning in prognosis and diagnosis, and his operations are performed quickly and skillfully. His attainments have found recognition by the profession in his appointment to various positions of usefulness and honor. He has served as instructor in histology in the Kansas City Medical College, and as professor of laryngology and rhinology in the Woman's Medical College, but relinquished both on account of the exactions of his private practice. For a time he was editor of the laryngological and rhinological department of "Langsdale's Lancet"; this position he relinquished for the same reason. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, and of the Academy of Medicine. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion of the Baptist faith. In 1892 Dr. Gaines was married to Miss Mary D. Moore, of Kansas City, daughter of L. T. Moore, a member of the firm of the Emery, Bird, Thayer Co. She is an amiable and liberally educated lady, a graduate of the favorably known private schools of Miss Barstow, in Kansas City, and Miss Kirkland, in Chicago. Three daughters have been born of this union, Mary D., Ruth V. and Pauline P. Gaines.

Gaines, John Joseph, physician, and an acknowledged authority on the use of natural mineral waters in the treatment of chronic diseases, was born June 5, 1862, near Excelsior Springs, Clay County, Missouri. His parents were Lilburn B. and Margaret J. (Smart) Gaines. The father, who was of Irish ancestry, was a native of Kentucky. He came to Missouri, and located in Jackson County, whence he removed to the vicinity of Excelsior Springs, where he died in 1881. The mother was born on a steamboat on the Missouri River, while her parents were en route from Tennessee. Dr. Gaines was educated in the common schools, and under the care of private tutors, who afforded him the equivalent of an academical course, which was effectively supplemented by a closely fol-

lowed course of reading of his own election. For ten years, beginning before he had attained his majority, he taught school with much success, during two years of this time as superintendent of the Excelsior Springs Public School. During all this time, he studied medicine systematically and persistently, without a preceptor. In 1890 he entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, from which he was graduated three years later, third in a class of twenty students, and in addition to his medical diploma received a certificate as a registered pharmacist, having completed the branches necessary therefor. He afterward performed special work in surgery, for which he received a certificate from Dr. Emory Lanphear, of St. Louis, and took two special courses in obstetrics in Kansas City. In 1893 he entered upon the practice in which he is now engaged at Excelsior Springs. While pursuing all the medical branches, his special aptitude is for the treatment of chronic diseases, utilizing for the purpose the wonderful curative properties of the medicinal springs for which the locality is justly famed. Familiar with the waters from his youth, his knowledge of chemistry, and years of close observation, enable him to give scientific direction to the therapeutical uses of nature's agencies, and to discriminate between the useful and the empirical. His success is attested by the extent of his practice, which extends to between 1,500 and 2,000 patients who annually come to him for treatment from all sections of the United States, their numbers including many distinguished statesmen, professional men, and financiers, of national reputation. His studies and his practice have afforded him rare opportunities for original investigation, and he has long been engaged in practice along certain lines, which will be soon communicated to the medical profession in the frank manner which characterizes the benefactor of humanity as distinguished from the charlatan. He has been an occasional contributor to professional journals, and for several years past the local newspapers have contained articles from his pen, affording information with reference to the curative properties of the waters of Excelsior Springs, and the desirability of the region as a health resort. He is medical examiner for twenty-six life insurance companies, among which are the New York

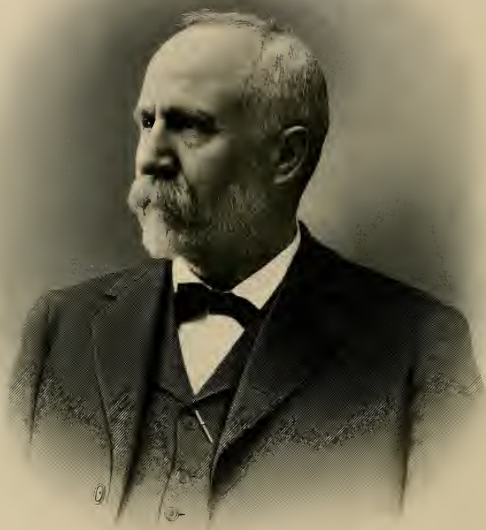
Life Insurance Company, and others of like character. From 1898 to 1900 he was health officer at Excelsior Springs, but with this exception he has persistently declined public service. In 1884 Dr. Gaines married Miss Minna P. Lewton, a daughter of Jasper Lewton, a mill-owner of Adams County, Illinois. Mrs. Gaines was educated at the high school, Barry, Illinois, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a leader in all its society and benevolent work. She has much taste and skill in music and painting, and has produced meritorious work in both oil and water colors. A son—Grover Willis Gaines—has been born of the marriage.

Gaines, Noah Haydon, dentist, was born October 16, 1843, in Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri. His father, Rev. Thomas N. Gaines, was a native of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and a distinguished minister of the Christian denomination. Rev. Gaines came to Missouri in 1840 and traveled extensively over the State, organizing churches and preaching the gospel to all who would hear. He died in 1876. The mother, Lucy Elizabeth Haydon, was a daughter of Noah Haydon, of Versailles, Kentucky. Noah H. Gaines was educated in the common schools of Versailles, Kentucky. After receiving this rudimentary training he started out in practical life as a druggist's clerk at Lexington, in the same State. He decided at an early age to adopt dentistry as his life vocation, and in 1870 entered upon the studies necessary to the mastery of that profession, having as his preceptor Dr. Sellers, of Natchez, Mississippi. He remained in that office one year and then engaged in cotton-planting. In 1874 he removed to Missouri and engaged in the practice of dentistry with his brother, Dr. Frank P. Gaines, at Richmond, remaining there until 1878, when he removed to Slater, Missouri. In 1887 Dr. Gaines changed his location to Independence, where he has since resided, enjoying a lucrative practice and holding a happy position as one of the most able representatives of the profession in western Missouri, and a respected citizen of the community in which he lives. During the Civil War he saw service, enlisting in Colonel Scott's regiment of cavalry, Army of the Tennessee. He was afterward transferred to Company A, under Colonel D. Howard Smith, Fifth Regiment of

Morgan's command of cavalry. He fought in the memorable battles of Big Hill, Richmond, Mt. Sterling and Cynthiana, Kentucky; Greenville, Maryville, Rocky Ford, Knoxville and Snow Hill, Tennessee. During the latter engagement he was wounded, April 3, 1863. He was also at Chickamauga. He was orderly sergeant in Captain Collins' company of scouts, and was promoted to the position of sergeant major of the second special cavalry battalion of Colonel Dick Morgan's regiment, and was acting adjutant at the time of the capture of Greenville, Tennessee. He was an eye witness to the killing of General John H. Morgan during the latter engagement. Politically Dr. Gaines is a Democrat. As an active and devoted member of the Christian Church he has followed in the footsteps of his good father, and while residing in Saline County was for nine years a deacon in the church. As a Mason Dr. Gaines enjoys high standing, being a member of McDonald Lodge, No. 324; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 12; Palestine Commandery, No. 17, and Ararat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was married November 30, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Shaw, of Richmond, Missouri, who died August 8, 1899. She was the daughter of the late John B. Shaw, who was killed while robbers were looting a bank in his native town. Dr. Gaines has one son, Haydon, who was born September 19, 1877. He was united in marriage to a granddaughter of General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and is now a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. An adopted daughter, Miss Nellie Gaines, is being educated in Woodland College, Independence, under Professor George S. Bryant. Doctor Gaines is an honored representative of a worthy profession. His good reputation among the dentists of western Missouri is steadfast and sure.

Gainesville.—The county seat of Ozark County. It is an incorporated village, pleasantly situated on Lick Creek, forty-five miles from West Plains, in Howell County, the nearest railroad station. Besides the county courthouse and jail it has a normal school, a good public schoolhouse, two churches, a bank, two hotels, a flouring mill, a shingle factory, a cotton gin, distillery, a weekly newspaper, the "Ozark County News," published by W. A. Conklin, and about half a dozen stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Gale, Daniel Bailey, merchant, was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, March 30, 1816, and died in St. Louis September 23, 1874. He was the son of a well-to-do farmer, and, though not reared in ease and idleness—for he did his share of work on the farm—had the comforts of a thrifty, old-fashioned New England home and enjoyed the advantages of a sound New England common school and academy education. His original purpose was to become a lawyer, and to this end his education at first was directed; but when he grew to manhood the mercantile instinct asserted itself, and, having converted the moderate patrimony inherited from his father's estate into a stock of goods and shipped them from Boston to New Orleans, to be sent from there up the river to Peoria, Illinois, he set out to that place by way of Pittsburg. While awaiting the arrival of his stock of goods from New Orleans, he met a friend and schoolmate from his native place in New Hampshire, Carlos S. Greeley, who persuaded him to accompany him to St. Louis. Each had a fair stock of means for that day, and when, by a simple verbal agreement, they formed the partnership of Greeley & Gale, it was a very respectable house to begin with. This was in 1838, and that house, with its succession in regular line, has continued ever since, existing to-day in the great establishment of the Scudder-Gale Grocery Company. Mr. Gale recognized and accepted the responsibilities that came with his success. He seems to have regarded the wealth that crowned his efforts rather as a means of doing good, than of ministering to his own pleasure and influence, and he took pains to find deserving objects and enterprises, and assist them liberally. In his lifetime he was an active and liberal helper of the Provident Association, and of the Second Baptist Church, of which he was a faithful and attentive member, and, at his death, he bequeathed \$5,000 to the Girls' Industrial Home and \$5,000 to Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton. He served in the city council as member from the Seventh Ward for several years, and was recognized as a valuable councilman; but he had no ambition for public life and served in this position only for the public good. His habits were domestic, and he was never so happy as when, relieved of the cares of business, he could enjoy the sweet freedom of a



Yours truly
J. A. Gallahan

home which it was the supreme object of his life to make cheerful and happy. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Caroline E. Petten-gill, of Salisbury, New Hampshire, and they had five children.

Galena.—The county seat of Stone County, on the James River, forty-three miles south of Springfield, and twenty miles south-east of Marionville, its nearest railway shipping point. It has a public school, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a Republican newspaper, the "Stone County Oracle;" numerous secret societies, a bank, a flourmill, a sawmill and a boat-building shop. It is a pleasant resort for hunters and fishermen, and there are numerous curious caves in the vicinity. In 1899 the estimated population was 500. It is unincorporated, and was first known as James Town.

Gallagher, Thomas M., manufacturer, was born December 27, 1840, in New Orleans, Louisiana. When he was two years old the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and the son lived there until he was fifteen years of age, obtaining his education in the private and public schools of that city, and at St. Vincent's College, also of Cincinnati. He came to St. Louis in 1855, and, his father having been a blacksmith by trade, he inclined naturally toward working in iron. Following the bent of his inclination, he went to work in 1856 for Joseph B. Reed & Co., a firm which then operated a machine shop at the corner of Tenth Street and Washington Avenue. He started in to learn the machinist's trade, and remained with Reed & Co. until 1859, in which year he transferred his services to the old firm of Gaty & McEwing, engaged in the same line of business. In 1861 he left this firm and went to the St. Louis arsenal, where he was employed on government work until September of 1862. He then went to Jackson, Tennessee, to work for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, and after staying there for six months, went to Columbus, Kentucky, in the employ of the same corporation. At Columbus he was foreman of the company's shops until 1863, when he was made master mechanic of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. This position he filled until 1865, when a serious illness compelled him to return to his home in St. Louis. During all the time that he was connected with the Mobile &

Ohio Railroad he was in the employ of the United States government—that road being then under government control—his pay being that of a captain in the army and his official designation the same. In 1867 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to become superintendent of the works of the Southwestern Freight & Express Company, and remained there until 1869. He then returned to St. Louis and connected himself with the iron manufacturing firm of Shickle, Harrison & Co., and in 1870 he was made foreman of their works. This position he held until 1882, having full charge of all their outside work in the construction of water and gas works. When the firm of Shickle, Harrison & Co. was succeeded, in 1882, by the corporation known as the Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron Company, he became a stockholder in this company and superintendent of its works. In 1895 he was made vice president of the corporation and general superintendent of its business, and still retains both positions.

Gallagher, John Albert, who served with distinction as State Geologist of Missouri, and was widely known also as a mining expert, was born October 5, 1842, in Monroe County, Tennessee, and died June 21, 1900, at his home in Warrensburg, Missouri. His parents were James A. and Mary Thompson (Wear) Gallagher, and the father, who was a native of Virginia, was reared in Tennessee. The elder Gallagher came to Missouri in 1829 and established his home in that part of Lafayette County which afterward became Johnson County. Up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1844, he was extensively engaged in various trading enterprises and milling operations. His wife, the mother of John A. Gallagher, died in Johnson County, in 1885. Both came of Colonial families, and Mrs. Gallagher was descended from the Lyle family, which settled in Virginia in 1740. In his youth John A. Gallagher attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his home and had completed a good English education when the Civil War began. Of Southern parentage, all his sympathies were with the South in that momentous struggle, and at the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate Army, in which he served as a non-commissioned officer, retiring therefrom with an honorable record and bearing the scars of a wound received in action.

After the restoration of peace he studied three years in the Christian Brothers' College, at St. Louis, and afterward completed a course at McDowell Medical College in the same city. He, however, never entered upon the practice of medicine, but turned his attention to the study of geological formations in Missouri, and his researches led him to locate a coal mine in Johnson County. He thereupon organized the Montserat Coal Company, of which he became the active manager. In the development of the mines of this company he sank several shafts and carried on an extensive business until 1883. For several years thereafter he was connected with various mining enterprises in Arkansas and Colorado, and while thus engaged took greater delight in the practical observation of geological formations than in seeking financial returns for his labors. In 1891 he opened the Brush Creek coal mines, near Kansas City, which he managed until 1893. In 1897 he was appointed State Geologist of Missouri, and in discharging the duties of this position found the calling to which his tastes and self-acquired training peculiarly adapted him. Under his direction the Geological Bureau occupied new quarters in the Armory Building at Jefferson City, and three months of his time was occupied in transferring to that building and rearranging numerous specimen cabinets. While this was a necessary task, he engaged in it rather grudgingly, as he had a great anxiety to spend the larger share of his time in that thorough investigation of the mineral resources of the State which can only be made through field work. Upon his suggestion, the board of managers of the geological survey, headed by Governor Stephens, authorized a plan of work upon which he entered, and which he prosecuted with enthusiasm up to the time of his death. This plan involved the presence of three men in the field for a period of eight months in each year for the purpose of differentiating and correlating the rocks, forming a symmetrical system, beginning with the foundation of the geological formation throughout the entire State. In detail, this plan eliminates irrelevant schemes and will work out ten continuous cross sections of the State from the southeast to the northwest on parallel lines, thirty miles apart. It will also individualize ore-bearing country rocks and delineate in them the requisite

structure for economic bodies, in each productive horizon of the older rocks and in the coal measures, in a geological map which will show at a glance the mineral product to be looked for in any particular section. The rock individualization is intended to show the particular kind of structure in which economic deposits may be reasonably expected. It was the belief of Mr. Gallaher that a new oil and gas field was discoverable in northwest Missouri, and he hoped to be able to locate it and trace it southward. In his desire to secure this result he contemplated enlisting the services of individual prospectors, extending to them the aid of the bureau. His action in this connection was based upon the core-drilling legislation of the Fortieth General Assembly. Mr. Gallaher's papers, notably his biennial report for 1897-8, are models of clearness and practical purpose. There was much of wisdom and an unconscious vein of sarcasm in his observation that they "may not be scientific enough for some individuals, but the so-called scientific touches, such as topographic maps and flowery essays on surface features may be easily added afterward." He contributed numerous important papers, all entirely practical, to leading scientific and class journals, and was author of the able and carefully prepared article on the "Geology of Missouri" which will be found elsewhere in this "Encyclopedia." During the last four years of his life he devoted much of his spare time to the preparation of an elaborate work, entitled "Cosmic Philosophy," for which he made many original drawings. He affiliated with the Democratic party, but took little interest in practical politics, being too much a student and scientist to be much of a politician. Although a member of no church, he entertained a profound reverence for the spirit of religion, was a man of the highest character and purest morals, and in every respect an ideal citizen. In a memorial address upon the life and character of his friend, Dr. George L. Osborne, he made a masterly argument in favor of the immortality of the soul and of its assignment to new and higher functions hereafter, basing his reasons on analogy, without reference to Bible teachings or theological dogmas. Broadly informed, he was charmingly interesting in conversation, and especially interesting in discussing topics within the field of his researches, leaving

upon the hearer much such impression as might have been left by Hugh Miller. October 5, 1875, Mr. Gallaher married Miss Catherine Gillum, who died December 13, 1879, leaving two sons, Leo and Victor Gallaher. He was again married, January 23, 1883, to Miss Pauline Gillum, a sister of his first wife. A daughter, Catherine Gallaher, was born of this marriage.

Gallatin.—The judicial seat of Daviess County, a city operating under special charter, located about one mile from Grand River, in the central part of the county, at the crossing point of the Wabash and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, seventy-five miles from Kansas City and fifty-seven miles from St. Joseph. It was laid out as a town in 1837 by the commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice. It is nicely located on high land, and two sides of the town are fringed with groves, while the other two sides are bordered with fine open prairies. There are two fine public school buildings, a college under control of the Baptist Church—the Grand River College—seven churches, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, and Baptist and Methodist Episcopal supported by the colored residents. There are lodges of the leading fraternal and benevolent orders and a few public halls. The business of the city is represented by two banks, a flouring mill, planing mill, brick yard, two hotels, two newspapers, the "Democrat" and the "North Missourian," and about seventy miscellaneous business places, including stores, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. In 1839 the town was burned by the Mormons. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,200.

Gallaudet Union, St. Louis.—A charitable, literary and social organization for the advancement of the deaf, founded February 21, 1895. It meets regularly on the second Friday evening of each month and has a large membership. It is named after the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, founder of deaf-mute instruction in America.

Galt.—A city of the fourth class, in Grundy County, located on Medicine Creek and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, fourteen miles northeast of Trenton. It has a graded public school, a number of

churches, a flouring mill, broom factory, bank, opera-house, two weekly newspapers, the "Herald," and a Democratic paper called the "Express;" a hotel, and about thirty miscellaneous business houses. Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

Galt, Smith P., lawyer, was born November 23, 1838, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He obtained his early education at Mt. Joy Academy, Lancaster County, and at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in the classical course with high honors in the class of 1860. He then entered the law office of Honorable Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, and completed his law studies. He was about to apply for admission to the bar when the breaking out of the Civil War temporarily changed the course of his life. Raising a company of volunteers in Lancaster County, he was mustered into the United States service as captain of Company C of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, August 11, 1862. His regiment was soon afterward sent into the field, and, as captain of his company, he participated in the battles of Chantilly, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, being wounded in the Chancellorsville engagement. May 12, 1863, he was mustered out of the government military service with his regiment, and, returning to his old home in Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar at Lancaster in September following. In 1864 he located at Sterling, Illinois, and there began the practice of law. He continued in practice at that place until the spring of 1866, when he removed to St. Louis and became a member of the bar of that city. Since then he has devoted himself assiduously to the law, which he has regarded as a "jealous mistress," and nothing has been allowed to divert his attention from his professional duties and responsibilities. A career of more than thirty years at the bar has caused him to become recognized both by his profession and the general public as one of the ablest trial lawyers in Missouri, and a peculiarly safe and judicious counselor. He has taken no active part in politics, but has affiliated with the Republican party since he became a voter. He is a Presbyterian churchman and a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Nicolls is pastor. He was for many years the

confidential friend and counsel of the late Robert A. Barnes, of St. Louis, who left \$1,000,000 to erect and endow the "Barnes Hospital." Made executor of this estate, without bond, he was also named in Mr. Barnes' will as one of the trustees of the hospital, and with Richard M. Scruggs and Samuel M. Kennard, the other trustees, has carried forward the work designed by one of the city's chief benefactors. He was married at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1872, to Miss Frances Olivia Franklin, daughter of Honorable Thomas E. Franklin, who was his preceptor in law, and previously Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

Galvez, Bernardo, Governor of the Province of Louisiana, was born in Malaga in 1755, and died in the City of Mexico in 1786. He was entered as a cadet in the regiment of Walloon Guards at sixteen years of age, and later served three years in a French regiment to perfect himself in military science. In the war against Algiers, he served as captain under General O'Reilly, and later rose to the rank of brigadier. In 1776 he was appointed second in command to Governor Unzaga in Louisiana, and succeeded him as Governor in 1777. In 1778 he secretly assisted Captain Willing, sent to New Orleans as agent of the Continental Congress, with arms and ammunition and \$70,000 in cash. When Spain declared war against Great Britain in 1779, Galvez entered upon a vigorous campaign against the British colonies and captured Fort Baton Rouge, Fort Pamure, Fort Natchez, Mobile, Fort Charlotte and Pensacola. In 1783 he was appointed captain general of Cuba, and in 1785 he became viceroy of Mexico, holding the office last named until his death. He built a famous palace for himself and his successors on the site of the ancient summer palace of the Montezumas, at Chapultepec, the cost of which was more than \$300,000.

Gamble, Archibald, lawyer, was born in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, in 1791, and died in St. Louis in 1866. He came to St. Louis in 1816, and was first connected with the old St. Louis Bank in a clerical capacity. Governor William Clark appointed him clerk of the circuit court and recorder of deeds and he held that office continuously for eighteen years thereafter. After

that, having been admitted to the bar, he acted as legal agent of the public schools and was the trusted counselor and adviser of many of the pioneer citizens of St. Louis. He was closely identified with various business enterprises, accumulated a comfortable fortune and lived in comparative retirement during the last twenty years of his life. He married Louisa Easton, who was the third daughter of Colonel Rufus Easton.

Gamble, Hamilton Rowan, Governor of Missouri and one of the most distinguished members also of the St. Louis bar, was born in Winchester, Virginia, November 29, 1798, and died in St. Louis January 31, 1864. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, was admitted to the bar when but eighteen years of age, and before he was twenty years old had been licensed to practice in the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. He came to St. Louis in 1818, joining his elder brother, Archibald Gamble, who had begun the practice of law there some years earlier. Archibald Gamble was then clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and appointed his brother deputy, in which capacity he first became known to the local bar. After familiarizing himself with the methods of practice and legal processes then in vogue in Missouri Territory he removed to the town of Franklin—now called Old Franklin—in Howard County, and practiced there for several years thereafter, serving as prosecuting attorney of the circuit. In 1824 Governor Frederick Bates appointed him Secretary of State, and he removed to St. Charles, which was then the capital of Missouri. After the death of Governor Bates, in 1826, he removed to St. Louis, and his great success at the bar dated from that period. He at once engaged in active competition for professional honors and rewards with such men as Benton, Geyer, Robert Wash, the Bartons, Edward Bates and others, and was the peer of any as a lawyer. In 1846, when he was absent from the State, he was elected to the Missouri Legislature, and during the one term that he was a member of that body rendered a great service to his profession and the general public in aiding to make a complete and thorough revision of State laws. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri, his eminent fitness for the place causing him to be chosen by a majority of more than



Yours truly
Jas B Garth

40,000 votes, notwithstanding the fact that the Whig party, with which he affiliated politically, was in a hopeless minority in the State. Failing health caused him to resign the judgeship in 1855, and thereafter he only appeared as a practitioner in the United States Supreme Court. In 1858 he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of giving his children superior educational advantages, and was living there when the Civil War cloud began to lower. When the Legislature of Missouri passed an act calling a State convention to take action on matters at issue between the Northern and Southern States, Judge Gamble hastened to St. Louis to find public sentiment greatly inflamed and a condition bordering on anarchy prevailing. The evening after his arrival he addressed a public meeting at the courthouse, and proclaimed his unswerving fidelity to the Union. The effect of one man's words is sometimes magical, and it was so in this instance. His utterances rallied the Union men of the city and strengthened their cause immediately. From that time forward he was one of the recognized leaders of the Union movement in Missouri, was a conspicuous member of the State convention, and when that body declared the office of Governor vacant by reason of the flight of Governor Jackson from the capital Judge Gamble was unanimously chosen Provisional Governor. He entered upon the discharge of the duties thus thrust upon him in July of 1861, with the eyes of the nation upon him and the Federal authorities regarding him as one of its safest and wisest counselors. Worn out by his arduous labors he died on the eve of the final triumph of the Union arms, and a nation mourned his demise. Governor Gamble married, in 1827, at Columbia, South Carolina, Miss Caroline J. Coalter, who was a sister to the wife of Honorable Edward Bates, Attorney General in President Lincoln's cabinet. At his death he was survived by two sons and one daughter. Hamilton Gamble, eldest of the sons, married Sallie M. Minor, and died some years since. Dr. David C. Gamble, the second son, married Flora Matthews. Mary Coalter Gamble, his only daughter, married Edgar Miller, of St. Louis.

Game and Fish Preserve Association.—An association incorporated May 9, 1884, for the purpose of owning, controlling

and investing in property to be used as game and fish preserves, which were to be under the exclusive control of the members of the association. It is an association of sportsmen who desire to own their property and protect the game and fish found thereon for their own uses, either within or outside of the State of Missouri. The amount of capital stock is fixed at \$4,000, divided into 200 shares of \$20 par value each. The names of the original stockholders were J. B. C. Lucas, L. D. Dozier, David A. Marks, Henry C. West, Frederick A. Churchill, John F. Shepley, and Benjamin W. Lewis, of St. Louis. There are now—1900—about 200 members. The affairs of the association are controlled and managed by a board of seven directors, the annual election taking place on the second Tuesday in March of each year.

Game Law.—In Missouri the killing or taking of game is prohibited as follows: Coon, mink, otter, beaver or muskrat, April 1st to November 1st; buck, doe or fawn, January 1st to October 1st; wild turkey, March 1st to September 15th; prairie chicken, February 1st to August 15th; pheasant or quail, January 1st to October 1st; woodcock, January 10th to July 1st; dove, meadow lark or plover, February 1st to August 1st. Catch of prairie chicken or quail by nets or traps prohibited.

Gantt, James Britton, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born October 26, 1845, in Putnam County, Georgia.

His father was Henry Gantt, a native of Lancaster district, South Carolina, and the son of Britton Gantt, who emigrated from South Carolina to Putnam County, Georgia, in 1816, and was one of the pioneers of that county. His mother was Sarah Williams (Dismukes) Gantt, the daughter of James Dismukes and Gillian Cooper, also among the pioneers of middle Georgia. All of the ancestors of Judge Gantt were planters.

Judge Gantt was educated in the Clinton Academy, and the Bibb County Academy, at Macon, Georgia.

His education was interrupted by the war between the States in 1861. When only sixteen years old he volunteered in the Confederate Army, and became a member of Company B, Twelfth Georgia Infantry, a

regiment which lost five of its captains and had 210 men and officers killed and wounded at McDowell on May 8, 1862, and which served successively under Stonewall Jackson, Richard S. Ewell and Jubal A. Early, until the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

Judge Gantt, though the youngest member of his company, was made orderly sergeant in the winter of 1862, and held that position at the close of the war. He was wounded twice at Gettysburg, once at the Wilderness on May 5, 1864, and was permanently disabled by a wound in his left knee at Cedar Creek, in the Valley of Virginia, October 19, 1864.

As soon as the war ended he went to work and taught a private school at Ramoth Academy, in Putnam County, Georgia, and the next year as private tutor for Colonel Lucius M. Lamar, and at the same time began the study of law under Colonel Lewis A. Whittle, a distinguished lawyer of Macon, Georgia. Having read a year under Colonel Whittle, he attended the law department of the University of Virginia for two sessions, and took his degree of bachelor of laws from that institution in July, 1868.

Judge Gantt removed to Missouri in October, 1868, and was admitted to the bar by Judge R. E. Rombauer, then one of the judges of the St. Louis Circuit Court.

Dissatisfied with waiting for a practice in a great city, in which he was a stranger, he determined to start in an interior town, and accordingly, in July, 1869, he went to Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, which city has since, with only a short interruption, been his legal residence. Soon after he came to Clinton he became a member of the firm of Parks, Thornton & Gantt, a firm which enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and its members afterward promoted. Judge James Parks was afterwards for sixteen years the probate judge of Henry County, and William T. Thornton was Representative of the county in 1876-7, and afterwards Governor of New Mexico.

In 1875 Judge Gantt formed a partnership in the practice of law with Senator George G. Vest, at Sedalia, Missouri, Colonel Philips having been elected to Congress.

In 1877 Judge Gantt returned to Clinton, and in 1880 was elected judge of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit of Missouri. For six

years he filled this position with great credit to himself.

He retired from the bench January 1, 1887, and returned to a lucrative practice.

During the next four years he successfully defended five murder cases, and represented Keith & Perry in the litigation which grew out of the explosion of Mine No. 6 at Rich Hill, Missouri, in which twenty-three miners were killed outright, and fifty or sixty were severely burned and injured. In the defense of these cases he won distinction by his tact and intimate acquaintance with the facts and law governing the cases. In 1888 Judge Gantt championed the cause of Judge D. A. DeArmond for supreme judge. His speech placing his candidate before the judicial convention at Springfield, won him golden opinions, and placed Judge DeArmond before the State as worthy of the high position which he has since sustained in Congress.

In 1890 Judge Gantt became a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and after one of the most memorable campaigns in the history of the State he was nominated at St. Joseph, and was elected by the largest majority over his Republican opponent ever given in the State. In 1888, the Democratic majority over the Republican candidate was 27,694, and over all 4,536, but in 1890 Judge Gantt received a majority of 61,788 over his Republican opponent, and 35,479 over all opposing parties. He was re-elected in 1900.

As judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Gantt has fully met the prophecies of his friends. His opinions are clear and connected, terse and vigorous in diction. He has proven himself a most industrious and tireless worker. His opinions are found in fifty volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, beginning with the 102d volume, and including the 152d volume. He has been intrusted with some of the most important cases that have ever come before that court. His decisions have stood the test of criticism in the Supreme Court of the United States in a number of appeals to that court. He has never been reversed by that court. In the famous case of Matthews vs. The San Francisco Railway Company, the statute of Missouri providing that railroad companies should be responsible for all fires set out by their servants and locomotives, without re-

gard to whether it was negligently done or not, was challenged as unconstitutional, but Judge Gantt maintained its validity in an opinion which was greatly admired by the bar of the state, and his judgment was unanimously affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, that court paying him the unusual compliment of adopting his opinion largely in his own words.

In *State ex relatione Garth vs. Switzler*, Probate Judge, 143 Mo. 287, the constitutionality of a collateral succession tax was brought before the Supreme Court, and the opinion was written by Judge Gantt, and greatly added to his fame as a jurist. He held the so-called tax was not a tax, because it was levied for a private purpose, and was a rank instance of paternalism—a principle which he most vigorously denounced.

One sentence of that opinion is worthy of reproduction in this sketch. He said: "Some of the learned counsel for the curators of the university admit that such a support of the students is paternalism in its most pronounced form, but say it is 'not of a hurtful or dangerous kind; that is, only paternalism of the State and not of the Federal government.'"

"Paternalism, whether State or Federal, as the derivation of the term implies, is an assumption by the government of a *quasi* fatherly relation to the citizen and his family, involving excessive governmental regulation of the private affairs and business methods and interests of the people, upon the theory that the people are incapable of managing their own affairs, and is pernicious in its tendencies. In a word it minimizes the citizen, and maximizes the government. Our Federal and State governments are founded upon principle wholly antagonistic to such a doctrine.

"Our fathers believed the people of these free and independent States were capable of self-government; a system in which the people are the sovereigns and the government their creature to carry out their commands. The citizen is the unit. It is his province to support the government, and not the government's to support him. Under self-government we have advanced in all the elements of a great people more rapidly than any nation that has ever existed upon the earth, and there is greater need now than ever before in our history, of adhering to it. Paternal-

ism is a plant that should receive no nourishment upon the soil of Missouri."

Among other important opinions by Judge Gantt, which stood the test of the Supreme Court of the United States, were *Oxley Stave Co. vs. Butler County*, in which the title to about 10,000 acres of land was involved, and the title affirmed in the county, 121 Mo. 614; and *State of Missouri vs. Thompson*, in which a statute of Missouri providing for the comparison of writings was challenged as *ex post facto*, and which he upheld and was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinions in many other cases of great moment in the State have been prepared by Judge Gantt. Notably the *North Terrace Park* case from Kansas City, 147 Mo. 259; *Williams et al. vs. Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway Company*; the *St. Louis police law* of 1899.

Judge Gantt is a Democrat of the old school, and has never wavered in the support of the principles of his party. He has always been active in the party councils of his congressional district and State. He was a member of the first Democratic State Convention in 1872, after his disfranchisement was removed. He has often been a delegate to State and congressional conventions.

Only once has he ever entered a contest for a purely political position, and that was in 1886, when he contested for the Democratic nomination in the Sixth Missouri District against Honorable William J. Stone, afterwards Governor.

In that race Judge Gantt carried Bates, Barton and Henry, and Governor Stone carried Cass, Dade, Cedar and St. Clair and Jasper, the vote of the last named county deciding it after a memorable contest.

In 1887 and 1888 he served as one of the curators of the Warrensburg normal school by the appointment of Governor Marmaduke.

No man who ever wore the Confederate uniform and followed the flag of the Southern Confederacy until it fell at Appomattox to rise no more, cherishes its memories with more pride and a deeper devotion than the subject of this sketch. He delights to recall the achievements of Lee, Jackson, Ewell and Early, and to compare their strategy with the renowned captains of the world.

Having made an honorable fight himself, he never hesitates to acknowledge the

prowess of those against whom he contended for four terrible years, and he numbers among them many of his best and most intimate friends.

As an evidence of the esteem he has inspired among Federal soldiers, he was invited, last spring, to lecture on his own personal recollections of a Confederate soldier in Virginia, by the Loyal Legion, at St. Louis, an order composed wholly of Federal officers, and at its close received a perfect ovation, and yet not once did he say a word which indicated that he did not still feel the cause for which he fought was a righteous one. Judge Gantt is the captain commander of the General M. M. Parsons Camp of Confederate Veterans at Jefferson City. He is also a member of Virginia Historical Society, and of the American Social Science Association, and the National Bar Association, and the Beta Theta Pi Greek Society.

He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was married in 1872 to Miss Alice Warth, who died in August, 1889. Of that marriage he has four children living, one daughter and three sons.

In 1891 he married Mrs. Mattie W. Lee, of Clinton, Missouri. Judge Gantt was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court on February 1, 1898, and occupied that position until February 1, 1901.

Gantt, Thomas Tasker, lawyer and jurist, was born at Georgetown, D. C., July 22, 1814. He was of Maryland ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Major Benjamin Stodert, was a Revolutionary officer, and was Secretary of the Navy under President John Adams. Left fatherless in his infancy, his youth was passed upon a plantation in Prince George's County, Maryland, afterward at Georgetown College. He entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831, and in his studies ranked among the first five in his class, but at the end of his second year he was disabled by an injury to his right leg, causing lameness which disqualified him from remaining longer, and from which he suffered more or less during the remainder of his life. Giving up a military career, he studied law under Governor Pratt, of Maryland, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and the following year came to St. Louis to permanently reside, soon forming a partnership with Montgom-

ery Blair, then United States district attorney. This connection continued until Mr. Blair's appointment as judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals in 1844. In 1845 he married Miss Mary Carroll Tabbs, granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Bellevue, Maryland. In the same year he was appointed United States district attorney by President Polk, holding that office four years. Mr. Gantt was a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution of 1875. The new constitution created the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and Mr. Gantt was appointed by Governor Hardin its presiding judge. On the various questions adjudicated by this court during his service on the bench, terminating January 1, 1877, more than one hundred opinions bear testimony to his learning and discriminating judgment. At the close of his judicial term Judge Gantt returned to his practice at the bar. In the controversies preceding the Civil War, though always residing in a slave State, Judge Gantt opposed without reserve the doctrine of secession. At the election in January, 1861, for delegates to the State Convention, called to consider the relations of Missouri to the Union, he was elected a delegate on the unconditional Union ticket by an overwhelming majority, and of that body he was an influential member. Notwithstanding his physical infirmity, being offered a commission as colonel in the army, he served on McClellan's staff as judge advocate and subsequently in the field, until July, 1862, when, his health failing, he resigned and returned to St. Louis. Soon afterward he was appointed provost marshal general of Missouri, but was relieved in November, 1862. Although a pronounced Unionist, Colonel Gantt was never a radical as that term was understood in Missouri. On the contrary, he bitterly opposed the "Drake Constitution" and the test oath of loyalty, sustained the policy of President Andrew Johnson, and co-operated with such men as Blair, Broadhead and Glover in their political action. To an intellect clear and comprehensive he added superior professional and literary culture, adorned with unusual acquisitions in the branches of science and art. To courage absolutely fearless was united the gentleness of a most charitable nature. As a lawyer he attained the very first rank, not only before the courts of Missouri, but at the

bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose reports attest not only the great number of his cases, but the importance of their character. He died January 17, 1889.

Garay, Francisco de, Spanish explorer, died in Mexico in 1523. He was a companion of Columbus on his second voyage; was afterward famed for his opulence, and became Governor of Jamaica. In 1519 Alvaro Alonso de Pineda commanded a fleet of four ships, which were sent out by Garay to Yucatan. The ostensible object of the voyage was to search for a strait west of Florida, but pecuniary gain was the real purpose. The strait was not found, and the ships, turning toward the west, explored rivers and ports, and communicated with the inhabitants. They finally reached Vera Cruz, and a pillar was set up between that place and Tampico to commemorate the discoveries of Garay. After eight months of exploration the navigators took possession of the region for 300 leagues along the coast in the name of the crown of Castile. The Mississippi, then called "Espiritu Santo," was shown distinctly on the maps of Garay's pilots. When Charles V examined the account of the explorer a royal edict was issued in 1521 granting Garay the privilege of colonizing at his own cost the region he had discovered, the limits of the grant being to a point south of Tampico and the extreme discovery of Ponce de Leon, near the Alabama coast. This did not satisfy Garay, and in 1523 he lost fortune and life in a personal dispute with Cortes for the control of the region on the River Panuco.—(Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

Garden City.—A village in Cass County, on the Kansas City, Clinton & Southern Railway, twelve miles southeast of Harrisonville, the county seat. It has a graded school, a normal school and business institute; four churches, a local newspaper, the "Garden City View;" two banks, a flourmill and a creamery. In 1899 the population was 800.

Gardenhire, James B., lawyer, legislator, Attorney General of Missouri, and solicitor of the United States Court of Claims, was born in Davidson County, Ten-

nessee, near Nashville, in 1821, and died at Fayette, Missouri, February 20, 1862. He came to Missouri in 1841, after having studied law at Nashville, and located in Sparta, at that time the county seat of Buchanan County, and entered on the practice of his profession. He soon became a leading lawyer at a bar where he encountered such well known men as A. W. Doniphan, Willard P. and William A. Hall and other men of mark in the Platte Purchase, and in 1846 was elected to the Legislature from Buchanan County, serving with credit on the judiciary committee. In September, 1851, he was appointed, by Governor King, attorney general, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William A. Robards, and the following year was elected for a full term of four years. He was an emancipationist, and advocated the gradual extirpation of slavery in Missouri. In 1880 he was, against his wishes and counsel, made Republican candidate for Governor, but received only 6,135 votes. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln solicitor of the court of claims at Washington, but in 1862 resigned on account of ill health and returned to Missouri, and shortly afterward died. He was bold and fearless in his convictions, upright and conscientious in his public and private relations, and possessed the respect of all who knew him.

Gardner, Abraham Miller, lawyer, was born December 16, 1816, at East Hampton, Long Island, and died in St. Louis, September 29, 1893. When he was about seven years of age his father removed to Montgomery County, New York, settling on a farm a few miles from the village of Canajoharie. There the son grew up and obtained his early education in the village academy. He then completed a course of study at Union College, and afterward studied law in Buffalo, New York, under the preceptorship of Messrs. Smith and Thompson, eminent lawyers of that city, then practicing in partnership. Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Gardner came to St. Louis, and in the year 1842 began the practice of his profession in that city. In 1847 he was elected city attorney of St. Louis, and held that office for four years. This was the only public office which he ever held, with the exception of that of collector of the port of St. Louis, to which he was appointed to serve out the

unexpired term of his brother, Samuel H. Gardner, who died while holding the office. During his residence of fifty years in that city Mr. Gardner was all the time in active practice, and gave to his professional duties the closest attention and the most thoroughly conscientious effort. For many years he was one of the recognized leaders of the bar, and was especially well known as a capable and successful corporation lawyer. He was married, in July of 1845, to Miss Eliza C. Palmer, of Buffalo, New York. Three daughters were the children born of their union, two of whom were living in 1898. They were Mrs. C. H. Semple, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Eliot C. Jewett, of Monterey, Mexico.

Garesche, Alexander J. P., lawyer, was born March 1, 1822, at Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba—where his father was then stationed as United States consul—and died in St. Louis, November 10, 1896. He was fitted for college at a boarding school in Wilmington, Delaware, and was then sent to Georgetown College. When his parents removed to St. Louis in 1839 he accompanied them, and took his collegiate degree from St. Louis University in 1842. Immediately afterward he began the study of law under the preceptorship of the eminent jurist, Judge Thomas T. Gantt, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession, he was soon afterward elected city attorney, that being the only public office he ever held. Thereafter he had a long and honorable career at the bar of St. Louis, being especially prominent as a general practitioner and in the conduct of probate business. His success brought many clients who could pay nothing, and his warm and generous sympathies caused him to give to such clients the most kindly consideration, and to render services where there was no hope of pecuniary returns. At the beginning of the Civil War he was a member of the National Guard of Missouri, and held the position of judge advocate in the First Regiment, which was captured by General Lyon at Camp Jackson. He was paroled immediately after the capture and took no part in the Civil War, being opposed to the secession movement, although he believed that the Southern States had a right to maintain the institution of slavery. In politics he was an unswerving Democrat, and was frequently

invited during political campaigns to canvass the State in the interest of his party. As a churchman he was a devout and consistent Catholic, ever ready with his voice and pen to defend his church. Without fee, he was the adviser, counselor and advocate of many of the religious orders of the city and a hard-working member of the various charitable organizations.

Garland, Hugh A., lawyer and author, was born in Nelson County, Virginia, in 1805, and died in St. Louis in 1854. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, and after his graduation became professor of Greek at that institution. During the year 1830 he studied literature and law at the University of Virginia, and then began the practice of law at Boydton, Virginia. Two years later he was elected a member of the Legislature of that State and served his county five years in that capacity. About 1840 he retired to rural and literary pursuits, but having lost his property through unfortunate business ventures, he removed to St. Louis, and resumed the practice of law in 1845. He was author of the "Life of John Randolph."

Garneau, Joseph, manufacturer, son of Pierre and Marie Anne (Simon-Lafleur) Garneau, was born February 29, 1808—leap year—at Charlesbourg, near Quebec, Canada, and was baptized at the Basilica in the latter city. The Garneaus emigrated from France to Canada in 1655. The name has been spelled differently through several hundred years, the descendants now living in France spelling it "Garnault," the Canadian branch, "Garneau."

Joseph Garneau received his education at the parish school at Charlesbourg, and had as one of his classmates Francois Xavier Garneau, the eminent Canadian historian, who was his kinsman. Leaving Quebec in 1829, Mr. Garneau went to Montreal, then a fair sized city with about 40,000 inhabitants. He then went south to Rouse's Point and Plattsburg, New York, on Lake Champlain, where, only fifteen years previously, the battle of Plattsburg had been fought on the lake between the British and Americans, in which the latter were victorious. From Plattsburg he crossed the lake to Burlington, Vermont, and thence went to Albany, New York, and from there to New York City.

It was in New York that he recognized the profitableness of the cracker business, which was a new idea just imported from England, and he decided to learn it and embark in it on his own account. His six months' residence in that city as an apprentice to the business he considered as sufficient. He next spent some time in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and then started out for St. Louis, by way of Dayton and Cincinnati. Arriving at Dayton he found that no stage left for Cincinnati at the time that he desired to go, so he decided to proceed on foot. He accomplished the distance of over sixty miles from sunrise to sunset of one day. From Cincinnati he went to St. Louis by boat, in those days the best means of transportation, reaching there in the summer of 1831. For a short time thereafter he managed a cracker factory for Page & Bacon, bankers, and in the following year engaged in the business on his own account. In the winter of 1859-60 his factory burned down. He rebuilt, but in a short while leased the factory to H. V. Kendall for a term of two years, at the end of which time he again took active charge of the business. In the summer following he went to New York to purchase the patent reel oven, now in general use, being the first one to adopt it in the West. The government was always one of his best customers, and he received as a regular thing the government contracts for "hard-tack" for the army and Indians. In 1864 he was awarded a single contract for 6,000,000 pounds of "hard-tack" for the Union forces, by far the largest order of its kind ever awarded by the government. He bought up all the flour he could find available in the city at the time to make the goods, filling 120,000 fifty-pound boxes and running the factory at its full capacity, night and day, for two months in order to complete the contract. After the war he also supplied the Indian stations and army posts throughout the country, in addition to his constantly growing regular trade. In the "seventies" he associated with him in business his two eldest sons, James Garneau and Joseph Garneau, Jr. The firm continued as Joseph Garneau & Co. up to 1881, when Mr. Garneau retired from business. In 1883 he built a factory in the rapidly growing city of Omaha, Nebraska, the control of which he placed in the hands of the above named sons. The plant was a flour-

ishing one under his ownership up to the time of the formation of the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company in 1891. The latter is composed of most of the cracker factories in the West, and prior to its formation Mr. Garneau bought up a plant each in Wichita and Atchison, Kansas. These, as well as the Omaha plant, were included in the consolidation, and Mr. Garneau at the time of his death was consequently one of the heaviest stockholders in that company. During his business career he shipped goods as far north as British Columbia; south to Trinidad and Cuba; west to California, and east to Charleston, South Carolina, and Wheeling, West Virginia.

On February 29, 1892, was celebrated with a family reunion one of the most interesting events of his life, namely, his twenty-first birthday, or coming of age, in leap year, he being on that date just eighty-four years of age. Mr. Garneau was the only one in the city at that time with whom such a singular circumstance was associated.

In 1855 Mr. Garneau married Mary Louise Withington, of Franklin County, Missouri. The Withingtons are one of the oldest families in this section of the State, having settled in Franklin County in 1820. They were granted numerous land patents by Presidents Madison, Monroe and Jackson, many of the sheepskin documents with original signatures of these executives being still in the possession of the family. Mr. Garneau died July 23, 1895.

Garner, Edward S., physician and surgeon, was born November 28, 1861, at Richmond, Missouri, and died at his home in St. Joseph, July 7, 1899. The father of Dr. Garner was Dr. Henry C. Garner, of Richmond, Missouri, who was the son of Colonel Jesse Garner, a native of Virginia, and of Doshia Trigg Garner, the daughter of General Stephen Trigg, of Bedford County, Virginia. General Trigg's father, Colonel John Trigg, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army and was a member of Congress from the Bedford District of Virginia. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1797 and served in that body until 1804, his death occurring while he was yet a prominent member. General Stephen Trigg married Elizabeth Clark, the daughter of Judge Robert Clark, a Revolutionary officer, in 1790,

and removed from Bedford County, Virginia, to Clark County, Kentucky, with his family and the family of Judge Clark, in 1794. Judge Clark was a member of the convention that framed the second constitution of Kentucky at Frankfort, August 17, 1799. He was the father of Governor Clark, of Kentucky. General Trigg was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1816 and 1817. He removed to Howard County, Missouri, in 1818, and was a member of the House of Representatives of Missouri during the sessions of 1822 and 1823. He was made a major general of the Missouri militia. Dr. Henry C. Garner, the grandson of General Trigg, was born in Howard County, and graduated from a medical college in Kentucky. He was an eminent physician and surgeon, as was also his lamented son, Dr. Edward S. Garner, the subject of this sketch. The latter acquired a good fundamental education in the public schools, and then proceeded to act upon the determination he had formed early in life, to become a physician. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, and soon after entered the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York City, as a surgeon. Dr. Garner removed to St. Joseph in 1885 and immediately entered upon a practice that soon placed him in the front rank of his profession. Most of his skill and energy was directed toward surgery, and in this he became widely known. At the time of his death he was chief surgeon of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway, chief surgeon of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, and consulting surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. His death removed from the professional and social circles of St. Joseph one of the most brilliant and popular of men. His genius for surgery was well known. His character was one of high culture. He had achieved marked distinction early in life and

carried it with noble simplicity. He knew what the struggles of genius and character were. He wrested his laurels after patient, persistent battle. He laid the foundation most carefully, and the superstructure was the stronger and more enduring for his early labors. He emphasized the need and helpfulness of broad culture and general education. He was the better physician because he was the thorough scholar and the cultivated gentleman. This tribute was paid a few hours after Dr. Garner's death: "Many a life has been prolonged by reason of his skill; many a sufferer has been relieved from acute anguish because of his ministrations; many a man and many a woman will feel the sob of the heart rising to the lips when the good deeds that he has wrought will pass before the vision of memory. To have lived well is sufficient, even though we fall early in the eternal slumber. This can well be said of Dr. Edward S. Garner." Dr. Garner had been a member of the Missouri State Board of Health for several years. He was appointed to that position of honor and importance by Governor Stone. Dr. Garner was a member of a Methodist family, but was himself not actively identified with church work. Dr. Garner devoted as much time to the enjoyment of social life as the faithful practice of his profession would allow. He was a member of the Benton and Country Clubs, of St. Joseph, and as a clubman he was always beaming with good nature and was a charming companion. He was also a member of the St. Joseph Commercial Club, and always took a lively interest in that which pertained to the advancement and welfare of the city in which he lived and which gave him his fame. Dr. Garner was married February 17, 1891, to Miss Louise Steinacker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steinacker, of St. Joseph. To Dr. and Mrs. Garner one child was born, Edward S., Jr.



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