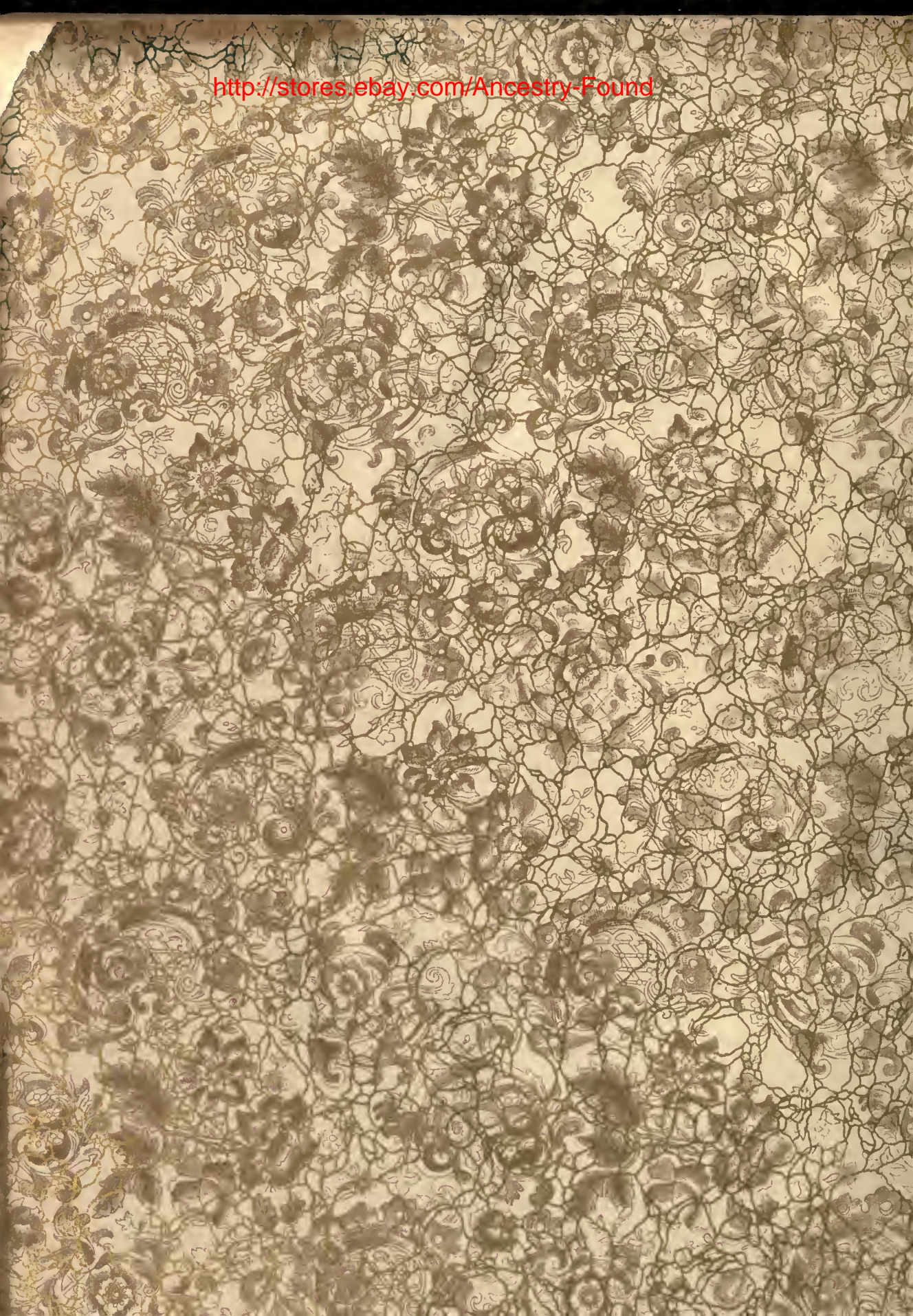


EX LIBRIS

BANCROFT LIBRARY

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







Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation





Yours, Truly
W. S. Woods.

ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

HISTORY OF MISSOURI,

A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
FOR READY REFERENCE.

EDITED BY

HOWARD L. CONARD.

VOL. VI.

NEW YORK, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS:
THE SOUTHERN HISTORY COMPANY,

HALDEMAN, CONARD & CO., PROPRIETORS.

1901.

THE SOUTHERN HISTORY CO.

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

S		V	
	PAGE		PAGE
Smith, George R.	3	Van Brunt, William T.	279
Snyder, Robert M.	13	Van Frank, Philip R.	284
Sotham, Thomas F. B.	23	Vaughan, James R.	294
Squier, James J.	51	Vineyard, William	302
Stanhope, Leonard E.	54		
Stephens, Lon V.	71	W	
Stephens, Margaret N.	72	Walbridge, Cyrus P.	310
Stewart, Joseph C.	78	Walker, John R.	314
Stiles, Edward H.	81	Walsh, Frank P.	318
Still, Andrew T.	82	Ward, Seth E.	372
Still, Charles E.	85	Warren, William H.	376
Stuckey, Silas A.	118	Waterhouse, Sylvester	397
Sturdivant, Robert	120	Watson, Mary A.	406
Swofford, James J.	144	Watson, Samuel S.	408
		Webb, Elijah T.	415
		Welling, Charles	432
		Wengler, Frederick	437
		Wengler, William C.	439
		Wenrich, Daniel K.	440
		Whitehead, Charles W.	461
		Williams, Horace D.	474
		Winants, William H.	489
		Withers, Webster	493
		Witten, Thomas A.	495
		Woerner, J. Gabriel	497
		Wolff, Christian D.	499
		Woods, William S.	Frontispiece.
		Wornall, John B.	524
		Wright, Edward C.	528
		Wyan, Jacob F.	531
		Wyeth, William M.	533
		Wyeth, Huston	535
		Y	
		Yeager, Robert L.	539
		Yeaman, W. Pope	540
		Yosti, Francis	542

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

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

Histories make men wise.—*Bacon.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.

S

Slover, James H., lawyer and jurist, was born December 31, 1838, in Towanda, Pennsylvania. His parents were Jacob J. and Christiana A. (Potter) Slover. The father was descended from a Holland family which settled in the Mohawk Valley in the State of New York, and contributed of its members to the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. He removed to Pennsylvania and was a soldier in the War of 1812. The son, James H. Slover, began his education in the public schools in his native town, and continued it in Chicago, Illinois. He then became a student in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1866. In September following, having made his residence in Jackson County, Missouri, he was admitted to the bar by Judge Tutt. He at once entered upon practice, in which he continued until his elevation to the bench in 1885. For some time he was a member of the firm of Comingo & Slover; later, John F. Philips (afterward United States Judge) was admitted to the partnership, and the firm name became Philips, Comingo & Slover. Mr. Slover was called to public service immediately upon completing his legal education, being elected a justice of the peace in Independence in 1866 and occupying the position for four years. During the same period he served as a member and as treasurer of the school board, and for two terms as mayor. In 1885 he was appointed Judge of Division 2 of the circuit court of Jackson County. In 1886 he was elected to the same position and he was successively re-elected in 1892 and in 1898. As a lawyer, his attainments are of a high order, and on the bench he displays the qualifications of an accomplished jurist; well read in the literature of his profession, and quick to discern the relations of fact and law, he is at the same time a patient listener, and is held in high regard by practitioners for his unflinching consideration and courtesy. In poli-

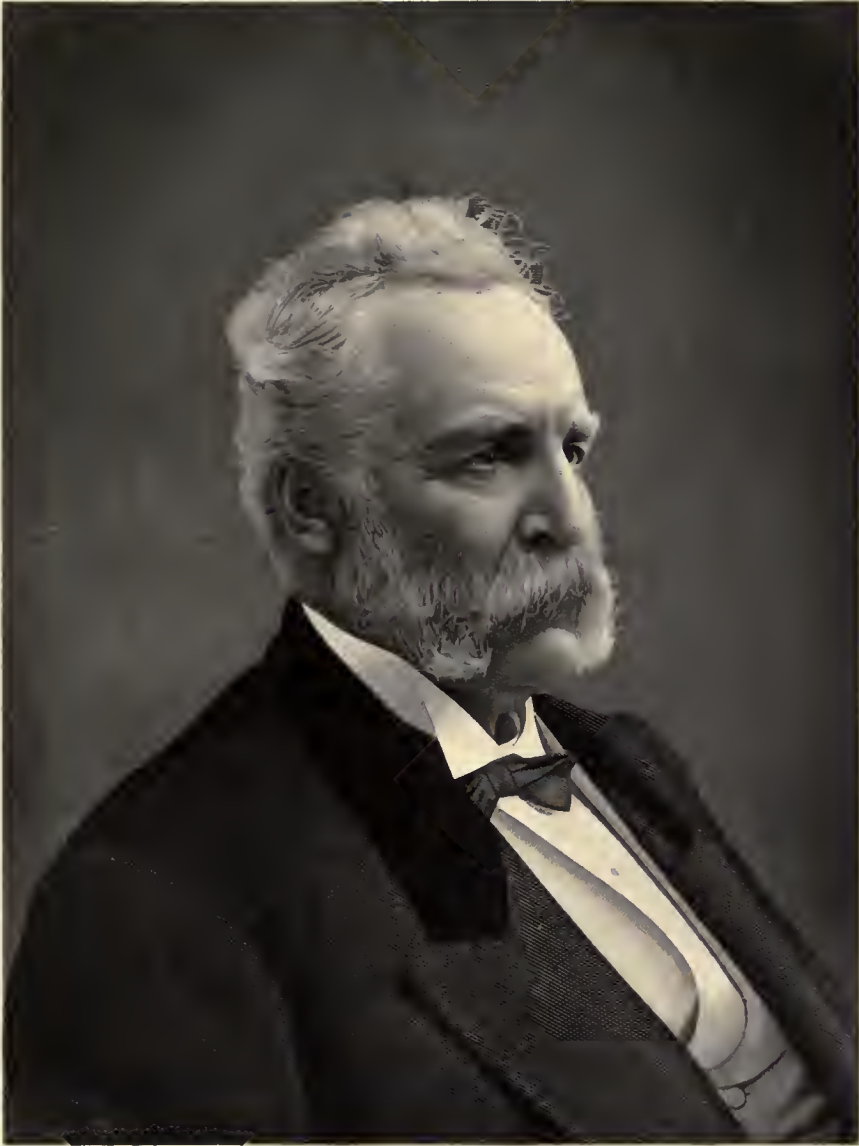
tics he is a Democrat, and he was for many years chairman of the Jackson County Democratic committee, and an aggressive opponent of the severely proscriptive Drake constitution. Judge Slover was married in 1866 to Miss Mary A. Howe, daughter of William Howe, of Independence, an early merchant who figured prominently in the Santa Fe and Indian trade.

Small, George H., merchant and public official, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, April 10, 1843. He was reared in Missouri, and during the Civil War served with Bledsoe's battery in the Confederate Army. In 1867 he came to St. Louis and engaged in business as a commission merchant, continuing to devote the larger share of his time and attention to that business for nearly thirty years thereafter. In 1889 he was appointed police commissioner of St. Louis by Governor David R. Francis to fill out an unexpired term of two years, and at the end of that time was reappointed for a full term of four years. In 1895 he was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis by President Cleveland. He was first vice president of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis in 1894. Politically he has been identified with the Democratic party ever since he became a citizen of Missouri. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Ida M. Wetmore, a daughter of Dr. A. Wetmore, a leading physician of Clinton, Iowa.

Smith, Alvin Jay, lawyer, and vice president of the Adrian Banking Company, of Adrian, Bates County, was born in a log cabin in Delaware County, Ohio, May 23, 1855, son of John J. and Deborah H. (Blue) Smith. His father, who was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, June 6, 1816, in boyhood moved with his parents to Delaware County, Ohio, where he taught school until he was thirty years of age. In 1869

he removed to Bates County, Missouri, where the remainder of his life was spent on a farm. His first wife, a native of Virginia, died when the subject of this sketch was an infant. His second wife was Martha Livingston, daughter of Judge Livingston, of Franklin County, Ohio. The children of the first union were Dr. Norman P. Smith, of Paris, Illinois; Mary E., widow of William H. Walter, of Warrensburg, Missouri; Dr. Harvey B. Smith, who died at Shelbyville, Illinois, January 6, 1894; John C., a merchant at Adrian, Missouri; Alvin J., and a daughter who died in infancy. John J. Smith was a careful business man. When he came to Missouri he was in debt, but when he died he left valuable property. He always followed the golden rule, and if he ever did an injustice to a fellow man it was through an error of judgment. The education of Alvin J. Smith, his youngest son, was begun in the public schools of Ohio. In 1869 he accompanied his father to Bates County, Missouri, where his education was continued, principally at the Butler Academy. After leaving the last named institution he began the study of law under the direction of Judge William Page, of Butler, teaching school in the meantime for the purpose of earning money enough to complete his legal education. The end sought was finally accomplished and he entered the law department of the State University at Columbia, graduating in the class of 1881, of which he was valedictorian. In the same year he was admitted to the bar before Judge James B. Gantt, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, after a most rigid examination. After the conclusion of the examination, Judge Gantt descended from the bench and grasping the hand of the applicant warmly congratulated him on the unusually successful issue of the test to which he had been subjected, an incident rarely witnessed. Upon receiving his coveted certificate Mr. Smith began practice in the office of his preceptor, Judge Page, at Butler, and was successful from the start. About a year later he went to Ohio to visit his brother, John C. Smith, remaining there for seven months and spending all the money he had earned while engaged in professional work in Butler. Returning home he went to Yates Centre, Kansas, and made arrangements to engage in practice there, but in deference to the wishes of his father, then residing in Adrian, he de-

cided to locate there, where he has had a successful career since May 23, 1883. Mr. Smith has always been devoted to the principles of the Republican party, in the success of which he has been actively interested. Even before he was of age he was ardent in his support of the cause of Republicanism, as an incident in his college career will show. The law class of which he was a member contained only half a dozen young Republicans, and of these he was recognized as the leader, by reason of his forcefulness and oratorical ability. The city of Columbia was strongly Democratic, but the young men determined to show their colors during the campaign. They congregated on one of the streets and were addressing the assembled crowd, when the meeting was broken up by a crowd of roughs. Adjournment was taken to the courthouse, and while young Smith was speaking to a crowd that filled the room, a missile was thrown upon the platform. Determined to stand upon his rights, he stepped to the front of the platform and in tones whose meaning was unmistakable, announced that the next assault of that kind would be followed by the adoption of measures that would put an end to the trouble. This announcement was sufficiently corrective and the meeting proceeded without further disorder. Its result was the organization of the first Republican club of that campaign in Boone County. Mr. Smith's first vote was cast for Grant. For fifteen years he has been city attorney at Adrian, the only public office he has ever held. He has never asked for political preferment, nor cared for it, but has accepted nominations to office only upon the demand of his party. He has been the Republican nominee for school commissioner, prosecuting attorney and Representative in the State Legislature from Bates County, and on each occasion ran ahead of his ticket, though not elected, the Democratic majority of 1,500 in that county being too large to be overcome. For fifteen years he has been attorney for the Adrian Banking Company, and since 1899 has been vice president of that corporation. His other interests include 300 acres of fine farming land and several valuable lots in Adrian. Fraternally he is a charter member of Adrian Lodge No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, and a member of the



Very truly
yours
G. A. Smith

order of Knights of Pythias. He was married, September 30, 1885, to Laura M. Hunter, daughter of Watson M. Hunter, now of Sumner County, Kansas. They are the parents of three children, Alvin Claton, Martha Elizabeth and Leon Hunter Smith. Mr. Smith is in every respect a self-made man. Since boyhood he has fought his way unaided and has surmounted innumerable obstacles, until he is to-day a leader in his profession. He is a man of great originality of thought and possessed of wonderful good nature. Nevertheless, he is quick to resent anything which appears to be an imposition and has no sympathy with trickery or unfairness in law or politics. Versatile and quick of wit, and of fine oratorical ability, he is a powerful speaker. He has also a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of the law, and his ability to apply these principles to the causes intrusted to his care have given him well deserved prominence in the legal profession. He is a brilliant conversationalist, companionable and very popular, not only among his professional brethren, but with the general public as well.

Smith, Charles Henry, surveyor of the port of St. Louis, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13, 1855. He came to St. Louis in 1876, and studied telegraphy, and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. After serving that corporation two years he was appointed manager of the Western city office of the American District Telegraph Company, retaining that position until the year 1880. He resigned the managership of the District Telegraph to accept a position with Honorable R. C. Kerens. He was appointed to the surveyorship of the port of St. Louis May 4, 1897, by President McKinley, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties May 15, 1897. December 14, 1881, he married Miss Sophia Hagemann, of St. Louis. Their children are Claude Henry, Richard Lester and Gladys Amelia Smith.

Smith, George, farmer, legislator and Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, was born February 2, 1809, in Columbiana County, New York, and died near Cameron, Clinton County, Missouri, July 14, 1881. He came of patriotic lineage, both his grandfathers having been soldiers in the Revolutionary

War, and his father a soldier in the War of 1812. He was educated at the common schools and Oxford University, in Ohio, and was for a time engaged in driving cattle from eastern Ohio to Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in flatboat trading to New Orleans. In 1844 he removed from Ohio, where he had been living, to Caldwell County, Missouri, where he resided until 1868, when he removed to Clinton County, and settled on the farm near Cameron where he lived the remainder of his life. In 1852 he was elected to the Legislature from Caldwell County and served with great credit on committees that had much to do with the important railroad legislation of that time. He was an emancipationist and free soiler, and when the Civil War came, became prominent as an Unconditional Unionist. In 1862 he was again elected to the Legislature, and was active and conspicuous in the important legislation enacted in the two years following. In 1864 he was president of the Republican State convention at Jefferson City, and was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and elected by a majority of over 40,000. He served with honor to the end of the term of four years, and in 1869 was appointed United States marshal for the Western District of Missouri. At the end of his term in 1873 he was reappointed and held the office till 1877, when he returned to private life. He was a diligent and capable public officer, an enterprising citizen, and an upright man, and possessed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Smith, George R., founder of Sedalia, and conspicuous in the development of central and western Missouri through his great services in the establishment of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and his connection with other great enterprises, was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, in 1804, the son of George and Sarah (Hayden) Smith. The father was a Baptist minister, a native of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky in 1804. He was a noted clergyman, a man of strong character and positive convictions. He was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and holding the same sentiments with him as to emancipation, liberated his slaves. The mother was a native of Virginia, in which State their marriage occurred. The son, George R., was sixteen years of age when

his father died. He was a pupil of Barton W. Stone, a clergyman in the Christian Church in Kentucky. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Scott County, Kentucky, where he served for a time as deputy sheriff, and read law. In 1833, in company with his father-in-law, General David Thomson, he removed to Pettis County, Missouri, where he practiced his profession for a time. For four years, beginning in 1848, he managed government freighting from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, New Mexico. When the Pacific Railway (now the Missouri Pacific Railway) was projected, he became at once one of its most earnest advocates, and to his effort was finally due its present location, and the development of central Missouri. The original intention was to follow the course of the Missouri River its entire length from St. Louis to Kansas City. He conceived the plan of diverting it from that course at Jefferson City, through Pettis County, and overcame almost insurmountable opposition in accomplishment of his purpose. He rode on horseback over all the country which he sought to benefit, addressing public meetings, and arguing the case personally with men of influence and wealth. He was derided and abused, and the greater number of newspapers in the State united in a crusade of opposition. In January, 1852, he called a public meeting at Georgetown, where a resolution favoring an appropriation of \$10,000 by the county was defeated. He took the stand and his argument was so convincing that the same meeting committed itself in favor of stock subscriptions to the amount of \$100,000, and this measure was successful at the election in August following. In December, 1852, the General Assembly passed an act providing for the location upon what was termed the inland route, as distinguished from the river route, conditioned upon subscriptions amounting to \$400,000 by the counties interested. In March, 1853, he assembled at Georgetown thirty representative men from inland route counties, and at this meeting was formed a committee consisting of two from each county, who were to endeavor to accomplish the end sought. The amount required was apportioned among the various counties, and the project was defeated in all save Pettis County. General Smith redoubled his effort, re-traversed all

the territory, and as a result, on the re-assembling of the committee, the necessary amount was pledged, and an excess of \$12,000. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature. An act to lend the credit of the State to railways, in the amount of \$7,000,000, \$3,000,000 being the apportionment of the inland route, was stoutly contested. He led the element favoring the appropriation, and the measure was passed by a small majority. Governor Sterling Price interposed his veto, but the act was finally adopted. In 1856 General Smith bought the land upon which Sedalia stands, and founded the city. (See "Sedalia.") The name was derived from that of his daughter Sarah, familiarly known as "Sed." He remarked that he had previously named a flatboat for her elder sister, Martha. The name he first chose was that of Sedville. He changed this to Sedalia, following the suggestion of a friend, Josiah Dent, of St. Louis, who proposed Sedalia, closely resembling the Latin word *Sedilia*, meaning a seat, at the same time remarking that the change would be desirable for the reason that "General Smith designed the removal of the county seat to the new town." The slight change from the proposed word was made for the sake of euphony. General Smith gave his best effort, and used his means liberally for the upbuilding of the place. He gave to the Pacific Railway Company every fourth lot touching their tracks, and made large donations to various business enterprises, and to religious and educational institutions. He was for years a director in the railway company, and occupied various other high positions; with all these urgent claims upon his attention, he held the interests of the town as of first importance, and cared for them industriously until the close of his life. In politics he grew up in the school of Henry Clay. In 1843 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Springfield, from which he retired with the change of administration. When the Kansas troubles arose he was solicited to join the pro-slavery forces, and was offered high political preferment. He refused all overtures, and stoutly denounced the aggressions of the slave forces upon territory which he claimed should be preserved to freedom. On this account he became the object of bitter condemnation, and threats were made of personal violence, but he persisted in his course. In 1861

Governor Gamble appointed him adjutant general of Missouri, and he organized the first troops contributed by Missouri to the defense of the Union. At a later day he served as paymaster general of the State, but resigned the position on account of differences with the Governor. In 1863 he sat in a mass convention of the Radical Republicans of Missouri, and presented a resolution under which a committee of one from each county was sent to Washington to urge upon President Lincoln a more aggressive war policy. In 1864 he was an elector upon the Republican ticket, and made an active canvass. In 1864 he was an unsuccessful candidate before the Republican convention for the nomination for Governor. He was elected to the State Senate the same year, and was chosen president pro tempore of that body. He was appointed by President Johnson to be assessor of United States internal revenue for the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Missouri, but not being in harmony with the administration he soon retired. In 1870 he affiliated with the liberal wing of the Republican party, advocating the repeal of the proscriptive measures of the Drake constitution. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church. In 1827, before leaving Kentucky, he was married to Melita Ann Thomson. Her father was David Thomson, who was a major in a Kentucky regiment during the War of 1812; when his kinsman, Colonel Richard Johnson, fell in the battle of the Thames, he succeeded to the command. For twenty years he served in the State Senate of Kentucky. He removed to Missouri in 1833. A son, Manlius V. Thomson, became Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky when thirty-eight years of age, and was commander of a regiment during the Mexican War. Another son, Mentor Thomson, became a distinguished citizen of Pettis County, Missouri. Mrs. Smith died April 22, 1861. The first-born child of General and Mrs. Smith died at the age of nine months. Their other children, Martha Elizabeth Smith and Sarah Elvira, widow of Henry S. Cotton, are yet living in the parental homestead at Sedalia. Their home is adorned with the fine library of the father, and a remarkably large and valuable collection of paintings, engravings, photographic views and statuary acquired by the family during their visits abroad. The sisters design that these art treasures shall ulti-

mately pass into the possession of the city for the benefit of the public. Their beneficences to public causes, and to individuals in need, are repeated and liberal. General Smith died July 11, 1879, leaving a memory honored for all those noble traits which mark the liberal public benefactor, sagacious man of affairs, kind neighbor and model citizen. His vigorous intellect comprehended all conditions, enabling him to readily meet the most serious emergencies, while his tenacity of purpose dismayed opposition and compelled acquiescence in his designs. He was of large and vigorous frame, and commanding mien. His strength of character and deep immersion in important enterprises at times gave him an air of austerity, which had no real existence. Great-hearted in all the meaning of the word, his personal interest in his fellows was as earnest as was his devotion to public concerns, and his aid and sympathy was freely extended at the call of the suffering and needy.

Smith, Jackson Leonidas, lawyer and jurist, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Callaway County, January 29, 1837. His parents were Richard and Eliza (Wagoner) Smith. The father was a native of east Tennessee, then an extreme western outpost of civilization, and his childhood was largely spent within the forts necessary for protection against the Indians; he was a pioneer settler in Missouri, whither he removed in 1817; he died at the age of seventy-eight years. The son, Jackson L. Smith, was educated within the State at the Masonic College, Lexington, and at the Missouri State University. He then entered upon a course of law reading under the tutorship of M. M. Parsons, at Jefferson City; his instructor was an accomplished practitioner, and afterward rose to distinction in the Confederate Army. On being admitted to the bar in 1861, Mr. Smith entered upon practice in Jefferson City, and was so engaged until 1888, with the exception of five years occupied with public duties; for several years he was a member of the law firm of Ewing & Smith. In 1876 he was elected attorney general; the newly adopted State constitution was just becoming operative, and his duties were necessarily arduous and confining. In 1885 he was appointed fish commissioner by Governor John

S. Marmaduke, and he was reappointed to the position in 1889 by Governor T. T. Crittenden. For four years he was a manager of the State Asylum for the Insane at Fulton. In 1888 he was elected a judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, and was chosen as presiding judge. In 1892 he was re-elected to the position for a twelve-years' term, receiving the largest majority ever recorded in that judicial district. He is known as a close student, and as possessed of those analytical powers of mind which mark the accomplished jurist. Judge Smith was married to Miss Fanny Chappell, of Callaway County, Missouri. A son was born of this marriage, Clay Ewing Smith, who died July 4, 1898.

Smith, James W., physician and surgeon was born at Ghent, Carroll County, Kentucky, August 10, 1851, son of James L. and Mary (Davis) Smith. His father, by trade a tailor, removed to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, July 1, 1860, and has since resided there. During the war the elder Smith served in the Home Guard. Dr. Smith was educated in the public schools of Kentucky, and at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. At the age of fourteen years he began work on a farm and at the same time started to study medicine. When twenty years of age he again entered the public schools, but soon after removed to Kentucky, where he resumed his medical studies under the supervision of his uncle, Dr. Reuben H. Smith. Entering the Hospital School at Louisville, Kentucky, he prosecuted his studies one term and part of another, and completed his course in the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1877. Since March 4th of that year he has enjoyed an unbroken practice at Pleasant Hill, with the exception of the periods devoted to postgraduate work in New York in 1883 and 1893. For ten years he has been local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and during President Cleveland's first administration served as pension examiner. In the line of his profession he is identified with the Missouri State Medical Society and the Hodgen District Medical Society, of which he was one of the five organizers. At the present time (1900) he is serving as its president. For eight years he has also been a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. In Masonry

he has taken the commandery degrees. He is a member of the Christian Church, in which he serves as trustee. Dr. Smith was married December 24, 1888, to Ballie Jarrott, daughter of William Jarrott, of Pleasant Hill, and a sister of Honorable William L. Jarrott, of the circuit bench. Dr. Smith has an extensive and lucrative practice, and his professional labors have met with abundant success. He is a deep student and keeps fully abreast of the most advanced research in the science of medicine. Personally, he is a man of striking qualities and a fascinating conversationalist. His record, in professional and private life, has been without a blemish.

Smith, John Cook, merchant, was born near Cedar Hill, Pickaway County, Ohio, September 8, 1852, son of John J. and Deborah H. (Blue) Smith. (See sketch of Alvin J. Smith.) His education was received in the common schools near Columbus, Ohio, in Pickaway County of that State, in Bates County, Missouri, and in South Bloomfield, Ohio. At the age of twenty he became a clerk in a dry goods store at Columbus, Ohio, and four years later engaged in mercantile business for himself at South Bloomfield, Ohio, where he served as postmaster for five years under appointment by President Garfield. May 9, 1886, he came to Adrian, Bates County, Missouri, and engaged in the mercantile business which he still conducts. For four years he served as alderman, and for the past three years he has been a member of the school board of Adrian. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He is a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Adrian, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for eight years. He was married, April 12, 1877, to Kate L. Irwin, daughter of John E. Irwin, of Circleville, Ohio. They are the parents of five children, Lizzie Deborah, a graduate of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music in the class of 1900; Howard Irwin, a clerk in his father's store; Anna Kate, Helen Esther and Josephine Cook Smith.

Smith, Madison Roswell, lawyer, legislator and reporter for the St. Louis Court of Appeals, was born July 9, 1850, near Glen Allen post office, in Bollinger County,

son of Andrew J. and Barbara P. C. Smith. The family to which he belongs came from North Carolina to Missouri, and he is of mixed English and Dutch extraction. Mr. Smith was educated at Caledonia and Central Colleges, well known educational institutions of Missouri, but did not complete a full college course on account of the death of his father, which necessitated his leaving school to assist his mother in settling up the family estate. He first entered upon a business career, becoming interested with A. R. Jaques in a drug store at Lutesville, Missouri. At the end of three years in the drug trade he sold out his interest in the store, and in 1873 began reading law under the preceptorship of Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 by Judge William Carter, of Farmington, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession at Marble Hill, the county seat of Bollinger County. Governor John S. Phelps appointed him prosecuting attorney of that county in 1878. Within a few years he became recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of that portion of the State, and for some time he was in partnership with Judge William R. Taylor. In 1886 he was elected a member of the State Senate of Missouri, and served with distinction in that body during a term of four years. He then went to Paris, Texas, as attorney for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, but after a time he resigned this position and returned to Farmington, Missouri, where he has since practiced his profession successfully. In November of 1899 he was appointed reporter for the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office in January of the year 1900. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has held various official positions in that connection. January 12, 1881, he married Miss Nannie Leech, of Farmington, Missouri. Their living children are Melbourne, Alma, Taylor, Barbara and Nannie Leech Smith.

Smith, Nicholas R., was a native of Tennessee, who located in Springfield about 1836, and became a tavern-keeper. He was the first brigadier general of Greene County militia, and took the field during the Indian disturbances of 1837. Major General Joseph

Powell, division commander, being inexperienced in military matters, committed many breaches of military law and discipline, for which he was brought to trial before a military commission upon charges preferred by General Smith, and was dismissed from the service. General Smith, himself, was guilty of shortcomings of an innocent nature. In attempting to pass his own lines after dark he was halted by a sentinel who had seen service in the regular army, who demanded the countersign. Having forgotten the word, General Smith answered, "I haven't the countersign, but I'm General Smith, from Springfield." The sentinel responded "I don't care if you are General Smith from hell; you can't pass here without the countersign." The incident survived many of the more serious recollections of the times. General Smith died in 1858. In 1900 a son, Patrick, was serving as county clerk of Newton County.

Smith, Patrick Reginald, county clerk of Newton County, Missouri, was born October 23, 1831, in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and comes of one of the old families of that State. His parents were Nicholas R. and Harriet (Goodwin) Smith, both natives of the county in which their son was born. When he was five years of age, his parents removed from Virginia to Springfield, Missouri, and in the public schools of that place he obtained his rudimentary education. He then went to the military school at Lexington, Kentucky, where he took a three-year course, and later completed his studies at Springfield. In 1850, when he was nineteen years of age, he went to California and spent the next two years gold mining in that State. Considering his youth, his operations were quite successful, and he returned to his home with considerable means. After a brief residence in Springfield he went to Neosho, Missouri, and embarked in the mercantile business, in which he continued to be engaged until the outbreak of the Civil War. In the early part of that memorable struggle he enlisted in the Missouri State Guard under General Price, in whose command he served for ten months thereafter. At the end of this time he enlisted regularly in the Confederate States Army, and was mustered into Coffee's regiment of General Shelby's brigade. He participated in several of the early battles of the war, including those at Wil-

son's Creek, Drywood, and Lexington, Missouri. In the State Guard he had served as aide on the staff of General Rains, performing the duties of division inspector. In the regular Confederate service he was adjutant of his regiment, with the rank of captain. In this capacity he served until the end of the contest, his regiment being disbanded at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. Returning to Neosho at the close of the war, he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business until 1874, in which year he was elected county clerk on the Democratic ticket. In 1894 he was defeated for this office by J. Bascom, but in 1898 he was again elected, and still fills the office. He has always been an ardent Democrat, never wavering in his convictions, and never hesitating to express his opinion when called upon to do so. A member of the Masonic order, he has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodge with which he affiliates, and he is a member also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Captain Smith has been thrice married—first in 1854, to Miss Susanna E. Logan, of Springfield, Missouri, who died in 1856. In 1862 he married Miss Harriet Chenoweth, whose death occurred in 1874. His present wife was Mrs. Lavinia (Townsend) Mason, to whom he was united in 1875. Four children were born of his second marriage, named, respectively, Henry C., Robert H., Allison W. and Emma C. Smith. The last named is now the wife of C. C. Peterson, of Neosho. Of his third marriage one daughter has been born, Lallah Smith.

Smith, Solomon F., actor, was born April 20, 1801, in Norwich, Chenango County, New York, and died in St. Louis April 20, 1869. At Louisville, Kentucky, he joined Drake's Dramatic Company, in 1820, but withdrew at the end of the season and studied law in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1822 he became editor of "The Independent Press," and at the same time manager of the Globe Theater of Cincinnati. The following year he traveled with his own company, gaining wide reputation as a comedian, his principal roles being "Mawworm," in "The Hypocrite;" "Sheepface," in the "Village Lawyer," and "Billy Lackaday," in "Sweethearts and Wives." In 1853 he abandoned theatrical management and the stage, and settled in St. Louis, where he practiced law during the

remainder of his life. He was a member of the Missouri State convention of 1861; was an unconditional Union man, and took an active part in forming a provisional government for the State and preventing it from joining the secession movement. He was the author of works entitled, "Theatrical Apprenticeship," published in Philadelphia in 1845; "Theatrical Journey Work," published in 1854, and an autobiography, published in 1868.

Smith, Thomas Adams, was born at Piscataway, Essex County, Virginia, August 12, 1781, and died at "Experiment," his country seat, in Saline County, Missouri, June 25, 1844. He was educated at William and Mary College, Virginia, entered the Regular Army as ensign in 1800, was commissioned second lieutenant of the artillerists the 15th of December, 1803, first lieutenant 31st of December, 1805, captain of the First Rifles 3d of May, 1808, lieutenant colonel 31st of July, 1810, colonel 6th of July, 1812, brevet brigadier general, for distinguished and meritorious services, 24th of January, 1814; brigadier general 25th of January, 1815; resigned his commission in the army the 10th of November, 1818. The active service of General Smith previous to the War of 1812 was on the Florida frontier. He commanded the post at St. Mary's, Florida, from 1808 until he was ordered to the front on the Canada line in 1812. At St. Mary's he had frequent brushes with the Indians and Spaniards, but no general battles. At the beginning of the War of 1812 he and his command were transferred to the line of hostilities in Canada, and on the lakes at Sackett's Harbor, Plattsburg, Burlington and French Mills, where he remained until the close of the war. He married, September 17, 1807, Cynthia Berry, daughter of General James White, of Knoxville, Tennessee, a sister of the Honorable Hugh L. White, judge of the supreme court, United States Senator and candidate for President in 1836. After the close of the War of 1812 General Smith was ordered to the West, made commander-in-chief of the Ninth Military Department, headquarters at Bellefontaine, a post that had been established by General Wilkinson immediately after the acquisition of Louisiana on the Missouri River just above its mouth. Major S. H. Long, of the topographical engineers, was

attached to the command, and in the spring of 1817 made an exploration of the Arkansas valley and country, selecting a site for a military post, which, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, he named "Fort Smith" in honor of the general commanding the department, but now the site of the flourishing Arkansas city of the same name.

General Smith resigned his commission in October, 1818, soon afterwards accepting the appointment of receiver of public moneys at Old Franklin, in Howard County, Missouri. In the suburbs of Franklin, in the Missouri River bottom, he built a large brick residence, which was washed away or rendered uninhabitable by the high water of 1820. He was a leading man in civil as well as military life, taking an active and conspicuous part in all enterprises of a public nature, and famous for his generous hospitality. While residing at Franklin General Smith entered 6,000 or 8,000 acres of excellent land in Saline County on Salt Fork and began the opening of a farm in 1824 or 1825. This place he named "Experiment." Both he and his wife had inherited a large number of slaves, and this enabled him to soon inclose and put in cultivation a large farm. He died there in 1844.

Smith, William Samuel Thomas, dentist, was born November 28, 1872, in New Haven, Connecticut. His parents were Samuel Baldwin and Sarah (Crawford) Smith. He was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Wilmington, Delaware; Newark, New Jersey, and Kansas City, Missouri. In 1890 he graduated from Spalding's Commercial College, at Kansas City, and took up the study of dentistry at the Kansas City Dental College, graduating in March, 1897, at the head of his class, and receiving the gold medal for demonstrating his abilities as the best operator in the class. Until he was five years of age he lived with his parents at New Haven, Connecticut. They removed to Minneapolis and remained there for five years, going from that place to Wilmington, Delaware, where they resided two years. Coming to Missouri, they lived in Kansas City two years, returned to New Jersey for a like period, and again took up residence at Kansas City, where the subject of this sketch has resided since 1888. S. B. Smith was a contractor, and the son worked

for him until he began the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of Dr. W. L. Campbell. Politically Dr. Smith is a Republican, but has not participated actively in public affairs. He is a member of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He was made a Mason in April, 1900, and is connected with York Lodge, of Kansas City. He was married April 18, 1900, to Frances E. Orthwein, of St. Louis. Dr. Smith stands high in the estimation of his colaborers in the profession and is recognized as possessing abilities which are an honor to it. Unassuming in disposition, and not given to great pretenses, he is admired for his true worth.

Smith, "T." John, one of the noted characters of southeast Missouri during the first part of the nineteenth century, came to Louisiana Territory and located at Shibboleth, now in Washington County, and engaged in lead mining about 1803. He was a small man, calm and courteous in manner, splendidly educated, and acquired some fame as a statesman and a jurist. He was the owner of a number of slaves. He had a mania for fire arms, and made guns and pistols himself, remarkable for their fine finish and accuracy. He possessed a quick temper and when angered was considered a dangerous man. He figured in a number of duels, some of which were the outgrowth of his persistence in locating "floating Spanish claims" on mining property that was being worked by others. By this means he accumulated considerable wealth, but gained the ill will of many in the country where he resided. It was alleged that in duels he had killed a number of his opponents, and he was generally feared. In September of 1830 he was in the tavern of William McArthur, at Ste. Genevieve, and while drinking at the bar became involved in a quarrel with Samuel Ball, a stranger. Smith shot Ball, killing him instantly. He was arrested, tried and defended by the noted John Scott and was acquitted. A few years later, considering that he was not justly treated by the people, he took a trusted slave and located in western Tennessee, on the banks of the Mississippi, where he ended his days. His many quarrels and duels are attributed to a sensitive organization that could not bear the slightest reproach without resentment. While he was

quick to quarrel, he was just as quick to do a kindly act to those he quarreled with. He was a scholar outclassing the majority with whom he had dealings, and was highly public-spirited, taking an active part in enterprises needed for the development of the country in which he was a pioneer.

Smith Academy.—See "Washington University."

Smithton.—A town site laid out by the Smithton Land Company near the site of the present city of Columbia in 1819. The design of the founders was to make it the permanent county seat of Boone County, but it never had more than twenty inhabitants, and in 1821, when Columbia was laid out, Smithton passed out of existence. It was named in honor of General Thomas A. Smith, then receiver of the land office at Franklin, Howard County. It was for a short time the county seat of Boone County, and the first terms of the county and circuit courts in that county were held there.

Smithton.—A village in Pettis County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, eight miles east of Sedalia, the county seat. It has churches of the Christian, Methodist Episcopal and German Methodist denominations; two public school buildings; an independent Democratic newspaper, the "Sunbeam;" a bank, a flouring mill, a sawmill and a creamery. In 1899 the population was 500. It was platted in 1859 by William E. Combs and was named for General George R. Smith. Its population was largely derived from the neighboring town of Farmer's City, whose business men forsook that place upon the completion of the railway to Smithton. It was incorporated in 1869.

Smithville.—A town in Platte Township, Clay County, near the Platte County line. It takes its name from the first settler on the site, Humphrey Smith, better known as "Yankee" Smith, who located there in 1822, and two years later built Smith's mill on the fork of Platte River. He came from New Jersey to Missouri in 1816, and lived first in Howard County, afterward in Chariton County, and in 1822 removed to Clay County. He was an outspoken Abolitionist, and frequently provoked the resentment of

the pro-slavery community in which he lived, but his uprightness, enterprise and public spirit won the respect of his neighbors, and his non-resistance, maintained at all times under the greatest provocations, finally secured him exemption from personal violence. He was accustomed to tell the people about him that slavery would be abolished in the United States, little as they were inclined to believe it. He died in 1857 at the age of eighty-three years. His tombstone bears this epitaph: "Here lies Humphrey Smith, who was in favor of human rights, universal liberty, equal and exact justice, no union with slave holders, free States, free people, union of States and one universal republic." The village was incorporated in 1867, and again in 1878 with J. D. DeBerry, J. C. Brasfield, W. Clardy, W. H. Rhoads and J. Schwartz as trustees. It has the Bank of Smithville, capital \$11,250, and deposits \$67,000; several stores, two churches, an Odd Fellows' lodge, and a Democratic newspaper, the "Times-Herald." Population about 900.

Snell, John Rowan, physician, was born at Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, November 8, 1841. His father, John Snell, was a descendant of that old Virginia family so celebrated in the early history of our country. He was a native of Georgetown, Kentucky, where the mother of our subject, Nancy Hamilton, was also born. John Snell came to Missouri in 1819, and settled in Boone County on a farm, where he spent only a few years, and then moved to Callaway County. John R. Snell was the youngest of a family of eight children, six daughters and two sons. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen he entered Richland Academy. It will be noticed that Dr. Snell was but nineteen years of age when the war broke out. Of a Southern State, with Southern sympathies, he entered the Confederate Army as a private, enlisting June 18, 1861, under Colonel O'Kane, who was at the head of the Warsaw Grays. This famous regiment participated in many of the important engagements of the first two years of the war, and the day following his enlistment the battle was fought at Cole Camp. It also participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Carthage, Oak Hill and Fayetteville. After the latter battle the Missouri State Guard

disbanded, when he joined the regiment of Colonel S. P. Burnes, in General Monroe Parsons' brigade; where he served about one year, when he received his discharge on account of ill health. Voluntarily re-entering the service, he remained with the army until the surrender at Jefferson, Texas, July 5, 1865. He returned to his home in the fall of 1867 and entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the highest honor, as the valedictorian of his class, March 7, 1871. He was engaged in the practice of his profession, at Knobnoster, Missouri, for several years, and then, in 1876, he removed to Kansas City, where he has ever since occupied a position at the head of his profession. In politics, before reaching his majority, he was an enthusiastic advocate of Democratic principles, and in his own words, "he has never been guilty of voting for the candidate of any other political party." His only aspiration for political honor was in 1883, when he was a candidate for Congress for the Fifth Missouri District, and was defeated in convention by Alexander Graves. His ability and experience won for him from President Cleveland the appointment of president of the board of pension examiners, a position which he held from 1893 to 1899. Since April 13, 1893, he has been assistant surgeon of the United Confederate Veterans, with the rank of major, by appointment of General John B. Gordon. Governor Marmaduke commissioned him surgeon of the old Seventh Missouri Regiment, National Guard, and he filled the position until the regiment was disbanded. At the organization of the medical department of the University of Kansas City in 1880 Dr. Snell was made the dean of that institution, and held the office for ten years. While he is a Mason and Knight of Pythias, he is not active in social and fraternal organizations. His church affiliations have been with the Baptists from 1860 to 1896, he having only during the latter year joined the Christian Church that he might accompany his wife and daughter in their religious services. He was married, August 6, 1868, to Lucy H. Craig, daughter of Reuben and Mary Jane (Guthrie) Craig, of Shelby County, Kentucky. Mrs. Snell died November 28, 1896, leaving one daughter, Miss Mary Alma Snell.

Snider, Denton Jaques, was born in Mount Gilead, Ohio, on the 9th day of January, 1841. He graduated at Oberlin College in 1862. In 1864 he taught English and American literature at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, and later on was a teacher of several branches of learning in the St. Louis public schools. In the latter part of the "sixties" and in the "seventies" he was a prominent member of several leading philosophical and literary societies, and during several years of its existence was a lecturer at the School of Philosophy at Concord, Massachusetts. He contributed frequently to the following St. Louis magazines, to-wit: "The Inland Monthly," "The Western" and "The Journal of Speculative Philosophy."

During leisure hours he conducted classes for men and women in Roman and Greek history, Homer, Herodotus, Shakespeare, and Goethe. Professor Snider has done more for the cause of higher education in St. Louis than anyone who has ever resided in the city, except Professor William T. Harris, LL. D., our present National Commissioner of Education.

About the middle of the "seventies" he spent two or three years in European travel, visiting principally the classic grounds of the past.

Professor Snider is the author of several works of higher literature noted for their analytical insight, classic diction, and philosophical power. While the art is not of the highest, it is nevertheless of a very high grade. Absorbed as he is in the contemplation of the central idea, he sometimes loses sight of the minor—though not always entirely unimportant—details. He does not write for the popular masses, but for the educated few. Popular applause, to him, has no seductive side.

The writer of this, having been a pupil of Professor Snider's, and having the further honor of his friendship since a quarter of a century, prefers to further speak of his genius through others. Judge J. Gabriel Woerner, one of the ripest literary scholars of St. Louis, once said in a conversation with the writer: "Mr. Snider grasps the central thought of a poem, an epos or drama, and so unfolds it in its meaning, its beauty and power, as to make it accessible to less gifted minds." And, as to his critical powers, that

he has reared undying monuments to himself in his commentaries on the Shakespearean dramas, Goethe's "Faust," Homer's "Iliad," and Dante's "Divine Comedy"—"they reveal to us, like the seers in Holy Writ, the gospel of divine truth, as contained in what he (Snider) calls the literary bibles of the world."

His best poetry, Judge Woerner said, has not been put in book form, but only in printed slips for distribution among his intimate friends. "The finest specimens of his poetic powers are contained in his 'Soul's Journey' (in three parts); 'The Triumph of Death,' 'The Triumph of the Image,' and 'The Triumph of Reason.' This poem, or cycle of poems, is the outcry of his soul steeped in grief over the loss of his wife."

His "Walks in Hellas," one of the most delightful of his books, because he is upon the classical ground so dear to him, "infects the reader with that enthusiastic adoration of the beautiful which is Mr. Snider's divine gift from the Muses."

Professor Snider resided in St. Louis about a quarter of a century. Since some ten years he lives in Chicago, but he pays frequent visits to his old friends in the City of the Mounds. He is a widower, his wife having died in St. Louis in 1874. He has an only daughter who lives in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

His published works are: "A System of Shakespeare's Dramas" (1877); "Delphic Days" (1880); "A Walk in Hellas" (1882); "Agamemnon's Daughter" (1885); "Epi-grammatic Voyage" (1886); "A Commentary on Goethe's Faust" (1886); "A Commentary on Shakespeare's Tragedies" (1887); "Johnny Appleseed," "World's Fair Studies" (1894); "The American State," "Psychosis," and two or three others of less importance.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

"Snowflakes."—An appellation applied to the Democrats of Missouri in the early part of the Civil War. Those who had been styled the "Black Republicans," on account of their sympathy with the negroes, retorted by calling their political opponents "Snowflakes," on account of their intense aversion to the negroes.

Snow, Marshall Solomon, educator, was born August 17, 1842, in Hyannis, Massa-

chusetts. He was a graduate of Harvard College. He was submaster of the high school at Worcester, Massachusetts, 1865-6, and master of the high school at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1866-7. In 1867 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Nashville. In the year last named he became professor of belles lettres in Washington University, of St. Louis, and occupied the chair until 1870, when he was made professor of history, and has ever since filled that chair. He was registrar of the college from 1870 to 1877, and has been dean of the college since the latter year. He was a charter member of the University Club, of St. Louis. He is a member of the New England Society of St. Louis, which he served as president in 1894-5, and a member of the Missouri Historical Society, of which he has been president since 1894. He is also a member of the American Historical Association, a member of the American Academy of Political Science, honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Minnesota Historical Society. He is an Episcopalian churchman. He is also a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Missouri and its secretary, and secretary of the Parochial Trust Fund of the diocese. July 9, 1867, Professor Snow married Miss Ellen Frances Jewell, of Exeter, New Hampshire.

Snyder, John, clergyman, was born June 14, 1842, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia and then took the divinity course in the Theological School of Meadville, Pennsylvania. Soon after his graduation he was settled as pastor of the Third Unitarian Church, of Hingham, Massachusetts, and filled that pastorate until January of 1873, when he was called to the Church of the Messiah, of St. Louis. From the time of his coming to St. Louis, Dr. Snyder has ranked among the most attractive and eloquent pulpit orators of the city and as one of the ablest representatives of a liberal and progressive theology. As a moral teacher outside of the pulpit he has long been one of the most active and useful of the ministers of St. Louis. He has been at the head of many movements designed to promote general culture and intelligence, and in connection with his church



Eno by Williams N.Y.

R. M. Snyder

work has conducted various classes whose studies have covered a wide field of research. As a writer on various timely topics, he is well known in the realm of literature, and he has been a frequent contributor to newspapers, magazines and other journals, and is the author of the historical sketch of "Unitarianism in St. Louis," published elsewhere in these volumes. He married, in 1869, Miss Margaret A. Kinneff, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and has reared a family of eight children.

Snyder, Robert M., banker, was born March 10, 1852, in Columbus, Indiana. His parents were John and Sarah (Pence) Snyder, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, John Snyder, was a Virginian, and by occupation a miller. He was industrious, thrifty, and exerted a strong influence for good in the locality in which he lived. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Pence, was also a Virginian by birth, and is described as a man of fine personal presence, well informed upon all timely subjects, a close student, linguist, and withal a well-poised, manly gentleman. The father of the subject of this sketch was a prominent merchant of Louisville, Kentucky, in which city he died in 1875 at the age of forty-eight years. His wife survives and is now living at Independence, Missouri. Robert M. Snyder was the eldest of a family of eight children, of whom the other seven are as follows: John J.; George P., cashier of the City National Bank, of Kansas City; William D.; Ella, wife of William E. Garrett; Lillian, wife of A. L. McBride; Mattie K., and Lulu, wife of Edward Kirchmaier. Mr. Snyder received his education in Louisville, Kentucky, and was associated with his father in business until he attained his majority. Having passed his twenty-first birthday he launched into the busy world on his own account and became a clerk in the employ of the Louisville Rolling Mill Company. A few months later he entered the employ of a wholesale grocery house as bookkeeper. In 1876 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the business of merchandise broker for four years. He at once gave evidence of superior business qualifications and success crowned his earliest efforts. After well rewarded operations in St. Louis, he removed to Kansas City at the

end of the four years and engaged in the wholesale fancy grocery business, under the firm name of Perrin & Snyder. At the end of four years he began to devote his time and means to the care of his real estate investments, herds of cattle and ranches. He has always taken a great interest in fine stock, and is still the owner of several rich stretches of grazing country and herds of cattle. Mr. Snyder's dealings in high grade securities resulted, in 1890, in the organization of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Kansas City, with a capital of \$50,000. Three years later it was made a State bank, under the name of the Mechanics' Bank, with the same capital. Mr. Snyder was the president of this institution until it quit business January 31, 1900. At that time he became president of the City National Bank, of Kansas City, which opened its doors for business February 2, 1900. He was an early director and stockholder of the National Bank of Commerce, and has in many ways been identified with the most important of Kansas City's financial and commercial interests. Although he has never been a regular dealer in real estate, his investments in that line have been on a large scale, of profit to himself and of benefit to the city. He secured options on property in the vicinity of the site of the new government building in Kansas City, and sold the ground on which that costly structure stands, the total sum involved being about \$450,000. In May, 1894, Mr. Snyder organized the Missouri Gas Company, and his energy and capital resulted in the establishment of a company that came in competition with the Kansas City Gas Company, and eventually led to the enjoyment of a dollar gas rate by the citizens of Kansas City. The cheaper rate was fixed by Mr. Snyder, the president of the new company, and after the municipality had gone through a bitter war in the courts the contest came to an end favorable to the people. At the termination of the fight, in 1897, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the Kansas City, Missouri, Gas Company, and the two plants are still in operation under one management. The result of the establishment of the new company was an increase in the consumption of gas of about 400 per cent, and within a year after the organization of the company the rate had been reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic

feet. Mr. Snyder is secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City Cattle Company. He is a director and vice president of the Detroit & Lima Railway Company, an important Eastern corporation. He is a director in the Kansas City, Missouri, Gas Company, a director in the Bond Shoe Company, and holds positions in the directories of various companies in New York and New Jersey. His investments in Kansas City have been large and helpful, and his participation in affairs of interest to the city has been of a free and patriotic kind. Politically Mr. Snyder is a Gold Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a Scottish Rite Mason. He was married January 17, 1876, to Miss Fannie M. Hord, who died in 1878. She was the mother of one son, Robert M. Snyder, Jr., now a teller in the City National Bank of Kansas City. Mr. Snyder was again married in 1880, to Mary L. Dawson, daughter of George W. and Georgia A. (McCann) Dawson. To this union four children came: Mattie R., who died in infancy; Cary D., Roy J. and Kenneth W. Mrs. Snyder died in 1896. January 1, 1900, Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Sibyl Marie MacKenzie, of Boston, Massachusetts. They maintain a home on Independence Boulevard that bears every evidence of the culture, elegance and refinement which permeate their domestic life. Although his large Eastern interests demand a considerable portion of Mr. Snyder's time, his fixed intention is to continue his resident relations with Kansas City and to remain a citizen there, participating in the efforts looking toward the city's growth and advancement, as he has in the past. He is a firm believer in the increased brightness of Kansas City's future, and, having contributed so liberally toward present prosperous conditions there, he would be unwilling to entertain a thought of discontinuing the pleasant relations that have existed and grown during his residence in the metropolis of western Missouri.

Social Democracy.—The Social Democratic movement is a transition of the labor problem. As conceived and promulgated by its best and most intelligent advocates, it is the embodied demand for the restoration of the land and the instruments of production to the people, and for a distribution of the products of labor in conformity with im-

proved methods. As a result of the loss of the great railroad strike at Chicago in 1894, there was evolved, in June, 1897, a powerful organization with a new name, a new aim and new friends. It came out the champion of a universal brotherhood. Eugene V. Debs, the hero of the Chicago strike, was elected national chairman. A national organ, "The Social Democrat," was immediately projected, headquarters established at Chicago, and a declaration of principles was promulgated. The earliest branches of the organization in Missouri were founded in St. Louis soon afterward and the Social Democracy was first recognized as a distinct political organization in the State in 1900. The first steps in St. Louis to join the Social Democracy were taken simultaneously by several groups of men and women.

Social Evil Ordinance.—The city council of St. Louis, in 1870, passed an ordinance designed "to regulate and suppress" the social evil, by subjecting the keepers and inmates of immoral resorts to a rigid system of medical inspection and requiring them to pay certain fees, hospital dues, etc., at stated intervals. The system of dealing with this evil thus inaugurated amounted, in effect, to the licensing of prostitution and the moral sense of the community was deeply outraged by the innovation. As a result of the prevailing sentiment and an aversion of the courts to enforcing the provisions of the ordinance it soon became inoperative and the attempt to "regulate and restrain" a great evil in this way, proved a failure. The Legislature of Missouri has since placed it beyond the power of any municipality to attempt to regulate the evil by giving to it the sanction of the law. This is said to have been the only attempt made in this country to "regulate" the social evil by an enactment of this character.

Social Science Club of St. Louis.—The Social Science Club is an organization composed of men and women of St. Louis, who are conspicuously interested in the elucidation of the social problem. It had its beginning at a preliminary meeting called by Mrs. Anthony H. Blaisdell at her home, January 21, 1892, with the purpose of forming a class for the study of social science under the direction of Dr. Holland. Twenty-five persons responded to this call, and Dr. Hol-

land addressed the meeting on the subject of the Christian Socialism movement emanating from Oxford, England. Those present then and there organized themselves into the "Social Science Club of St. Louis," with Dr. Holland as president, and Mrs. Blaisdell as secretary. In the autumn of 1895, in consequence of Dr. Holland's failing health, the Social Science Club regretfully disbanded.

Social Settlement, St. Louis.—The Social Settlement idea is simply a practical working out of the belief in universal brotherhood. A household is established in a congested tenement district which is carried on by permanent residents, re-enforced by temporary residents, the latter giving such time as they can spare from the claims of other duties, remaining generally for a month at a time. The promoters of Social Settlements believe that by residence among the people upon whom the hardships of life fall heaviest, thus sharing to some extent their circumstances and environments, they can best understand and sympathize with them, win their friendship and confidence, and be truly their neighbors and helpers. The St. Louis Social Settlement owes its beginning and successful continuance to the labors of Mrs. Lucy A. Wiggin. It is a further development of the Working Girls' Free Library and Evening School, located for so many years on Lafayette Avenue, which was started by Mrs. Wiggin in 1886, for the benefit of girls employed in mills and factories, and which, after nine successful years, led to the Social Settlement, which covers a wider field of usefulness. In September, 1895, a house was secured on Second and Victor Streets, where the Settlement was organized. The first floor consists of a large assembly hall, which is also the library, and above this are six living rooms. Here a home life is maintained, and pleasant and hospitable relations with the neighbors are cultivated. The library is open on Sunday afternoons and is a center from which good has radiated. The evenings of the week are devoted to the various clubs. A number of boys, girls and mothers with their babies, were afforded, by groups of from ten to twenty at a time, a week's vacation at Le Claire, Illinois. Numerous excursions have also been arranged, and an annual picnic is held at Mrs. Wiggin's home in the suburbs.

Societe du 14 Juillet.—On the 14th day of July, 1880, the first St. Louis celebration of the French National Fete took place. Since that date the fete has been one of the annual amusement features of St. Louis. Its object is to befittingly commemorate the beneficial results to humanity which accrued from the French Revolution in the death of feudalism and the birth of universal liberty. The fete is annually held in a public garden or park, which is handsomely decorated and illuminated, and the programme consists of two orations, one in French and one in English; by prominent citizens, an address in English by the mayor of the city, and one in French by the consular agent of France. The "Marseillaise," the "Salut a la France," the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia" are sung by noted lady singers in appropriate costumes. A musical concert composed of classic and popular French and American selections, a generous display of fireworks, an *al fresco* ball, and other features, yearly bring five or six thousand people to the celebration. The fete is not an exclusively French one, as fully one-half of the yearly attendance is composed of naturalized Swiss, Belgians and Canadians, descendants of French people born in the United States, and Americans. In the decorations every French flag is crossed by an American, and the bunting of the two nations intertwine. Many inconveniences having arisen in the conduct of the fete from the want of a regularly organized and responsible association to take charge of its many preparatory details, the Society of the 14th of July was founded in March, 1896, since which date it has had exclusive charge of the fete. The Societe du 14 Juillet now numbers seventy members. Its officers for 1899-1900 are: President, Dr. Armand Derivaux; vice presidents, Eugene Felix and Alexander N. De Menil; secretary, Paul E. Juillard; treasurer, Gustave M. Biston; directors, Francis Kuhn, Louis B. Gabard, Joseph Bornecque, Professor Paul Peltier, Louis Guyot and Joseph M. Layat; honorary president, Louis Seguenot, consular agent of France.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

Soldan, Frank Louis, educator, was born October 20, 1842, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, son of John J. and Caroline (Elssman) Soldan. He was educated in the

German schools and came to the United States and to St. Louis a youth twenty years of age. The year 1863 was the date of his arrival in that city, and in 1864 he assumed charge as principal of one of the largest private schools in the city, which was then located on Broadway, near Market Street. He was principal of this school until 1868, in which year he was appointed teacher of modern languages in the St. Louis high school. While thus engaged he took a leading part in the monthly meetings of teachers in the literary and scientific work of several organizations, and presented a number of essays and papers in various societies which stamped him as a profound thinker and close student. Dr. William T. Harris, now chief of the bureau of education of the United States, was then superintendent of schools in St. Louis, and Mr. Soldan belonged to the little circle of scholarly men and women who gathered about him for the study of philosophy. In 1870 he was appointed assistant superintendent of public schools, and during his incumbency of this office did important work. In the primary department of the schools the introduction of the system of writing, instead of printing the letters on the slates, and of arithmetic, into the work of the first year were to a great extent due to his efforts.

In 1871 he was made principal of the normal school, and under his management it became widely known for its efficiency and high character as an educational institution. In the fall of 1887 the high school and normal school were united under his management and in this broader sphere the value of his services in behalf of popular education was greatly increased and he gained added celebrity both on account of his ability as a teacher and as an executive officer. In 1895 the St. Louis school board tendered him, unsolicited, the position of superintendent of the schools of St. Louis, and two years later, when an entirely new board of education was placed in charge of the schools through a change in the school laws, he was unanimously re-elected to the office of superintendent of instruction. Mr. Soldan's educational work as a writer and a lecturer has extended far beyond the limits of St. Louis and has caused him to become recognized through the country at large as one of the ablest educators identified with the public school system. The papers which he has

presented, from time to time, before the National Educational Association have always found a circle of attentive listeners and readers. In 1883, at the meeting of the association held at Madison, Wisconsin, at which over 7,000 teachers were in attendance, he was elected president of the association. In 1880 he received a call from South Carolina to organize the first Normal Institute for teachers held in that State, and the success of this enterprise was an important factor in accelerating the educational revival which Hugh S. Thompson, later governor of the State; Professor E. S. Joynes, and their associates brought about, and which led to the re-establishment of the time-honored University of South Carolina, and in the renewal of educational activity and enthusiasm throughout the State. Mr. Soldan's contribution to the cause of popular education in this connection was thoroughly appreciated by the South Carolina educators, and at the first commencement exercises of the re-established South Carolina University that institution honored him by conferring upon him the degree of doctor of laws. He has done much literary work in addition to his educational activity, and during the past twenty-five years has delivered series of lectures each winter in St. Louis and elsewhere on literary and philosophical subjects.

Soldiers' Home.—This institution, located at St. James, in Phelps County, Missouri, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, had its origin in a meeting of the Women's Relief Corps of Missouri, an organization for the relief of sick and wounded Union soldiers during the Civil War. The result was the location of the home at St. James, the mansion being the gift of the mayor and citizens of St. James. For one year the property was held by a board of trustees in trust for the Women's Relief Corps, and then it was formally presented to that organization. In 1894 it was incorporated, representing, with the house and fifty-nine acres of ground, a value of \$10,000. The formal dedication took place in St. James on the 25th of October, 1896. A year after the dedication of the home it was taken in charge by the State and made a State institution. The act of the Legislature provides for the establishment and maintenance of a "home for disabled and indigent, honorably

discharged Federal soldiers and sailors of Missouri of the Civil and Mexican Wars, and their aged wives, and the honorably discharged indigent army nurses who served in the Federal Army." In addition to the State appropriation, the Federal government gives \$100 a year for each inmate. In 1898 there were about seventy inmates, twelve of them being females, W. D. Crandall being superintendent and Georgia Crandall matron.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—An institution established in 1862 by the Western Sanitary Commission. When the war was over the commission had a considerable amount of money in its hands which it used for the purchase of Webster College, at Webster Groves, for a home for soldiers' orphans. Additional buildings were erected and the institution placed in charge of ladies with a board of gentlemen managers. At one time there were 100 orphans in the home, but the number diminished with the lapse of years, until only half a dozen were left, and then the institution was turned over to the Protestant Home in St. Louis. The Protestant Home was moved to Webster Groves and has had possession of the buildings ever since.

Sombart, Charles William, manufacturer, was born May 2, 1820, in Olbe, Province of Westphalia, Germany, son of William and Julia (Westhoff) Sombart. His father, who was born in 1796 in Burg by Harttingen, on the Ruhr, Prussia, attended in early life the gymnasium at Dortmund. After passing a creditable examination he became a student at the University of Berlin, and there took a thorough course in civil engineering. During the Napoleonic Wars he joined the German army as a volunteer, and fought under the great Blucher at the battle of Ligny, June 16, 1815. At the close of the war, although he was barely twenty-two years of age, he was tendered the office of inspector of roads in Olbe, and later also in Gielenkirchen by Achan. This was an important position in Germany, and Mr. Sombart performed the duties of the office to the full satisfaction of the authorities. In consequence, however, of hardships endured during the wars, he was stricken by an illness which necessitated his retirement from the public service on a pension. He had previously been married to Miss Westhoff, who

was the daughter of a minister, and after his retirement they lived in the city of Bonn until 1837. In that year a great exodus of Germans to America began, and Mr. Sombart and his family were among those who came to this country. He settled on a farm near Boonville, Missouri, and resided there until his death at the age of eighty-five, retaining his vigorous mentality until the end of his life. His wife died in 1868. William Sombart left at his death seven children, thirty grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren. In religion he was a follower of Swedenborg, and was thoroughly conversant with the writings and doctrines of that distinguished teacher and philosopher. Intelligent and highly educated, he was a great reader and student until within the last few years of his life, when failing eyesight compelled him to give up his studies. He was an agreeable gentleman in manner and bearing, had a broad knowledge of public affairs, and took a deep interest in political and governmental affairs in this country. Charles William Sombart, his son, was seventeen years of age when the family settled in Missouri. In Germany he had laid the foundation of a good education, which was completed in the schools of Cooper County. For several years after his coming to this country he followed agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. In 1849, however, he caught the "gold fever," and in company with his brother, Julius, made an overland trip to California. There he engaged in mining and trading, and laid the foundation of his fortune. In 1851 he returned to Boonville with his brother Julius, and together they organized the firm of C. W. & J. Sombart, and engaged in the manufacture of flour. Commencing in a modest way, by careful management, energy and industry, they soon built up an extensive business, and by additions and the introduction of the best modern appliances in the way of milling machinery, they developed one of the best known and most valuable flour manufacturing plants in central Missouri. In 1879 the business was reorganized and became the Sombart Milling & Mercantile Company, of which Charles W. Sombart became president, a position which he continued to hold until his death, which occurred in May, 1898. Besides his large operations in milling and in the

purchase and sale of grain, he operated extensively in real estate and became the owner of some fine town and farm property. He was a large owner of the stock and a director in the Central National Bank and the Commercial Bank of Boonville. In his declining years he enjoyed the fruits of his labors in a spacious and elegant home, and had the satisfaction of seeing all his children in possession of fine homes and engaged in profitable business pursuits. For a number of years he was a member of the public school board of Boonville, and for four years he was judge of the county court of Cooper County, his admirable business capacity and good judgment making his services especially valuable to the public. He acted and voted with the Republican party and took a commendable interest in public affairs, but was never ambitious for political preferment. His religious affiliations may be said to have been with the Lutheran Church, which he attended, and to which he was a generous contributor. He was married first January 6, 1852, at Boonville, to Mrs. Catharine Thro, whose maiden name was Bobinrith, and who by her first husband was the mother of Judge John E. Thro. Mrs. Sombart was born in Alsace, then in France, and came with her parents to St. Charles, Missouri. She died May 10, 1885. For his second wife he married Mrs. Sophie Hain, widow of George Hain, like his first wife, an estimable lady. Seven children were born to Mr. Sombart, all of his first marriage. These were William Alexander, Kate, Charles Augustus, Fannie, Frank Sigel, Robert Nathaniel and Henry Edwards Sombart. Of these children Kate, Fannie and Frank Sombart are dead. The survivors are all residents of Boonville and are among the most successful and prominent business men of that city. William Alexander Sombart was born November 26, 1852, in Boonville, and educated in the public schools and at Kemper School of that city. From 1873 to 1893 he was engaged in the milling business, and in the last named year embarked in the agricultural implement trade. In 1899 he purchased the Boonville Gas Works, and he and his two sons, William E. and R. A. Sombart, are now the owners of that property. He is a Republican in politics and served in the city council of Boonville during the years 1896 and 1897. He affiliates with fraternal organizations as a

member of the Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In 1874 he married Miss Mary Roeschel, daughter of Dr. Ernest Roeschel. Charles A. and Henry E. Sombart are the owners and managers of the Sombart Milling & Mercantile plant, established by their father. Charles A. Sombart married Miss Mary Brechwald. Robert N. Sombart married Miss Emma Schaefer. Henry E. Sombart married Miss Julia Sahn.

Sonora.—A town in Atchison County, on the Missouri River, laid out in April, 1846, by Robert Wilson, and, next to Linden, the oldest town in the county. It was incorporated in 1855, and at one time was a flourishing place, but during the Civil War fell into decay and never revived.

Sons of Hermann.—A secret society, which is composed exclusively of Germans, and which was organized in New York, in 1840. The first lodge in St. Louis was organized in 1867. The grand lodge of Missouri was organized February 28, 1868, with Alexander Bergfield as grand president. All of the first officers of the grand lodge were members of the three St. Louis lodges then in existence. There were twenty-four lodges in existence in the city in 1898.

Sons of Malta.—A mystic society, which came into existence in St. Louis in 1855. The initiatory ceremonies were the source of all the merriment and hilarity for which the institution became famous, and were of the most ludicrous and mirth-provoking character. While the society is remembered as a fun-loving and fun-making organization, many beneficent acts should appear to its credit in the record of its existence. All the moneys which it collected, save what was necessary to pay rent, gas bills and other incidental expenses, were appropriated to charitable uses, and systematic efforts were made under its auspices to seek out and relieve those in distress. While the institution existed in St. Louis, it was not an infrequent occurrence for 100 Sons of Malta to assemble at their "den" or lodge room, organize themselves into a grotesque procession of hooded and sheeted figures and march to previously designated houses of poor and needy people to supply them with food and other necessities of life. On other occasions, wagons,

loaded with flour, meat and provisions, formed a feature of these "Good Samaritan" processions, and widows and orphans blessed the Sons of Malta for their bounteous gifts. During the winter of 1855-6 there was much suffering among the poor of St. Louis on account of the long continuance of intensely cold weather, and many of those who felt the rigors of that winter were indebted to this order for timely assistance. It continued in existence in St. Louis until 1861, when Provost Marshal McKinstry destroyed the furnishings of its lodge room, and issued an order prohibiting further meetings, giving as a reason for so doing, its alleged disloyalty to the government. An expose of coarse and vulgar features of the order's ritual appeared in Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper in 1860, and public sentiment became arrayed against it to such an extent that within a few years thereafter it ceased to exist.

Sons of St. George.—This order, named after the patron saint of England, originated in Pennsylvania in 1876. It is a secret benefit society composed of persons born in England, or whose father or grandfather or mother or grandmother was English. The first lodge in Missouri was established at St. Louis in 1897. Nelson Lodge was organized in St. Louis, November, 1898.

Sons of Temperance.—A fraternal order, designed to promote total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors. It was founded in New York in the year 1842. St. Louis Division, No. 1, was instituted in 1844. In 1847 the Grand Division of Missouri was instituted by William S. Stewart, deputy M. W. P., with Rev. C. B. Parsons, D. D., as first grand worthy patriarch. The representative of the State in the National Division reported 3,370 members in the divisions of Missouri in 1849. In 1858 there were 100 divisions in all in the State. The Civil War blighted this organization, and its membership declined until the order ceased to exist in this State.

Sons of the American Revolution. The public festivities in the cities of the land celebrating the hundredth anniversaries of the principal events of the Revolution, rekindled the fires of patriotism in the hearts of

the people. It was then discovered that the old Revolutionary soldiers had disappeared; that historic landmarks in large cities had given way to new buildings; that many of the Revolutionary battlefields were destitute of tablets or stones commemorating the deeds of our ancestors; the graves of Revolutionary heroes were lost or forgotten, and that the utilitarian age was crowding sentiment and gratitude out of existence. On October 22, 1875, a meeting was held in San Francisco, where the idea of organizing the descendants of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors was suggested. It was determined that in the celebration of the 4th of July, 1876, the sons and grandsons of such soldiers should be a feature of the parade. Nearly forty of such descendants took part in the procession in San Francisco on that day. When the parade was over these descendants marched to the Palace Hotel and organized a society, which still exists, and is now the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The name of the organization at that time was "The Sons of Revolutionary Sires." "Lineal descent, good character and fair repute" were the only tests of membership. The organization provided for a junior society, auxiliary local branches, coequal societies in other States, and a representative national body.

The matter of organizing such a society also was talked of in the East, and it is said that a call was made in 1876 for a meeting on February 22d to organize an association of the "Sons of the Revolution," but no definite action was taken until December 4, 1883, when that society was organized at Fraunces' Tavern, in New York, and April 19, 1884, a constitution was adopted. The New York society was more social in its character than the California society, and the membership was not limited to lineal descendants, but acceptable collaterals were admitted. Some differences as to the character of the organization arose between those who were anxious to organize State societies and the New York society, which claimed that the other organizations should be auxiliary branches to the New York society, which was not satisfactory to some of the other States.

In 1888, at the instigation of Revolutionary descendants in New Jersey, the idea was adopted of organizing State societies of Sons of the Revolution, and calling a convention of the whole for the purpose of national organi-

zation. The object was not to organize a separate society, but to see if differences could not be harmonized. This convention met in New York, April 30, 1889, the hundredth anniversary of Washington's inauguration as President. Every existing society was invited and delegates from thirteen were present, including California. The New York society refused to recognize the others except as auxiliary branches, and took no further part in the convention. Pennsylvania affiliated with New York. The other States, after careful consideration, formed a national society, based upon the equality of the States, and chose the name of "The Sons of the American Revolution." The "Sons of the American Revolution" began their independent existence with eighteen States, the "Sons of the Revolution" had two. Several years later the "Sons of the Revolution," repealed the clause in their constitution which had made the breach, and began organizing State societies, and now have such State societies in many of the States, and later they repealed the clause of their constitution admitting collaterals. Henry Hall, the historian general of the Sons of the American Revolution, in a report made to the national society in 1897, from which the above facts are taken, says: "As for the Sons of the American Revolution, their popular methods, their thorough Americanism, their public spirit and incessant enterprise, their exclusion of collaterals and rigid examination of credentials have so commended them that they have won general approbation, and thousands of men of the highest professional, financial and social standing have joined their membership, and they have so stimulated patriotic sentiment that the United States is filled with hereditary associations. They have never knowingly admitted any person not of lineal descent. It is they who established the annual celebration of Flag Day, the formation of local chapters, the system of open monthly meetings and free discussion."

The object of the two societies is practically the same, and within recent years there is very little substantial difference between the two societies. In 1893 negotiations as to the consolidation of the two societies, which was greatly desired by the rank and file of both, failed by the action of the Sons of the Revolution requiring new conditions to be added to the "basis of

union" after such basis had been unanimously reported by a joint committee appointed from the two societies; and later, in 1897, negotiations looking to a union of the two societies resulted in the appointment of committees from each, which made a report that was considered by the respective national societies in Cincinnati in October, 1897, and was adopted by the Sons of the American Revolution, and also the Sons of the Revolution, with the condition that it should be submitted to the State societies for ratification. This was done, and substantially all of the State societies of the Sons of the American Revolution adopted the proposed constitution for the united societies, but the majority of the State societies of the Sons of the Revolution, under the leadership of the New York society, declined to ratify the action of their national society, and the two bodies still remain separate. This is greatly to be regretted, as it impairs the efficiency of both; keeps many eligible and patriotic descendants of Revolutionary sires out of both organizations, and greatly disparages the influence of both societies. It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail, and the two societies will unite in the near future on some satisfactory basis.

The object of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution is thus stated in its national constitution: "The objects of this society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men who by their services or sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the Constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people."

In 1898 the Sons of the American Revolution aggregated 9,141 active members. There are thirty-eight State societies, including one in the District of Columbia, one in Hawaii and one in France. Among its members are some of the most distinguished men of the times, such as the President of the United States, Senators, foreign ambassadors, members of Congress, Governors of States and many who have attained distinction in their profession or in business. The society is intensely democratic, making no test of membership save that of lineal descent from Revolutionary stock and reputable character. It is patriotic rather than social, although its annual banquets show that a spirit of comradeship exists among its members. The present officers of the national society are as follows: Honorable Edwin Shepard Barrett, of Concord, Massachusetts, president; Honorable Franklin Murphy, Newark, New Jersey; General Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., Manila; Honorable Jas. M. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio; Honorable John Whitehead, Morristown, New Jersey, vice presidents; Captain Samuel E. Gross, Chicago, Illinois, secretary; General C. W. Haskins, New York City, treasurer; General A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C., registrar general; Honorable Edward M. Gallonet, Washington, D. C., historian general; Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Detroit, Michigan, chaplain general.

The Missouri society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized April 23, 1889, and in that year became a member of the national society. Its first president was Josiah Fogg. It was incorporated March 10, 1891, with the Honorable Nathan Cole as president. He was succeeded by the Honorable Edward C. Cabell, and he by the Honorable George E. Leighton. The society has about 200 members, with a large chapter in Kansas City, and members in various parts of the State. Its present general officers are as follows: Honorable George H. Shields, president; Honorable E. O. Stanard, Honorable J. L. Robards, Honorable Gaius Paddock, Honorable C. H. Sampson, vice presidents; Judge Samuel Treat, Honorable Geo. E. Leighton, Honorable Nathan Cole, Honorable Josiah Fogg, honorary vice presidents; Melvin H. Stearns, secretary; I. Shreve Carter, treasurer; J. M. Fulton, reg-

istrar; Horace Kephart, historian; Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D., chaplain.

GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

Sons of the Revolution.—The centennial anniversary of American independence in 1876 led to the organization of the society of the Sons of the Revolution, in a call issued by Mr. John Austin Stevens, of New York, inviting all who were descended from officers or soldiers to meet at the rooms of the New York Historical Society, February 22, 1876, to organize a society under the name of "Sons of the Revolution." Up to this time the Society of the Cincinnati, organized in 1783 by the officers of the Revolution, had been the only society commemorating that period. The membership having always been limited to one descendant at a time in the eldest male line of an officer, had restricted its growth, and the general observance of the centennial anniversary led to a demand for a society organized on broader lines, so as to admit all descendants, whether descended from an officer, soldier, sailor or one prominent in the civil service.

After the organization in 1876, and on account of a want of public interest, the society lay dormant until December 4, 1883, when, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers, the society was revived at a banquet held at Fraunces' Tavern, in New York, in the identical room where Washington had formally bade farewell to his officers. Shortly afterward the Pennsylvania society was organized, then the District of Columbia, and in 1890 a general society was formed, which is now represented in thirty-one States, with a membership of 7,000.

The society is strictly a non-political, non-partisan, non-secret organization, but is patriotic in its broadest sense, and is organized to "keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and to promote intercourse and good feeling among its members, now and hereafter."

The eligibility rules require an applicant to be a lineal male descendant, above the age of twenty-one years, from an ancestor who was

either a military, naval or marine officer, soldier or sailor, or marine or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original colonies or States, or of the national government representing or composed of those colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. An official in the civil service must have been of such a character as to have caused the arrest of the official for treason against Great Britain.

The society of the Sons of the Revolution in Missouri was organized in St. Louis, February 22, 1894, with forty-nine charter members. It has had a steady and remarkable growth, and now numbers 400 members. There are two local chapters auxiliary to the State society, one at Kansas City, with ninety members, and at St. Joseph, with fifty members. The State society celebrates Washington's birthday in St. Louis by a banquet, and is engaged in enlisting the attention of the pupils of the high schools and schools of equal grade in the State of Missouri in the study of the history of the Revolution by offering gold, silver and bronze medals as prizes for the most meritorious essays. The medals are presented to the successful contestants at the banquet of the society February 22d each year, and the idea has proven very popular among the scholars.

The present officers of the State society are: President, Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., S. T. D., St. Louis; vice president, Honorable Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; second vice president, Captain Abiel Leonard Smith, U. S. A., Kansas City; third vice president, Honorable Amos Madden Thayer, St. Louis; secretary, Henry Cadle, Bethany; assistant secretary, Ewing McGready Sloan, St. Louis; registrar, Thomas James, Kansas City; treasurer, Henry Purkitt Wyman, St. Louis, 101 South Main Street; chaplain, Rev. Michael Burnham, D. D., St. Louis; historian, Professor Calvin Milton Woodward, Ph. D., St. Louis; marshal, Alfred Lee Shapleigh, St. Louis; board of managers, Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Honorable Henry Hitchcock, Henry Cadle, William Goddin Boyd, Stoughton Walker, James Hamilton McCord, John Alexander Ross, James Lawrence Blair, Wallace Delafield, George Amos New-

comb, Norris Bradford Gregg, Honorable Selden Palmer Spencer, George Oliver Carpenter, Jr., Robert Elisha Carr, William Magraw Reid; delegates to general society, Henry Cadle, Edwin McKaig Clendening, Henry Clarkson Scott, Milton Tootle, Jr., Charles Breck Adams; alternates, William Romaine Hodges, Howard Elliott, Robert McCulloch, James Lewis Lombard, Walter Bond Douglas.

HENRY CADLE.

Sons of Veterans.—The military order of Sons of Veterans owes its origin to Major A. P. Davis, who instituted the first camp in Philadelphia in 1878. A national organization was effected at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1881, and in 1897 there were in the United States 680 camps, with an aggregate membership of 33,000. Like the Society of the Cincinnati, established immediately after the Revolutionary War, it was designed to perpetuate the memory of the achievements of American patriots who had served their country on the field of battle, through the banding together in fraternal relationship of their male descendants. Those admitted to membership are the sons of officers and soldiers who served in the Union Army during the Civil War who have reached the age of eighteen years, and are of good moral character, and provision has since been made for the perpetuation of the order through successive generations. During the earlier years of its existence the membership of the order was confined mainly to the Eastern States, but in time was extended throughout all the Northern States. The first camp organized in Missouri was instituted at St. Joseph in 1883. In the same year General George H. Thomas Camp was organized in St. Louis with fifteen charter members. At the end of an existence of four years this camp surrendered its charter. In the fall of 1885 the ten camps then in existence in the State, through duly chosen representatives, formed the Missouri Division of the Sons of Veterans, electing Charles S. Crysler colonel in command of the division. The next camp organized in St. Louis was General F. Schaefer Camp, No. 28, which came into existence October 28, 1886. Since then the following camps have been instituted in the city: General John C. Fremont Camp, No. 35, February 3, 1887; Admiral Porter Camp,



J. B. Gotham

No. 47, May 11, 1887; General John W. Noble Camp, No. 51, June 3, 1887; Colonel D. P. Slaterry Camp, No. 85, September 7, 1888; Major Leo Rassieur Camp, No. 4, July 21, 1893, and Elijah P. Lovejoy Camp, No. 100, composed of colored men, March 19, 1889. The official title of the division commander is colonel, and that of the commander of a camp, captain. The number of camps in the State in 1900 was nineteen, with 435 members. There were six camps in St. Louis and one each at St. Joseph, Melrose, Isadora, Cape Girardeau, Grant City, Webb City, Sticklerville, Memphis, Sedalia, Sheridan, Arnsberg, Bethel and Pierce City.

Soper, Arthur W., railway manager and financier, was born July 16, 1838, in Rome, New York. He entered the railway service in 1858, beginning as a clerk. In 1871 he came to St. Louis as assistant superintendent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and a year later he became superintendent. At a later day he served this corporation as general superintendent, and still later as general manager. After ten years of service he resigned and removed to New York City, where he became president of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company.

Sosey, Jacob, editor, was born July 5, 1808, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, son of Abraham and Catherine Sosey, both natives of Pennsylvania. Jacob Sosey received a common school education, then learned printing at Gettysburg in the office of the "Adams County Sentinel," and later he purchased an interest in the "Stanton Speculator." In 1839 he emigrated to Missouri, establishing a paper at Palmyra called "The Missouri Whig," and here for forty-nine years he was engaged in newspaper work, taking part in eleven presidential elections. He was formerly a Whig, but in 1850 new issues arose, and he became a Democrat. For years he edited and published the "Palmyra Spectator," a Democratic journal of much influence. He was always fearless in advocating the right, and so conducted his journal that its services to the city and county were of inestimable value. Personally he was a very popular man. He was a Mason, and few in the State were of longer or more honorable standing in the order. For more

than fifty years he was an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was twice married—first to Miss Mary A. Ruff, of Virginia, January 3, 1839. She died at Palmyra, and he married, in 1860, Miss Annie M. Hanley. He had seven children by the first marriage and three by the last. He died in 1888.

Sotham, Thomas Frederick Beau-bois, was born at Islip, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, July 27, 1863. His father, the late William Henry Sotham, was born at Wooton, Oxfordshire, England, January 25, 1801. His grandfather, Thomas Sotham, inherited a landed estate from a long line of Sothams, who owned and occupied their own lands in and about Wooton for centuries. Marble tablets and brass inscriptions in the little church at Wooton give a record of the Sothams beginning with Thomas in the sixteenth century. The original name was "Southam," and some branches of the family still continue to spell the name with a "u." The first Thomas Sotham of whom we have record was really a "Southam" until he went to school to the celebrated pedagogue, Dr. Mavers, author of "Mavers' Spelling Book," a volume largely used in early British schools. Mavers said to Southam: "If you were to drop the 'u' out of your name, both your names, Sotham and Thomas, would be spelled with the same letters," and then he persuaded him to make the change.

The family is of Norman origin, and connected with its history previous to the church records there is an interesting legend that the founder of the family was named Thomas, an officer in the army of William the Conqueror. When the first William invaded England in 1066 with his victorious Normans, after conquering the lands and securing his victories by erecting great castles in places of vantage, as permanent visible evidences of Norman rule and power, he divided the land among his followers, the officer Thomas getting a tract in the South Ham (an abbreviation of Hamlet), from which he took his name, "Thomas de Southam," or Thomas of South Hamlet.

The study of old English families and names is interesting, and shows conclusively the influence of centuries and generations in the same environment on the taste, inclinations, ambitions and abilities of men. The

Sotham estates lay to the north of Wooton, between the rivers of Glyme and Cherwell. The lower lands were famous for grass, and all were rich, friable loam, well adapted to crops in a county above the average of English shires in fertility.

Coming from a family that had been agriculturists for centuries, William H. Sotham naturally desired to follow in the same calling. He was put to school at an early age and received a fair education, having as schoolmates William and Joseph Hewer, brothers of the great Hereford cattle improver, John Hewer, of Hereford. Another schoolmate was the older brother of the late Frederick William Stone, Canada's greatest importer of live stock. At fourteen years he spent his vacation as under-teamster in general farm work on his father's farm. Two years later he left school to take charge of his father's extensive flock of Cotswold sheep. Later he had charge of the colts and brood mares, and developed into a trainer of hunters of great ability. He commanded the confidence of the nobility and gentry, making many profitable sales to them. His ability as a trainer was greatly aided by his fearlessness as a rider. He obliged his mount to "take" wall, hedge, brook or ditch, if there was any "show" at all, and this fearlessness made him one of the foremost members of the Duke of Beaufort's hunt.

The larger part of the original Sotham estate had passed to the Duke of Marlborough, and all of it is now a part of Blenheim. William H. Sotham being a younger son, and the estate, at his father's death, passing to the eldest son, he was obliged to seek his fortunes in the outside world, so after having experience in all branches of farm work, marketing, etc., he set out in 1832 for America, spending at first some time in New York. He then took charge of a large farm in Ohio, where he fattened large droves of cattle and drove them to Cleveland for market. He also marketed Ohio horses in New York. After that, and prior to 1839, he made four trips to England.

It is likely his intimate acquaintance and friendship with Messrs. Hewer, of Gloucestershire, and Hereford breeders of their time, was instrumental in developing in Mr. Sotham a right knowledge and lasting preference for Hereford cattle, but his first knowledge and preference for them was gained on

his father's farm. Though a breeder of sheep, pigs and horses, his father bred few cattle, but grazed and fattened largely of cattle that came from the breeding districts further west in the adjoining county of Gloucester, which lay between Oxford and Hereford, the latter being the prime nursery of the thriftiest grazing stock to be had in the kingdom. Although the Hereford commanded the highest price, it was the custom on the Sotham estate to buy them, as their extraordinary thrift enabled them to be ripened on pasture without cake or grain, and when so ripened they commanded the highest price from butchers and drovers. Not being tied or prejudiced against any breed, except by preference derived from his own experience and the experience of generations of ancestry before him, as grazers of cattle bred in other districts, his love of thrift and quality in cattle made him an advocate of the Hereford. In 1839 he returned to England for the purpose of importing a foundation herd of Herefords. He attended the initial exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, held in the chief city of his native county, Oxford, where he purchased from Mr. Walker the champion cow, "Spot" (renamed "Matchless"), and her first prize yearling bull. The balance of this importation of twenty-three head were selected from the unrivaled herds of William and Joseph Hewer, of Northleach, Gloucestershire, and of that prince among cattle improvers, their brother, John Hewer, of Hereford. Besides the pure bred Hereford he imported a Hereford-Shorthorn cross-bred heifer and several pure Shorthorns. A second importation of eleven Herefords was accompanied by twenty-three of his old favorites, the Cotswold sheep, and a selection of Shorthorn cattle.

Mr. Sotham's third and last importation of Herefords was in 1843, when he chartered the entire steerage of the sailing ship "Hendrick Hudson," which he filled with "white faces," taking the deck for an extensive importation of Cotswolds. Off the coast of Newfoundland the ship met with rough weather. The hatches were closed; the waves washed the sheep overboard, and the cattle suffocated below deck. Having had such good luck with the previous importations, he shipped these without insurance, and the loss was complete and so severe that the enterprising improver of American live stock

never fully recovered from the financial loss involved.

Later Mr. Sotham imported the English cart horse "Sampson" and a draft mare, whose blood is acknowledged in a very superior stock of horses that are called "Sampsons" to this day. Associated with him in the last three importations was the late Senator Erastus Corning, of Albany, New York. The first Hereford breeding establishment was inaugurated at Albany. From thence Mr. Sotham moved to Black Rock, near Buffalo, and from thence to the Genesee Flats and Oswego, and finally to Islip, Long Island, all in the State of New York.

During these years a bitter, relentless fight was made against Mr. Sotham and his Herefords by the breeders and satellites of the Shorthorn cattle. It can hardly be credited in these days of breed tolerance that the fight against any recognition of the Herefords could possibly be so bitter. They, with their short legs, deep, smooth flesh and compact form, belonged to so radically different a type from the long-legged, coarse Bates Shorthorns, then all the fashion, that to acknowledge merit in the Hereford was equivalent to condemning the Shorthorn. With the coarse, thin-fleshed, weak-constituted Bates Shorthorn commanding the means of wealthy adherents and backed by a truckling agricultural press, Mr. Sotham's persistent advocacy of the Herefords and of Shorthorns of similar compact, robust type, gained him the enmity of the Shorthorn scribes and pharisees, and following up his loss of the third importation at sea, every influence was brought to bear against him by the Shorthorn men. Classification and recognition at fairs were refused; representation in the agricultural press was denied until T. L. Miller, in 1881, truthfully wrote: "The Shorthorn breeders of New York waged a warfare against Mr. Sotham and the Herefords that was unwarranted, vicious and devilish."

Mr. Sotham advocated Hereford cattle, and families of cattle in other breeds that approximated Hereford thrift and compact type, from principle and not for gain. Had he lived to this day (1900) he would have seen every principle he advocated, the cardinal truth and maxim of every successful breeder of beef cattle; every practice he condemned, abhorred and shunned by every reputable breeder, and the Shorthorn ideal that he

despised rejected by Shorthorn breeders, who have each and all been compelled to adopt the robust, compact, thick-fleshed Hereford type he so persistently advocated through fifty years of overwhelming obstinate opposition. Mr. Sotham defied all opposition to his principles. He knew he was right and kept on in his advocacy of the practical, rent-paying Hereford. His judgment was sought for by Hereford men and breeders of the Scotch and other plebeian Shorthorns, and from the modest funds received for his services from these breeders he made a comfortable living, having given up breeding on his own account several years prior to his death, which occurred at Chicago, in his eighty-third year, in 1884.

On his mother's side, T. F. B. Sotham is descended from well bred and highly educated Somersetshire English stock, mostly noted for its clergymen and professional men, his mother's father being a physician and capitalist. Dr. E. E. W. Gale was the owner in England of extensive stage lines that he attempted to continue with horses as motive power in competition with railways after steam power was introduced, and an obstinate persistence in this unequal race took much of his fortune. Finding he could not continue his business and home establishments on the scale to which he and his ancestors were accustomed, he emigrated with his family to New York State. Mrs. Annie Gale Sotham was a musician and artist, who delighted to portray the Herefords of her husband, William H. Sotham, some of her paintings being taken to England.

T. F. B. Sotham was given a common school education. From his youth he desired to go on a farm. At sixteen his father sent him to T. L. Miller, Beecher, Illinois, and he spent some time at Highland Stock Farm, which then boasted the largest and best Hereford herd in America; he then spent one winter with Thomas Clark, at Evergreen Farm, at Beecher, acting as herdsman, when "Success II" and "Sir Richard III" were at the head of Mr. Clark's herd. Later Mr. Sotham spent two years with Tom C. Ponting, of Moweaqua, Illinois, when Mr. Ponting lived on his Stonington Farm. Mr. Ponting kept a large herd of Shorthorns, and fed them, as now, large droves of steers for market; the persistent efforts of young Sotham and his father awakened in Mr. Ponting his boyhood

love for Herefords, with which he was familiar in his native English county of Somersetshire, and when Mr. Ponting founded his Hereford herd, for which he and his Homestead Farm have since become famous, both herds were for two years under the care and supervision of young Sotham, who also aided in farm work.

After leaving Mr. Ponting, young Sotham engaged in newspaper work, first serving on the staff of the "Rural Nebraska," of Omaha, and then being engaged by the "Farmers' Review," of Chicago, and for fifteen years he has been a correspondent of the "Breeders' Gazette" and other leading publications. During this newspaper work he inaugurated a commission business in pure bred stock. Later he engaged in buying and selling Herefords, and before he was of age his credit was accepted by Canadian and Michigan breeders, who trusted him implicitly. He handled hundreds of Herefords, and some Shorthorns, finding an outlet for the surplus of Canadian, Michigan and Illinois herds in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Minnesota.

In 1886 he established the Beaubois Breeding Farm at Pontiac, Michigan. The foundation stock for this herd was laid by purchases of imported home-bred cattle in Michigan and Illinois. The market in the United States being dull in 1888, he was led to export twenty-five Herefords to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America. The shipment was made in October from New York, and arrived at Buenos Ayres in their summer season, the wrong time of the year for successful sale, and consequently lost money. The buyer, Senor Don Francisco J. Meeks, however, became attached to Mr. Sotham and engaged him to manage the most extensive pure bred live stock breeding establishment in the world, at Lomas de Zamora, in the Province of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Sotham got 10 per cent of all the sales of blooded stock, and was guaranteed that his 10 per cent should at least equal \$5,000 gold per annum.

Mr. Sotham was sent home to purchase Hereford cattle for his employer, who also bought the entire Beaubois herd. Mr. Sotham moved his family to Buenos Ayres, and began laying the foundation for the biggest plant in the world. The breeds under his supervision included Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus and Holstein cattle,

Lincoln, Hampshire, Oxforddown, American Merino and Rambouillet sheep, Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs, Percheron, Suffolk Punch, thoroughbred and American trotting horses. Mr. Sotham came home with a letter of credit for \$40,000 gold and a contract for trotting horses. He was fond of his employer, and would have remained with him permanently had he not found it an impossibility to impress upon him the absolute necessity of nutritious food for the development of young stock. Like the majority of Argentinos, Senor Meeks thought young stock would get fat and sleek on "wind," provided they were only of pure blood and their parents cost great sums of money. Mr. Sotham's shipments to Buenos Ayres included also Holstein cattle.

Returning to the States in 1890, Mr. Sotham re-established his Hereford herd by a selection of fifty head of the "tops" of the celebrated J. O. Curry herd of Aurora, Illinois. Other purchases of "tops" were made of John C. Bertram and G. N. Sprague. The business growing very dull in 1892, Mr. Sotham accepted the secretaryship of the Detroit International Fair and Exposition, at Detroit, Michigan, and became its general manager. In 1893 the Michigan farm was sold, but the cream of the Hereford herd was kept and a new location was sought.

In May, 1893, Mr. Sotham bought the 400-acre farm three miles northeast of Chillicothe, Missouri, now so famous in the live stock world as the Weavergrace Breeding Establishment. Being handicapped financially, Mr. Samuel Weaver of Forsyth, Illinois, came to his aid and supplied what funds he needed. The unearned kindness or grace of Mr. Weaver led to Mr. Sotham's unique naming of the farm "Weavergrace," meaning in plain English "By the grace of Samuel Weaver."

"Weavergrace" was a success from the start. Beginning with the cream of the Beaubois herd, which was founded on the cream of the celebrated herds of J. O. Curry, J. C. Bertram and G. N. Sprague, the cream of other good herds was added, including the "tops" of the herd of Captain E. C. Scarlet and B. F. Elbert, Des Moines, Iowa; W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Indiana; Eugene Fifield, Bay City, Michigan; George O. Holcomb, Troy, Pennsylvania; T. J. Scroggin, Harris-town, Illinois. The top animals were bought at the 1897 public sale of Tom C. Ponting,

Moweaqua, Illinois. The best female sold at the Gudgeon & Simpson sale, 1898, was also bought. At the K. B. Armour's famous sale in 1898, what Mr. Sotham believes the best heifer Mr. Armour owned, of his own breeding, "Armour Naiad I," and what is probably the best female of the beef breeds, "Lady Laurel," the best animal ever bred by Mr. C. H. Elmendorf, of Lincoln, Nebraska, were bought.

Nothing is too good for "Weavergrace." Neither time, money nor labor will be spared to make it the best herd of cattle in the world. When animals are added from other herds Mr. Sotham insists that they shall be the very best specimens of the herd they represent. No other herd has such a prize record. For several years the "Weavergrace" herd was shown at every fair they could be gotten to; six or seven State fairs were visited annually, besides minor fairs, until the collection of ribbons exceeds a thousand, and is unequalled. Recently Mr. Sotham has deemed the reputation of the herd securely established, and has, therefore, shown annually at only the most important fairs and expositions where competition is strongest. At the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, 1898, Mr. Sotham took eight first and champion prizes, besides many minor prizes, his entry never falling below the six cash prizes in any ring of what was doubly the largest and best exhibit of Herefords ever collected on any fair ground. These eight highest honors are just double the number of first prizes won by any other breeder of Herefords, and were won by animals all of Mr. Sotham's own breeding. Not another exhibitor of beef cattle at Omaha showed an exhibit, every animal of which was bred by himself.

The foundation of Mr. Sotham's success as a breeder of Hereford cattle was his great stock bull, "Corrector 48976," in "American Hereford Record," bred by himself. It is estimated that at this writing (1900) "Corrector" has earned \$150,000, and his record as the sire of prize winning and high priced animals is such as to give him the leading place in history among the valuable breeding animals that have improved American cattle.

Mr. Sotham was married, February 12, 1886, to Kitty C. Stickney, daughter of Russell C. and Rowena Stickney, of Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan. This branch of the family traces through the Stickneys of

western New York and Vermont, and is of Puritan origin in England. Four children survive this union: Marion Estcourt, Thomas Frederick, Harold Eugene and William Henry.

Mr. Sotham is a member of the Episcopal Church, holding the office of vestryman therein. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, but has never sought or held office other than delegate to conventions. At the annual meeting of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, at Chicago, in November, 1898, he was elected vice president, and in 1899 was elected president of that association by acclamation.

Southern, John Nelson, lawyer, was born August 25, 1858, in Claiborne County, Tennessee. His parents were Neal and Sally (Huddleston) Southern, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The mother's grandfather, Israel McBee, was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and lived to the remarkably advanced age of 103 years. John N. Southern is one of the few men of his years who can truthfully say that after reaching the age of young manhood he was privileged to converse with one who served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Southern was twenty years of age when his great-grandfather was 102 years old, and remembers distinctly a conversation which he had with the centenarian of his own blood. The mother's ancestors lived in Virginia, and it was from that colony that Israel McBee enlisted for service against an oppressive crown. J. N. Southern received his early education in the common schools of Tennessee. He attended the college at Tazewell, Tennessee, located ten miles from Cumberland Gap, a spot made famous by bloody carnage and fierce clashes of arms. After leaving college he entered the law office of Judge T. W. Turley, at Morristown, Tennessee, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar of Tennessee by Judge Turley and Judge Seth W. Lucky, of the chancery court. In 1865 he removed to Missouri, locating in Lafayette County. At Lexington he was admitted to the bar by Judge Tutt. In 1868 he removed to Independence, where he has since resided. Mr. Southern enlisted in the Confederate service, and while performing his duty in the execution of an order for General Longstreet, in the spring of 1864, during the campaign of Longstreet from Chicka-

mauga through eastern Tennessee to Virginia, he was very severely wounded, and from the effects of that wound he has never recovered. He was at Bristol, Virginia, when General Lee surrendered. Mr. Southern has had a long experience in the field of journalism, although he has been exclusively identified with the legal profession since 1881. From 1868 to 1879 he was the editor of the Independence "Sentinel," and from the latter date until 1881 he wrote editorially for the "Kansas City Times." For one term he served as city counselor of Independence. He has always been prominently identified with the Democratic party, and was an elector on the Cleveland presidential ticket in 1884. As a lawyer Mr. Southern has been brilliantly successful, having been connected with several of the most important cases settled in Missouri courts. He was one of the attorneys in the celebrated case of the State of Missouri *ex rel.* the Attorney General vs. the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in the supreme court, whereby the State sought to compel the railroad company by mandamus to restore the road which it had torn up between Independence and Kansas City. He was on the side of the State, and the action for the plaintiff was successful, the decision being rendered in 1883. Such cases are rarely successful, and the victory for the attorneys representing the State was signally decisive. At a later time he was an attorney for Jackson County, Missouri, in defense of an action brought against the county to compel it to build and sustain a reform school at an annual expense of from \$50,000 to \$100,000, which action was defeated. In this case the constitutionality of the law was assailed, and the court held with Attorney Southern and his associates. He was attorney for Jackson County in 1893 in the legal fight to resist the injunction against the county court to prevent the application of two-thirds of the dramshop license fees of Kansas City upon the public road improvements of the county. The county was successful, the constitutionality of the law being in this case defended and sustained. Mr. Southern was the attorney for the defendants in the celebrated temple lot suit, brought by the Mormon Church, of Iowa, against the church at Independence. This famous suit involved the title to the temple lot in Independence, Missouri, and incidentally involved

the questions of organization and church history of Mormonism, developing most interesting facts and historical circumstances. Mr. Southern represented the Hedrickite faction of the church, was pitted against five strong lawyers, and won the suit on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in connection with C. O. Tichenor, of Kansas City, the decision being handed down in 1895. Mr. Southern is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been an elder in that organization for many years. He was for a long time chairman of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian College, located at Independence, Missouri, and established over twenty-five years ago. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity. He was married, December 20, 1860, to Martha A. Allen, of Morristown, Tennessee. To this union seven children were born, six of whom are living. William Southern, the oldest son, is the editor of the "Jackson Examiner," published at Independence; Dr. John N. Southern is a successful practitioner in Macon County, Missouri; Allen C. Southern is attending the Kansas City Law School. The other three children are accomplished daughters. Mr. Southern has had a particularly eventful life, one closely interwoven with much of the most interesting history of this and other States. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of his associates and neighbors, and is regarded as one of the strong members of the Missouri bar.

Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association.—This association is composed chiefly of lumber manufacturers in the Southern States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, but all manufacturers of Southern lumber are eligible to membership, and Missouri is largely represented in it. St. Louis is the chief market for Southern lumber, and the office of the association is in St. Louis. The first step toward the organization was taken at a convention of these manufacturers held at St. Louis in September, 1890, at which a call was issued for a meeting at the Lumbermen's Exchange, in New Orleans, on December 9th, of that year; and it was at this meeting that the association was formed, with B. White, of Grandin, Missouri, for president; George S. Lacey, of Bogue Chitto, Mississippi, vice president; J. H. Trump, of Little Rock, Ar-

kansas, secretary, and George M. Griffin, of Kansas City, Missouri, treasurer, and the following assistant vice presidents: J. J. White, of McComb City, Mississippi; N. W. McLeod, of St. Louis, for Arkansas; G. M. Gotshall, of Willow Springs, Missouri; W. E. Ramsey, of Lake Charles, Louisiana; W. W. Wadsworth, of Wadsworth, Alabama; C. H. Moore, of Galveston, Texas, and M. F. Amorous, of Atlanta, Georgia. The membership fee is \$10. Any person wholesaling yellow pine may become an honorary member. The annual meeting for election of officers and transaction of other business is held the third Wednesday in February, and another meeting for the transaction of general business is held the second Wednesday in August.

South Greenfield.—A village in Dade County, on the Greenfield & Northern and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railways, three miles south of Greenfield, the county seat. It has a public school; a Southern Methodist Church and a Baptist Church; lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of Labor; a neutral newspaper, the "Rustic;" a flourmill with a capacity of 100 barrels a day, and extensive lime kilns and stone quarries. From the latter was furnished the stone for the United States building at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The town was laid out in 1881 by Levin M. Shafer. In 1899 the population was 500.

South St. Louis.—The name given to an addition to St. Louis dedicated May 11, 1836, by Samuel S. Rayburn, William S. Stamps, John Withnell and twenty others. It included territory lying between the old arsenal and Marine Hospital. The name South St. Louis, as used at the present time, applies to all the southern portion of the city.

Southwest Baptist College.—A co-educational academical school at Bolivar. It was founded in 1880, several towns contending for its location. The Rev. J. R. Maupin was the first president. In 1898 there were four teachers and 119 students; the property was valued at \$25,000, and the library contained 1,100 volumes.

Southwest City.—A city of the fourth class in McDonald County, near the border

point of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, eighteen miles southwest of Pineville, the county seat, and eight miles from Noel, its shipping point. A local railway connects it with Rogers, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, thirty-five miles, and with Decatur, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, fifteen miles. It has a public school, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian Churches; two newspapers, the "Leader," Democratic, and the "Enterprise," Republican; a bank, two mills, a brick yard and stores. In 1890 the population was 707. The first settlers were J. P. Lamance and Burton McGhee, in 1842; the first named became a government teacher in the Indian Nation. The site was known as Honey Creek until 1870, when it was platted by J. C. Lamson under its present name. Population, 1899 (estimated), 800.

Southwest Expedition.—By this name is known a military march from St. Louis to the western border of Missouri in the year 1859. The struggle of the North and South for the mastery of Kansas had produced a condition of constant turmoil on the border. A judge of the United States District Court at Fort Scott complained to the President that he was prevented from the exercise of his duties by a band of marauders, and this was transmitted by President Buchanan's Attorney General to Governor Stewart. The latter had been in receipt of numerous calls for protection, and had taken some steps, which for a time allayed the disturbances. In January, 1859, he called on the Legislature for an appropriation to enable the State to suppress the troubles. Accordingly \$30,000 was appropriated. Quiet was restored for a time, but in the fall of 1860 General D. M. Frost, in command of the First Division of Missouri militia, with a roster of about 650, was called upon to summon his command and proceed to the border forthwith. This division was composed entirely of the citizen soldiery of St. Louis, and as it was the same that assembled at Camp Jackson in May following, the reader is referred for the details of its organization to the part of this work treating of that subject. The expedition set out by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, debarking at Tipton, then its western terminus, and from that point marched overland to within a few miles of the Kansas line.

Meanwhile, a detachment of Federal cavalry, under Captain Nathaniel Lyon, had reached Mound City. There was no enemy in sight, nor any evidence that there had been any organized force in that neighborhood. What had been called "Montgomery's Fort" was an old log granary or storehouse, and Mound City itself bore the appearance of a small, peaceful New England village. A detail was made to remain in the neighborhood of Fort Scott, on the Missouri side, and the rest of the troops returned home.

South West Missouri Electric Railway.—This line of railway connects the principal cities in the Missouri-Kansas mineral region with its termini at Carthage, Missouri, and Galena, Kansas, passing through the cities of Cartersville, Webb City and Joplin, with a branch from Cartersville to Prosperity. It also affords local service in Carthage and Joplin. January 1, 1900, the total number of miles operated was thirty-five. This was to be increased May 1, 1900, by an extension from Galena southwest to Riceville, a distance of three miles, and by second tracks for a distance of ten miles at intervals between Carthage and Galena, increasing the trackage to a total of forty-eight miles. The company expected to continue the construction of the second track the entire distance between the present terminals by January 1, 1901. The roadway is first class, laid with fifty-pound T rails throughout, except in Joplin and Galena, where fifty-six-pound rails are used. Steel truss bridges, resting upon cut-stone abutments, span Turkey Creek and Centre Creek. The rolling stock comprises ten single-truck cars, twenty double-truck closed cars, eleven double-truck open cars and three trail cars. The cars are provided with electric and hot water heaters, and the interurban cars have powerful electric headlights. Eight of the cars, put on the road in 1899, are forty-four feet long, contain smoking compartment, and are modern in every detail. Double cedar poles and span-wire construction is used throughout, and the feed wire amounts to nearly 300,000 pounds of copper. There are two powerhouses; the one at Webb City is of brick, 71 feet by 140 feet, with engine room 71 feet by 80 feet; the equipment consists of one G. E. 225-kw M. P. generator, belted to a single expansion Cooper-Corliss engine. This sta-

tion also contains two D-62 generators, used as boosters for furnishing power to the Galena section of the road, the extreme end of which is fifteen miles from the powerhouse. This plant is provided with water from a well 820 feet deep, passed through a 1,000 h. p. Cookson heater. The power plant at Lakeside Park, on Centre Creek, is a combination station and carhouse. The building is 90 feet by 115 feet, equipped with two condensing Bates-Corliss engines, each driving by rope transmission a Walker M. P. 200-kw generator. The voltage at the powerhouse is 600 on the generators, and 800 on the boosters; the greatest drop at any point on the line is down to 450 volts, under heavy loads. The motor equipment on the car is the G. E.-57 and the Westinghouse 38-B, one to each truck. Besides the Lakeside Park carhouse there is one in Webb City and another in East Joplin. August 1, 1899, work was begun upon improvements to be completed May 1, 1900, involving an expenditure of \$450,000; with this effected, car service would be materially increased, and the running time of cars considerably reduced. These improvements include a new unit of power consisting of a compound condensing Corliss engine of 1,800 h. p. capacity, directly connected with a 750-kw generator of the three-phase revolving field type; this supplies power for the entire system, and is carried to substations located at various points along the road and thence distributed, insuring steady power and voltage. The power for this engine is from three water tube boilers of 500 h. p. each, with automatic stoker attachments. A new car barn in Webb City is 143 by 200 feet, with a capacity for forty cars, and a branch barn, with a capacity for six cars, was to be built in Galena. Two parks are owned by the company, Midway Park, near Joplin, and Lakeside Park, seven and one-half miles from Carthage. The latter represents an investment of \$20,000. It is a beautiful tract of ground, with abundant forest shade, watered by Centre Creek, which here expands into a spacious lake. Upon the bank is a floating bathhouse, with all modern accommodations for ladies as well as gentlemen, and numerous handsome boats. A grand pavilion, with stage and scenery, has a seating capacity of 1,000. Upon the grounds is a small hotel, in the midst of a beautiful lawn, for conveni-

ence of the employes of the road. Lakeside Park is a delightful pleasure resort, and during the summer season the road is taxed to its utmost capacity to convey the throngs of visitors from either direction. The road traverses, in its eccentric meanderings, one of the most picturesque regions of the Ozark country, and the beauty of the scenery, together with the admirable smoothness of the roadbed, and the comfort afforded by the cars, makes the journey thoroughly enjoyable. The car service is admirably regular and frequent; every car upon the road is under the direction of a dispatcher at a telephone switchboard in the Webb City office, connecting with both terminals and with every switch on the line. The interurban car service is divided into two divisions. On the eastern division, between Joplin and Carthage, approximately twenty miles in length, a car leaves each terminal every half hour from 6 o'clock a. m. until 11 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations, and reaching the opposite terminal in one and one-half hours. A special fast service, the Empire County Express, is afforded every ninety minutes from 8 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m., its running time between Joplin and Carthage being one hour. On the western division, between Joplin and Galena, approximately ten miles in length, a car leaves each terminal every thirty minutes from 6 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m., the running time being forty-five minutes between terminals. In personnel, the servants of the company rank with the best of the steam railway lines. The splendid South West Missouri Electric Railway is an evolution from a mule road, which was built in 1890 by A. H. Rogers, now president of the present operating company. It was known as the Twin Cities Street Railway, and extended from the west end of Webb City to the east end of Carterville, two and one-half miles. It was operated with mules from September 1, 1890, until March 1, 1893, when it was purchased by the present company, and was extended six miles to Joplin and two miles to Prosperity. In 1890-1 an electric railway was built from East Joplin to Blendville, a distance of five miles. The present company purchased this road in 1895, and the following year extended it from Blendville to Galena, Kansas, a distance of seven miles. In 1895 the Jasper County Electric Railroad was built with Car-

thage capital, and extended from Carthage to Carterville, a distance of twelve miles. This property was purchased in 1896 by the South West Missouri Electric Railway Company, and this acquisition brought the system to its present comprehensive dimensions.

Spalding's Commercial College.—

A school founded in Kansas City in 1865 by James Franklin Spalding, and chartered in 1867 at the urgent request of leading business men. It is located in the east wing of the New York Life building, where it occupies twenty suitable rooms, employing sixteen teachers. It affords four courses of study, namely: Commercial course, shorthand course, telegraphy course and an English course. It has both day and evening classes. The school deserves the high reputation it enjoys and its students are now among the high business men of the city. It has had a long and successful career, and is one of the best known institutions of that city.

Spangler, Sylvester Wellington,

was born September 28, 1860, at Peotone, Will County, Illinois. His parents were Jacob R. and Julia Ann (Giselman) Spangler, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. The father removed in 1870 to Kansas. Sylvester W. Spangler was brought up on a farm, began his education in the neighborhood school, and in 1880 was graduated from the high school at Osage Mission (now St. Paul), Kansas. At the latter place he studied pharmacy and medicine under Dr. Charles E. Steadman. In 1882 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he was for several years occupied as prescription clerk in a leading drug store, and was afterward engaged in the real estate office of J. F. Hadley. In 1894 he was elected constable for the Fourth District, and was re-elected in 1896. On the expiration of the latter term, in 1898, he was elected to his present position of justice of the peace. While occupying these positions he has given his spare time to the study of law, with the expectation of soon engaging in practice. In politics he is a Republican, and for six years past he has been a member of the city Republican committee. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the

Uniform Rank of the last named order. Mr. Spangler was married, in 1889, to Miss Alice L. Perry, a native of Kansas, daughter of a freighter well known in the early days, who came to his death on the plains. A daughter, Leila May Spangler, has been born of this marriage.

Spanish-American War.—See "War with Spain."

Spanish Board of Trade.—An institution of which mention is sometimes made in the early history of Spanish-American colonies. It was a court established by Ferdinand of Spain in 1507, to which he committed the administration of American affairs. The court was called "Casa de Contratacion," or Board of Trade.

Spanish Club.—See "Latin-American Club of St. Louis."

Spanish Caravan.—The historical name given to an expedition sent out from the Spanish post of Santa Fe, in New Mexico, against the French settlements in Missouri in the year 1720. There was a protracted struggle between France and Spain for possession of the country west of the Mississippi, and this expedition was the last effort of the Spanish to expel their rivals. The Caravan, organized at the old town of Santa Fe, which had been founded more than a hundred years before, was a grotesque mixed concourse of soldiers, priests, women and camp followers, comprising Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians, with horses and cattle. Spanish explorers and miners had made incursions into the country of the Missouris before, and established friendly relations with the Pawnee tribe; but this shambling caravan, without guides, without organization and discipline, and knowing little about the country, made the mistake of venturing into the region inhabited by the Missouris, a powerful tribe, who were at war with the Pawnees, and were friends and allies of the French, and presuming them to be the Pawnees, disclosed to them their hostile purpose. The result was that the Missouris, affecting to receive them kindly, made an opportunity to massacre them. All were slain, except one priest, who was spared because he was a non-resistant.

Spanish Domination.—There is evidence that long before De Soto traversed the country from west Florida, 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 the government of Spain was slow to emphasize its claim by forbidding trespass. Late in 1769, however, it was determined to put an end to such supineness and by force of arms assert its full authority. Don Alexander O'Reilly, as commandant of Louisiana, marched 3,000 Spanish troops upon New Orleans and immediately overwhelmed all opposition. Don Pedro Piernas was sent with troops to St. Louis, arriving November 29th. His advent was not resisted by the French inhabitants, but he did not assume executive functions until the beginning of 1771. His authority covered the territory between the Red River and the northern extremity of the Spanish possessions on the Mississippi. Few changes, and those not radical, were made in the administration of the laws as they existed under the French. Piernas confirmed the surveys and land titles as he found them. St. Ange de Bellerive, who, in the name of France, turned over to Piernas the government of Upper Louisiana, was, by authority of Don O'Reilly, admitted as an officer of a Spanish regiment. (See "St. Ange.") May 20, 1775, Don Francisco Cruzat succeeded Piernas as Governor, appointed by Governor General Unzaga. At the close of the latter's administration the prominent inhabitants, at a public meeting, passed resolutions complimenting him upon his fair dealing and expressed their gratitude and well wishes.

Colonel Cruzat, a native of Spain, was a man of kind disposition, who soon ingratiated himself into the regard of the people. Under his administration, which lasted three years, no events worthy of especial notice occurred until near its close, when there came an alarm that Great Britain, then at war with Spain and France, was inciting the Canadian Indians to belligerent acts toward the Spanish, whereupon Cruzat planned a line of fortifications. Before he could carry out his purpose, however, he was removed, to the general regret of the inhabitants.

Cruzat's successor was Captain Ferdinand de Leyba, appointed in 1778 by Don Her-

nando de Galvez, who succeeded Unzaga as Governor General of the province January 1, 1777. De Leyba assumed authority three days before the death of Laclede, which occurred June 17, 1778, and two weeks before the capture of Kaskaskia by George Rogers Clark. Thus it will be seen that the advent of De Leyba was amidst events of high importance in the history of the West. He appears to have been a man of good judgment and imbued with sterling qualities, among which were intelligence and love of fair dealing. The fact that he did not fall into the views of Cruzat in regard to the necessity of erecting defense works made him unpopular, and the feeling of distrust culminated when the Indian massacre occurred. (See "Indian Massacre.") But Billon, who had imbibed from the early writers the prejudices against De Leyba, confesses ("Annals," 1886) he had "become convinced that he had been a much vilified man and grossly misrepresented." He adds: "When we consider the troubles and perplexities of his brief administration, coupled with the irreparable loss of his young wife, leaving two motherless little girls to the care of strangers, it should not excite surprise that he became somewhat intemperate in his latter days, as is alleged." Shortly after the Indian raid of May 26, 1780, he became very ill and died on the 28th of the following month. Having a premonition of death, he sent for his lieutenant, Don Silvio de Cartabona, in whose presence he executed his will, and who temporarily became his successor in office. De Leyba was buried in the body of the village church by the side of his wife, who died the preceding September.

Cartabona was the acting Governor until the arrival of Colonel Cruzat and his resumption of authority, September 24, 1780. Cruzat began his administration where he left off two years before. To Auguste Chouteau, who had drawn the original chart of Laclede's village in 1764, he intrusted the work of making a plan of defenses. Earthworks were soon thrown up and fortifications of a more formidable character begun, but as the necessity of these preparations disappeared they were left unfinished. During Cruzat's second administration a new code of civil laws was formed by the syndics, a sort of council nominated by the inhabitants. The code provided that January 1st every year a public assembly should be held in the presence of the Lieu-

tenant Governor to choose two syndics to supervise the repairs of the streets, drains and bridges, requiring every person whose lot faced a street where there was a rivulet to keep it clear in its passage to the river, and to keep the abutting street and bridges in repair; the roads outside the village to be mended "by the public." Another syndic was to inspect the fences of the common, owners of the fields to be responsible for damage by animals breaking through. Malefactors breaking the fences were, besides paying resulting damages, to pay 50 livres fine, with fifteen days' imprisonment in jail. To take and use a horse tied in the prairie the punishment was twenty-four hours' imprisonment and a fine of twenty-five livres. Transgressions of these laws by slaves saddled the punishment upon their owners, and the slaves were to be whipped according to the grade of the offense. Governor Cruzat, whilst residing in St. Louis, had the misfortune to lose his wife, two daughters and a son. Indeed, a singular fatality appears to have followed the three first Spanish Governors. Governor Piernas suffered the loss of two children, and De Leyba died nine months after the death of his wife.

Cruzat was succeeded November 27, 1787, by Don Manuel Perez. He was, when appointed, a captain in the regiment stationed at New Orleans, to which he returned in 1792, when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of that command. What few records there are of his administration show little of particular interest regarding St. Louis. The statement of some writers that Perez induced Shawnee and Delaware Indians to locate this side of Cape Girardeau to prevent acts of lawlessness by the Osages rests on rather uncertain foundation, and the stretch of country thence to St. Louis was too great for any valuable protection if needed.

After remaining four years and eight months Perez was recalled and his place taken by Captain Don Zenon Trudeau—appointed by Governor General Baron de Carondelet—a Canadian Frenchman and a man of intelligence and culture, who, with his sons, formed a valuable addition to society. American settlements were now beginning to move westward under the inspiration of the peace treaty of 1783, and numbers came over from Illinois and beyond to locate on farms between St. Louis and Ste. Gene-

vieve. The river trade to New Orleans was growing perceptibly from all along the banks of the Mississippi. Liberality was a prime feature in the far-seeing policy of Trudeau, who conceded ample grants of land to newcomers and exhibited a mildness of government that won the hearts of the people, whose best wishes followed him when his term of office ended, which was August 29, 1799.

We now come to the administration of the last Governor of the Upper Louisiana, under Spanish rule, which was that of Charles Dehault Delassus de Deluziere, who, receiving direct orders from Spain, succeeded Trudeau. He had been commandant of the district of New Madrid. Born a Frenchman, he became a Spanish subject and soldier at the age of eighteen, and was a lieutenant colonel when twenty-nine. (See "Delassus.") A census of the population of Upper Louisiana, which was ordered among the first acts of Delassus, showed the total in Upper Louisiana to be 6,028, including 883 slaves and 197 free colored. Of the whole number 925 lived in St. Louis, 184 in Carondelet, 943 in Ste. Genevieve, 875 in St. Charles, 782 in New Madrid, 782 in Cape Girardeau. Ste. Genevieve thus exceeded St. Louis in population, whilst St. Charles nearly equaled it. Immigration had now fairly started in with something like what is now called a "boom." Trudeau's policy of liberality in granting concessions of land to newcomers was continued and amplified by Delassus even to the point of prodigality. One writer says that "the trouble of asking for land was apparently a valid consideration for the grant." Little of importance is known regarding the civil administration of Governor Delassus. Indeed, the records, which were in Spanish, though the spoken language was French, were all, except those relative to land titles, and others in which the inhabitants were personally interested, removed to Madrid under orders issued at the time of the retrocession of Louisiana Territory to France.

WILLIAM HYDE.

Sparta.—A town in Christian County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, eight miles west of Ozark, the county seat. It has a public school, a private normal school; Baptist, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches; a Republican newspaper, the "Herald," and a roller flouring mill. It is a

shipping point for large quantities of hard timber, and there are old lead mines in the vicinity. In 1900 the population was estimated at 600.

Sparta.—The county seat and one of the most important towns in Buchanan County from 1841 to 1847. A log courthouse was built there in 1841, and contained two rooms, each about sixteen feet square. This old landmark remained standing on the land of William McCauley until the spring of 1899, when it was torn down. Prior to its demolition, if one drove down the Sparta road leading from St. Joseph to Halleck with an old settler, he would be apt to hear this old settler say, "there stands the first courthouse Buchanan County ever had." This old building was used as a voting booth for the electors of Center Township until about 1893, when the township was divided into two voting precincts. Then the booth of one of the precincts was established at Adams, and that of the other at Willow Brook. During the time Sparta was the county seat other buildings there were in which the post office was kept, a store building, blacksmith shop, a hotel, a saloon and a log house used both as a church and a school building. Among the first settlers of Sparta were Robert Duncan, who kept the hotel, and who owned the land on which the courthouse was built; Edward Davidson, who now lives in St. Joseph; Jacob Cogdill, who died near Sparta at the age of almost ninety years; Mathew Ferrell, whose children and grandchildren now live in Crawford Township, Buchanan County; Abner Copeland, Zachariah Waller and William C. Connett. Of the attorneys who practiced at the Sparta bar the most prominent were Amos Rees, Henry H. Vories, afterward judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri; Lawrence Archer, James B. Gardenhire, afterward Attorney General of Missouri; Robert M. Stewart, afterward Governor of Missouri; Peter H. Burnet, afterward Governor of California; William Cannon and Willard P. Hall, the last named of whom was Governor of Missouri in later years. After the removal of the county seat to St. Joseph Sparta ceased to be a place of any importance.

Speculative Philosophy, St. Louis Movement.—A history of intellectual

progress in St. Louis would be far from complete without an account of what is known as the St. Louis Movement of Speculative Philosophy and Art Criticism, which had its origin in the advent hither of Dr. William Torrey Harris, now United States Commissioner of Education, in the year 1858, and finally culminated in the organization of the St. Louis Art Society and the Kant Club, two societies so interwoven in membership, general aims and sympathies, as to necessitate their close association in any adequate description of their work and influence, though they were always distinct as organizations and in a considerable part of their membership. They were parallel organizations, and, as hinted above, always mutually sympathetic in their work, the one tracing out laboriously, but earnestly, through many toilsome years, the evolution of the categories of pure thought; the other affording by the presentation of some classic work of art, the joy of interpretation which consisted in the recognition of those ideas which the artist had unconsciously embodied; thus each society was complementary to the other, and became, as it were, the very body and soul of "the St. Louis movement." As silent, but eloquent, evidences of his forceful influence, they ceased to exist as organizations on the departure from St. Louis in that year, 1881, of the great man whose inspiration and example of persistent zeal during all those years of preparation had been the living source of their activity. But this departure of Dr. Harris for wider fields of usefulness, to play a more important and honorable part upon the national stage, did not by any means mark a cessation of influences here at home, for he left behind him coworkers and disciples, old and young, identified with different periods of his sojourn here, who, fired with the holy zeal of his example, were ready and willing and able to take up the good work where the master left it, and to carry it forward indefinitely; this secondary movement legitimately succeeding the first, took the varied form of a multiplicity of clubs for special study and work, each led by a worthy graduate of the St. Louis movement. These still "live and move and have their being," perpetuating the spirit and results of those early, memorable days.

A supreme moment in the history of philosophy in America was that when William T.

Harris, then fresh from Yale College, a youthful student of "Kant's Critique of Pure Reason" and of Goethe's "Faust," first met and felt the masterful influence of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Honorable Henry C. Brockmeyer, who then and there indicated to the young student the two pathways along which he was destined in future to tread with so much success to himself and with so much ultimate benefit to the philosophic consciousness of his countrymen. It was Governor Brockmeyer who introduced Mr. Harris to the philosophy of Hegel as vastly superior to that of Kant, and who also furnished his young friend with the philosophic "art form" and "content" of Goethe's "Faust," an interpretation afterward embodied in his well known "Letters on Faust."

Thus fell into the fertile brain of Dr. Harris from the same hand those seeds which were destined to expand and fructify into that philosophic view of life and of art criticism which was to characterize his future life, and in St. Louis was to result in the formation of those two kindred organizations, the St. Louis Art Society and the Kant Club.

This society was established in the year 1867, and continued to meet at irregular, but more or less frequent, intervals at the residences of its members. Those who in those early days of the society extended to it the hospitality of their homes were Mrs. Beverly Allen (sister of Mr. James E. Yeatman, who was also a patron and friend of the society from the first); Mrs. William Hazard, and, somewhat later in its history, Mrs. Rufus J. Lackland.

It embraced in its early membership, among others, of whom a record is wanting, Miss Anna C. Brackett, Miss Mary E. Beedy, Mrs. Ella S. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. John Green, Miss Susan V. Beeson, Mrs. Lue Childs Fell, Mr. John Jay Bailey, Mr. Denton J. Snider, Mr. Thomas Davidson, Mr. Conrad Diehl, Mr. William C. Ball, Dr. F. Louis Soldan, Dr. William M. Bryant, Miss Susan E. Blow, Miss Gertrude Garrigues, Mr. Brandt V. B. Dixon, Mr. Lewis J. Block, Mr. F. W. Crunden, Miss Amelia C. Fruchte, Mrs. Anthony Blaisdell, Miss Mary C. McCulloch, Dr. Robert A. Holland and Mr. F. E. Cook.

In the year 1878, owing to a change of management, which carried the organization

away from the original intentions of its founders, the former membership ceased to attend its meetings, but still continued to meet informally, as before, at the residences of its members. At this period Mrs. General John W. Noble, assisted by her gifted sister, Miss Lenora Halsted, hospitably entertained the members of the society.

The very last meeting was held in 1881, at the residence of Dr. R. A. Holland. On that occasion it so happened that Governor Brockmeyer, with probably accidental, but eminent fitness, closed, as he had introduced years before, the career of this society with a remarkable paper on Goethe's "Faust," with unequaled brilliancy and genius. It was a notable gathering. Among the many present were Dr. Harris, Mr. Snider, Dr. Holland, General Noble, Judge Woerner, Mr. Dixon, Miss Garrigues, Miss Beeson, Miss Fruchte, Mrs. Blaisdell and Miss McCulloch.

The formal mode of procedure at the meetings of this society was to have a paper read upon some representative work of art, this to be followed by a study of the work itself, concluding with extempore comments and remarks by the membership. As an indication of the character of the work of the society the following selected list of papers is subjoined:

1. 1867—"Raphael's Transfiguration," by Dr. Harris.
2. 1867—"Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper," as treated by Goethe, translation of, by Mr. D. J. Snider (a fine engraving presented for study).
3. "Beethoven's Fifth Symphony" and "Moonlight Sonata," by Dr. William T. Harris. Played by Colonel Charles S. Bernays and Mrs. Arnold Strothotte.
4. December, 1868—"Beethoven's Sinfonia Eroica," by Colonel Charles S. Bernays.
5. 1869—"Michael Angelo's Last Judgment."
6. 1871—"Restoration of the Venus of Melos," by Mr. Lewis J. Block.
7. 1873—"Remarks on the Madonna Sistina" (Tieck).
8. 1874—"Thoughts on the Music of Beethoven," by Dr. William T. Harris. (Illustration—F major sonata, piano and violin).
9. June 11, 1874—"The Fair God" (a critique), by Mr. F. E. Cook.
10. 1875—"Dante," by Dr. F. Louis Soldan.

11. 1876—"Interpretability of Music," by Mr. Block.

12. 1876—"The Niobe Group," by Mr. Thomas Davidson.

13. 1877—"Michael Angelo's Fates," by Dr. Harris.

14. 1877—"System of Shakespeare's Plays," by Mr. D. J. Snider.

15. 1878—"Clarence" (an original drama), by Mr. D. J. Snider.

One of the lasting results of the work of the society was the purchase of a large and choice collection of autotypes of the best-known examples of art, which may still be viewed and enjoyed at the Public Library, where they were permanently placed by the society.

The preliminary organization out of which the Kant Club grew met first in 1865, in the law office of Governor Henry C. Brockmeyer. This was called the Philosophical Society. It consisted, besides Governor Brockmeyer and Dr. Harris, of Judge Gabriel Woerner, Professor George H. Howison, Mr. Adolph E. Kroeger, Dr. Horace H. Morgan and Mr. Britton A. Hill. Its discussions took a wide range—and were deemed of sufficient importance to cause to be invited to St. Louis Ralph Waldo Emerson, A. Bronson Alcott and Julia Ward Howe, who came under the auspices of this society—were continued occasionally from year to year, and gradually grew into what is now known as the Kant Club.

This club was organized in the year 1874-5. Its first season was given to "Kant's Critique on Pure Reason," using Meiklejohn's translation and Kuno Fischer's commentary (in Mahaffy's translation). The second season (1875-6) was devoted to "Wallace's Translation of Hegel's Logic" (using as aids "Stirling's Secret of Hegel" and the critical and explanatory articles and translations of the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," this latter quarterly publication being not the least of the results of the St. Louis movement. It was the first and at that time the only journal of speculative philosophy published in English. Its influence has since been world-wide). The third season (1876-7) witnessed a large increase in the numbers of the club, as well as in the interest manifested. "Hegel's Logic" furnished the basis of its

yearly work until its conclusion in the departure of Dr. Harris from the city (1881).

Its specific work from 1877 to 1881 was the interpretation of "Hegel's Doctrine of Reflection" by Dr. Harris, and from 1878 on, the translation and publication of the entire second volume of "Hegel's Logic" (essence) for and before the club by Dr. Harris, with the assistance of Mr. James S. Garland, secretary.

The first and only president of the club was Mr. Francis E. Cook. Its regular membership consisted of Dr. William T. Harris, Denton J. Snider, Dr. Robert A. Holland, Miss Grace C. Bibb, Dr. William M. Bryant, Mr. James S. Garland, Mr. Edward H. Long, Mr. George B. Lane, Rev. Lyman Allen and Francis E. Cook. The club met every Saturday evening, alternately at the residences of Dr. Harris and Mr. Cook, with the exception of the last season (1880-1), when all the meetings were held at the home of Dr. Holland.

Aside from the general effect of the St. Louis movement, as indicated above, it is a further fact that both Emerson and Alcott became interested in Hegel through Dr. Harris, and it was they who induced the latter gentleman to start the Concord School of Philosophy (1882-5), which might with much propriety have been called "The St. Louis Kant Club abroad."

It is also a fact that the influence of this movement has extended to the English and Scotch universities, modifying their courses of study therein.

In those seats of learning and at Heidelberg the work of these St. Louis societies is well known.

FRANCIS E. COOK.

Spence, William Andrew, who has been well known throughout the southeastern part of Missouri for many years as a public official, was born October 23, 1848, in Mercer County, Illinois, son of James M. and Martha J. (Turner) Spence. The elder Spence came from Illinois to Missouri in the autumn of 1856 and settled in Butler County. There he became well known as a successful business man and an enterprising citizen who did much to promote the development of Butler County. The son, who was eight years of age when the family removed to Missouri, obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools of Butler County, and

finished his studies at Cape Girardeau Seminary. Soon after leaving school, and shortly after he attained his majority, he was elected county clerk of Butler County, and held that office during the four years ending with 1874. From 1875 until 1882 he was postmaster of Poplar Bluff, resigning the office in the year last named on account of ill health. He then established himself in the abstract and real estate business, which he continued for some years. While thus engaged he also served as city clerk of Poplar Bluff. Under the administration of President Harrison he was again made postmaster of that city, and held the office for some time after the election of President Cleveland. In 1895 he was honored with another election as clerk of Butler County, and filled that office until 1898. In 1899 he was reappointed city clerk, and still retains that position. As a public official he has been conspicuous both for his ability and the courteous treatment which he accorded to all with whom he was brought into contact. Affiliating with the Republican party, he has taken an active part in many important political campaigns, and is prominent in the counsels of his party in southeast Missouri. A member of the orders of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Honor, he is well known to members of both these fraternities as a lecturer and promoter of fraternal interests. February 28, 1884, Mr. Spence married Miss Emma Williamson. Their children are Mattie J., Susie M., William J., Emma and Mary Spence.

Spencer, Corwin H., was born December 13, 1851, in Morgan County, Ohio. In 1874 he came to St. Louis, and after completing a course of study at Bryant & Stratton's College he entered the old house of Harlow, Gelston & Co., as a bookkeeper and grain salesman, and in 1876 became a member of the firm, which took the name of Harlow, Spencer & Co. In 1889 he organized the firm of C. H. Spencer & Co., and in 1890, having purchased the elevator at Madison, Illinois, this firm was reorganized and incorporated as the C. H. Spencer Grain & Elevator Company. He continued to act as president and general manager of that company until July 1, 1897, when, on account of failing health, he closed out his St. Louis business. After spending a short time in Southern California he returned to St. Louis

and to active business life. Since then he has devoted his time mainly to the operation of the Southern Electric Railway, he having been elected president of the corporation owning that line in 1897, and he is also president of the National Railway Company. He was elected president of the Merchants' Exchange in 1896. For the past two years he has been chairman of the board of managers of the St. Louis Traffic Bureau. February 23, 1875, he married Miss Mary E. Harlow, of Kimmswick, Missouri. Their children are Harlow Bates, Ruth Anne, Lula and Hazel Spencer.

Spencer, Galen, lawyer and banker, was born October 8, 1844, in Warrick County, Indiana. His parents were Ethan and Alice (Erskine) Spencer, both natives of New York, who removed to Indiana and there reared their family. The father was a physician. The son, Galen, was brought up upon a farm, performing the full measure of a boy's work, and in the winter months attending the neighborhood school. When about fifteen years of age he attended a high grade private school at Evansville, and later was a student for two years at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. Returning to Indiana he was appointed to the position of principal of the public schools at Boonville, serving acceptably for three years. Early in 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and was mustered out of service on the expiration of his term. Returning to Boonville he resumed teaching, but later engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1868. From the time he left the army he had been reading law, and he was now admitted to the bar, on examination before Judge J. G. Jones, of the circuit court, at Boonville. He began the practice of his profession at Newburg, but soon removed to the county seat, Boonville, where he practiced until 1873. He then came to Missouri and established himself permanently in Joplin, where he built up a successful and remunerative practice, which he yet continues. His intimate knowledge of local conditions gives him pre-eminence in questions of mining rights, and he finds large employment in this class of litigation. In politics he is an unswerving Republican, on proper occasion asserting the policies of the

party with all the vigor of his earnest nature. Fully capable of honorably and usefully serving in high places, but destitute of political ambition, he has never sought an office and has only accepted such as he has been called upon to fill solely from conviction of his duty as a citizen. In 1874 he was elected judge of the Joplin court of common pleas, and served until that office was abolished by act of the General Assembly. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Jasper County. In 1881 he was elected mayor of Joplin, and was re-elected on the expiration of his term. During this period the city made remarkable development, and in each successive step of progress he was an active and efficient leader. For a number of years past he has been president of the Joplin National Bank, of Joplin, one of the most substantial banking houses in the State. Judge Spencer was married December 22, 1864, to Miss Mary M. Bates, of Booneville, Indiana.

Spencer, Horatio N., physician, was born July 17, 1842, at Port Gibson, Mississippi, son of Horatio N. and Sarah (Marshall) Spencer. His grandfather, Israel Selden Spencer, was a Revolutionary soldier, who entered the colonial army and fought through the seven years' struggle to establish the independence of the American colonies. Reared in Port Gibson, Dr. Spencer obtained his early education under private tutorship, and then entered Alabama University, from which institution he was graduated in 1860, when eighteen years of age. When the Civil War began he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and served to the end of the great conflict, discharging his duties as a soldier with zeal and fidelity, and winning commendation on numerous occasions for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the close of the war he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, receiving his doctor's degree in 1868. He then went abroad and devoted two years to research and investigation in the line of his profession in the hospitals and medical educational centers of Europe. Returning to the United States at the end of that time, he established himself in St. Louis in 1870, and quickly impressed himself both upon the medical profession and the general public as a physician of broad knowledge and superior

practical skill. Confining himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the nose and ear, he has attained wide celebrity as a specialist, and has built up a practice among the largest and most remunerative of any with which St. Louis physicians have been favored. In recognition of his skill in the treatment of the diseases to which he has given special attention, he was elected to a professorship in Missouri Medical College, and as an educator ranks among the leaders of his profession in the city. While his talents and brilliant attainments command the admiration of the medical fraternity of St. Louis, his personal magnetism and agreeable traits of character have served also to popularize him among his professional brethren, and he enjoys to a remarkable degree the warm friendship and kindly regard of all with whom he is brought in contact in the affairs of everyday life. He has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Kirtland, of Memphis, Tennessee, who died in 1885. Two years later he married Miss Elizabeth Porcher Dwight, of Charleston, South Carolina. His children are three daughters and two sons, all born of his first marriage.

Spencer, John H., banker and mayor of Joplin, was born May 16, 1855, in Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York. His parents were Dr. John and Amelia (Hillebert) Spencer, both natives of New York. The Spencer family originated in England, and a branch of it was established in America during the early colonial days. Dr. Silas Spencer, a native of Connecticut, was an early settler of Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York. He bore an honorable part in the War of 1812, in which he served with the rank of sergeant. His son, Dr. John Spencer, enjoyed high repute as a physician and surgeon, and an exemplary citizen. During the Civil War he was medical director of a brigade of New York volunteers, and saw service in the many bloody campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, wherein the medical staff were burdened with more arduous duty and weighty responsibility than ever before devolved upon such a body in any war. His wife, Amelia Hillebert, was a granddaughter of Colonel John Hillebert, a successful merchant and leading citizen of Fort Ann, New York. He performed distinguished service during the War of 1812 as com-

mander of a regiment from his own State. Their son, John H. Spencer, was educated in the public schools of Westfield, New York. He early developed a capability for business in advance of his years, and was fortunate in making his beginning in a line which afforded him ample scope for his talents. After serving a short time as messenger in the First National Bank at Westfield he was engaged as teller in the First National Bank of Warren, Pennsylvania, when under eighteen years of age, and was shortly afterward advanced to the position of assistant cashier. He then removed to Winona, Minnesota, where he became cashier of the Merchants' Bank. In 1882 he returned to New York and accepted a situation as teller in the Bank of Buffalo, remaining so engaged until 1884. His desire had long been for the West, and he went to Kansas, where he became cashier of the First National Bank at Independence. In 1890 he went to Joplin, Missouri, to assume the position of cashier of the Miners' Bank, the oldest financial house in the city, with immense resources, and intimately connected with the most extensive interests of the Joplin mining district. Politically he has always been an active Republican, and has wielded a commanding influence in the counsels of his party. Although he has little political ambition he has frequently occupied public positions, but only such as were immediately related to the welfare of the community, and in which he might contribute to its prosperity and advancement. In 1892 he was elected a member of the board of education, and was again elected in 1898. During his first term he was treasurer of the board, and occupies that position at the present time. It was during his period of service that the schools attained to their present highly efficient condition and became possessed of the most beautiful and serviceable of their school properties, and in the attainment of these ends he was among the foremost in energy and progressiveness. In April, 1897, he was elected a member of the city council, and in April, 1899, he was chosen to the mayoralty. During his former service was inaugurated the large extension of the sewerage system now in progress, which will be completed during his administration. He has in view other salutary improvements which will redound to the betterment of the city. In the

discharge of all public trusts committed to him he is entirely unselfish, having no other purpose but to advance the importance of the prosperous city in which he feels a genuine pride. Growing out of this public spirit his deepest interest in social organizations is with the Joplin Club, whose membership comprises practically all the active wealth and business energy of the city, and which more than all other agencies has contributed to its advancement and to giving it due position in the financial and commercial world. He was president of this club during 1897. He has attained to prominence in Masonic circles. During his residence in Kansas he became a Thirty-second Degree Mason; was grand high priest of the Grand Chapter and grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. On removal to Joplin he transferred his membership and became eminent commander of Ascension Commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Modern Woodmen, United Workmen and order of Elks. In January, 1877, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of John F. McPherson, of Warren, Pennsylvania, who died in November following. In February, 1885, at Independence, Kansas, he married Miss Bertha, daughter of William Boggs, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. Spencer enjoys that high degree of popularity which grows out of a hearty recognition of his worth as a citizen, and his ability as a man of affairs. Energetic and progressive, he is yet careful and conservative, combining all those qualities which mark the sagacious and farseeing financier. Of this there could be no stronger attestation than the position which he occupies as principal executive officer of the financial institution which represents such large and important interests.

Spencer, Oliver Martin.—Although few lawyers whose names appear in this work are more deserving of the good things that might be said of him, there is none to whom aught in the way of eulogy would be more displeasing than Judge O. M. Spencer, of St. Joseph, and therefore the writer, who has known him long and well, while sensible that he looks upon him with an eye of favor and friendliness, will attempt to estimate him as fairly as may be. Judge Spencer comes from one of those prominent pioneer families of

the West who have left such worthy examples and honorable names to their posterity. He was born on the old Spencer homestead, in Crawford Township, Buchanan County, Missouri, August 23, 1850. His father, Obadiah M. Spencer, was a native of North Carolina; his mother, Nancy (Williams) Spencer, was a native of Kentucky. His parents came to Missouri in 1837. It was Judge Spencer's good fortune to see much of life and men when he was a boy. His father, who was one of the leading citizens of the Platte Purchase, resided near the line of Platte County, in the "hot-bed" of Southern sympathizers. "Tom," as he was nicknamed, and his four brothers, were one day in the company of the rebels, commonly called "bushwhackers," and the next day with the Union troops. The boys inclined toward the cause of the South, but their father determined that his sons should neither fight to destroy the Union nor oppose those with whom he sympathized, and accordingly sent the older boys across the plains to Denver with a wagon train of freight. "Tom," being too young, remained at home to do active field work—that is, in the corn field. Too young to excite the partisan animosity and suspicion of the contending adherents of North and South, he was still old enough and shrewd enough to appreciate the constant danger that menaced his parents, and with the ubiquity of boyhood he assisted in no small degree in the efforts of his parents to preserve their lives and property from the ravages of war. An incident occurred in 1865 that determined the career of young Spencer. The pedagogue who was teaching his "young ideas how to shoot" concluded one day that his pupil would have to be disciplined on account of a fight he had engaged in with Zeke Whittington at the Spencer schoolhouse, in Buchanan County. The youngster, however, differed with his instructor about the necessity for such a proceeding, and while the teacher went after the switch with which to bestow the chastisement "Tom" tackled Zeke another round or two and then took French leave, and when the teacher returned he had to be satisfied with whipping Zeke. The next morning his father sent him to the Raffington School, at St. Joseph, where he remained for a year and made rapid progress in his studies. He often said that he owes his present vocation in life

to Zeke Whittington, whom for many years he has counted as one of his best friends. After the ending of the school year, young Spencer returned to his father's farm, and after another twelvemonth spent amidst its natural surroundings, went again to St. Joseph, this time to become a student of the high school. This was in 1868, and during the following year he entered the State University, at Columbia, Missouri. In 1871 he became a student at the Christian University, at Canton, Missouri, from which he was graduated with one of the honors of the institution in 1873. Subsequently he read law at Leavenworth, Kansas, residing with his parents, who had in the meantime removed to Kickapoo, Kansas, six miles north of Leavenworth. To reach the office he was in the habit of riding to the city each morning on horseback and returning home in the evening. In 1874 he entered the law school at Harvard. The following year he opened an office for the practice of his profession at St. Joseph. Like nearly every Missouri lawyer who has made his mark on his time, Judge Spencer passed through the school of the prosecuting attorneyship. The experience therein gained is generally of immediate pecuniary value, as it serves to bring him before the people from whom his clients must come, and gives him many opportunities to measure his ability against the experience and skill of his older professional brethren. It is likewise useful in giving the young professional a knowledge of the criminal law, which is not without its value, though he practices afterward wholly in the civil branch. Young Spencer was elected and began his term as prosecuting attorney of Buchanan County in 1880, serving the full two-years' term. During this time he was a member of the legal firm consisting of Willard P. Hall, Jr., and himself, which was known as Spencer & Hall. A decade of practice had won the favorable opinion of the people of the populous county of Buchanan. It is, therefore, no surprise to learn that the people acquiesced in the action of representatives of the Democratic party, when in 1886 they nominated Mr. Spencer for circuit judge. It is a fact of special significance, and which speaks eloquently for the favor with which he was viewed, that the Republican lawyers of the circuit joined in the call and refused to nominate a candidate against him, a compliment

as certainly without political bias as the estimate of his character and fitness, from such a source, was reliable and worthy of consideration. Judge Spencer's term on the bench was characterized by capability and impartiality. He did not occupy the bench the full term, however, as at the end of four years he resigned to accept the position of general solicitor of the Burlington Railroad System in Missouri, and he still occupies that place. He was, at one time, a member of the firm of Spencer, Burnes & Mosman, one of the strong legal combinations of the State. Judge Spencer was married, in 1875, to Miss Lillian, daughter of Joseph Tootle, and a niece of the late Milton Tootle, during his life one of the wealthiest merchants of St. Joseph. Her mother was a sister of James McCord. Mrs. Spencer was a lady of rare accomplishments, but died in 1880, at the age of twenty-four years, when her youngest child was only twelve months old. Two bright boys were born to Judge and Mrs. Spencer, Harry Heddens, born July 20, 1877, and Edwin O. M., born July 4, 1879. On March 5, 1895, Judge Spencer was married to Miss Katherine Turner, of Columbia, Missouri, a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. S. Turner. They have a fine baby boy, whom they have named Tom. The physical proportions of Judge Spencer conform to his vigorous mentality and strong character. He is six feet tall, weighs 200 pounds, and the equities are well preserved in his figure. During his career he has been a close observer of men and events, and the practical knowledge they have taught he has applied with skill to the practice of law. It is, perhaps, as counselor that his legal ability has found its best expression. In no sense obstinate, he is, nevertheless, a man of inflexible determination. He is too honest in his intercourse with men to deceive, too strong to employ cunning to carry his point. His candor, frankness, decisiveness, frequently win where methods of dissimulation would fail utterly. He is thoroughly practical in all things, is a person of versatility, as is demonstrated by the position he occupies as the general solicitor of the Burlington Railroad system in Missouri. The tact, discernment, sagacity and good judgment with which Judge Spencer has filled this office is the highest evidence of his capacity. One in such a place must be a reader of men and the motives that move

them. His success in life is beyond doubt largely due to his proficiency in this art. Bluff and hearty in manner, his sincerity invites and secures belief in the honesty of his purpose. He is a man of heart and feeling, and generous of mind as well as of material. His charity has in it none of that ostentatious display that some people affect, but it is real if unpretentious, and is applied where it will do the most good. It may be said of him, in conclusion, that he believes in the humanities, loves the good things of life, and strives to do good, and is a gentleman of taste, discrimination and talent.

Spencer, Selden P., lawyer and jurist, was born in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Yale College, and graduated from the St. Louis Law School in 1885, and at once entered upon practice. In 1895 he was elected to the State House of Representatives as a Republican. In 1896 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and at the ensuing general election was chosen to that office. In 1898 he was elected president of the Missouri Bar Association. In December of 1898 he was elected secretary of the Missouri Conference of Judges. For several years he filled the chair of medical jurisprudence in Missouri Medical College, and he has never ceased to be interested in advancing the cause of popular education. He is a member of the St. Louis and Mercantile Clubs, and is an active worker in church circles, and a generous friend of benevolent institutions. Judge Spencer married Susan B. Brookes, daughter of Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., for many years one of the most noted of Western clergymen. Their children are James Brookes, Selden Marvin and Oliver McLean Spencer.

Spickard.—An incorporated town in Grundy County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, twelve miles north of Trenton, the county seat. It is situated on a bluff overlooking Weldon River. It was known when first settled as Oak River, and later named Spickardsville, in honor of Captain Spickard. It has a graded school, a few churches, a flouring mill, a sawmill and bank, a weekly newspaper, the "Grundy County Gazette," a hotel, and about thirty stores and miscellaneous business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 800.

Spiegelhalter, Joseph, physician, was born August 6, 1834, in the town of Oberndorf, kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany. In 1854 he came to America and engaged in school-teaching, and then became a drug clerk. He graduated in medicine in St. Louis, and became assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and performed conspicuous service in Tennessee and Mississippi. After leaving the army he began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, and in 1865 was appointed health officer of the city, and served as such during the cholera epidemic of 1866. He was nominated and elected coroner of St. Louis in the fall of 1866 and re-elected to that office in 1868. He was again called into the public service in 1876, when Mayor Overstolz appointed him medical member of the board of health. He was reappointed to that position by Mayor Overstolz in 1877 and 1879, and by Mayor Ewing in 1883. Dr. Spiegelhalter has been twice married; first, to Miss Bertha Schmieding, daughter of Frederick E. Schmieding, a retired merchant and banker of St. Louis. She died May 5, 1876, leaving four surviving children: Frederick J., Joseph, Jr., Charles and Bertha. His second wife, born Augusta Kayser, is the daughter of William Kayser, a retired merchant of St. Louis. They have three children: Ella, Alice and Paula Spiegelhalter.

Spitz, Benjamin, was born May 10, 1859, at Cleveland, Ohio. His parents were Jacob and Rachel (Ungerleider) Spitz. The father, a native of Austro-Hungary, came to America about 1850; he was highly educated, and was for many years rabbi of a Hebrew congregation at Louisville, Kentucky; he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, having survived his wife many years. A son, Rabbi M. Spitz, is editor of the "Jewish Voice," at St. Louis, Missouri. The youngest son, Benjamin Spitz, was educated in the ward schools and the high school at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1874 he came to Kansas City, Missouri, as traveling salesman for a wholesale cigar house. He afterward established a wholesale tobacco business as a member of the firm of Curtiss & Spitz, afterward Ben. Spitz & Co. In 1894 he was elected justice of the peace for the Sixth District of Kansas City, and he was re-elected in 1898. He is a Republican in politics, a

Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Legion of Honor. He is also prominently connected with various Jewish benevolent and social organizations. He exerts himself actively in advancing the purposes of all bodies with which he is connected, and is popular with all. In 1877 Justice Spitz was married to Miss Ricka Block, of Cleveland, Ohio. One of her brothers, Joseph M. Block, was for some years a member of the State Senate of Ohio, and is now judge of the court of insolvency at Cleveland, Ohio, and others are engaged in wholesale trade in Salt Lake City, Utah, and New York City. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spitz.

Sprague.—A village in Bates County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, eighteen miles southwest of Butler, the county seat. It has a Christian Church, occupied also by the Baptists, who contributed to its erection; a public school, and an academical school, Sprague College. In 1890 the population was 267. It was platted in 1880 by A. Blaker, and incorporated the same year. In 1900 the estimated population was 600.

Springfield.—See "Plattsburg."

Springfield.—The county seat of Greene County, and the commercial center of a large area of country. In 1900 there were 23,267 inhabitants in the city. It is on the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railways, 202 miles southeast of Kansas City, and 238 miles southwest of St. Louis. It occupies a position on the Ozark plateau, and is one of the highest points, its altitude being nearly 1,500 feet above sea level. The adjacent region is highly productive in cereals, fruit and stock. In the vicinity are ample supplies of the principal hard woods, oak, hickory and walnut; lead and zinc exist, but their development has been little more than experimental. Absolutely pure water from the great Fulbright spring, three miles from the business center, is distributed by the Springfield waterworks, and the pressure is sufficient for use in case of fires. The elevation affords natural drainage, which is supplemented by an extensive sewerage system constructed at a cost of

\$150,000. Fifty miles of streets are paved with vitrified brick, telford and asphaltum. Streets and buildings are lighted by electricity and gas furnished by the Springfield Lighting Company. Thirty miles of electric street railway, and six miles using horse cars, are operated by the Springfield Traction Company. A local and long-distance telephone system is under capable management. The government building is a splendid edifice of Indiana cut stone, costing \$150,000, and completed in 1894. Here sit the United States Circuit and District Courts for the southern division of the Western District of Missouri; sessions are held on the first Monday in April and October of each year. The Springfield land office is the place for entry of vacant public lands in southwest Missouri. July 1, 1899, there were open to entry 244,217 acres, including considerable quantities of mineral lands, a larger quantity than in any other land district in the State. In the post office eleven persons are employed; there are fourteen letter carriers and three substitutes. In 1899 the postal revenues were \$45,800, an increase of \$5,000 over the preceding year. An upper portion of the building is occupied by the United States signal service. The courthouse is a brick building, erected in 1858, but uncompleted for some years on account of the Civil War. The only city buildings are two jails, and a house for the fire department. The fire department numbers twelve men, and is maintained at an annual expense of \$8,000. The police department comprises a police court, a chief and ten men; the annual cost of maintenance is \$10,000. The bonded indebtedness of the city, on account of sewer construction, is \$131,000; this is provided for by a sinking fund approximating \$20,000 per annum. There is a spacious operahouse, with numerous smaller halls for public purposes, and ample hotel facilities. There are five banks. The following was their condition February 13, 1900: Holland Banking Co., capital \$100,000; surplus, \$35,000; deposits, \$850,000; loans, \$560,000. Springfield Savings Bank, capital, \$25,000; deposits, \$150,000; loans, \$100,000. National Exchange Bank, capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$20,000; circulation, \$90,000; deposits, \$1,335,420.58; loans, \$1,071,281.61. Union National Bank, capital, \$100,000; circulation, \$22,500; deposits, \$628,713.36; loans, \$458,134.34. Bank of

Springfield, capital, \$50,000; deposits, \$201,456.37; loans, \$137,559.69. A law library of 2,500 volumes is maintained as a personal enterprise. There are forty-five churches, many of which are spacious and modern in architecture and furnishings. The following denominations are represented: The Baptist, with nine churches, of which one is colored; the Christian, with three churches; the Methodist Episcopal, with seven churches, of which two are colored; the Methodist, South, with four churches; the Protestant Methodist, with one church; the Presbyterian, with four churches; the Cumberland Presbyterian, with two churches; the Roman Catholic, with three churches; the Episcopalian, with three churches; the Congregationalist, with three churches; the Evangelical, with two churches, and the United Presbyterian, Latter Day Saint, Spiritualist and Colored Presbyterian, with one church each. Rooms are maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association. Hospitals are conducted by the Sisters of Mercy and by the employes of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. A small number of children are cared for in the Children's Home, a private institution. Civic societies are numerous, with large membership rolls. The Masonic bodies are three lodges, two chapters, a council, a commandery and a chapter of the Eastern Star. There are five lodges of Odd Fellows, an Encampment and a lodge of Daughters of Rebekah. The United Workmen maintain four lodges, and a lodge of Select Knights; the Knights of Pythias, three lodges, one uniformed rank and two endowment rank sections, and two lodges of Pythian Sisters; the Modern Woodmen of America, three lodges, and the Royal Neighbors two lodges. Other orders are the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Honor, and the Tribe of Joseph. There are numerous labor organizations, including railway employes, carpenters, printers, painters and decorators, iron moulders and coopers. The most important industrial establishments are the shops of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, and of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, employing an aggregate of 1,500 men. When working full time the monthly payrolls of these shops have amounted to \$150,000. Other manufacturing interests are five flour-

mills, three foundries and machine works, two metal work shops, two sheet iron works, a stove manufactory, two furniture factories, nine carriage and wagon factories, two planing mills, two broom factories, a candy manufactory, twelve cigar factories, a brewery, an ice factory, two bottling works, two marble yards, two brick yards and a pottery works. There are numerous extensive wholesale houses dealing in groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, drugs, hardware, cigars and tobacco and coal, which send their products throughout southwest Missouri and into adjoining States and Territories. In the vicinity are extensive lime kilns, brick yards and nurseries. At the outskirts of the city are Doling Park, O'Day Park and the Zoological Park, and the leased grounds of the Queen City Fair Association. The Springfield Fair Association gives occasional exhibits at the Zoological Park. Three miles southeast of the city are the National Cemetery and the Confederate Cemetery, which are treated under their respective heads. Near those tracts are the Hazlewood Cemetery grounds, and an adjoining tract for colored people, all the property of the city. Maple Park Cemetery, private, adjoins the city on the south, and the Catholic Cemetery is one and one-half miles west. The residence portions of Springfield are beautifully built up with residences presenting every variety of the most modern architecture, surrounded with ample grounds and adorned with the choicest flowers and shrubbery. The population is at once cultured and prosperous.

The city was founded in 1833 by John P. Campbell, a Tennessean, who, as a public official, man of affairs and citizen, lived a life of great prominence and usefulness. In 1829 he and his brother, Madison, visited the site, finding upon the ground many wigwams left by the Kickapoo Indians, who had but recently removed. Near by, on the north, were the Osages, and on the south the Delawares. The Campbells inscribed their names upon trees near the spring, or "natural well," just north of the site of the present school building on Jefferson Street, and returned to Tennessee. In February, 1830, William and John Fulbright and A. J. Burnett came to the same spot, where the latter named put up a small pole cabin, the first white habitation in the region. March 4th, following, John P.

Campbell returned, and with him came his brother-in-law, Joseph Miller. Campbell asserted ownership to the ground, showing the marks left by him on his previous visit, and his claim was readily conceded by Burnett, who removed to the eastward about five miles. The Campbell party of seven persons occupied the Burnett cabin, and their six slaves a tent near by. Joseph Miller, Samuel Weaver and Thomas Finney came later the same year. In 1831 came Junius T., a brother of John P. Campbell; Sidney S. Ingram, Joseph Rountree, Daniel B. Miller and Samuel Painter, also Tennesseans. Junius T. Campbell, with James Feland, a Santa Fe trader, opened a small store, bringing goods from Boonville by wagon. Jacob, a son of Samuel Painter, became noted as a gunsmith, and his hand-made pistols were the best of the day. That year occurred the birth of the first white children in the settlement, Harvey, son of John Fulbright, and Mary Frances, daughter of John P. Campbell, who, in her young womanhood, became the wife of Dr. S. M. Sproul, and died shortly afterward. In infancy she was known as "Kickapoo, my Beautiful," and under that head will be found a beautiful incident. The same year a child of Joseph Miller died, and his son, Frank, was born. The death of Finis Shannon, the first adult, occurred shortly afterward. The first marriages took place the same year. Lawson Fulbright and a daughter of David Roper, who lived four miles east, were married by J. H. Slavens, the pioneer Methodist preacher. August 7th Junius Rountree married Martha, a daughter of Joseph Miller, the ceremony being performed by Richard Kizee, a Baptist minister, and later Junius T. Campbell and Mary Blackwell were married. In 1834 came James Carter, the first blacksmith. The same year a post office was established with Junius T. Campbell as postmaster; a semi-monthly mail was brought from the Little Piney River on horseback. In 1836 the first frame house was built by Benjamin Cannefax, and in 1837 the first brick were burned. December 1, 1837, the land office began the sale of Greene County lands, which had hitherto been withheld. In May, 1845, was opened the first bank, the Springfield branch of the State Bank of Missouri, with J. H. McBride as president, J. R. Danforth as cashier and C. A. Haden as

clerk. In 1850 stage travel was opened to Boonville, Lebanon and Fayetteville. In 1856 the first Southwest Missouri Fair was held, seven counties contributing to the various displays. In 1858 the population was 1,200. In 1861 the disturbed political conditions paralyzed all legitimate business. Soon afterward the city became a military post, and commercial and civil interests were disregarded. It was the most important strategic point in the interior west of the Mississippi River, and its possession was stoutly contended for by both of the opposing armies. Its loyal citizens were a tower of strength to the Union cause, and the Union sentiment resulted in the prompt organization of the Home Guards under Colonel John S. Phelps, early in 1861. With the restoration of peace in 1865 there was a large influx of population, a large proportion of the newcomers being Northern men who had been attracted to the region from knowledge derived while occupying it during their military service. In 1870 North Springfield received the Atlantic & Pacific Railway, now the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, and somewhat later was made the division terminus of that road, when the car and locomotive repair shops were removed from Pacific. This brought a large additional population, and both Springfield and North Springfield built up rapidly, the achievements of each operating as a stimulus to the other. In 1881 what is now the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway was completed, and repair shops were established. The origin of the name Springfield is in dispute. It is generally contended that it was derived from the great spring at the foot of the hill, and the plain on the summit, Spring-Field; but it is also said to have been named in honor of Springfield, Tennessee, the home of Kindred Rose, one of the early settlers. The settlement then numbered about a score of cabins. February 19, 1838, the town was incorporated, with a board of trustees composed of Joel H. Haden, Daniel D. Berry, Sidney S. Ingram, Robert W. Crawford and Joseph Jones. This organization appears to have been practically inoperative, and for several years municipal affairs received little attention, elections being seldom held, and hold-over officers neglecting to serve. In February, 1846, the town was incorporated

by the county court, with the following trustees: Nicholas R. Smith, R. J. McElhaney, C. B. Holland, S. B. Allen and A. Maurice. In March, 1847, city organization was instituted, with A. Maurice, Jr., as mayor. After this elections were infrequent, and there was considerable disorder. An effort was made to restore municipal rule by an election held March 3, 1851. But fifty votes were cast; of these, Wilson Hackney received forty-five votes and Peter Apperson five votes. Hackney was found to be ineligible, and Apperson was declared elected. W. B. Logan, William McAdams, S. S. Vinton, A. A. Mitchell and Presley Beal were elected aldermen. During the war between the States civil government was practically abolished. Municipal rule was re-established September 13, 1865, when Benjamin Kite was elected mayor; J. S. Bigbee, recorder; James R. Waddill, city attorney; Charles C. Moss, marshal; with a full board of aldermen. March 4, 1869, by act of the General Assembly, the boundaries of the corporation were considerably extended, and the council was specially empowered with reference to taxation for public improvements. In 1870 North Springfield, adjoining the city limits of Springfield on the north, was laid out by the Ozark Land Company, which comprised the South Pacific Railway Company, with E. T. Robberson and C. H. Harwood; the latter named had succeeded to the interest of S. H. Boyd, the originator of the enterprise. North Springfield was incorporated July 4, 1870, with J. J. Barnard, L. Hansford, M. V. Smith, H. H. Kaufholz and William Turk as trustees. This organization was irregular, and May 8, 1871, a reincorporation was effected. In March, 1887, Springfield and North Springfield were consolidated as a third class city, under the name of the former, and comprising an area of five and three-quarters square miles.

The institution of churches began with the labors of the pioneer

Early Churches. Methodist preacher-settler, James H. Slavens, who came in 1831, and October 10th preached in the cabin of William Fulbright. October 31st he organized a Methodist class, the first west of the Gasconade River. In 1832 a log church, known as Kickapoo Meeting House, was built one mile east of the town, and in 1843 a frame building was erected two blocks

west of the public square. In 1848 the church was organized as a station, and in 1858 a brick house of worship was erected at a cost of \$10,000. During the war it was occupied as a military storehouse and hospital. When General Marmaduke attacked the city in 1863 it was considerably disfigured by cannon balls. In 1844 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized under the ministrations of the Rev. J. Carthrel and T. M. Johnson. In 1859 a church building was begun; when war opened the congregation dispersed, work ceased, and the building suffered from military occupation. In 1868 the church was reorganized with J. Carthrel as pastor. In 1882 the edifice was practically rebuilt, and its value was \$12,000. The first Presbyterian Church was founded April 22, 1849, by a separation from Mount Zion Church at Cave Spring. The Rev. G. A. M. Renshaw, the pastor, held services in a school-house on Benton Avenue until about 1859, when a house of worship was erected. In 1859 the differences within the denomination led the resident members to the organization of Calvary Church, under the ministration of the Rev. H. M. Painter. During the war the property was sold for debt, and was bought by Charles Sheppard, who presented it to the trustees. It was the only building in Springfield open for religious services during the greater part of the time between 1861 and 1865. In 1882 the church edifice was completed at a cost of \$2,500. The First Baptist Church dates to July, 1852, under the ministry of Elder B. McCord Roberts. In 1861 a house of worship was erected. During the war it was used as a hospital by the Federals, as a storehouse by the Confederates, and as headquarters by General Sanborn. In 1866 the church was reorganized with the Rev. E. Alwood as pastor. In 1882 a church building was erected at a cost of \$3,500. Christ (Episcopal) Church was organized in 1859, and services were held for some years in Temperance Hall by the Rev. T. I. Holcomb. Only occasional services were held during the war. Upon one occasion a meeting was held in the Baptist Church, when the service was read by a Confederate officer, who, at the close, called upon Colonel Mitchell, a Methodist, to close with prayer. A church edifice was completed in 1872. Other churches are of more recent origin.

Education was a first consideration with the founders of Springfield. The first school dates to 1831, when Joseph Rountree taught in a log cabin. In 1842 a school was taught by John A. Stephens, who was killed when Zagonyi entered the city in 1861. Schools were maintained entirely by private subscription until 1847, when school townships were organized, and they were aided out of the public fund. In 1849 the schools were the Springfield Academy, by Bills and McConnel, and one for young ladies by Mrs. Merritt and Mrs. Anderson. In 1851 Mrs. Fisk and Mrs. Elgin opened schools for girls. In 1856 the Rev. Charles Carleton conducted a female academy, which was highly reputed. In 1858 there were two "academies" for boys and five for girls. In 1859 the General Assembly passed a special act incorporating the Springfield Male Academy. C. B. Holland, J. Robinson, R. F. Falkner, J. M. Bailey and Littleberry Hendrick were trustees. A brick building, two stories high, thirty by sixty-five feet, was erected in the southwestern part of the city. A good school was maintained under the superintendence of McCord Roberts, a highly capable man, until it was interrupted by the war. It was burned during that period, and education was practically suspended until April 24, 1867, when the first steps were taken to establish a public school system by the election of a board of education, consisting of James Baker, W. C. Hornbeak, Charles Sheppard, E. T. Robberson, J. M. Kelley and W. R. Gorton. Judge Baker was chosen president, with W. C. Hornbeak as secretary and Charles Sheppard as treasurer. The first public school was opened in rented rooms September 9, 1867, under D. L. Gorton as superintendent. February 13, 1868, the board decided to erect a substantial twelve-room building near the public square, and for the purpose issued ten-year 10 per cent bonds to the amount of \$20,000. No decision could have been made more wisely. Resisting strenuous demands that the money should be expended in the erection of a number of smaller buildings in different portions of the city, the board held to a determination to erect one adequate building, and establish a well graded school at the beginning. As the result an efficient high school was founded

immediately, and from that day educational progress has been successful beyond the highest expectations of the inceptors of the design. As the city advanced in population ward schools were added, one at a time, and paid for at once. When Springfield and North Springfield were consolidated as a single municipality the school systems of the two were unified. In 1892 bonds to the amount of \$65,000 were voted for the purchase of the site and erection of the present high school building. The total cost of building and equipment has been upwards of \$75,000, and the structure is the pride of the city. Located in the very center of the original two cities, it occupies as beautiful a campus as is to be found in the State, comprising three acres of ground, set with a variety of majestic native trees which have been maturing for more than a half-century. The edifice is three stories high above the basement, of pressed brick, with elaborate white and dark red stone trimmings. It contains twenty-six rooms, including a splendid auditorium, seating 600 persons; chemical and biological apartments, and a library room containing 1,800 volumes. Twelve teachers are employed, and the pupils number 500. There are ten ward schools, one erected at a cost of \$20,000; four of the number are in North Springfield. The total number of teachers employed is seventy-five, and there are 5,195 pupils in attendance. Of these, the colored school employs eight teachers, with an attendance of 718 pupils; a high school is maintained in connection. Of the teachers six are college graduates, and forty-seven are graduates of the Springfield high school; teachers drawn from the latter class have proven exceptionally capable, affording the best possible evidence of the efficiency of the schools in which they were bred. The aggregate value of school property is \$200,000; the bonded debt is \$100,000; the cost of school maintenance is \$44,861.61 per annum, and the annual interest and repair account in 1899 was \$9,863.19. The Catholic parochial schools are three in number, with seven teachers and 200 pupils. (See "Drury College.")

In 1837 or 1839 the first newspaper was founded in Springfield; it was the "Ozark Standard," by J. C. Tuberville; good authorities assert each of the dates mentioned. This gave place to the "Eagle,"

The Press.

which lapsed after a time. In 1844 the "Springfield Advertiser" was founded by Warren H. Graves; it was Democratic in politics, and was published until the summer of 1861. In 1848 Fisher & Swartz began the publication of the "Springfield Whig;" it was edited by Littleberry Hendrick, and suspended the following year. In 1850 the "Southwestern Flag," edited by John M. Richardson, was established as the organ of the Benton men, in opposition to the "Advertiser." The "Flag" suspended in 1853, and was succeeded by the "Lancet," which continued but a short time. In 1855 appeared the "Springfield Mirror," edited by J. W. Boren, as an exponent of the "Know-Nothing" party; it was but shortlived. In 1856 John M. Richardson issued the first number of the "Missouri Tribune," devoted to "Union Democracy," and bearing the motto, "The people of Missouri love the Union, and will maintain it at all hazards;" it suspended after a short time. In 1862 A. F. Ingram began publishing a small newspaper, the "Springfield Missourian;" it was continued for some years, being enlarged as necessity required, and was for a time the only newspaper published in the congressional district. Boren & Graves instituted the "Springfield Journal" later the same year. The former paper was the organ of the Emancipationists, and the latter of the Conservative Unionists. During the battle of January 8, 1863, Major Graves, of the "Journal," was mortally wounded, and his partner, Corporal Boren, was slightly wounded. Four printers from the "Missourian" office fought during the day. In 1864 the "Missourian" became the "Missouri Patriot," conducted by A. F. Ingram. In 1866, and again in 1878, daily editions were issued, but were not long continued. In 1866 J. West Goodwin began the publication of the "South West Union Press;" he soon removed the material to Sedalia, where he founded the "Bazoo." In 1871 J. P. Tracey began the publication of the "Advertiser," which, in 1876, was combined with the "Patriot," under the name of the "Patriot-Advertiser." After numerous changes of management and title, this journal disappeared. About 1885 the "Daily Republican" appeared under the management of Dumars & Cowan. Subsequently the plant passed into the possession of Comings & Chambers,

who published a weekly paper. In 1895 Geddes & Geddes, of Mansfield, Ohio, and A. Z. Chambers, of Springfield, Missouri, became the owners, and set up an establishment of almost metropolitan proportions. Their equipment comprised a perfecting press and Mergenthaler machines, and they leased a wire from St. Louis, over which were received the Associated Press dispatches, and extensive special reports. This was practically the inauguration of the present "Daily Republican." The property ultimately passed into the hands of Lilburn H. Murray, the present proprietor, under mortgage proceedings. In 1867 O. S. Fahnestock & Co. began the publication of the "Springfield Leader," a Democratic newspaper. Fahnestock retired after a time, and the publication was continued by his partner, Daniel C. Kennedy, until May 27, 1895, when the latter named also retired, and was succeeded by J. B. and H. S. Jewell, who, July 9th, following, purchased the good will of the "Democrat," and a portion of its material, and changed the name of the paper to the "Leader-Democrat." The "Democrat" had been founded in 1890 by a company, in which John O'Day was the principal stockholder. The "Springfield Express," a weekly Democratic newspaper, was founded in 1881 by its present proprietor, John G. Newbill. Mr. Newbill was register of the Springfield land office, under President Cleveland, from 1893 to 1897. In 1896 the "Mail," a free silver newspaper, was founded by Harrington & Hughes. In 1899 it became the property of W. C. Van Cleve, who changed its name to the "Record," and made it Democratic in politics, with daily and semi-weekly editions. The "Missouri Presse," weekly, founded in 1882, is the only German paper published in southwest Missouri. The "Triple Link," a monthly journal devoted to the interests of Odd Fellowship, ranks third in age and first in circulation among the publications of the order in America. It was founded in 1875, at Carrollton, by J. B. Jewell, who, in 1882, removed it to Springfield. He has been continuously its editor and publisher from the initial number to the present time. The "Southwest," a horticultural journal, published semi-monthly, was established in 1894 by G. A. Attwood, who was previously connected with publications in Iowa and North Dakota.

The Zoological Park is situated one-half mile north of the city limits, and is reached by the electric railway. It comprises 130 acres, beautifully laid out, containing artificial lakes, a summer hotel, bath and boathouses, and a race track and amphitheater. Occasional fairs are held on the grounds by the Springfield Fair Association. The grounds were laid out by F. S. Heffernan and James Reilly, who made a very fine collection of animals, which was afterward dispersed. The property is now owned by Jerome Dickerson. In the same vicinity is Doling Park, comprising forty acres, set out in flower beds and driveways, containing a beautiful spring stream, facilities for boating and bathing, and entertainment buildings. It is the property of J. M. Doling. O'Day Park, two miles southwest of the city, comprising forty acres, is another pleasant resort. It was established by John O'Day. The Queen City Fair Association gives successful annual exhibitions of agricultural and mechanical products, and of high class road horses, upon grounds one mile southeast of the city.

Parks and Fairs.

Springfield, Battle of.—In 1863 Springfield was the supply depot for the Army of the Frontier, operating in southwestern Missouri and Arkansas, containing vast stores of arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions and hospital supplies. Early in January, General Marmaduke undertook its capture. His forces comprised, under his personal command, Colonel Shelby's brigade, consisting of his own regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Gordon; Colonels Thompson's and Jeans' regiments, the battalions of Colonels Ben Elliott and Emmett McDonald, with Collins' two-gun battery, in all something more than 2,000 men. He had, under General Porter, the cavalry regiments of Colonels Colton, Greene and Burbridge, numbering about 800 men. Marmaduke's column marched from Louisburg, Arkansas, while Porter's was to come from Pocahontas, Arkansas; the latter encountered unexpected resistance during the march, and to its non-arrival Marmaduke ascribed the failure of his attempt. Springfield was fairly well fortified. Fort Brown (No. 1), the principal defensive work, one and one-quarter miles northwest of the public square, contained several heavy

guns, as well as some field pieces. Fort No. 2 was at the then west end of Walnut Street, and Fort No. 3 was in the southwest part of town, near the residence of Judge Hendrick; the latter was a stockade partially enclosing the old brick college. These, with Fort No. 5, in the east part of town, north of the St. Louis road, were without artillery. Fort No. 4 was on South Street, on nearly the present site of the Christian Church; in this, immediately previous to the battle, three old iron cannon, two twelve-pounders, and one six-pounder, were mounted on old army wagon wheels, by Lieutenant Joseph Hoffman and a number of other artillerymen belonging to Backoff's Missouri battery, who cheerfully left the hospital for the purpose, at the suggestion of Surgeon Melcher. The regular garrison consisted of eight companies of the Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Cook. The Third Missouri State Militia, 500 men, Colonel Walter King, was temporarily present, and there were detachments of the Fourth and Fourteenth Regiments, Missouri State Militia. There were 1,200 sick and wounded men in the hospitals, under charge of Surgeon Melcher, and 300 furloughed men and convalescents awaiting transportation to their regiments. Out of these Surgeon Melcher organized six companies of fifty men each, commanded by non-commissioned officers and hospital stewards. Colonel Benjamin Crabb, of the Eighteenth Iowa Regiment, was post commander, and the district commander, General Egbert B. Brown, was present. General Brown assumed command, and made his dispositions for the defense. He ordered to the city Colonel Sheppard's Seventy-second Regiment, and Colonel Marcus Boyd's Seventy-fourth Regiment of Enrolled Militia; of the former, 253 men arrived, and of the latter three small companies. The entire defensive force was but 1,566 men. In distributing his forces General Brown committed to Captain Charles B. McAfee the safe-keeping of the Southern Methodist Church, on South Street, yet standing, then used as an arsenal, containing tons of artillery and small arm ammunition, and several hundred stand of arms. Captain McAfee organized a small force of convalescents and citizens for its defense, and prepared inflammables to fire the building in case of necessity. As Marmaduke ap-

proached, on the morning of January 8th, a number of houses on South Street were burned in order to afford range for the guns of Fort No. 4. Porter had not come up, and Marmaduke formed his personal command in line of battle on the prairie, two miles southeast from the city. His display was ostentatious, but failed of its purpose; instead of the garrison being disheartened, it took courage from the comparative smallness of the force. Elliott's battalion approached on the extension of St. Louis Street, where it encountered Colonel King, with his own regiment and a portion of the Fourteenth State Militia Regiment, and General Holland's enrolled militia, which extended across Walnut Street. A sharp skirmish ensued, and the Confederates were forced back to the prairie under a brisk charge. Without notice to remove women and children, Collins' battery opened fire, several shot reaching well into the city, one striking the Lyon house, and another the arsenal building. The iron guns made reply, and for a time the enemy made little further demonstration. About 11:30 o'clock Shelby's troops were dismounted and moved to the southwest of the city, taking with them one of the guns of Collins' battery, and soon after bringing forward the second gun. Constant firing between the opposing forces followed, until about 2 o'clock, when Jeans' regiment and a portion of Gordon's made a sharp attack upon Fort No. 4, which was so gallantly defended by Hoffman's guns and the convalescents that they were obliged to shift westward to the graveyard, to which point the Union militia hurried. To strengthen this position, a brass six-pounder, supported by detachments from the Eighteenth Iowa Regiment, under Captains John A. Landis, William R. Blue and Joseph Van Meter, was brought from Fort No. 1. This piece had scarcely opened fire when it was charged and captured by a party of Gilkey's men under Major John Bowman, and of Gordon's regiment, under Captain Titsworth. Major Bowman reached the gun and demanded surrender, to which Landis replied: "We were here first; *you* surrender." A desperate hand-to-hand fight followed, in which several men were killed, and Captains Blue and Van Meter were mortally wounded, the former dying on the 12th and the latter on the 14th. Captain Landis and several men were severely wounded. Of the Confederates,

Captain Titsworth and Lieutenants McCoy and Buffington, with four or five men, were killed. Among the wounded were Major Bowman, who died a few days afterward, and Lieutenant Langhorne, and about twenty men. Almost simultaneously, the Confederates advanced up the valley at the foot of South and Campbell Streets, securing possession of the stockade, which was occupied by a small party of the Seventy-second Regiment. The latter regiment was somewhat shattered under the charge, and sustained some loss; among its killed was Captain McCroskey, whose name is commemorated in that of a Grand Army Post at Springfield. The regiment, which had been somewhat shattered under the charge of the enemy, reformed under the personal command of General Holland and resumed the engagement with vigor, occupying Fort No. 4 and ground in its immediate vicinity. When the Confederates began their advance toward the stockade Captain McAfee received an order to destroy the arsenal and place his men on the line of battle. With rare discretion he left a portion of his force in charge of the building, and personally led about 100 of his men into action on the north and northwest of the stockade, materially aiding in checking the enemy; his loss here amounted to nine men killed and wounded. He had previously provided for firing the arsenal under his own direction, in case of absolute necessity. The force of the attack was now spent, and from shortly before 4 o'clock until about 5 o'clock, the firing was but desultory. About the latter hour a last attempt was made upon Fort No. 4 by Jeans' regiment and Elliott's battalion, but was repulsed, principally by the Eighteenth Iowa Regiment, Phillips' company of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, and the convalescents. This practically ended the battle. About 8 o'clock at night the guns of Fort No. 4 played upon the stockade, from which the enemy retired, and it was repossessed by the same troops which vacated it soon after the battle began. The enemy withdrew during the night. General Brown was severely wounded in the arm about 3 o'clock, and the command devolved upon Colonel Crabb. General C. B. Holland, who was in general command of the Enrolled Militia, was conspicuous for a degree of personal courage and determination which compelled a continuance of the conflict when



Portrait of Mr. J. H. Smith

J. H. Smith

Portrait of Mr. J. H. Smith

some of the weak-hearted counselled surrender. His command included the fragmentary Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth Regiments, so closely identified that in the foregoing narrative both are included under the designation of the Seventy-second. They were hurriedly assembled, were altogether ununiformed, and had little opportunity for drill. They encountered the enemy from the first attack, and were rapidly marched from point to point, as the Confederates made their various assaults from different directions. The Union loss was eighteen killed and about 100 wounded; of the latter, twelve died within a short time. The Confederate loss was never accurately ascertained. Ten days after the battle Colonel Sheppard reported fifty-one Confederates buried, and Surgeon Melcher testified to knowledge of eighty deaths. The most seriously wounded, to the number of sixty, were left on the field by the Confederates. January 11th the Union dead were buried with military honors. At a later day a monument to their memory was erected. (See "National Cemetery.")

Springfield College.—See "Drury College."

Springfield Normal School and Business College.—A coeducational school at Springfield. It is one of the three normal schools in the State, under private management, the others being located at Chillicothe and Stanberry, all under the control of Professor Allen Moore, of Chillicothe. The Springfield normal school presents a teacher's course, which includes a model district school for the practical instruction of students in school methods. Other courses taught are those of science, the classics, the modern languages, music and commercial business. There are sixteen teachers and 170 students, of whom nearly one-half are young ladies, and 130 are non-resident boarders, representing ten States and Territories, with four from Mexico. The school occupies two buildings, each of brick, three stories in height, situated upon a six-acre tract of ground one and one-half miles southwest of the city. It was established with means contributed by citizens of Springfield, and represents an outlay of \$60,000. The school was opened in the original building in 1894, under the superintendence of Professor

John A. Taylor, with F. P. Mayhew as business manager. It was closed in 1897, owing to financial embarrassments, growing out of unpaid donations, and the property, including the larger additional building, passed into private hands. In August, 1898, it was leased and reopened by Professor Moore, and is conducted under the superintendence of Professor Taylor, under whose management it was first opened in 1894.

Spring River.—Rises in Lawrence County, and flowing west a distance of seventy-five miles through Lawrence and Jasper Counties, empties into the Neosho in Kansas.

Spy Mound.—An elevation in Bates County, fifteen miles west of Butler, occupying about 160 acres of ground on Section 17, in Homer Township. It rises to a height of 100 feet, and its southern side is almost perpendicular. It commands an extensive view of the country in all directions, and during the troublous times preceding the Civil War was used as an observation point by free-soilers and pro-slavery men in turn, whence its name. It was often sought by John Brown, the anti-slavery enthusiast, whose farm house was three-quarters of a mile northwest of Spy Mound, across the Kansas State line. One-half mile northwest of the house is a deep, rocky gulch, about fifteen feet wide at the bottom, and seventy-five feet across the top, which came to be known as "Hamilton's Massacre" and "Murderers' Hollow" from a horrible tragedy of which it was the scene in 1855. Twelve men who had voted to make Kansas a free State were here overtaken by one Hamilton with a company of desperadoes, who marched them into the gulch, placed them in a line and fired upon them from both sides of the surrounding cliffs. Ten were killed and two, who were wounded, feigned death and made their escape. The spot was afterward marked by two great stones, one at each end of the line, occupied by the doomed men. The remains of the dead were buried on the spot, and subsequently reinterred at Trading Post, in Kansas.

Squier, James Jordon, financier, was born January 31, 1836, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and

at Green Academy. When eighteen years of age he began his business life in one of a chain of stores conducted by his father, and after a time he was made buyer for them all. From 1863 to 1864 he carried on a dry goods store at Cambridge, Ohio, in which he was entirely successful. He then removed to St. Louis, where for two years he made his home and superintended the management of a farm which he had purchased, about sixty miles from the city. After the death of Mrs. Squier's father, about 1867, he visited Kansas City and purchased a number of pieces of business and residence property, which are now in possession of his estate. In the meantime he sold the farm near St. Louis, and at the same time bought a section of land at Hamilton, Missouri, where his family resided for two years. Having exchanged the latter property for a stock of hardware in Chicago, Illinois, he removed to that city, where his family lived for two years, when he disposed of his stock. In October, 1871, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri. Ten years later he purchased the present family homestead, a tract of 100 acres, then about three miles southeast of the city, and now included within it. The price was \$100 an acre, and the estate can now realize from a few of its acres a larger sum than the original cost of the entire tract. During the period of high values a portion of the estate was sold, some of which will revert to the estate. In 1871, the year of his permanent location in Kansas City, he entered the employ of George Fowler, founder of the Fowler Packing House, for whom he bought cattle, at the same time making purchases and sales upon his own account. He maintained an interest in the cattle business thereafter throughout his life. In 1882 he aided in organizing the Citizens' National Bank, and for the first two years he was vice president, and then president until 1890, when he resigned. In the latter year he organized the Inter-State National Bank, of which he was president until 1897, when he retired from that position to give attention to his private interests, but continued to act as a director and a member of its board of discount until his death. This institution was established at the Stock Yards, and from the first was the financial clearing house for practically the entire live stock and packing interests of Kansas City. He was also a director in the Kansas City

Cattle & Loan Company, and owner of the Abilene State Bank, at Abilene, Kansas. In all business concerns in which he engaged his judgment was well nigh infallible, and his investments in cattle, farm lands and financial institutions were almost invariably remunerative. He was loyally devoted to the interests of Kansas City, which was largely benefited not only through his business operations, but through his personal expenditures and example. His Troost Avenue home, the Squier residence as it is known, has long been an object of interest and admiration, for the comfortable old-fashioned appearance of the buildings, and the beauty of the grounds, containing fish ponds, a deer park, flowers and shrubbery. Mr. Squier held a commission in the One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry during a portion of the Civil War. In politics he was a Republican. He took much interest in Masonry, and had attained the commandery degrees, being a charter member of Oriental Commandery. He was married, December 16, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Stranathan, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Reynolds) Stranathan; her father was a landowner, banker and money-loaner, and left a large estate; he was a resident of Guernsey County, Ohio, where Mrs. Squier was born and educated. Of this marriage was born a son, Albert G., who died at the age of eleven years, and a daughter, Cora S. Squier. The last named was educated in the schools of Kansas City, and completed her studies at Mrs. Richards' private school, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The death of Mr. Squier occurred August 27, 1900. The event was unexpected, although he had been in failing health for some time. The same methodical care which he observed in his business career was manifested in the provisions of his will. He left a large estate, which he divided between his widow and daughter in equal shares, with the exception of about \$68,000 in bequests. The high esteem in which Mr. Squier was held in the community was manifested in the great assemblage of representative men who were present at the closing scene of a well spent life. These included the most prominent of those identified with the banking, cattle and packing interests, and manufacturing, and connected with the Masonic fraternity. Among all these his name

was regarded as the synonym for the strictest integrity, and the most consummate business ability. In his personal life he was genial and companionable, and a man of wide information. In all, he combined those qualities which are so peculiarly valuable in one who is looked to as a leader in the various weighty enterprises which bring a comparatively insignificant town to the position of a city of the first importance.

Stage Lines.—Previous to the advent of railroads, travelers in and residents of Missouri were dependent on stages or hacks for transportation to distant places in the interior. Either daily or tri-weekly lines of four-horse coaches were used, just as the travel would seem to demand. Where there was no great amount of traveling two-horse hacks were used. The four-horse stage traveled day and night, the two-horse line sometimes at night, but more often only during the day. Men would contract with the government to carry the mail for a period of time, every day or every other day, as the route required, and would use such vehicles as the traffic demanded. The four-horse stage routes were taken up by men of means. Sometimes they would contract for all the main lines in a State or would include several States. Presly Roberts, of Independence, Missouri, was an extensive stage contractor between 1860 and 1870. I think the Messrs. Arnot, of St. Louis, also had stage contracts. Ben Holladay, an extensive contractor on the overland route across the continent, was a Missourian.

The stage contractors had stationary and traveling agents to look after their business. They had also numerous relays of horses. The drivers were sometimes rather rough men. I will mention a few of the main stage routes in Missouri. A four-horse daily stage line ran from St. Louis to St. Charles. Also from St. Charles via Warrenton and Danville to Fulton. One from St. Louis to Union and to Jefferson City. From Jefferson City via Versailles, Warsaw and Bolivar to Springfield. From Jefferson City via California and Georgetown to Independence.

Two-horse hacks were operated on the Salt River road from St. Charles via Troy and Bowling Green to Palmyra; from Columbia to Jefferson City; from Fulton to Columbia; from Columbia to Fayette and Glasgow.

While the railroads were being completed four-horse coaches took mail and passengers ahead; as from Dresden westwardly, then Warrensburg west, and in the southwest from Rolla to Springfield.

The overland stage line began at Springfield and extended across the continent west.

When the railroads were completed two-horse hacks would make regular trips between stations and important towns.

In 1851 I sat on a bucket in front of the driver of a two-horse hack, and in that way rode to Fulton from Columbia, the ride occupying much of a night.

In 1857 I took passage on a four-horse stage at Jefferson City for Springfield. All of the inside seats were taken, so I rode eighty miles on the top of the stage, reaching Warsaw by breakfast time the next morning. From there to Springfield I had an inside seat. Time from Jefferson City to Springfield, 160 miles, by stage, about forty hours.

In 1864 I took stage at Dresden, at the end of the railroad, and traveling all night reached Holden the next morning. (See also "Roads and Trails.")

G. C. BROADHEAD.

Stanard, Edwin Obed, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Missouri and ex-Congressman, as well as a distinguished manufacturer and man of affairs, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, January 5, 1832. He began his business life in Alton, Illinois, as a bookkeeper, and two years later he opened a commission house in St. Louis. With untiring energy and perseverance, he soon built up a profitable business, which in 1861 justified the establishment of branch houses in other cities. In 1868, relinquishing the commission business, he embarked largely in milling, in which he is still engaged on an extensive scale. For more than three decades Mr. Stanard has been a conspicuous figure on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange, and for a large portion of this time he has occupied official positions in that body. In 1866 he was elected its president. He has also been one of the vice presidents of the National Board of Trade. During the year 1893 he was president of the directory of the St. Louis Exposition, and was a leader in the Autumnal Festivities Association. He is a director in the St. Louis Trust Company

and also in the Boatmen's Bank. For fourteen years he was president of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Stanard, although known to his friends and acquaintances as a stalwart Republican, had up to 1868 taken no active public part in politics, so that his nomination as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in that year, on the McClurg ticket, was in the nature of a surprise. After serving in this position, to which he was elected, he was elected to Congress in 1870, largely, of course, through his forceful personal character. He took his seat at a time most opportune for Western interests. The question of cheap transportation to the seaboard, involving the loading of vessels at New Orleans that might successfully pass the delta obstructions in the lower Mississippi, was of vital importance, and to this subject Governor Stanard devoted immense energy, and Congress consented to try the experiment of keeping a deep channel between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico by jetties. From boyhood Governor Stanard has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was selected by the Missouri Conference a delegate to the Ecumenical Council at London in 1881, a trust he discharged most satisfactorily. In 1865 Mr. Stanard married Miss Esther Kaufman, of Iowa. Their children are William K. Stanard, who is a prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange; a younger son and two daughters.

Stanberry.—A city of the fourth class, in Gentry County. It is an important division point of the Omaha & St. Louis branch of the Wabash Railroad, and repair shops and offices are located there. It has five churches, a private normal school, a graded public school, three banks, two good hotels, a flouring mill, brick factory, four weekly papers, the "Herald," the "Advent," the "Sabbath Advocate" and the "Sabbath School Missionary." There are about seventy miscellaneous stores, lumber and coal yards and shops. The city has electric lights, long distance and local telephone system, and is a progressive place. The population in 1900 was 2,634.

Standard Time.—The present system of standard time was adopted for the United States and Canada on the 13th of November,

1883, and grew out of the extension of railroads east and west, and the necessity of a governing time for running trains. In France trains are run by Paris time, and the difference between the extreme eastern and western points is only forty minutes. In England, Greenwich gives the governing time, and the greatest difference, that between the local time of Yarmouth and Land's End, is thirty-two minutes. But on the continent of North America, Canada and the United States stretch east and west seventy degrees, and as every fifteen degrees of longitude makes a difference of one hour in time, the difference in local time between points on the Atlantic and Pacific Coast is four to five hours. To avoid the confusion of running trains by local time along such a great stretch of longitude, it was decided to adopt the present system of five meridians for Canada and the United States—the Intercolonial, running through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sixty degrees west from Greenwich; the Eastern, running between New York and Philadelphia, seventy-five degrees west from Greenwich; the Central, running between St. Louis and Belleville, Illinois, ninety degrees west from Greenwich; and the Pacific, running a little east of Sacramento, California, 120 degrees west from Greenwich. These meridians are fifteen degrees or one hour apart. Each governs a belt seven and one-half degrees on each side, and, as nearly as practicable, all places in this belt use the time of the meridian passing through it. Thus, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington use the Eastern meridian time, and all places as far east as Cincinnati and as far west as Topeka, Kansas, and Lincoln, Nebraska, use the Central meridian time.

Stanhope, Leonard Erastus, M. D., D. D. S., Ph. G., was born in Macon County, Missouri, December 31, 1860, the son of George Washington and Lucy (Derning) Stanhope, both natives of England, who married there and brought two children with them to America. They came to this country in 1850, where the head of the family engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, having thoroughly learned that trade in England. In 1854 he removed with his family to Macon County, Missouri, where the subject of this sketch, the seventh son born in the family, was reared. The latter's



L. E. Stanhope M. H.

mother died in 1881, but the father is now residing in Eldorado Springs, Missouri. Dr. Stanhope's early life was spent on the farm where he was born. His first schooling was received in the district schools of Virgil City, Missouri, after which he attended for a while a district school in Holt County. After spending a short time in Kansas he returned home and continued his elementary education under the direction of Professor Butler, at Virgil City. June 25, 1881, he married Eliza Pearson, daughter of John T. Pearson, a well known resident of Cedar County, and in the following September removed with his bride to Nevada, Missouri, where for about three years he was employed in working upon the railroads which centered in that city. Out of his small wages of from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day, he saved during these three years nearly enough money to enable him to fulfill the ambition of his life—to begin the study of the science of medicine. Upon the lot in Nevada which he had purchased he had erected a pleasant home, and on this he placed a mortgage in 1886 to raise enough money to increase his savings to the amount necessary to accomplish the commendable purpose which he had in view. In accordance with the plan which he had been so long in perfecting, in the year last mentioned he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri at St. Louis, but at the end of the first year's study found it necessary to return home and resume work upon the railroads. Soon afterward he abandoned that vocation and opened an office for the practice of his profession in Nevada. To enable him to complete his medical studies he then placed an additional mortgage upon his home, and was compelled to sacrifice it to his high ambition. Returning to St. Louis he continued his studies in the medical college, and March 17, 1887, received the long-coveted diploma. When Dr. Stanhope returned home from college his total cash capital aggregated but \$9.25—and he had a wife and two children to support. Undaunted by the conditions which confronted him he at once opened an office and began practice. September 11, 1890, he registered as a pharmacist, and for about six months conducted a drug store in connection with his office practice. Determined to make himself as useful as possible in the practice of his chosen profession, he pursued the required course in the Kansas

City, Missouri; College of Dental Surgery, which granted him a diploma March 2, 1896. Soon after his final return to Nevada, where he anticipated practicing both as a physician and surgeon and as a dentist, his attention was called to the marvelous success which had attended the practice of those persons engaged in following the science of magnetic healing. He, therefore, at once entered upon a thorough and careful investigation of the methods employed and the results obtained, with the result that in a brief time he had become a convert to the system, with the resolution of becoming an expert and employing these methods in his professional career. He realized that since the days of his youth he had possessed extraordinary powers in this direction, but he had never paid any particular attention to his capabilities until after the research which he had recently instituted. Thus, by an accident, as it were, he entered upon the career for which nature had so eminently fitted him. Instead of confining himself to the old beaten paths of his profession, as he originally intended to do, he began to exercise his magnetic healing powers, his efforts in this direction being greeted with success beyond his fondest anticipations. Thousands who visited him were cured of diseases which had refused to yield to the treatment given by physicians of skill and extended practice, and so rapidly did his fame spread and his practice develop that he finally decided to establish a sanitarium where all his patients could be under his personal supervision during the period of their treatment. The result of this determination was the founding, in 1897, of the noted institution known as the Stanhope Sanitarium and School of Magnetic Healing, in which he, assisted by a corps of experienced physicians, treats diseases of the most obstinate nature, healing permanently where others have failed. He also instructs a large continuous class of students in the science of magnetic healing, some member of the faculty giving a lecture every evening. From this school have been graduated many practitioners who are gaining enviable reputations as healers through the exercise of magnetic powers. He also practices medicine and surgery, and makes a specialty of curing the whisky and morphine habits. Dr. Stanhope is an author of note, as well as an eminently successful healer. He has written four books, one of

which, "Science of Magnetic Healing," is now recognized as the standard work on that subject, both in Europe and America. His other works are entitled: "Vital Magnetism," "Scientific Religion" and "Magnetic Healing Explained," the latest destined to become known as a high authority on the important subject of which it treats. In addition to his arduous professional duties Dr. Stanhope has become interested in several fraternal orders, among those with which he is identified being the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Ladies' Circle of Woodmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of all Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he has served as vestryman. His family consists of his wife, a lady of many rare graces of character, and three children: Bertha Ann, Wilburn J. and Lucy Elizabeth, all of whom are bright and interesting and extremely popular among the young people of Nevada.

Stark, John King, the first dentist to locate as far West as Independence, Missouri, was born in 1828, in Springfield, Kentucky. He was descended in the paternal line from a Stark who was a lieutenant of Connecticut troops during the Revolutionary War, and his parents were pioneer settlers in Kentucky. He was educated in his native State and became a proficient dental practitioner under the instruction of a capable preceptor, dental colleges being then unknown in his region. About 1848 he entered upon practice at Independence, Missouri, the first of his profession to reach a point so far West. In 1862 Jennison's band entered the town and arrested him as a Southern sympathizer; later the same day, he was released through the intervention of friends, and that night went with his family to Howard County. The family soon went on to St. Louis and thence via New York to Havana, Cuba, making the ocean voyage on a United States mail packet. They subsequently embarked on a blockade runner commanded by a kinsman, John King Withers, and sailed to Mobile, Alabama. Somewhat later they went to Mexico. While in that country Dr. Stark and family were entertained for two weeks by the Governor of Chihuahua, for whom he made the first set of vulcanized rubber plates made in Mexico, for which he received \$500.

He returned to the United States via St. Louis, where his wife died. Later he located in Kansas City, entering into partnership with Dr. G. W. Tindall. The partnership was dissolved in 1873, and he continued in practice alone for six years, when his son, Dr. William T. Stark, became associated with him. Three years later he practically retired, although for some years he performed occasional operations. He was among the founders of the Dental Department of the Kansas City Medical College, and was first dean of the faculty. His first wife was Vestine, daughter of Judge James Porter. The children born of this marriage were Dr. William T. Stark, and Maude J., now the wife of Judge J. E. Guinotte, of Kansas City, a lady liberally educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at St. Mary's, Kansas, and in St. Joseph, Missouri. His second wife was Helen, daughter of W. N. White. Born of this marriage was a son, John Stark. Dr. Stark died January 27, 1895. The high estimation in which he was held throughout the community was expressed in a fervent tribute to his memory by Dr. Charles L. Hungerford, a professional associate and intimate personal friend. After commending his professional attainments in the highest terms he spoke of him as a gentleman of the old regime, to whom courtesy and forbearance were as second nature, to whom jealousy was unknown, whose hand, heart and purse were ever open to the call of need, and who was in all things the soul of truth and honor. Another pronounced him the most evenly-balanced man he had ever known. A conspicuous trait in his character was his wonderful regard for young men beginning study or practice in the profession, and his great helpfulness to them. He was liberally informed and an entertaining conversationalist. He found his recreation with rod and gun, by stream and in field, and he delighted in viewing the beauties of the natural world. His son, WILLIAM T. STARK, was born September 18, 1857, in Independence, Missouri. He was educated at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, taking the equivalent of a liberal scientific and literary course. While yet a lad he was an interested and helpful student in the office of his father. He afterward took a course of lectures in the Kansas City Medical College, and followed this with a course

in the Dental Department of Washington University, St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1879. He at once entered upon practice with his father, and upon the retirement of the latter he maintained the office alone. As a practitioner he has ever been recognized as among the foremost, bringing to his duties strictly conscientious interest as well as fine mechanical ability. At the organization of the Dental Department of the Kansas City Medical College, now the Kansas City Dental College, he was called to the chair of prosthetic dentistry, and was elected treasurer, and has occupied these positions uninterruptedly to the present time. He is also chairman of the executive committee. For many years he has been deeply interested in military affairs. He became a member of the Missouri National Guard at its organization in 1877, connecting himself with the first company organized in Kansas City. At the opening of the Spanish-American War he was a captain on the brigade staff, and was assigned to recruiting service in Kansas City. He enlisted five companies in that city for the Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and put them into camp of instruction at Jefferson Barracks. He was promoted to the rank of major, and at one time temporarily commanded the regiment. His term of service continued from May 4 to November 10, 1898, at Camp Chickamauga, Tennessee, the early end of the war affording the command no opportunity to engage in the operations abroad. Major Stark is an artist of no mean ability and has produced many beautiful pieces of landscape and figure painting. He was married to Miss Alice Vincil, a well educated lady, daughter of Rev. John D. Vincil, of St. Louis. A son, John Vincil Stark, has been born of this marriage.

Starke, John Dryden, warden of the Missouri State penitentiary, was born August 3, 1842, in Kanawha County, West Virginia. His parents were Dryden and Sarah Paxton (Pryor) Starke, natives of that State, who came to Missouri in 1843 and settled upon a farm in Cooper County. Their son, John Dryden, passed his boyhood and young manhood in farm labor and secured only such education as was afforded by the ordinary country schools of that day. Later he sought the Western frontier, where he en-

gaged in various occupations. In 1861 he followed the overland route from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City, as assistant wagon master of a government train with army supplies. In 1865, in the capacity of wagon master, he essayed another trip, but becoming snowbound at a point 300 miles short of his destination, ranched the cattle, put the train into quarters, and returned to Missouri. He then enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment of Missouri Infantry, with which he performed service until the close of the war. After the war he returned to the farm, which continues to be the family home, and was busied with its conduct until 1880 when he was elected associate judge for the Eastern District of Cooper County. In 1882 he was elected county collector, and was re-elected in 1884. He discharged the duties of these positions with great ability and strict fidelity. In 1890 he was elected Senator from the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and was one of the most industrious yet unassuming members of that body at its ensuing session. January 18, 1897, he received from Governor Stephens appointment as warden of the State penitentiary. In this position he has won the admiration of all acquainted with the prison management, and the respectful regard of its inmates, who recognize in him a humane and compassionate man, as well as an unflinching disciplinarian. He enjoys the distinction of being the worthy head of a penal institution far beyond comparison with most of its class, in the excellence of its discipline, the high morale of its convicts and the utility and sightliness of its buildings and appointments. Under his administration the new cell building, as comfortable and cleanly as a hotel, has been completed, and a new shop building has been erected, both considerably within the appropriations. He has under his charge more than 2,300 convicts, of whom a daily average of 1,362 are employed in contract labor in shops on the ground. This force is utilized in such manner as conduces to the moral and physical condition of the men, and at the same time makes the penitentiary self-sustaining. Many of the criminals are of a desperate and vicious type, necessitating a strict discipline, but this he has administered with kindness and at the same time inflexible firmness. His unpretentious character finds evidence in his acknowledgment to Depu-

ties Bradbury and Tolin for their assistance in the tasks devolved upon him, and his earnest desire for increased excellence is shown in the admirable recommendations made by him to the General Assembly. He is an active Democrat, has sat repeatedly in State and Congressional District conventions, and has frequently taken the stump in advocacy of the principles of his party. He was a member of the Pertle Springs Free Silver Convention in 1895, and took active part in inaugurating the movement growing out of the deliberations of that body. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic fraternity. Judge Starke was married November 5, 1861, to Miss Mary Agnes Stratton, of Cooper County. Children born of this marriage are Sarah Paulina, wife of W. L. Spahr; Dryden, in charge of a department of the penitentiary; Josephine, wife of J. S. Funkhouser; Mary, wife of Frank Reavis; Nora Lee, wife of Charles Timan; Pauline, wife of Leonard Spillers, and Rodgers Starke, a student at school, in 1899.

State Board of Agriculture.—This board is composed of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Schools and Dean of the Agricultural College, who are members *ex officio*, with one member from each Congressional District. The officers of the board are president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary and treasurer. There is an executive board composed of five members. The board holds an annual meeting on the first Wednesday in November, at which the presidents of all county agricultural societies, or delegates sent by them, may be present and participate. Other meetings may be called by the president. The board gathers and publishes information about the condition of agriculture and the yield of crops, and makes report to the General Assembly every two years. The annual State Fair at Sedalia is held under its auspices, and so also, are the annual meetings and exhibitions at the State Industrial Associations—Missouri Swine Breeders' Association, Missouri Horse Breeders' Association, Missouri State Poultry Association, Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association of Missouri, Missouri State Sheep Breeders' Association, Missouri Road Improvement Association and Missouri State Grange.

State Board of Equalization.—A tribunal composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, which meets once a year to equalize the taxable property valuations in the counties, to correct manifest inequalities and make the assessment uniform to the extent of not allowing lands and other property in one county or district to be assessed out of proportion to its true value in comparison with property of equal value in other counties or districts.

State Certificates of Indebtedness. These are interest-bearing obligations which the State has issued and continues to issue for the benefit of the State school fund and the State seminary fund, and which are held in the State treasury in trust for those funds. There were, in 1898, one 6 per cent certificate for the State school fund, \$2,909,000; five 5 per cent certificates for the State school fund, \$249,000; total school fund certificates, \$3,158,000; one 6 per cent certificate for the State seminary fund, \$122,000, and nineteen 5 per cent certificates for the State seminary fund, \$1,113,839; total seminary fund certificates, \$1,235,839; total certificates, \$4,393,839. These certificates are not to be paid, but are permanent investments. The annual interest on them is called State school moneys, and State seminary moneys respectively, and is paid over, the former for the support of the State schools and the latter for the support of the State University. The law provides that the receipts of money from certain sources shall go to the State school fund, and certain other receipts to the State seminary fund, and as fast as these receipts amount to \$1,000, they are transferred to the State sinking fund, and a certificate of indebtedness therefor issued, to be held in trust for the school fund or the seminary fund, as the case may be.

State Convention.—The representative body, usually referred to in Missouri as the "State Convention," was a body which came into existence upon the eve of the Civil War, and adjourned finally July 1, 1863. In his inaugural address, delivered January 4, 1861, Governor Claiborne F. Jackson gave expression to the sentiment that Missouri was entitled to a voice in the settlement of the questions then pending in the country, and

recommended that the Legislature should immediately provide for the calling of a State convention "that the will of the people may be ascertained and effectuated." In pursuance of this recommendation, the Legislature, on January 16th, passed a bill providing for the convention, the object of which was declared by the act to be "to consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States, the people and the governments of the different States, and the government and the people of the State of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to be demanded." The tenth section of the bill provided that "no act, ordinance or resolution of said convention shall be deemed to be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the United States, or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of this State, voting upon the question, shall ratify the same." In accordance with the provisions of the bill, each senatorial district in the State elected, on the 18th of February, 1861, three times as many delegates to the convention as such district was entitled to members in the State Senate. Ninety-nine members were thus elected in all, and the convention met February 28th following, in Jefferson City. At the organization Sterling Price, afterward distinguished as a Confederate general, was made president, upon the nomination of Honorable James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis. Other officers elected were Robert Wilson, of Andrew County, vice president; Samuel A. Lowe, of Pettis, secretary; and Robert A. Campbell, of St. Louis, assistant secretary. On March 1st the convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis on March 4th, following. On the date last named it reconvened at Mercantile Library Hall, in St. Louis, and continued in session until March 22d. The deliberations of the body during this session were characterized by heated debates and dramatic episodes, but the gist of its action may be given in the statement that it adopted a series of resolutions declaring that there was, at that time, no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union; that the people of the State were devotedly attached to the Union, and earnestly desired that it might be preserved and perpetuated;

that the people of the State favored the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, commonly known as the "Crittenden Compromise;" that the Legislatures of Missouri and other States should take the proper steps for calling a convention to amend the Constitution as proposed; that the Federal government should not employ military force to coerce into submission the seceding States; and that the seceding States should not assail the government by force of arms, both being entreated to stay the arm of military power, and the Federal government being requested, in order to restore harmony and fraternal feeling between the different sections, to withdraw Federal troops from forts within the borders of seceding States.

After constituting a committee, which was authorized to call the convention together should occasion arise for its meeting prior to the date to which it adjourned, an adjournment was taken to the third Monday in December, 1861. In pursuance of a call by this committee, the convention met again at Jefferson City July 22, 1861, and remained in session until July 31st, following, when it again adjourned to the third Monday in December. During this session, Governor Jackson and other State officers having fled from the capital, a provisional government was declared. (See "Provisional Government.") The officers thus chosen were to act until their successors should be elected on the first Monday in August of 1862. Robert Wilson was elected to the presidency of the convention at this session to succeed General Price, who had accepted a major general's commission in the Confederate Army. The convention was again convened by proclamation of Governor Gamble, October 10, 1861, and was in session at Mercantile Library Hall, in St. Louis, until the 18th of October following. At this session the convention abolished the State board of public works, the office of State Superintendent of Public Schools, the offices of State and assistant State Geologist, and the office of county school commissioner. A form of oath was prescribed for each civil officer in the State, and certain provisions were made for the organization of the State militia. June 2, 1862, in obedience to a proclamation by Governor Gamble, the convention reassembled at Jefferson City, and was

in session thereafter until the 14th of the same month. The convention at this session divided the State into nine congressional districts, and provided that a test oath of loyalty should be taken by voters and all persons elected or appointed to any civil office in the State. The convention met for its last session in pursuance of a proclamation by Governor Gamble, June 15, 1863, at Jefferson City. The most important act of this session was the adoption of an ordinance providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves and the final extinguishment of slavery in Missouri to July 4, 1870. On the 1st of July, 1863, the convention adjourned *sine die*. (See also "Politics and Civil War" and "War Between the States.")

State Debt.—For the first thirty years of its history as a State, the debt of Missouri was so insignificant as to give little concern. In 1852 it was less than a million dollars—\$857,000, and of this, \$272,263 represented dividend-paying bank stock, so that the debt was virtually only \$584,736, and of this \$255,000 fell due the following year and was paid, out of moneys in the treasury, leaving the State indebtedness at the end of 1853, only \$329,736. But with the era of railroad building, which set in about this time, began the accumulation of railroad obligations which, at one time, were oppressive to the people, and caused serious anxiety. To aid in the construction of certain railroads the need of which was seriously felt—the Pacific, from St. Louis to the western border; the Southwest branch, from the main line of the Pacific, to the southwest corner of the State; the Hannibal & St. Joseph, running across the northern part of the State from east to west; the North Missouri, from St. Louis to the Iowa line; and the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, leading from St. Louis into the southeast section—the State began, in 1851, to loan its bonds to the companies, the companies obligating themselves to pay the annual interest, from year to year, and redeem the bonds when they should fall due. The first loan of credit was to the Pacific road, followed by additional loans to that road and loans to the others, as the construction of them progressed. At first the companies took care of the interest on the State bonds issued to them, and the people came to think lightly of this accumulating railroad indebt-

edness as an obligation which would never fall upon them. But in 1859 the roads, less than half finished, began to fail in the interest payments, and when the Civil War came on in 1861, bringing universal prostration and derangement of industry and trade, all, with the exception of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, were involved in default, and the State found the entire obligation of this railroad indebtedness thrown upon itself, with no security except liens on half finished railroads. And this was not all. The roads could not be left in an unfinished condition, in which they were of little value, and the State was therefore compelled to go on assisting them to completion in order to make good the lien it held for ultimate repayment of its claims. In this way the railroad debt was made to reach \$23,000,000. And even this was not all; the Civil War necessitated a war debt in addition to the railroad obligation, and in 1865 the State debt had reached the enormous sum of \$31,000,000. But the people of Missouri had been taught by their early statesmen and leaders a high regard for the credit of their State, and at no time was there ever suggested such a thing as repudiation. The debt had been openly and lawfully contracted and it should be paid. Fortunately, the Federal government recognized its liability for the State's war obligations, and reimbursed it for them; and, in addition to this, although the liens on the railroads were grossly mismanaged, they yielded enough to reduce the debt something over \$6,000,000. The policy of reducing the State debt thus begun, after the restoration of peace was steadily adhered to year after year, the process being hastened by the thrift of the people and the conspicuous prosperity of their agriculture, manufactures and mining interests, until in the last decade of the nineteenth century it ceased to be a subject of public anxiety. The Missouri State debt on the 1st of January, 1899, was \$8,035,839, consisting of outstanding 3½ per cent bonds, \$3,643,000, and certificates of indebtedness held in trust for the State school and the State seminary funds, \$4,393,839. The interest charge in 1898 was \$396,140. In the year 1897 there were paid off State bonds to the amount of \$500,000, and in 1898 State bonds to the amount of \$858,000, making a total reduction of the debt in those two years of \$1,358,000. All the State bonds outstanding January 1, 1899,

were $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent option bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the State after 1892 and 1893. The certificates of indebtedness, though bearing interest, are not regarded as a payable part of the State debt, as they belong to the State school and the State seminary funds, and the interest on them is to be perpetually used for the support of the State schools and the State University. The payable bonded debt was therefore on the 1st of January, 1899, only \$3,643,000.

The experience of the people with their railroad debt created a strong aversion to obligations of all kinds, and the convention that framed the constitution of 1875 reflected this popular feeling by making it impossible to repeat the experiment of loaning the State's credit for any purpose whatever. The constitution forbids the General Assembly to contract or authorize the contracting of any debt or liability on behalf of the State, or to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof, except for the renewal of bonds already issued, when they can not be paid at maturity out of the sinking fund or other resources, or on the occurrence of any unforeseen emergency or casual deficiency, when, on the recommendation of the Governor, a temporary liability of not more than \$250,000 for one year may be incurred, to be paid in not more than two years; or, for a larger liability, when the proposition shall have been first submitted to the people and approved by a two-thirds vote, the proposition containing a provision for levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal in not more than thirteen years. The General Assembly is also forbidden to give or lend the credit of the State in any manner whatever, in aid of or to any person, association or corporation, or to subscribe for stock in any corporation or association.

State Geologist.—An officer appointed by the board of managers in charge of the bureau of geology and mines. His duties are to prosecute the geological survey of the State, determine the deposit and arrangement of ores, clays, rocks, coal and other minerals, to ascertain the character of soils and to publish maps illustrating geological formations and deposits of minerals. He forms a cabinet also to exhibit the minerals and fossils

of the State. The State Geologist receives a salary of \$3,000 a year, and has a chief assistant at \$1,800 a year.

State Hospital for Insane No. 2.

In 1872 the Missouri Legislature made establishment of an eleemosynary institution at St. Joseph for the reception of insane patients from counties in the north part of the State. Until 1899 this institution was known as Insane Asylum No. 2, but at the session of the Legislature held in that year, at the request of Dr. C. R. Woodson, the superintendent, the name was changed to a combination less harsh and unpleasant to the ear, and it is now known as State Hospital for Insane, No. 2. As soon as the appropriation was voted for a second institution of this kind in Missouri, preparations were made for the erection of the buildings. These were completed in time for the doors of the institution to be thrown open for the reception of patients March 2, 1874. The number was quite small at first, but there has been a steady increase and the wards were accommodating 1,040 patients in September, 1899. Dr. George C. Catlett was the first superintendent of the institution. He was a prominent St. Joseph physician and had also attained prominence and gained prestige in the political affairs of the State. Dr. R. E. Smith, a St. Joseph physician, succeeded Dr. Catlett as superintendent. He served in this capacity until August 11, 1890, when Dr. Woodson, the present incumbent of the important position, took charge of the institution. Dr. Catlett died June 18, 1886. Dr. Smith is now living in Eugene, Oregon. When the asylum was first erected there were only six wards. Now (1900) there are thirty-two wards completed, three additional wards are under process of erection and still another will be added. The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$12,000 for the erection of a detached building for females. In 1879 the center building and six wards were burned to the ground. The Legislature was convened in special session for the purpose of making an appropriation for rebuilding the razed structures, and this was done promptly. The institution was larger and better than before and arose from the ashes a great improvement over the original. The appropriation for rebuilding was \$150,000,

and in 1885 there was another appropriation of \$98,000 for the purpose of erecting fourteen additional wards. In 1891 an appropriation was voted for the purpose of building an infirmary building, which has later been surrendered for use as quarters for male patients. In 1897 an infirmary building for females was erected. The same year an appropriation was made for a complete lighting plant, which is now in successful operation. In 1899 new boilers were put in place, thus completing one of the largest and best heating plants in the State. Superintendent Woodson adopted the open-door system in 1898. In following this plan the patients are not confined as prisoners throughout the hours of the long night. A nurse is provided for every ward and the patients in each ward are permitted to go from place to place, enjoying a certain freedom that was formerly taken away from them at the time the sun went down. Superintendent Woodson adopted the plan as an experiment, the system being in use in but one other similar institution, probably, in the United States, and he finds it entirely satisfactory. The number of nurses is increased and the doors are allowed to swing wide. It is seldom indeed that a patient is able to gain his freedom, and the system has proved far more satisfactory than any other that has been tried by the present management. The original tract of land purchased by the Legislature comprised 120 acres. There have been additional purchases since the institution was located near St. Joseph, and the hospital grounds are now composed of 230 acres of scenic land, much of which is rich in a growth of majestic trees of various varieties, and much more of which is under productive cultivation, and under the care of the officers of the institution in the returns the fruitful land yields. The grounds and immense buildings are located about one mile east of the east city limits of St. Joseph and three miles northeast of the union passenger station. The site is as charming as could be found in a long journey through the most charming spots in a State noted for its attractive scenery. The members of the board of managers are appointed by the Governor of the State, three being appointed every two years and two being named at the end of the following two years.

State Immigration Society.—While Honorable John S. Phelps was Governor of Missouri, and largely through his efforts, a State Immigration Society was formed, which had for its object the systematic collection of data showing the natural resources and advantages of Missouri, the publication and distribution of the data thus collected, and the promotion of immigration to the State. Much interest was taken in the movement by the people of St. Louis, and a meeting of the society held at Mercantile Library Hall is remembered as one of the most enthusiastic conventions of the kind ever held in the West. To the action of this immigration convention, and the work done later by the State Immigration Society, Missouri is mainly indebted for the impetus given to fruit-growing in this State, and every county and city in the State may be said to have reaped direct or indirect benefits from the labors of this society.

State Industrial Associations.—These are seven organizations connected with agriculture and its kindred interests: The Missouri Swine-Breeders' Association, the Missouri Horse-Breeders' Association, the Missouri State Poultry Association, the Missouri Improved Live Stock-Breeders' Association, the Missouri State Sheep-Breeders' Association, the Missouri State Grange and the Missouri Road Improvement Association. These associations hold their annual conventions at the same time and place under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, and by its appointment, and they are occasions of much interest to all persons concerned in the development and improvement of agriculture in the State.

State Lands.—By act of September 4, 1841, Congress granted to Missouri 500,000 acres of public lands, to be known as State lands, to be selected under direction of the General Assembly. The first lands chosen were in the Counties of Andrew, Buchanan, Holt and Platte, in the then recently acquired Platte Purchase Territory. In 1843 the counties of Clinton, DeKalb and Gentry, and in 1845 the counties of Atchison and Nodaway, were added, out of which to take up the residue of the specified quantity of land.

In 1843 land offices were established by the General Assembly at Chillicothe, in Livingston County; at Edina, in Knox County; at Sparta (subsequently removed to Savannah, in Andrew County), in Buchanan County and at Springfield, in Greene County. The proceeds of the sale were carried to the State improvement fund and were used for educational purposes, public buildings, roads and other purposes.

State Library.—This is a library kept in the Supreme Court building at Jefferson City. It is in charge of a librarian appointed by the judges of the supreme court and holding office at their pleasure, at a salary of \$900 a year, with an assistant librarian at \$300 a year. The Legislature usually makes a biennial appropriation of \$6,000 for books to be added to it. The office of State librarian was established in 1879. Previous to that year the Secretary of State had charge of such books as the State wished to preserve; and when the number outgrew the accommodations of his office the books were handed over to the clerk of the supreme court, who acted as librarian until 1879, when Jesse W. Henry was appointed first librarian; succeeded by William C. Boon, appointed in 1882; J. W. Zevely, appointed in 1885; N. C. Kouns, appointed in 1887; J. W. Zevely, appointed in 1888, and Jennie Edwards, appointed in 1896.

State Reading Circle.—See "Missouri State Teachers' Association."

State Revenue Fund.—This is the largest and most important of the various funds which the laws of Missouri constitute for the separate keeping of the public moneys. It is composed of the receipts into the State treasury, first, from a tax of 15 cents on the \$100, on all the taxable property of the State; second, a tax of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the gross receipts for business done in the State by express companies; third, one-half the tax of 2 per cent on the gross premiums collected in the State by insurance companies not organized under the laws of Missouri; fourth, license tax on auctioneers, brokers, exchange dealers, dramshops, peddlers, ferries, and billiard and other tables; fifth, a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on sales of dutiable goods by auctioneers; sixth, fees paid on articles of

incorporation; seventh, interest on State moneys in depositories; eighth, fees for services of the Secretary of State in issuing commissions, etc., and of the State auditor in registering municipal bonds; ninth, fees for commissions of notaries public; tenth, receipts from the sale of Statutes and Session Acts; eleventh, all receipts into the State treasury not required by law to be placed to the credit of some other fund. The moneys of the State revenue fund are for the support of the State government, including the support, improvement and repairs of the eleemosynary, educational and penal institutions. The receipts from tax books and other ordinary sources of revenue in 1897 were \$2,273,927, and in 1898, \$1,889,571; from interest on deposits in 1897, \$17,098, and in 1898, \$17,683; from fees of State officers in 1897, \$5,250, and in 1898, \$7,320; from incorporation tax, in 1897, \$58,061, and in 1898, \$60,235; from foreign insurance tax in 1897 \$109,760 and in 1898, \$116,776; from express companies in 1897, \$7,032, and in 1898, \$7,465; from miscellaneous sources in 1897, \$43,227 and in 1898, \$17,652. The disbursements from the fund for expenses of the State government in 1897 were \$1,920,966, and in 1898, \$1,224,672. The transfers were one-third the receipts to school moneys in 1896, \$691,117, and in 1897, \$729,718; to special funds, in 1897, \$7,083. The balance January 1, 1899, was \$180,022.

State School Fund.—This fund is made up of the proceeds of sales of all lands that have been, or may hereafter, be granted to the State by the United States, and not otherwise appropriated; all moneys, stocks, bonds and lands and other property belonging to any fund for purposes of education, except where the rights of municipalities would be infringed; escheats, unclaimed shares of estates of deceased persons; fines, penalties and forfeitures; all grants, gifts and devises to the State not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the grant, gift or devise; and unclaimed dividends in insolvent insurance companies. The moneys so received are placed to the credit of the State sinking fund and 5 per cent certificates to the amount of them are issued to the State school fund. In 1897 the receipts into the fund were \$50, and in 1898, \$17,334. In 1897 the transfers to the State sinking fund for which certifi-

cates were issued to the State board of education were \$18,000. Balance January 1, 1899, \$923.

State School Moneys.—These are made up of the annual interest on the State school fund, and appropriations from the general revenue fund of the State, both these sums being apportioned annually among the counties in proportion to the number of children of school age and used for the support of the public schools. The receipts from interest in 1897 were \$186,090, and in 1898, \$186,090. The receipts from transfer of one-third the general revenue in 1897 were \$691,117, and in 1898, \$729,718—making a total of school moneys for 1897 of \$877,207; and for 1898 of \$915,808. The disbursements for support of schools were, in 1897, \$877,331, and in 1898, \$916,208; with a balance, January 1, 1899, of \$186,157.

State Seminary Fund.—A fund composed of moneys derived from three sources; first, the proceeds of the sale of lands granted by acts of Congress of 1818 and 1820; second, one-fourth the tax on collateral inheritances; 25 cents on the \$1,000 on capital stock of companies when incorporated, and special license tax of \$25 on manufacturers of patent medicines, and escheats to the State after claimants are barred by limitation; third, such other moneys as the General Assembly may appropriate. The receipts as fast as they reach the sum of \$1,000 are invested in 5 per cent certificates of indebtedness, the interest on which is paid for support of the State University. The receipts into the fund in 1897 were \$3,043, and in 1898, \$2,272, with a balance on hand of \$614.

State Seminary Moneys.—The official name given to the interest on the State certificates held in trust by the State treasurer for the State seminary fund. They go to the support of the State University at Columbia. The receipts from interest on certificates of indebtedness in 1897 were \$62,711, and in 1898, \$64,971; with a balance on hand of \$35,387.

State Sinking Fund.—This fund is maintained for the payment of the bonded State debt, and is composed of the surplus left in the State interest fund after paying the

annual interest on the State debt, and such moneys as may be transferred from the State school and seminary funds, for which transferred moneys certificates of indebtedness are issued to the State board of education, for the State school fund. The receipts into the fund from transfer from State interest fund in 1897 were \$547,455, and in 1898, \$750,820; and for transfer from State school and seminary funds in 1898, \$24,000. The disbursements in 1897 for State bonds were \$500,179, and in 1898, \$858,052, making \$1,358,000 of the State bonded debt paid out of the fund in the two years. On the 1st of January, 1899, there was a balance in the fund of \$71,042.

State University.—See "University of Missouri."

Stationary Engineers, Brotherhood of.—A social, beneficiary and trade brotherhood, organized in St. Louis in April of 1878. It was incorporated in August of 1882, and amended articles of incorporation were filed in October of 1888. It is strictly a local institution, and is entirely independent of similar organizations existing in other cities. Its objects are to unite fraternally all acceptable white men engaged in the business of running stationary engines, and to give to its members all the moral and material aid in its power. From a fund created by assessments it pays sick and death benefits to its members. It is empowered to grant licenses to all qualified to take charge of steam boilers, engines and heating apparatus, and from time to time holds meetings for the purpose of giving instruction in the line of work in which its members are engaged.

Statues in St. Louis.—At the eastern entrance to Forest Park is a bronze statue of General Francis Preston Blair, which was presented to the public by the officers of the Blair Monument Association, May 21, 1885. The artist was Wellington W. Gardner. The cost was about \$10,000.

At the southeast corner of Forest Park is a bronze statue of Edward Bates, one of Missouri's most distinguished lawyers, and a member of President Lincoln's first cabinet. The figure is of colossal size, and the work of J. Wilson McDonald. The total cost, including pedestal, etc., was some \$13,000.

At the highest point in Lafayette Park stands a bronze statue of Thomas Hart Benton, unveiled and dedicated May 27, 1868, General Frank P. Blair delivering the oration. Eight years before, the Legislature made an appropriation for such a monument to the great Missouri Senator, but the amount of the appropriation was insufficient, and had to be largely increased by public and private subscription. When a sum large enough had been secured the gentlemen in charge of the work gave the commission for its execution to Miss Harriet Hosmer. The total cost, including the pedestal, is said to have been \$36,000.

Not far from the Benton is a smaller statue of Washington, of much greater historic interest—a bronze reproduction by Hubard of the famous marble original in the capitol in Richmond, Virginia, done from life by Jean Antoine Houdon, in 1788. The Houdon statue, as all know, is considered the very best portrait of Washington in existence. The "Washington" was purchased by the park in about 1873, and placed where it now is. Honorable Carl Schurz made the dedication address.

To Henry Shaw, St. Louis owes the finest specimens of the plastic art now in her possession—the "Shakespeare," "Humboldt" and "Columbus" in Tower Grove Park. The "Shakespeare," like its associates in bronze immortality, is the work of Von Mueller, of Munich, and was cast in the Royal Art Foundry of that city. It stands at the center and highest point of the park, and is the most conspicuous object in this beautiful pleasure ground. The "Shakespeare" was formally unveiled and presented to the public, with appropriate ceremonial, April 23, 1878.

Some 200 yards east of the "Shakespeare," and in a direct line with it on the main avenue, stands the "Humboldt." The unveiling and presentation ceremonies occurred on Sunday, November 24, 1878, and were under the general direction of the German-American societies of St. Louis.

Near the eastern or Grand Avenue entrance to the park stands the third member of the artistic trinity—the "Columbus," looking westward. It is the largest of all and latest in point of date, having been unveiled and formally presented to the city October 1, 1886—the three hundred and ninety-fourth anniversary of the event it commemor-

ates. The pedestal—of the same material as the others—is considerably larger than any of them, and more elaborate in plan and execution. Like the others, it was designed by Mr. George I. Barnett, Mr. Shaw's architect and lifelong friend. Three statues equal in merit, interest and value to these in Tower Grove Park were never before given by one man to the public—certainly not in America, and probably not in Europe. The total cost, including the bas-reliefs, and excluding the pedestals, was, at a very modest estimate, \$75,000.

It is most fitting that, as St. Louis was at one time the home of General U. S. Grant, it should have had the honor of erecting the first statue to his memory. The first movement toward the erection of the statue followed immediately after the burial of the great soldier in Riverside Park, New York, on the 8th of August, 1885. There was a funeral pageant in St. Louis, and, two days afterward, August 10th, the committee which had been in charge met at the office of Mayor Francis and formed the "Grant Monument Association of Missouri." In March, 1887, a contract was made with Robert P. Bringhurst, of St. Louis, a graduate of Washington University Art School, for a nine and a half foot bronze figure in military dress, resting on a pedestal. The work was completed in the summer of 1888, placed in position on Twelfth Street, and on the 29th of October following, unveiled, dedicated and presented to the city of St. Louis with appropriate ceremonies. The statue stood on the spot where it was first placed and unveiled until the completion of the new city hall, in 1898, when it was removed to its present position.

A statue of Friedrich von Schiller, the greatest of German poets, was placed in St. Louis Park—or St. Louis Place, as it is officially designated—in 1898. It was the gift of Colonel Charles G. Stifel, was designed by Rauhe, and is an exact reproduction of the statue of Schiller which stands in Marbach, Germany, his birthplace. The St. Louis monument to Schiller was formally unveiled Sunday, November 13, 1898.

Steamboat Disasters.—The records of steamboat accidents are very imperfect, because there was no bureau to which they were reported and in which they were preserved, but enough is known to show that

the recklessness with which steamboats were run, together with the perils of navigation, caused river traffic to be conducted at great loss to life and property. Of the 683 steamboats engaged in the Mississippi River trade in 1848, 238 were snagged and sunk, 68 were burned, 17 were lost by explosion, 17 were lost by collision, and 344 worn out—nearly one-half the number being lost. From the beginning in 1817 to 1850, a period of thirty-three years, there were 574 boats lost. The explosions in the first fifty years of steamboating on Western rivers numbered 89, attended by the loss of 3,808 lives—the chief disasters being the “Orinoco,” in 1838, with 100 lives lost; the “Louisiana,” in 1839, with 150 lives lost; the “Anglo-Norman,” in 1850, with 100 lives lost; the “Dr. Franklin No. 2,” in 1852, with 40 lives lost; the “Ben Sherrod,” in 1861, with 80 lives lost; the “Pennsylvania,” in 1862, with 150 lives lost, and the “Sultana,” in 1864, with 1,647 lives lost. November 19, 1847, the “Talisman” was sunk by the “Tempest,” and between 100 and 120 lives were lost. From January 1st to November 19th in the year 1841 there were 18 boats in the St. Louis trade lost—all sunk but one; 15 were snagged and sunk between St. Louis and Cairo. From the year 1849 back as far as the investigation could be pushed, there were 233 steamboat explosions on Western rivers, attended by the loss of 1,805 lives, 1,011 persons injured, and the loss of \$997,650 in property. More boats have been lost in the section of the Mississippi between St. Louis and Cairo than in any other 200 miles section of river in the country, and more have been lost in the harbor of St. Louis than in the harbor of any other city in the Mississippi Valley. In the great fire of 1849, which broke out in a steamboat at the levee, 23 boats were burned, and in the winter of 1864-5, 21 steamers, 6 wharfboats and 12 barges and rockboats were destroyed by the breaking up of the ice in the harbor. The navigation of the Missouri River has always been peculiarly difficult and dangerous. A report prepared by Captain H. W. Chittenden, secretary of the Missouri River Commission, in 1897, gives the names of 273 steamboats wrecked on that river from the beginning of navigation to that year. At the head of the list stands the steamboat “Thomas Jefferson,” a side-wheel government steamer, one of the fleet of steamboats

in the celebrated Long’s Yellowstone expedition, the object of which was to ascertain whether the Missouri River was navigable by steamboats. She was snagged and sunk at Cote Sans Dessein, June, 1819. The whole number of wrecks was 295.

Steamboat Mates, Benevolent Order of.—A fraternal society chartered by the Missouri Legislature February 28, 1851. The charter members were John Reaman, John H. Conn, William Sound, Robert Clark, Robert Burnet, John Ball and Samuel Holmes. Its objects were to assist its members and provide for the families of deceased members. Its headquarters were in St. Louis. The order declined with the decrease of river traffic.

Steamboat Races.—In the palmy days of steamboating on the Mississippi River, racing was one of the excitements of the profession. All boats were passenger boats, and as the passengers made it a point to travel on fast boats, fleetness became the supreme merit. Some of the running in the early days of steamboating was creditable to the boat-builders. In 1836 the “Champion,” Captain Mix, made the run from Louisville to St. Louis in fifty hours. In 1844 the “J. M. White” left St. Louis Monday, April 29th, at 3 p. m., with 600 tons of freight, and arrived at New Orleans the next Friday, making the trip in three days, sixteen hours, the distance being 1,200 miles. Returning, she left New Orleans Saturday, May 4th, and arrived at St. Louis on the following Wednesday, May 8th—her time being three days, twenty-three hours, and being out on the round trip nine days—a feat never accomplished before, and very rarely since. Some time before that the Ohio River boat, “Edward Shippen,” made the trip from New Orleans to Louisville in four days, twenty-three hours—and for several years afterward bore the record of the feat marked on her pilothouse. In July, 1857, the Keokuk packet, “Louisiana,” Captain Harry Johnson, ran from St. Louis to Keokuk, 240 miles, in sixteen hours and eight minutes. But steamboat racing reached the crisis of interest and excitement in the famous trial of speed between the “Robert E. Lee” and the “Natchez,” in 1870. Both were large and superb passenger boats engaged in the lower Mississippi trade, and each

was under command of a first-rate veteran master. The race began June 30th, the boats leaving the New Orleans wharf at almost the same instant. The "Lee's" time to St. Louis, 1,200 miles, was three days, eighteen hours, fourteen minutes; and that of the "Natchez" was three days, twenty-one hours, fifty-eight minutes. The following October the "Natchez" made an attempt to retrieve her defeat by breaking the "Lee's" record over the stretch of 300 miles of river between New Orleans and Natchez, and made the run in sixteen hours, fifty-one minutes, beating the "Lee's" time twenty minutes. But her triumph did not last long, for, shortly afterward, the "Lee," stripped for the work, made the run in sixteen hours thirty-six minutes forty-seven seconds, beating the "Natchez's" time fourteen minutes, thirteen seconds. The event still stands as the most brilliant achievement in the history of Western steam-boating.

Steele, John Jay, was born in Monroe County, Missouri, May 11, 1838, eldest son of William J. and Margaret (Simpson) Steele. He was educated in the public schools and Paris Male Academy of his native county, and took up his residence in Mexico, Missouri, in the year 1855. He went to California in the spring of 1861, returning in the fall of 1865. September 6, 1869, he was married to Mollie, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth Lander. There were three children born of this marriage, Frank S., Linnie (Steele) Clayton and George E. Steele. The two first named arrived at maturity, but are now dead. His first wife died October 14, 1865. October 24, 1872, he was again married, this time to Sarah M., daughter of James and Essie Lowry. By this union there are two children, Charles Fuller and Mary E. Steele. In 1860 he was elected assessor of Audrain County, which office he resigned on going to California. He later held the office of sheriff two terms, and collector one term, and was, in 1883, by Governor Crittenden, appointed circuit clerk of Audrain County, and served two years. For a period of twenty-five years, ending with 1898, he was a member of the Mexico public school board. At the time he became a member of the board the public schools of Mexico were comparatively in their infancy, and their present high state is due more to his labors than to

those of any one man. He was the chief promoter of the high school system of the city, and during his membership of the board every public school building in the city was built, under his management. The results of his work as a friend of education are a heritage to the people of Mexico. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Crusade Commandery of Knights Templar. He is at present superintendent of the Mexico Water Works Company. Always a Democrat until 1896, he separated from his party, and, believing the gold standard to be for the best interest of the people, supported McKinley in that and the presidential campaign of 1900.

Steele, William, a distinguished Missourian who delivered the oration upon the occasion of the first Confederate flag-raising in this State, was born December 12, 1819, and died October 7, 1872. His birthplace was Charleston, Virginia, and the Steele family has one of the oldest and most prominent records in that State. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Robert McAiney and Ellen Jaell Steele, the latter having been the daughter of Howell Lewis, son of Colonel Fielding and Betty Washington Lewis. The woman last named was a sister of General George Washington, so it is clearly seen that in direct line Mr. Steele was descended from the most noble of all Virginians. Mr. Steele was educated at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, and graduated at the age of nineteen, after completing the full collegiate course. Shortly after his graduation he went from Virginia to Calhoun, Missouri, and there engaged in teaching school. Later he began the practice of law, which he continued successfully until the time of his death. He removed from Calhoun to Osceola, Missouri, and resided there a few years, returning to Calhoun. When the California gold excitement swept the country in 1849, he, with a large company of friends and neighbors, started for the region where wealth was being claimed from the earth. He did not reach there, however, but turned back at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and resumed residence in Missouri, soon after locating upon a farm near the site of the present town of Windsor. Mr. Steele laid out the town of

Windsor, which he first named Belmont. On account of the fact that there was another town by the name of Belmont in Missouri it was necessary that the name be changed. Mr. Steele, together with James M. Gatewood and B. F. Williamson, was one of the original promoters of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, now the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature which defeated Thomas H. Benton for the United States Senate. Politically he was a Democrat, and his sympathies were with the seceding States at the time of the civil strife. He was present at the raising of the first Confederate flag in Missouri, which occurred at Windsor, and was the orator of the day upon that occasion, making a memorable speech in defense of what the flag stood for. For many years he was an elder in the Christian Church, and was a prominent Mason. Mr. Steele was married, August 20, 1845, to Frances Elizabeth Dulaney, who was the granddaughter of William Baylis, an officer in the Continental Army of the Revolutionary War. Captain Baylis was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and served with distinction at Valley Forge. Mr. and Mrs. Steele were the parents of nine children, two of whom are living: Baylis Steele, prominent in the real estate and financial circles of Kansas City and president of the Mortgagees' Investment Company, and William Dulaney Steele, an attorney of Sedalia, Missouri. The widow survives and lives with her son at Sedalia.

Steelville.—The judicial seat of Crawford County, a city of the fourth class, on the Salem branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. It was founded in 1835 and laid out on forty acres of land donated to the county by James Steel, after whom the town is named. Originally the town was laid out in thirty-six blocks. It is beautifully located in a narrow valley, hills rising on either side. Additions have been made to the city until its original size has been about four times increased. James Steel, who was a bachelor, was the first storekeeper of the town. Early on the morning of July 8, 1898, a serious flood, supposed to have been caused by a cloudburst, destroyed sixty-three houses in the city, and thirteen lives were lost. The town has Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal, South, Churches;

a graded school, a college, the Steelville Normal and Business Institute, established in 1890; two banks, a flouring mill, two newspapers, the "Crawford Miner," Republican, published by B. F. Russell, and the "Crawford County Democrat," published by A. J. Slack. There are Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and lodges of other orders. There are about twenty-five business houses, including well-stocked stores and shops, an operahouse and two hotels. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

Steigers, William C., was born September 15, 1847, in St. Louis, son of Francis I. and Sarah (Price) Steigers, who were married at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1840, and came from there to St. Louis the same year. His father was for many years a grocery merchant of St. Louis. Mr. Steigers was educated in the city schools, and served in the Eighth Missouri Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and in the signal service. In 1866 he became a bookkeeper in the Eagle Foundry, St. Louis, and in 1868 he became connected with the business department of the "Evening Dispatch." In 1872 he became advertising manager on the "Times," and in 1878 he took a similar position on the "Post." In 1892 he became advertising manager on the "New York World," which he filled until January 1, 1897. That year he opened negotiations with Colonel C. H. Jones to purchase his interest in the "Post-Dispatch," and the successful conduct of these negotiations resulted in the transfer of Colonel Jones' interest in the paper to Mr. Pulitzer. Mr. Steigers was then re-employed as advertising manager of the "Post-Dispatch," entering upon the discharge of his duties January, 1898. June 18th, following, he was made business manager, as well as advertising manager, and still fills both these positions. He always voted the Democratic ticket until 1896, but since then has voted independently. He became a member of the Order of Elks in 1883, and has filled all the principal stations of the order.

Stephens, James L., financier and legislator, of Columbia, was born November 17, 1815, in Garrard County, Kentucky. He was the son of Elijah Stephens, a native of North Carolina, who removed in 1819 to Missouri, settling in Boone County. His school opportunities were but meagre, and he entered

upon the active concerns of life with little education, and without means, at an unusually early age. From the first, he manifested ambition and energy in the highest degree, and as experience came to him, added to these qualities the indomitable will and keen discernment for which he became noted during his uniformly successful business career. He began with clerking in a small store at Millersburg when he was but fifteen years of age, at a wage of \$1 to \$2 a week. In 1844, ten years afterward, he had succeeded, in spite of all competition, in becoming the leading merchant in that part of Missouri, owning three stores, in Mexico, Fulton and Columbia, all transacting a remunerative business, in a day when there were no railroads, when transportation was difficult and expensive, the country sparsely settled, and the people poor. Closing out his stores at Fulton and Mexico, he devoted all his energies and means to the development of his business at Columbia. He erected a large brick store building, yet standing, on the south side of Broadway, on the corner of University Street, where for fifteen years he transacted a general mercantile business. He inaugurated an absolute cash system, to which he adhered to the last, his establishment becoming famous as the "cheap cash store," and drawing a large trade from the surrounding counties, as well as from the immediate neighborhood. Within fifteen years he had amassed a handsome fortune, and in 1859 he retired on account of ill health. He was too energetic, however, to remain entirely idle, and he sought employment for his time and possible improvement in health in outdoor occupation, buying and selling mules. For a number of years he was so engaged, traveling considerable distances, and conducting this business with the same vigor and sagacity which had characterized him as a merchant. The Civil War interrupted peaceful pursuits in Missouri, and it was not until 1866 that opportunity was offered for effort in re-establishing business and rebuilding desolated cities and towns, and with the new opportunity came urgent necessity. In that year he began an addition to the city of Columbia, laying off his fine farm of 180 acres into town lots, erecting thereon a number of tasty and convenient cottages. The Stephens Addition has now become one of the most attractive portions of the city, pro-

viding homes for many excellent families, and is an enduring memorial of the energy and foresight of the proprietor. In many other ways he has been equally serviceable to the community, and none have been more conspicuous in matters of material development. Distinguished as he is for business ability, and the great success attending it, he is equally noted for his benevolences. He might readily have been a millionaire had he hoarded what he has acquired, but, almost as rapidly as he acquired wealth, he proceeded to distribute it. His relatives and other individuals have been beneficiaries in immense sums, and there are few public interests in the community which have not been financially aided by him at one time or other. His donations to public institutions and enterprises have been repeated and liberal, and some of these owe their existence to him. At a critical time he gave \$10,000 to the Baptist Female College, at Columbia, to relieve it from debt, and in 1870 he made it a further donation of \$20,000, only making the condition that it should be made the State Baptist Female School. This requirement was complied with that same year by the Baptist General Association of Missouri, which received the property by deed made to a board of trustees of its appointment, who hold it in trust for the denomination. This timely and liberal gift enabled the management to enlarge the college buildings, besides making other improvements, and the institution is now numbered among the most prosperous of its class in the West, with properties unsurpassable for beauty and utility. It is located in the central portion of Columbia, in the midst of a handsome grove of forest trees, covering two acres, the money value of the property being estimated at \$100,000. The General Baptist Association very properly changed the name of the institution to Stephens College, in honor of the munificent donor. Mr. Stephens was also a liberal contributor to the fund which secured the location of the University of Missouri for Columbia, and gave much time and personal effort to that purpose. The building of the county railroad was largely owing to him, as well as the three excellent rock wagon roads, and other enterprises of importance. On repeated occasions he has been strongly urged to enter the field of politics, but has habitually refused, except in two instances,

notwithstanding his strong political convictions and his services to his party in many campaigns. In 1860 he was nominated for the State Senate, to represent the district comprising the counties of Boone and Callaway. His opponent was Charles M. Hardin, afterward Governor. They made a joint canvass, speaking at all important places in the district, in discussion of the exciting questions which were leading up to the long and bloody war so soon to follow. His party was hopelessly in the minority upon the issues made up at that time, and he was defeated at the election, his canvass, however, being entirely satisfactory to his supporters. During the war his sympathies were strongly with the South, and he was banished to the North by the Federal authorities. He passed this period of expatriation in New York, where he engaged in dealing in stocks and gold, with such success that when he was permitted to return home he was in better financial circumstances than before. In 1880, at the earnest solicitation of his neighbors, he was a Democratic candidate for the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Boone, Audrain and Callaway, was elected, and served with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituency. For thirty years past he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and a liberal contributor to its support as well as to its benevolences. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Judge Irwin O. Hockaday, of Fulton. Soon after his marriage he erected, in the then suburbs of Columbia, a residence which in extent and appointments, was far in advance of its period. This home, well kept up, and thoroughly modernized, he continues to make his abode, passing there the remainder of his days, having filled out a long and well rounded life, crowned with usefulness, and rich in generous deeds and liberal contributions for the happiness and welfare of others. His children living are Edwin W., editor of the "Columbia Herald," and Mrs. Anna H. Smoth, both of Columbia.

Stephens, Joseph Jefferson, physician and surgeon, was born March 15, 1842, in Cooper County, Missouri, son of Philip D. and Sarah Mitchell Stephens. His father, a native of Wythe County, Virginia, was a son of Joseph Stephens, whose father, Peter, a native of Pennsylvania, became an early pio-

neer of Virginia. The last named was the founder of the family in America, of which Honorable Lon V. Stephens, late Governor of Missouri, is a representative. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Dr. Stephens were represented in the Revolution. His grandfather served in the War of 1812. Dr. Stephens' mother was a daughter of Lot Howard, a native of Kentucky, who located near Tipton, Moniteau County, in the pioneer days of Missouri, and engaged in the Indian trade, at the same time operating a mill and distillery. Philip D. Stephens came to Cooper County as a child with his parents. While residing in Moniteau County he served two terms as sheriff and collector. At the beginning of the Civil War he removed with his family to Idaho, remaining in that Territory until 1865, when he returned to Moniteau County, and died there in 1879. Dr. Stephens was educated principally at Tipton, and in Rose Hill Seminary, at Syracuse, Missouri. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Clinton B. Fisk, and saw three years' service in the Departments of Missouri, the Gulf and the Cumberland, being discharged June 16, 1865. At the close of the war he entered the disbursing office of the Federal government at St. Louis as a clerk, serving in that capacity for about a year. He then engaged in farming and school teaching, studying medicine during his leisure hours. In 1877 he was graduated from the McDowell Medical College, in St. Louis, and at once located for practice in St. Clair County. In 1878 he settled in Hickory County, but for the past fourteen years has practiced in Clinton, Henry County. Under President Harrison he served three years as a member of the board of pension examiners. In 1885 he patented "Stephens' Saddle Bags" for physicians, a service now in use in all parts of the country. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Christian Church, and of the Hodgen District and Henry County Medical Societies. He was married, February 8, 1867, to Elizabeth J. Smith, a native of Howard County, Missouri, and a daughter of James Thornton Smith, who was born in Virginia and came to this State a few years before the Civil War. Dr. and Mrs. Stephens are the parents of eight children. They are: James P., a farmer of Urich, Henry County; John



Very truly
Yours
L. V. Sturges

M., a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College, class of 1894, now in practice at Calhoun in Henry County; Marie L.; Joseph Jefferson, with the Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company, at El Paso, Texas, and Minnie A., William P., Timothy L. P. and Lon Vest Stephens.

Stephens, Lon V., Governor of Missouri, was born December 21, 1858, at Boonville, Missouri, son of Joseph L. and Martha (Gibson) Stephens. His father was descended from Scotch ancestry, which founded families in Virginia and North Carolina in Colonial days, and his paternal grandparents came to Missouri from the "Old Dominion" at an early period, locating in Cooper County. The father of Governor Stephens, who was born there, became distinguished as lawyer, financier and railroad builder, and contributed largely to the development and upbuilding of Missouri. He was known as a man of wealth, high integrity and spotless character. He married Martha Gibson, like himself, a native of Cooper County and descended from a Virginia family, a lady endowed with all the attributes of true womanhood. In boyhood and youth Governor Stephens was given a liberal, and at the same time practical, education. He was fitted for college at the Kemper Family School, at Boonville, Missouri, and during the intervals of his student life acquired a knowledge of printing and telegraphy, besides being trained by his father in those methodical business habits which he himself possessed in such eminent degree, serving at one time or another as bank messenger, bookkeeper and teller. He completed a collegiate course in the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, and while there pursuing his studies became interested in those financial and economic questions which afterward entered so largely into his thought, and in some degree contributed to his entry upon public life. After completing his education he made an extensive tour of Europe, adding largely to his store of knowledge through observation. Returning home he entered the Central National Bank, of Boonville, under the management of his father, a most sagacious financier, and became director, assistant cashier and vice president. During his connection with this institution he and his brother, W. Speed Stephens, were called upon by various coun-

ties in central Missouri to fund their debts, which they accomplished satisfactorily. In 1887, being then twenty-nine years of age, he was appointed by the comptroller of the currency as receiver of the Fifth National Bank, of St. Louis. Its affairs were much complicated, and experienced financiers doubted the ability of so young a man to master so difficult a task. He succeeded in closing up the affairs of the bank in a brief time, the depositors receiving 96 per cent upon their accounts, when only 33 1-3 per cent was expected, and the achievement at once gave him high standing in financial circles. This success contributed materially to his appointment, in March, 1890, by Governor Francis, to the position of State treasurer, to fill the unexpired term of Edward T. Noland. The affairs of the treasury were in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the credit of the State was imperiled. In this strait, the appointment of Mr. Stephens, which had been urged by many men prominent in commercial and monetary affairs in all portions of the State, met with general approval. Confidence was at once restored, and within two years the financial system was re-established upon a sound basis. Recognition of his distinguished success speedily followed. In 1892 the Democratic State convention nominated him on the first ballot, over a distinguished ex-Confederate soldier, to be his own successor, and at the polls this action was ratified by his election by a plurality of more than 40,000 votes. During the four years following, the free silver question became the dominant issue in politics. Although an officer in a national bank during the campaigns of 1894-6, Treasurer Stephens took up the cause of bimetallism, and for its advancement spent money freely and wielded his pen vigorously. During more than two years he contributed to the Boonville "Advertiser" a series of weekly articles upon the subject, under the caption, "Silver Nuggets," which were republished in many of the Democratic papers of the State, and in pamphlet form, and distributed, under the direction of the State Democratic central committee, in every school district. It has been said that Lon V. Stephens' "Silver Nuggets" were more instrumental in moulding the sentiment of the country people for the silver cause than all other campaign literature. The movement found expression in an almost spontaneous

demand on the part of the people that the Democrats should assemble in special convention, and pledge the State to the cause of free silver. The "Pertle Springs Convention" resulted, and it was on the occasion of that assemblage that the people, notwithstanding their prejudice against national banks and national bankers, recognized in Treasurer Stephens a capable leader and gubernatorial candidate in the political upheaval of 1895. In the convention following he was nominated by acclamation, the only instance of the kind in the history of the party in the State, and a wonderful tribute to his worth and prominence, as a nomination was equivalent to election. At the election he received a plurality of 44,000 votes, running 10,000 votes ahead of the State ticket, an eloquent attestation of personal confidence in him as well as of interest in the cause which he represented. From the time of Governor Stephens' induction to office he has been a careful and interested guardian of the finances of the State, and of its various institutions. He has been a steadfast friend of the university, and of other State schools, as well as of the penal and eleemosynary institutions, all of which, under his protection and by his aid, have advanced in efficiency and importance. A notable accomplishment under the administration of Governor Stephens was placing the State penitentiary upon a basis which made it not only self-sustaining, but a source of revenue to the State. The three existing insane asylums being taxed to their utmost capacity for the reception of patients, he warmly supported the bills establishing a new asylum in the southwest, and a colony for the feeble-minded, and these institutions will endure as monuments to his solicitude for the care of the afflicted and unfortunate. He has also proved an able advocate of agricultural interests, it being due to suggestions in his legislative messages that a bill was introduced and passed providing for a State fair to be held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. The importance of one common exhibition for the display of all the varied products of the imperial State of Missouri is not to be estimated. In his inaugural and biennial messages, which have been able and exhaustive State papers, Governor Stephens has strongly advocated the passage of measures in the interest of the people as distin-

guished from the powerful influences of great corporations. He holds that all forms of property should bear their just burden through equal taxation, and his record upon the board of equalization shows that, at all times, he has acted upon this theory. He has endeavored, by argument before that body, to increase the taxation of wealthy corporations in proportion to their real value, in order that the farmer and small property holder might be relieved, and their taxes reduced as far as practical and equitable. During the two sessions of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, he advocated the passage of laws taxing franchises, and upon learning that his efforts might prove unavailing, he transmitted a special message upon the subject, which was received with favor, and made the subject of complimentary comment, particularly by the country press. He was also instrumental in the passage of laws, enforcement of which will tend to check the great trusts in their encroachments upon smaller industries. From the moment of his entrance upon public life he has been a conspicuous and leading exponent of the anti-trust principle, and his continuous and steadfast adherence thereto has brought to him a large following of the plainer people of the State. A man of positive convictions, and earnest in his advocacy of what he may deem right, he could not escape criticism. In some cases he has exercised the veto power where his acts were condemned, but he has not flinched in the performance of what he held to be a duty. When entering upon his high office he said, "I will not promise to be the best Governor Missouri ever had, but, God helping me, I will do the best I can," and he has lived up to his endeavor. With his wife, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a staunch friend of education, and has contributed liberally to the Central College, of Fayette, which named the "Stephens Scientific Hall" in his honor. He is a man of culture and broad information, and a most successful man of affairs, particularly in large financial concerns. He is free from all vices, and in a social way is unaffectedly genial and companionable. He is domestic in his tastes and devotedly attached to his accomplished wife, whose pride in him has so largely inspired his efforts during his active and successful career. Margaret Nelson Stephens,



Sincerely
Margaret R. Stephens.

The Southern History Co

his wife, also a native of Missouri, was born in Boonville, daughter of James M. and Margaret (Wyan) Nelson. Her father, who is a native of Virginia, came to Missouri nearly fifty years ago, and has been a successful man of affairs. For many years he was associated with the late Colonel Joseph L. Stephens, father of Governor Stephens, in the Central National Bank of Boonville. His family trace ancestry to leading Virginians of Colonial days. Mrs. Stephens' mother was the daughter of Jacob Wyan, a pioneer merchant of Boonville, and a Kentuckian by birth. She was twice married, first to Mr. James Russell, to whom she bore two sons, one of whom is T. W. Russell, coal oil inspector at Kansas City, and James H. Russell, a prominent farmer of Johnson County, Missouri. The children born of her marriage with Mr. Nelson were Lewis C. Nelson, Arthur W. Nelson, Mrs. Charles E. Leonard, of Boonville, and Mrs. Lon V. Stephens. Margaret Nelson Stephens was reared in Boonville, which was the home of her girlhood and young womanhood. As a child and young lady she was afforded every advantage of education, society and travel. Her education was acquired in the Cooper Institute, of Boonville, from which she was graduated with honors, and at Mrs. Reid's Select School in New York City. Supplemental to liberal courses of instruction, she applied herself industriously to systematic reading of the best literature, to commercial studies and to fine art. Her marriage with Governor Lon V. Stephens, then a young banker at Boonville, occurred October 5, 1880. In 1890 they removed to Jefferson City, which has since been their residence. Mrs. Stephens' wifely devotion to her husband has been unwavering, but free from public display, and only known in its fullness to their intimate friends. It found touching expression while he was a candidate for Governor. He had been afflicted with a serious eye ailment, and in the crucial time of the heated political contest in which he was engaged, when he was most sorely harassed, and had greatest need for all his physical and mental vigor, he became subject to intense suffering and was obliged to seek seclusion in a darkened room. During that period, although well nigh an invalid herself, Mrs. Stephens, nerved by that superb courage and endurance which comes to the true woman in

times of great necessity, conquered her own indisposition and ministered to him unceasingly. She was his constant companion, caring for his every comfort, counseling with him in political and business affairs, conducting his most important correspondence, and keeping him daily advised of current events. As wife of the Governor, she has made the executive residence at once a mansion fitted for the reception of large and distinguished bodies, and a delightful family abode. Her personality appears in the quiet, homelike elegance of its arrangements and the unaffected gracefulness of person and address with which she entertains her guests. The exactions imposed by large assemblages are met with the same quiet self-control which marks her conduct with the informal gathering of intimate friends. In the latter she takes great delight, particularly in gathering about her the young people, and those gifted in music and art, of which she is passionately fond. She has scrupulous regard for others, as well as for herself, discriminating carefully between them, in the light of her own conscience. While she and her husband do not engage in dancing, she permits it, holding that the mansion belongs to the people, and may be used in such recreation as they are accustomed to. On the other hand, being a church worker, and an advocate of temperance, she has banished the punch bowl, holding that the table and its hospitalities are matters to be regulated by herself. Known of all for her warm sympathy with the needy, the suffering and distressed, as the wife of the Governor she is frequently importuned to exert her influence with him for appointments to office, or the pardon of criminals. While accessible to all who seek her presence, and not unmoved by urgent appeal, she studiously refrains from embarrassing her husband with petitions except in cases of the greatest moment. Amid the many duties devolving upon her she makes occasion for philanthropic missions, the inmates of the penitentiary being among those who have learned to expect her frequent visitations. When it became apparent that the country was to engage in war with Spain, Mrs. Stephens recognized the necessities soon to arise, and prepared to meet them, moved by no enthusiastic outburst of feeling, but by a deep and abiding patriotic devotion. Realizing the sorrow and suffering soon to follow,

her interest in the young soldiery of the State was fervent and constant from their departure until their return. She became the president and generous supporter of the Jefferson City Relief Society, and she permitted no need of "their boys," as they were termed, to suffer delay or neglect. In appreciation of her interest the members of the Jefferson City company sent her a gavel made by one of their number out of a piece of tree near their camping ground, mounted in silver, and bearing an inscription expressing their gratitude. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, she is active in church work, a liberal contributor to all its beneficences and a teacher in its Sunday school. Mrs. Stephens is president of the "New Church Workers' Society," and gives this work no little of her time and attention. It was her ambition to see erected at the capital, before the Governor's term expired, a new church edifice to cost \$20,000. She has not only contributed herself very largely, but has, through friends in other parts of the country, raised a large subscription. The church, already commenced, will be built and no one will deserve more credit for it than Mrs. Stephens. While holding no connection with the various women's clubs, she is ever quick to extend all aid in her power to the educational and philanthropic purposes for which they are designed. She is a lady of charming appearance and personality, graceful in manners, of amiable disposition and a delightful conversationalist. Her influence for good, and her benefactions to the sorrowing and distressed, complete a character of model womanhood. In her high position she has elevated the standards of society in the capital city, and placed higher ideals before the people, affording evidence that public life may be adorned with the same refinement and uplifting graces which beautify the home.

Stephens, William Speed, banker and financier, was born at Boonville, Missouri June 26, 1854, son of Joseph L. and Martha (Gibson) Stephens. Nearly two centuries ago members of a sturdy Scotch family settled in Virginia and North Carolina and reared families. One of the sons of the Virginia family of Stephens was a pioneer of Missouri, to which State, then a Territory, he emigrated, and settled in Cooper County. He was the father of Joseph L. Stephens

and was born in what is now Cooper County, and ultimately became prominent as a lawyer, a railroad builder and a capitalist. He was the father of Governor Lon V. Stephens and William Speed Stephens. The latter named received his primary education at the noted Kemper Family School, one of the famous institutes of central Missouri, and in which a number of prominent Missourians received their early rudiments of knowledge. Leaving the Kemper school, he entered the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time he was called home to assist his father, who had been appointed one of the receivers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Later he entered the Central National Bank, at Boonville, which had been founded by his father, and since then he has been closely identified with the management and prosperity of that institution, since 1876 having been its cashier. Inheriting the excellent judgment, integrity, industry and fine general business traits of his father, and possessed of a well cultivated and trained intellect, "Speed" Stephens, as he is called by his friends, has acquired a reputation as a straightforward progressive man, which places him in the foremost rank of Missouri's substantial business men. He possesses all the essential qualities of the successful man. In financial transactions and general business routine, he gains and retains the confidence of all with whom he has dealings. His social relations are equally as prominent as his business connections. Quick of perception and having a retentive mind, he has not alone mastered all the details of financiering, but has grasped a store of miscellaneous knowledge that stamps him as a man of more than ordinary mentality. He is an expert telegrapher, and uses the typewriter like a professional. He can prepare an article for the press or deliver an extemporaneous speech with the utmost ease. With his brother, Governor Lon V. Stephens, he was administrator of his father's large estate, and as bond agent of Cooper County has successfully carried out important transactions to the satisfaction of the taxpayers. He has always been most active in public matters and a hard worker in behalf of enterprises of import to his city and county. He is a member of the Democratic party, and stands high in its councils. He is prominent

in a number of fraternal orders, in the doings of which he takes an important part. June 23, 1880, he was married to Miss Jennie C. Thomson, an estimable daughter of a prominent resident of Boonville, and, like her husband, a leader in the best social circles of Boonville.

Stevens, John, for many years prominently identified with the real estate interests of Kansas City, was born in Fayette County, Indiana. His parents were Charles Peyton and Letitia (Thorpe) Stevens. The father was born February 22, 1797, in Fauquier County, Virginia, and belonged to the noted Peyton family of that State. He emigrated to Kentucky, where he was married; removed from that State to Ohio, and thence to Indiana, where the subject of this sketch was born. Charles Peyton Stevens had a brother in the War of 1812, and his son recalls the father's account of going to Maysville, Kentucky, to meet the brother as he returned by river from the ill-fated Hull expedition to and surrender of Detroit. A brother-in-law was an officer in the Union Army during the Rebellion, and served on General Nelson's staff at the time the latter was killed at Louisville, Kentucky. John Stevens had three uncles, named McCormack, Gordon and Monteith respectively, evidently of Scotch extraction. His parents were God-fearing people, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was an old-line Whig, with a political record along this line that is traced back to the Peyton defection in England. Subsequently he became a Republican. He was a man with no desire for show or ostentation, and in the even tenor of his way spent his uneventful and peaceful years in the cool, sequestered walks of rural life. John Stevens had opportunities which afforded him only a common school education. However, he has never ceased to be a reader and student, has a library containing the choicest works of classic literature, and firmly believes that this method of acquiring an education is preferable to spending so many consecutive years in search of knowledge, frequently at the sacrifice of physical strength. While a young man he entered a wholesale dry goods house in Cincinnati as stockkeeper. He soon took a position as salesman in a similar establishment. Twice he was offered a partnership

in the business, but refused because he preferred real estate investments to mercantile pursuits. In this choice he was fortunate, for both houses with which he was connected failed in later years. Having invested in Kansas City real estate, he removed to that city January 1, 1886, and engaged exclusively in the business. He has followed realty affairs since that time without cessation, save one year spent in traveling in this country and Europe. At the opening of the New York Life building in Kansas City, in 1889, he took offices there, which he has since occupied, passing through the periods of expansion in values, consequent contraction and other experiences which have marked the business in Kansas City. His firm, which is one of the strongest and most reliable in the West, is known as John Stevens & Company, and transacts a general real estate business. Mr. Stevens has, by appointment of courts, acted as commissioner in the appraisement and division of almost all of the large estates in Kansas City, and for the park board of that city appraised for condemnation the North Park Terrace, Grove Park, Penn Valley Park and Paseo, Benton, Gillham, Linwood and Independence Boulevards, including about 5,000 tracts of vacant and improved property within the city limits. He is regarded as safe and conservative in all his estimates. Mr. Stevens has never sought political preferment. On national issues he is a strong Republican, always voting that ticket, but in local affairs is in no sense a partisan. For the higher city and county offices he endeavors to select the best men irrespective of party, desiring the best possible administration of public affairs without regard to party lines. He is not a member of any church, nor a subscriber to any particular creed, believing firmly in the moral code as inculcated by all denominations. Having a deep regard for the ritual, and having visited the cathedrals in this and many Latin countries, observing at the same time the charities and methods of the Catholic churches, he does not withhold from them his warmest sympathies, especially with regard to their influences on the Latin races; united as they are, they wield a greater influence with those races than the Protestant church. Mr. Stevens is a Mason, having attained the rank of Knight Templar. For several years he was a member of the Kansas City Club, but

is not now so connected. He is a member of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Kansas City, and of the Kansas City Commercial Club. A systematic and a careful reader, he is capable of enjoying the pleasures which elevate mankind and point toward a truer and nobler conception of duty to self and to society.

Stevens, Wyandotte J., superintendent of public schools, Carthage, was born July 8, 1854, near an Indian community, in Dundee, Lower Canada. His parents were Allen and Margaret (Spink) Stevens, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Canada, of Scotch descent. They removed, in 1856, to Ottawa, Illinois, locating upon a farm. The son, W. J. Stevens, was there reared, and attended the common neighborhood schools until he was sixteen years old. His higher education was acquired at Wheaton (Illinois) College, Oberlin (Ohio) College, and in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He subsequently took postgraduate instruction by correspondence, and in the Missouri State University. He was but twenty years of age when he entered upon the profession in which he now occupies so prominent a position. In 1874 he was placed in charge of the department of natural sciences in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in which he had formerly been a student, and occupied this position until 1878, when he became associate principal of the Morris (Illinois) Normal School, and teacher of Greek and the sciences. From 1881 to 1883 he was principal of the California Normal and Scientific School, at Vacaville, California. In the latter year he was called to the charge of the Latin and science classes in the Northwestern Normal School at Geneseo, Illinois, and from 1885 to 1890 he was principal of that institution. In 1890 he was called to the superintendency of the public schools in Webb City, Missouri, and served acceptably in that position until 1895, when he was elected superintendent of the schools in Carthage. His school engagements have been continually of increased importance and prominence, and his work has been thorough in character, and in such directions as to insure permanence and advancement. Without assertive enthusiasm, he has the ability to give direction to effort, without semblance of a commanding disposition, yet securing full

recognition of his conscientious and intelligent purpose. The morale of the school of which he now has charge amply attests this fact. He has always been deeply interested in seeking to make the work of the school have a direct beneficial influence upon the home, and to this end he has been instrumental in introducing music, drawing, manual training and sewing, as well as the adornment of school and home grounds by the artistic planting of trees, shrubs and flowers. In 1894 he became president of the Fruit Belt Orchard Company, of Burnham, Missouri, and in this capacity has aided in the planting and development of a commercial orchard of about 20,000 trees. Upon national issues he is a Republican; in local affairs he regards the man rather than the party to which he adheres. He is a Presbyterian, and a ruling elder in the church at Carthage. He holds membership in the Royal Arcanum; and has occupied the position of vice regent in the local body. He was married August 7, 1877, to Miss Julia H. Baldwin, who died three years later. June 29, 1882, he married Miss Eleanor E. Graham. Of this marriage four children were born: Hirrel, in California, May 14, 1883; Graham and Allen, in Geneseo, Illinois, January 2, 1887, and Margaret, in Webb City, Missouri, October 31, 1892.

Stevenson, John Dunlap, lawyer, soldier and public official, was born in Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, June 8, 1821, and died in St. Louis, January 22, 1897. He was educated as a lawyer in his native State, and in 1841 located at Union, Missouri. In 1846 he commanded a company in Colonel A. W. Doniphan's regiment and marched across the plains to take part in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a member of the Missouri Legislature and sternly resisted every endeavor of the secession party to carry the State into the Southern Confederacy. June 1, 1861, he became Colonel of the Seventh Missouri Infantry Regiment and served gallantly under Generals Grant and Sherman, rising to the rank of brigadier general and brevet major general. After the war he was commissioned colonel in the regular army and resigned in 1870. After leaving the army, General Stevenson accepted numerous stations of responsibility and trust in civil life. He was

successively city collector, assessor and collector of water rates, and comptroller of the city of St. Louis, and when stricken with his last illness, was auditor of the Laclede Gas Light Company. February 19, 1845, he married Miss Hannah Letcher, of Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia, their marriage taking place at St. John's Episcopal Church, in St. Louis.

Steward, Solomon, physician, was born November 11, 1823, near Mansfield, Ohio, son of William and Mercy (Clark) Steward, natives of Vermont. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, removed from Vermont to Ohio in 1812 and was one of the pioneer settlers in the Buckeye State. Until he was sixteen years of age Dr. Steward worked industriously on his father's farm, and as he was the youngest child the elder Steward had planned that he should remain at home and take charge of the farm. The son, however, was ambitious to obtain a higher education and declined to follow the course which had been marked out for him. A compromise was effected between father and son, the former telling the latter that he might follow his inclinations, but need look for no assistance from his parents. With this understanding Solomon Steward started out for himself, and for a period of five years thereafter attended school in summer and taught school in winter, during which time he received much unpromised material help from the old home. He read medicine in the office of Dr. Bushnell at Mansfield, graduating from the Cleveland Medical College in the winter of 1846-7. Returning to Mansfield he practiced medicine there until the spring of 1850. He then went to California and spent the following two years on the Pacific Coast. At the end of that time he returned to Mansfield and resumed his practice. During the Civil War he was for a time in the government military service and was surgeon at the Mound City, Illinois, Hospital in 1864 and 1865. In 1867 he came to Missouri and established himself on a farm near Trenton, Grundy County, where he lived for the first four years of his residence in this State. The constant demand of the people among whom he lived for his services as a physician, caused him to move into Trenton and give his entire time to professional labors. His skill as a

practitioner and his conscientious devotion to the welfare of his patients soon brought him a lucrative practice, to which he gave close attention until 1898. In that year his wish was to retire from active professional work. However, many of his old patrons still insist upon having the benefit of his counsel, advice and treatment, and he is frequently called in consultation with his brother physicians and surgeons, with all of whom he is on good terms. Kindly and courteous, and benevolent in instinct and disposition, he is beloved by all, in a community which has been his home for more than thirty years.

In politics Dr. Steward was originally a Whig, and since the Republican party came into existence he has been a member of that great political organization. He has been a Free Mason since 1847. Dr. Steward married Miss Olive Hyde, a native of Wayne County, Ohio. Their children are Mrs. Cora E. Merrill and Mrs. Nettie H. Hoffman. The husbands of these two daughters constitute the firm of Hoffman & Merrill, leading business men and excellent citizens, who are proprietors of the Farmers' Store, of Trenton, the leading commercial house of that city.

Stewart, James, was born September 16, 1821, in the seaport city of Peterhead, situated at the eastern limit of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. He was brought up as a quarryman and contracting builder, succeeding his father in that business. He emigrated to Canada, where he resided for twenty-two years, and during this time acted as building commissioner of the government, supervising the estimates and the characters and value of the structural work of the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa. He also erected the government prison at Ottawa, and the Episcopal Cathedral in that city. In 1865 Mr. Stewart became a resident of the city of St. Louis, where he has since constantly resided. Several years ago he formed a partnership with his son, Alexander M. Stewart, and more recently the firm was enlarged so as to include his two other sons, John L. and James C. Stewart, but the style of the firm has constantly remained James Stewart & Co. The business of the firm, thoroughly founded by Mr. Stewart, has constantly increased, so that now, as engineers, contractors for the construction of harbors, railroads, bridges, grain elevators, railroad depots, mer-

cantile and other heavy works, they scarcely have a peer in the country. He is a Presbyterian, active in church work and liberal in his benevolences. Mr. Stewart was married in Kingston, Canada, in 1844, to Miss Martha Lyall, daughter of William Lyall, an architect of Edinburgh. They have six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living.

Stewart, Joseph C., mine operator, was born April 19, 1844, in Blair County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Robert and Charlotte (Fleck) Stewart, natives of that State, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German descent. The son was fairly well educated in the common schools in the home neighborhood and entered early upon the active duties of life. As a boy he began in a store, where he learned to sell goods and assist in post office, express and railway station business. In 1866 he was placed in charge of a store in the Broad Top coal region, near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, but relinquished this the following year to go to Montana, where he engaged in gold-mining, and later conducted a store for Colonel Vawter & Co. In 1876 he returned to Pennsylvania, but not discerning a suitable field for his effort, and placing reliance upon the knowledge of mining operations which he had acquired in Montana, he determined upon entering the Missouri lead field, and located in Webb City, February 1, 1877. He at once became one of the incorporators of the Center Creek Mining Company, an organization inseparably connected with the history of mining in the district, and whose operations have been a stimulus to many similar enterprises, and have been taken as a guide by many. At the first he was assistant superintendent and afterward became general manager, a position which he continues to occupy. This company was capitalized at \$1,500,000, one-third of which is treasury stock; of this he and his brother, William C. Stewart, secretary and treasurer, are holders of a controlling interest. The holdings of the company are 160 acres of Webb City land, a forty acre tract north of Cartersville, and ten acres on the south of Webb City, all in fee simple. These extensive tracts are remarkably rich in high grade ore, and it is an interesting item of history to know that J. C. Webb made his

discovery of mineral upon the parcel of land first described. Since 1877 about 130 shafts have been sunk upon these properties, under leases to operators in many cases, and the company work extensive mines on their own account, fully equipped with the most elaborate concentrating mills and other machinery. Mr. Stewart is also a directing member of the Elk Lead & Zinc Company, which operates under lease upon 160 acres, with ample operating and reduction plants. He is president of the Webb City Iron Works, principally engaged in building mining machinery. Their plant comprises five large buildings, fully equipped, and they have built or rebuilt mills to the number of twenty-six in a single year. In 1878, in association with his brother he established the Exchange Bank, of which he is president and manager. He is also treasurer of a stock company, which out of local pride furnished the elaborate and costly furnishings for the Newland Hotel of Webb City, and he is joint owner with his brother of the Stewart Brothers' lumber yards at Joplin. To all these large concerns are to be added lumber yards in Peabody and Lincolnville, Kansas, and large tracts of farming lands in that State and Missouri. Politically he is a Republican and gives active aid to advancing the interests of the party, which he regards as the only safe exponent of principles and policies which assure national prosperity, and the stability of commercial and financial affairs. He has been a frequent delegate in State conventions, and in 1888 was a delegate in the National Convention which nominated Harrison for the presidency. He is wholly destitute of political ambition, and has refused all public office except in connection with educational affairs, which always command his interest and service. For four years he was a member of the Webb City board of education, and is now (1899) president of that body. During his service in this important relation has been developed the existing departmental system of school organization, culminating in the high school providing an elective classical or scientific course of four years, completion of which admits to matriculation in the University of Missouri. He is a charter member of Webb City Lodge, No. 512, A. F. & A. M., and past commander of Ascension Commandery, No. 39, Knights Templar, of Joplin. He is an active member of the Com-



J. C. Stewart

mercial Club of Webb City, an organization comprising the most influential and wealthy citizens, whose purpose is to advance every public interest. To its effort have been largely due the fine mineral display made by the Webb City mining region at the World's Fair in Chicago, and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha; the establishment of the Baptist College at Webb City, and the inauguration of various industrial enterprises. Mr. Stewart was married March 19, 1879, to Miss Hortense D. Street, daughter of the late Judge Franklin Street, an eminent jurist of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and a native of Nashville, Tennessee. Of this union have been born five children, of whom two died in infancy. Those living are Cora Latta, Robert F. and Joseph Edgar Stewart. The family home is one of elegant and unpretentious refinement. Mr. Stewart is an acknowledged leader in all business and public enterprises, and as a man of affairs his judgment is highly regarded. While earnest and decided, his bearing and expression of opinion are modest and unassuming, indicative of the well poised mind which conceives large plans, and so self-assured of the completeness of preparation that he regards successful consummation as the logical result. His business associates and those who seek his counsel place a higher value upon his discrimination and sagacity than he appears to be conscious of, and his commanding influence is felt in important enterprises in which he holds no personal interest.

Stewart, Robert M., lawyer, legislator, railroad promoter and Governor of Missouri, was born in New York in 1815, and died at St. Louis September 21, 1871. He had the advantage of a good education and from the age of seventeen to twenty years was a teacher in his native State. In 1837 he removed to Kentucky and practiced law at Louisville for two years. In 1839 he came to Missouri and located at St. Joseph, where he continued the practice of law. In 1845 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, subsequently served in the Legislature, and in 1857, on the resignation of Governor Polk to become United States Senator, was elected to succeed him, and served as governor to the end of the term in 1861. He was a Democrat and had acted with the pro-slavery leaders of the party, but when the secession

movement in the South began, he took a determined position as a Union man and in favor of holding Missouri in the Union, and his farewell message in January, 1861, was an earnest and eloquent appeal to the people of the State to stand firm in their adherence to the Federal government. He declared against coercion and urged, if the Southern States persisted in their determination to secede, that they be allowed to go in peace, in the hope that after a short experience of separation they would return to the Union. On his retirement from the governor's office he was elected to the State convention of 1861 and was an active and influential member of that body to the end. North Missouri owes to him the first railroad built north of the Missouri River, the Hannibal & St. Joseph. He projected it as early as the year 1848, surveyed the route at his own expense, secured from Congress a grant of land in aid of it, and supported it until he had the satisfaction of seeing it completed, the first completed railroad in the State. He was a safe and capable legislator, a man of high patriotic spirit, indomitable energy and unquestioned honor. It was during his administration that the State banking system of 1857, attended by great advantage to the business of the State, was established. He was never married.

Stewartsville.—A prosperous and enterprising town of 1,000 inhabitants, in Washington Township, DeKalb County. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad runs through the town. It was laid out in 1854 by George Tetherow, and named in honor of R. M. Stewart, the builder of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and afterward Governor of Missouri. The first house in the place was a story and a half structure built by Mr. Tetherow and used by him for a dwelling and hotel. He was also the first storekeeper, opening a grocery in 1854. D. M. McDonald, O. P. H. Gibson and John Oldacre were the other early merchants, and in 1857 Dr. Chappell opened a drug store. The first physician was Dr. Henry C. Bartlett. In 1869 the town was incorporated and C. W. Skelton was elected first mayor. There are in the place fifteen stores, a steam saw-mill, a flouring mill, a creamery and a well and sewer pipe works. The First National Bank of Stewartsville has a capital and sur-

plus of \$55,600, and deposits of \$59,600. There are a Masonic lodge, a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, an Odd Fellows' lodge and a Grand Army of the Republic post. There are six churches in the place, the Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian and Latter Day Saints. In addition to the excellent public schools there is in the place the Stewartsville College, with a good reputation. In May, 1882, the town was visited by a fire which destroyed a large part of the business portion, and in January, 1884, there was another similar visitation, which destroyed property to the value of \$25,000.

Stickney, Chauncey B., lawyer, was born July 7, 1852, in Morrow County, Ohio. His parents were David B. and Julia A. (Purdy) Stickney. His father, now dead, was a native of New York, and a physician by profession. His mother, a native of Ohio, of Connecticut parentage, is living in Carthage, Missouri, with a son, Robert T. Stickney, an attorney. Chauncey B. Stickney was educated in the public schools at Carthage, Missouri. He studied law with Judge E. J. Montague and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He conducts a general practice, making a specialty of real estate law as related to mining, in which department of the profession he is deeply versed and holds the confidence of a large clientele. For five years he was a member of the Carthage Light Guard. He has occupied successively the offices of police magistrate and city attorney. Politically he is a Republican, and has been a delegate to State and Congressional District conventions. He holds membership in the order of Knights of Pythias and the Commercial Club. Mr. Stickney was married January 20, 1882, to Miss Hattie B. Smith, of Shelbyville, Indiana. Her father, the Rev. James M. Smith, is a Baptist minister, located at Carl Junction, in Jasper County. Born of this marriage were two children, James E. and Chauncey B. Stickney, Jr.

Stickney, William Albert, merchant, was born in Townsend, Massachusetts, in 1844. He was reared and educated in the neighborhood of his birthplace. He was clerking in Boston, Massachusetts, when the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in the

Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. He afterward went to New York City and engaged in the cigar business. In 1872 he established in St. Louis the William A. Stickney Cigar Company, now the largest jobbing house engaged in the cigar trade in the United States, and wherever it is known, its high character as a business establishment is recognized, and its admirable management commended. A branch house is operated in Kansas City and also in Denver. Mr. Stickney is a member of the Mercantile, University and other clubs. He was married in 1873 to Miss Millicent M. Taylor, of Covington, Kentucky, and has four children—Albert Taylor, Stuart Grosvenor, William Arthur and Mildred Le-moine Stickney.

Stifel, Charles G., manufacturer, was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, January 28, 1819, and died in St. Louis March 18, 1900. He came to the United States when eighteen years of age and followed various laborious pursuits. In 1849 he came to St. Louis and became identified in a small way with the brewing business, and at the end of three years bought out his partners. In 1859 he built the brewery on Fourteenth and Chambers Streets, which he operated until his retirement from active participation in business affairs. Early in 1861 he purchased about fifty muskets and got together a company of 100 men, to whom he began giving military instructions in the malt house connected with his brewery. When prompt action became necessary he organized a regiment within forty-eight hours, and on May 12th, the day after the capture of Camp Jackson, marched it to the arsenal, where it was regularly mustered into the United States service. As the Fifth Regiment, United States Reserve Corps, it rendered important service afterward. In 1889 he disposed of his brewing interests to the great English syndicate which acquired so much property of this character in St. Louis, but he continued to manage the brewery which he had established and built up until his retirement from business in 1892. Besides being a large property holder and a successful manufacturer, he was interested in various financial and other institutions. He was a Republican in politics. In 1855 he was a member of the upper branch of the city council. He was married in 1847 to Miss



Edward H. Jones

Louise C. Stifel. A son, Otto Stifel, is a prominent man of affairs and is vice president of the St. Louis Brewing Association.

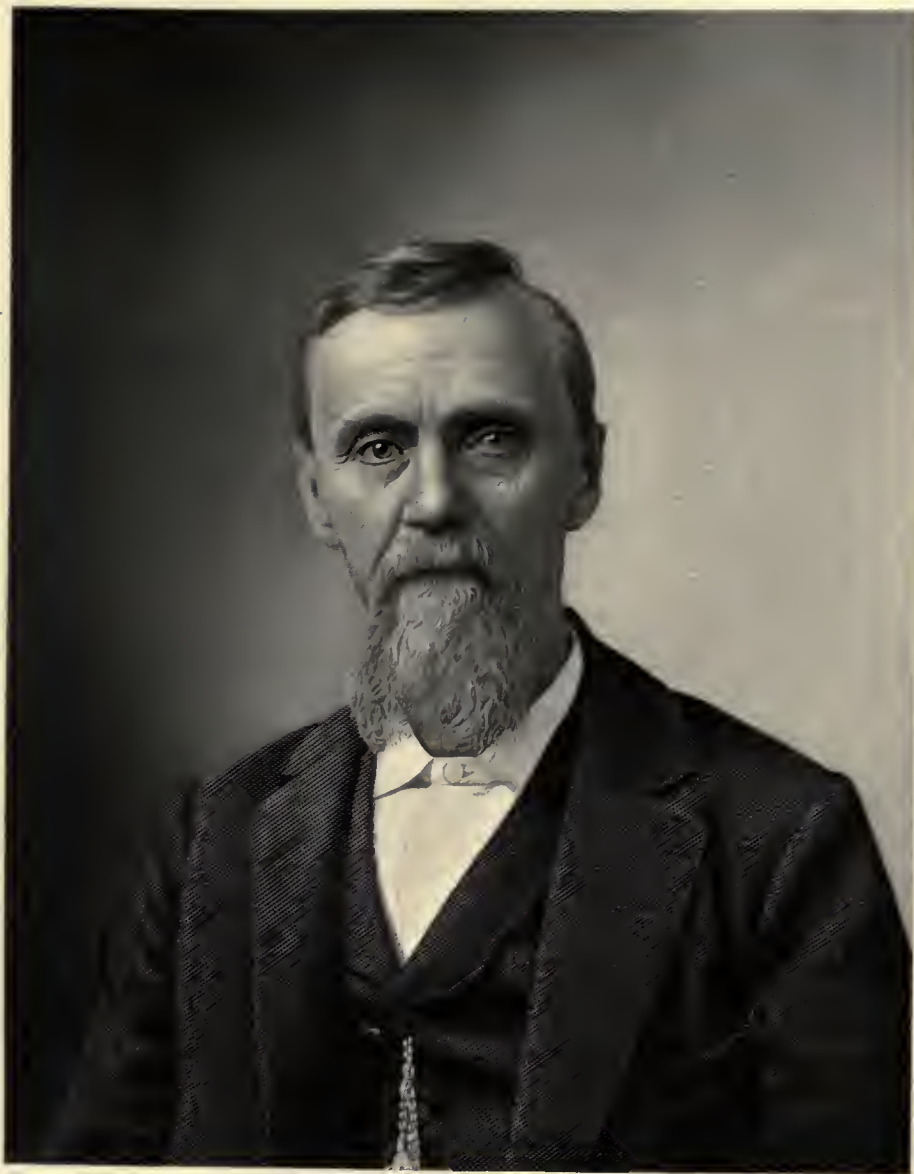
Stiles, Edward Holcomb, lawyer and legal author, was born October 8, 1836, in Granby, Connecticut, and comes from one of the most distinguished lines of Puritan ancestry of which there is authentic record. The Stiles family is of Anglo-Saxon origin, there being pretty conclusive evidence as shown by Dr. Henry R. Stiles' "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor," and from the data gathered by Dr. Ezra Stiles, one of the earliest and most learned presidents of Yale College, that its ancestors were in Britain not only at the time of the Conquest, but before the days of William the Conqueror. These facts are proved by the name, the most ancient localities of the families which bore it, and other corroborating circumstances detailed in the history and data above referred to. The Connecticut branch of the family consisted of Henry, Francis, Thomas and John, who came from Milbroke, Bedfordshire, England, sailing from London in the ship "Christian," March 16, 1635, landing at Boston June 16, 1635. They formed part of an expedition organized in London by Sir John Saltonstall, the mechanical part of which was in charge of Francis Stiles, having for its object the formation of a settlement on the Connecticut River at Windsor. Remaining at Boston about ten days, they set sail for the proposed place of settlement, which they reached July 1, 1635, and where John continued to reside, and thus became the ancestor of the Windsor family. His son, Henry, married, lived and died there, as did also the son of the latter, Henry the second. Jonah, son of the last named, removed in 1730 to Westfield, Massachusetts, settling in the district known as Longyard, afterward embraced in Southwick, and thus became the ancestor of the Southwick family of Stiles. His son was Gideon, who lived in the town of Southwick, which had originally formed a part of Westfield, and his son was Dorus, a powder manufacturer at Southwick, and who built the first powder mill erected in Massachusetts. The son of Dorus Stiles was Eliakim, who was born at Southwick, Massachusetts, and who was also engaged in manufacturing enterprises. He married Mary P. Holcomb, of

Granby, Connecticut, and they were the parents of the subject of this sketch. Eliakim Stiles removed to Granby soon after his marriage. Thomas Holcomb, the maternal ancestor, came from Devonshire, England, and was one of the founders of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. In 1635 he, with others, formed what was known as the Dorchester Company, the object of which was the establishment of a rival settlement at Windsor, where the homesteads of both the Stiles and Holcomb families were as a result afterward located. Many of the descendants of these sturdy adventurers still reside in that part of the country, and the names Stiles and Holcomb are among the most highly honored in New England. Seth Holcomb, the maternal grandfather of the subject of these lines; Lieutenant Gideon Stiles, paternal great-grandfather; Captain Hezekiah Holcomb, maternal great-grandfather, and Captain Lemuel Bates, another maternal great-grandfather, were all engaged in the military service of the struggling colonies at the same time, during the Revolutionary War. By this conspicuous right Mr. Stiles is a prominent member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1860 Eliakim Stiles and wife removed from Connecticut to Ottumwa, Iowa, of which their son had become a resident a few years before. There they passed the remainder of their days, Mr. Stiles passing away in 1871 and his wife's death occurring one year later. Edward H. Stiles went from Connecticut to Ottumwa in December, 1856, when he was twenty years of age. A considerable portion of the journey was made by stage coach, and the young man located in what was then an obscure village, now one of the most prosperous cities of the West. During his first winter in Iowa he taught school. Having read law before his departure from his native State he resumed his readings in the spring of 1857 in the office of Colonel S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa. In December of the same year he was admitted to practice and formed a partnership with his preceptor, Colonel Summers. Taking an active part in political, as well as professional affairs, he was chosen in 1858 to represent his constituency in the city council of Ottumwa. The following year he was made city solicitor, and the year after that county counselor. Up to the war period Mr. Stiles was a Democrat, and

while the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates were in progress he supported the cause of Stephen A. Douglas and made a number of strong speeches for the Democratic cause. When the Civil War raised an issue, however, he enlisted with the Republicans, and became a member of that party. He was not, however, in accord with the colonial policy of the McKinley administration, which he strenuously opposed in the presidential campaign of 1900. In 1864, in a Democratic county, he was elected as a Republican to the Iowa Legislature and served with ability upon several of the most important committees of that body. In 1865 he was chosen to occupy a seat in the higher branch of the Legislature, being elected to the Senate over his preceptor and former law partner, Colonel Summers. In 1866 he resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the position of reporter of decisions of the Iowa Supreme Court. To that office he was re-elected in October, 1870, but at the expiration of the second term refused to be a candidate again. In 1883 Mr. Stiles was made the Republican candidate for Congress in the district wherein General James B. Weaver was the candidate of the strong fusion forces. This was during the greenback agitation, and with a combined majority of 5,000 against him the race seemed an entirely hopeless one. Mr. Stiles was not elected, but he performed the wonderful feat of reducing the majority of 5,000 to the narrow margin of 241. As a writer and compiler Mr. Stiles has an established reputation. During his service as reporter of court decisions it was his task to prepare for publication sixteen volumes of the "Iowa Reports." These, on account of the intelligent headlines, footnotes and reference marks, and their general arrangement, made by Mr. Stiles, are considered standard among all the reports issued in this country. In 1873 he prepared and published a new "Iowa Digest," in three volumes. For many years he stood conspicuously in the very front rank of the Iowa bar and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1886, and has since been a prominent resident and leading practitioner of that city. He was appointed master in chancery of the United States Circuit Court for the western district of Missouri in November, 1892, and still holds that position. During the years 1899-1900 he served as special master for the re-

ceivership of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway. Mr. Stiles was married September 19, 1861, to Miss Emma M. Vernon, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. She comes of Quaker stock, and her ancestors were members of William Penn's company of pioneer settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Stiles six children have been born, of whom two are deceased: Mary Holcomb, who died in 1870, and Eugenia Vernon, who died in 1866. Those living are Bertha Vernon, Edward Holcomb, Dorothy Vernon and Maris Vernon Stiles. The head of this family holds a position of dignified prominence at the Kansas City bar and in social circles. His life has been marked by repeated honors, and the esteem in which he is held is an evidence of the friendship and respect of all who know and associate with him.

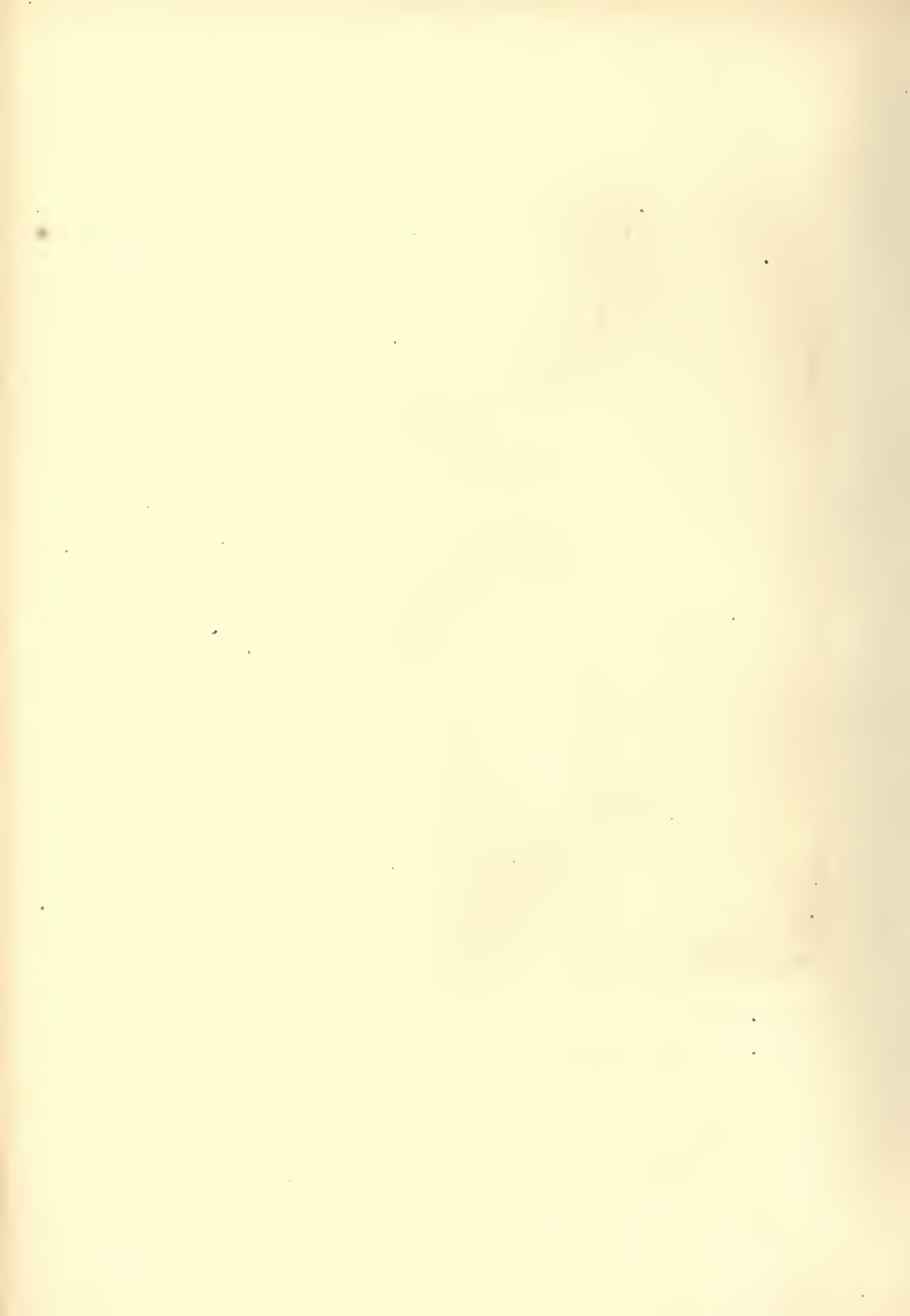
Still, Andrew Taylor, discoverer of the system of curing disease known as osteopathy, and founder of the American School of Osteopathy, located at Kirksville, Missouri, was born in Jonesboro, Lee County, Virginia, August 6, 1828, son of Rev. Abraham and Martha P. Still. Abraham Still was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a physician. In 1834 he removed to Newmarket, Tennessee, and became connected with the Holston Conference. In 1837 he was sent as a missionary to Missouri, and after a tedious trip overland, settled in Macon County, and was the first resident Methodist Episcopal minister in northern Missouri. When the schism in the Methodist Episcopal Church caused the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. Still strongly opposed the division and remained with the old church. He became attached to the Iowa conference, and was made presiding elder and placed in charge of the ministers of Missouri. By the ministers and adherents of the Southern church he was persecuted in numerous ways, though for a number of years he steadfastly performed his duties, until he was appointed a missionary to the Shawnee Indians of Kansas. Andrew T. Still received the rudiments of his education in the country schools of his native county. When his father removed to Tennessee, along with his two older brothers, he was sent to Holston College, at Newmarket, which he attended for nearly three years. When his father located in Macon



© Southern History Co

Eng. by Williams N.Y.

Kindly yours -
Andrew J. Still.



County, Missouri, he worked on the home farm with his other brothers and pursued various studies, the best he could in a frontier country where schools were few. His father being a physician and his brother also one, his inclination was toward the study of medicine, which occupied much of his spare time. In 1853, when his father was sent as a missionary to the Wakarusa Mission in Kansas, he accompanied him. He followed farming and the practice of medicine, assisting his father in doctoring the Indians and the white settlers as well. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Kansas Legislature from Douglas County, and in that body fought hard to maintain the rights of the Union, and was a pronounced abolitionist. In 1856 an effort was made to establish a university at the place which later became known as Baldwin, Kansas. Andrew T. Still and his brother donated 480 acres of land as a site for the institution, of which the former was made agent. He engaged in the lumber business, and at his sawmill was cut much of the lumber used in the buildings of the university. Sawing lumber, practicing medicine, attending sessions of the Legislature, and incidentally looking after the interests of Baldwin University, occupied his time until 1860. At the beginning of the Civil War, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Company F, under command of Captain T. J. Mewhinne. In April, 1862, the company with others comprising the third battalion of the Ninth Kansas was disbanded. Dr. Still returned to his home and organized a company of militia, and on May 15, 1862, was commissioned captain of Company D, Eighteenth Kansas Militia. A few months later he was advanced to major, and soon afterward was transferred to the Twenty-first Kansas Militia, and served until October 27, 1864, when the regiment was disbanded. With his troops he participated in a number of scouting expeditions and skirmishes, and defeated the forces of General Price, under Shelby and Quantrell, near the Little Blue in 1864. Twice bullets cut his clothing during the fight, but he escaped uninjured. After the war Dr. Still returned home and turned his attention once more to farming and medicine. Mechanics at different times attracted his attention. He conceived the idea of attaching to the mowing machine fingers for holding grain cut, to save the backaches of

the binders. He described his contrivance to a representative of the Wood Mowing Machine Company, and the following year that company put reapers on the market, and the only benefit Dr. Still received from his invention was the satisfaction of knowing he had lightened the labor of the harvest field. Another invention was a rotating churn. To this he gave considerable attention and traveled about introducing it among the farmers of Kansas. In 1874, after years of study into the cause of disease, and its cure, he abandoned drugs in his practice as a physician and became an osteopath, the first in the world. In his "Autobiography," page 107, he says: "I believed that something abnormal could be found some place in some of the nerve divisions which would tolerate a temporary or permanent suspension of the blood, either in arteries or veins, which effect caused disease. With this thought in view, I began to ask myself, what is fever? Is it an effect, or is it a being, as commonly described by medical authors? I concluded it was only an effect, and on that line I have experimented and proven the position I then took to be a truth, wonderfully sustained by nature, responding every time in the affirmative. I have concluded after twenty-five years close observation and experimenting, that there is no such disease as fever, flux, diphtheria, typhus, typhoid, lung fever, or any other fever classed under the common head of fever. Rheumatism, sciatica, gout, colic, liver disease, nettle rash or croup, on to the end of the list of diseases, do not exist as diseases. All these, separate and combined, are only effects. The cause can be found and does exist in the limited and excited action of the nerves only, which control the fluids of parts or the whole of the body. It appears perfectly reasonable to any person born above the condition of an idiot, who has familiarized himself with anatomy and its working with the machinery of life, that all diseases are mere effects, the cause being a partial or complete failure of the nerves to properly conduct the fluids of life." His first attempt to gain recognition of his new science among the learned men of the country met only discouragement. He appealed to the management of Baldwin University, at Baldwin, Kansas, an institution of which he was one of the founders

twenty years before, and asked permission to lecture on his discoveries, but this was denied him. He left Kansas and went to Kirksville, Missouri. He was successful in the treatment of disease; still the medicine doctors and the people who took the time to examine into the principles of his science called him crazy, and even his brother, James M. Still, wrote a letter in which he accused him of being crazy; but a few years later, he, himself, became one of the staunchest believers in and advocates of osteopathy. Dr. Still visited Hannibal, Macon and other parts of Missouri, and success in curing followed him in all places. The doctors were chagrined, the people were mystified. They thought his powers no more than sorcery, or some kind of hypnotism. Nevertheless his cures were real and lasting, and he became famous throughout Missouri. In a few years doctors and other enlightened men began to understand the natural principles underlying his system. He was urged to teach others. First, he had only a few students. Soon the demands upon him by those who wanted to learn became so great that on October 30, 1894, he was granted a charter for the American School of Osteopathy, the first institution of its kind in the world. Few years will pass before he will, in the scientific world, be accorded the position his application of natural principles entitles him to. His name will go down to posterity, associated with those of Harvey, Hahnemann and others, whose discoveries have enriched the knowledge of the world. Dr. Still is a philosopher and a philanthropist. Charitable to a fault, he was, for many years of his life, it may be said, almost in want, for if he had only a crust he would divide it with the needy. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary M. Vaughn, the daughter of a Missouri pioneer, to whom he was married in May, 1853. Two children, one of whom is still living, were the result of this union. His first wife died September 29, 1859. November 20, 1860, he married for his second wife Mary E. Turner. Of this union four sons were born, Harry M., Charles E., Herman T. and Frederick (now deceased), and one daughter, Blanche, now Mrs. G. M. Laughlin. All of the children are graduates in osteopathy. In 1897 Dr. Still wrote and published his "Autobiography," to which the reader is referred for a

detailed sketch of his life. In 1899 he published "Philosophy of Osteopathy."

Still, Harry Mix, osteopathist, was born at Baldwin, Kansas, May 26, 1867, son of Dr. Andrew Taylor and Mary E. (Turner) Still. The Still family in America is descended from Scotch-English ancestorage. Mary E. Turner was a daughter of Dr. C. M. Turner, a prominent physician of central New York, and later of Towanda, Pennsylvania, to which place he removed in 1840 and resided until his death, in 1875. Dr. Charles M. Turner was born in Vermont, and in early boyhood removed with his parents to Tompkins County, New York, where he spent the greater part of his life. He attained prominence in his profession, but the scope of his mental culture extended beyond the routine duties of his professional life. He was elected to the New York General Assembly, and ably represented his constituents. The last eighteen years of his life were spent in Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he at once took a commanding position in society. In his declining years he relinquished the more active duties of his profession, and indulged his taste for scientific and literary pursuits. In almost every department of knowledge he was well informed. His was an ideal domestic life. His family afforded him the greatest of happiness, and his own fireside was his realm of pleasure more than any other place. In all his life he was guided by the religious spirit that he inherited from his ancestors, and this was strengthened by his strong reasoning qualities. So exalted was his estimate of the true Christian character, and so diffident was he of his own gracious qualities, that he shrank from the open profession of his faith until late in life. His death came quietly and happily at his home in Towanda on November 18, 1875. Mary E. (Turner) Still was born September 25, 1835, in New York State, near Ithaca. She was given all the advantages of an excellent education, and about 1860 accepted a position as a teacher in the Kansas State University. While occupying this position she was married to Dr. Andrew T. Still. Harry M. Still was her third son, a twin, born twelve hours after the birth of his brother, Herman T. Still, D. O. He was educated in the public schools of Kirks-



yours Truly

Castill

ville, Missouri, to which place his father removed when his two sons, Harry and Herman, were about eight years old. For a while he attended the high school of the town, but when thirteen years old had to leave his studies at school and help to earn money to support the family, as at that time his father had just brought before the world his new science of healing, now known as osteopathy, and was meeting the opposition and discouragements thrown in his way, not alone by physicians, but by some members of his own family, who a few years later were proud to acknowledge the science as being brought before the world by a member of their family. For six years Harry M. Still was a clerk in a grocery store, but his education was not neglected by his mother, who was even a more capable teacher than the average in the schools. To him, also, his father taught the principles of osteopathy, and he was the first student in the science, and for six years before the American School of Osteopathy was organized he was his father's assistant, and was the first to be graduated from the school after it was started. To equip himself for practice he took a course of study and graduated from the Physiological and Anatomical School of Chicago, under the direction of the noted Dr. Eckley. The first office he opened up for osteopathic practice was at Hannibal, Missouri, in May, 1886. In 1888 he went to Nevada, Missouri, and for the greater part of 1889-90 was located at Independence and Rich Hill, Missouri. In 1892 he went to Minneapolis, where he opened an office, and in 1893 was at Kansas City. From the latter place he returned to Kirksville, where he spent two years at the American School; then he went to Chicago, where he opened an office and remained three years, practicing in that city and at Evanston, Illinois. Disposing of his practice in Chicago he returned to Kirksville and took an active part in the conduct of the American School, of which he was one of the incorporators and trustees, vice president and president of the faculty. In the school he was, in clinics, instructor of osteopathic practices, and had charge of the A. T. Still Infirmary, conducted in connection with the school. His work in osteopathy from the first has been of the missionary kind. While at Hannibal, in Chicago, Minneapolis, and other places, he was arrested re-

peatedly at the instigation of the old school doctors, for no other reason than that he was curing people without the use of medicine, and for alleged breaches of the medical laws. The cures he made were the means of securing for him firm friends and supporters of osteopathy, and resulted in making known to the world many of the good results of the science. Not a single field he opened to osteopathy has been abandoned, and in each place the profession of osteopathy maintains a high standard. Dr. Still is prominent in the business affairs of Kirksville, is president of the Real Estate Exchange, and a director of the National Bank, and is an extensive property owner. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and was urged to become the candidate for Representative from Adair County in the State Legislature in 1900, but refused to accept the nomination, as it would interfere with his extensive practice. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to the Kirksville lodge. On October 7, 1892, Dr. Still was married to Miss Nannie Miller, daughter of Lighter and Fanny Miller, of Schell City, Missouri, and a grandniece of General Scott, of Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Still are the parents of one child, Fred M. Still, born July 25, 1898.

Still, Charles Edward, osteopathist, was born in Centropolis, Franklin County, Kansas, January 7, 1865. He is the first son of Andrew Taylor Still, the noted discoverer and originator of the science of osteopathy, and founder of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. Dr. Charles E. Still received his early educational training at the public schools of Baldwin, Kansas, and later on at the schools of Kirksville, Missouri, when the family had finally located in that city. This general scholastic training was supplemented by a full commercial course at the Kirksville Mercantile College, from which institution he was graduated. Arriving at manhood's state, Dr. Still was attracted to military life, and in April, 1887, he enlisted in the United States Army, in the Fourteenth Infantry, under Captain George Davis, who, since the termination of our war with Spain, was appointed and served as Military Governor of Puerto Rico. Dr. Still spent three years and three months in active military service, and when the Oklahoma

lands were opened for settlement he had command of the guard of United States troops which was dispatched there to preserve law and order during the inrush of prospective settlers. He was a non-commissioned officer at the time he received an honorable discharge from military service, and might readily have held rank as a commissioned officer had he chosen to subject himself to the red tape process necessary to such promotion. This, however, was distasteful to him and he did not value the honor sufficiently to go to the trouble of obtaining it. After his retirement to civil life he qualified himself thoroughly, under the immediate instruction of his father, for the practice of the new science of osteopathy, and after having been located for a time at Red Wing, Minnesota, connected himself with his father and brothers in the management and conduct of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, the parent institution of this modern and common sense method for the cure and treatment of disease which, notwithstanding the bitter, almost malignant, opposition encountered from the devotees and adherents of all the various "schools" of medicine, has spread throughout the length and breadth of the land, and in a few short years has gained a footing everywhere. It is impossible to intelligently predict the future of osteopathy, but one thing is absolutely sure, it has come to stay, and all of its converts are enthusiastic in its advocacy. Dr. Still has taken an active interest in the furtherance and promotion of all movements leading to the building up or improvement of Kirksville, and is especially interested in educational matters. He is at the present time (1900) a member of the school board of Kirksville. He is a Methodist Episcopal churchman, and his fraternal affiliations are with the orders of Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he is a beginner also in the mysteries of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry. He was married to Miss Annie Florence Rider, daughter of an early settler and pioneer of Shelby County, Missouri. To this union four children have been born, three of whom are living.

Stilwell, Arthur E., conspicuous in the financial world for originality in the conception of great enterprises and skill in effect-

ing their establishment, was born October 21, 1859, at Rochester, New York. His parents were Charles H. and Mary (Pierson) Stilwell. His educational advantages were meager, for at the age of fourteen years he began an apprenticeship in a printing office. In 1879, when twenty years of age, he went with the tide of emigration seeking what was then the West, a region just entering upon a period of wonderful development. Arriving in Kansas City, he leased a small printing office on Union Avenue, in the West Bottoms, which he managed with fair success for a few months, when he was taken ill and returned to the East. Upon recovering he engaged in the insurance business, which he prosecuted so successfully that he was advanced in turn to responsible positions as special agent for the Travellers' Insurance Company, and State agent of the same company for the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was well regarded by his employers, and manifested a real aptitude for the business, yet his continuance in it was but brief. Desire for a life of greater activity, an inclination due to heredity, soon moved him to return to the West. His paternal grandfather, Hamblin Stilwell, had been active among the builders of the New York Central Railway, and of the Erie Canal, and had been interested in other great enterprises. His achievements had impressed themselves upon the mind of young Stilwell, and he determined to return to Kansas City, there to organize a great financial corporation and build a great railway, as his grandparent had done. It is not probable that these purposes were self-announced before the ambitious young man had entered upon the tasks which he had assigned to himself, else opposition and discouragement might have dissuaded him. He has, however, since success has crowned his efforts, confided to friends the hopes and desires of his earlier years, and the confession is valuable as establishing the fact that his accomplishments were due to industry and persistency, and not to fortuitous circumstance. In 1889 he effected the organization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company, at Kansas City. Under his management, with a capital of \$1,250,000, in ten years the surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$1,300,000, and the amount of Eastern and foreign capital invested through the mediumship of the

house was estimated at \$30,000,000. This phenomenal success was not the consummation of his purpose, but simply a means to a greater and more important end. He became identified with the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railway Company, and was elected to the vice presidency. This system was extended until it comprised over forty miles of track connecting with Kansas City all the outlying towns and all the many railroads reaching them, together with entirely adequate depot, yardage and switching facilities in Kansas City, affording ready access to all the packing houses, elevators, wholesale houses, and the great smelting works at Argentine. An extension of the same line afforded connection with Independence, and brought within reach Fairmount Park, one of the most beautiful pleasure resorts in the country. With the acquisition of the comprehensive terminal facilities provided by the Belt Railway, Mr. Stilwell entered upon his cherished purpose, that of the organization of a great railway system. Succeeding to the financial management of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, the mileage of which did not exceed that of the former named road, he determined upon northern and southern extensions which should make Kansas City the entrepot for both the upper Missouri and Gulf regions. At the time, capital was timid, and the building project was derided and maligned. Through persistent effort Mr. Stilwell aroused interest and even created enthusiasm, and finally succeeded in interesting foreign capital through the mediumship of the trust company. September 11, 1897, the last spike was driven, and train service was opened from Kansas City to Port Arthur, on Sabine Lake, Texas, a distance of 767 miles. In March following the northern portions of the system were completed, giving connection with St. Joseph, Des Moines, Omaha and Quincy. In this great accomplishment Mr. Stilwell was at once projector and executor. Intolerant of want of spirit and time service, he was the directing and executive power at whatever point effort lagged, whether in providing means or in actual work of construction. What John W. Garrett was to the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, or James J. Hill to the Great Northern Railway, that was Arthur E. Stilwell to the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway. During the building

operations his payments were always promptly made. During the panic year, 1893, his monthly pay roll of \$200,000, which was met without a day's delay, was practically the only money expended in the city. Mr. Stilwell was afterward elected to the presidency of the company. Other enterprises in which he was a leader and received the hearty support of the trust company's interests, through the prestige he had achieved in the Gulf Railway project, were the absorption of various lines which have become profitable feeders for that line, contributing largely to making Kansas City a railroad center second to but one in the world. He also projected the West Side Electric Railroad, now a part of the Metropolitan Street Railway System, whose line on Wyandotte Street connects the business portion of Kansas City with the terminals of the Stilwell lines. Originating with the trust company of which he is the head, and under his directing management, have grown more than forty separate corporations, which have established and control railroads, terminals, grain elevators, street railways and various great enterprises along the line of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, including the Central Coal and Coke Company, the largest coal and lumber corporation in the Southwest, hotels at Pittsburg, Port Arthur and elsewhere, sawmills in Arkansas, coal mines in the Indian Territory, and various other enterprises. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company, through which had been effected so many large financial transactions, and which had been so efficient an ally in fostering and developing great enterprises, was reorganized as the Guardian Trust Company. Mr. Stilwell was retained in the presidency, and a capable directory was formed, with ample capital for further operations. Recently Mr. Stilwell has effected the incorporation of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad. As president of the company he has secured valuable concessions from the Mexican government in aid of the road, and the authorities in that republic have shown their appreciation of his services in providing means for its internal development by changing the name of the seaport town which is to be the western terminus to that of Port Stilwell, in his honor. The road will connect Kansas City with the Pacific Ocean, giving direct communication with steamship lines to China, Japan and all

Oriental ports. Aside from his far-seeing sagacity, and ambition to extend the lines of commercial activity and influence, Mr. Stilwell cherishes what may be regarded as a sentimental interest in Kansas City, the point which attracted his earliest effort and has become the scene of his most conspicuous successes. Notwithstanding the exactions of the numerous great enterprises which have necessitated his absence from the city for considerable periods upon repeated occasions, he has ever maintained a deep interest in its concerns, and has warmly co-operated in many movements conducive to its welfare. He was a prime mover in the organization of effort for the construction of the great convention hall, and he originated various of the most successful plans for the creation of the building fund.

Stock Law.—The Missouri stock law, restraining farm animals from running at large, is a curious statute. It peremptorily forbids these animals to run at large outside the inclosure of their owners, and provides that no person shall be bound to fence against the stock of others. If a farm animal is found at large, any person may take it up, giving notice to the owners, and holding it subject to the owner's claim, on payment of compensation and damages. But, while the law is thus definite and complete, and intended to save cost in fencing, by making it necessary for farmers to fence against their own animals and not against other animals, the enforcement is suspended in all counties except those where the people desire it and vote to have it enforced. On petition signed by 100 householders of a county, the county court shall order the question of restraining animals to be submitted to vote—and the proposition submitted may apply to one kind of animals, as swine, or several kinds, or to all farm animals—and if the vote is in favor of it, then the county authorities shall enforce the law as it stands, as to the animals designated. It may be applied and enforced, also, in a district of five or more townships in one body, on petition of householders supported by a popular vote of the townships.

Stockton.—The county seat of Cedar County, a city of the fourth class, on the Greenfield branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, 290 miles south-

west of St. Louis. It lies on the northwestern slope of the Ozark Range, in the midst of a region producing great quantities of grain, tobacco, live stock, hides, coal and building stone. It stands in part upon broken hills, and the streets are necessarily narrow. There are separate schools for white and colored children. The churches are Christian, Methodist and Union. Two newspapers are published, the "Journal," Democratic, and the "Republican," Republican. The Cedar County Bank and the Stockton Exchange Bank are the financial institutions. Fraternal bodies are a lodge and a chapter of Masons, a lodge of Odd Fellows, a lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and a Grand Army Post. In 1899 the population was 750. The first settler was Zimri Crabtree, who located on the site on account of the fine spring at the foot of the bluff. The first general store was opened in 1846 by Richard Huston, for Tilton & Sanders, of Polk County. Other merchants somewhat later were Sherrill & Hartley. Business was practically suspended during the Civil War. In 1865 Owen & Jackson opened a store, and Wells, Coffee & Co. began the publication of the "Southwest Tribune," Republican in politics, and for some years the only paper in the county. In 1870 an Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized, which held several annual fairs. The town is a busy supply and shipping mart for a large region. Stockton was made the permanent seat of justice of Cedar County February 11, 1846, under the name of Lancaster. In 1847 the name was changed to Fremont, in honor of General Fremont, then popular on account of his Rocky Mountain explorations. In 1856, when he became Republican candidate for President, on petition of the people, the General Assembly changed the name to Stockton, in honor of Commodore Stockton, of the United States Navy, who arrested Fremont during the Mexican War. February 11, 1846, David Hunter, as commissioner, platted the town. William Blake was appointed to superintend the construction of a frame courthouse; \$210 were paid for a lot and \$350 were appropriated for the building. The building orders were not complied with, and in 1852 \$5,500 were appropriated for a brick edifice, which was not completed until 1855. Shelby made a raid upon the town in 1863 and burned the courthouse. The records had been removed

in 1861 by county officials, who were Southern sympathizers; in 1865 they were found in a cave in Arkansas and brought back to the county. In 1867 a new brick courthouse was erected at a cost of \$10,000, the money being taken from the school fund. A log jail was in use until the war began. In 1870 it was replaced with a brick building erected at a cost of \$5,000, which was found to be unfitted for its purposes, and in 1889 gave way to another structure, built in part from the material in the former. The trustees at the incorporation of the original town were Patrick McKinna, S. M. Grant, William Guinn, Milan D. Coats and William J. Coulter. The town was reincorporated July 28, 1868.

Stockton Fight.—In October, 1863, the Confederates under General Shelby attacked Stockton, defended by twenty-five Federal troops, garrisoned in the courthouse. They were overpowered after a short fight, several of them were killed and wounded, and the others made prisoners. The courthouse was burned.

Stock Yards and Packing Interests of St. Joseph.—As the trade center of a rich agricultural region, St. Joseph became a live stock market of some consequence at an early date, and the advent of railroads made it an important shipping point. The great impetus which made St. Joseph one of the principal stock markets of Missouri, however, was given to the trade in 1887, when C. B. France and other prominent business men of that city established the St. Joseph Stock Yards, which were opened December 1st of that year. The yards were located in South St. Joseph and covered 440 acres. The first directory consisted of John Donovan, Jr., Samuel M. Nave, Henry Krug, Jr., C. B. France and J. D. McNeely; C. B. France became the first president, Charles A. Cameron the first general manager, and A. S. Lowe the first secretary. Prior to opening the yards a large force of men were employed in building what were then considered very complete stock yards, planting trees, and erecting dozens of houses. Soon after opening the yards the company built packing houses, which they leased to Allenton & Co., of Chicago. These were subsequently bought by Viles & Robbins, who still carry on an

extensive packing business. In 1891 the company built a small beef packing house, which was leased to the Anchor Packing Company. This company did a fair business and was succeeded by Pike & Hart, and they in turn by the St. Joseph Packing & Transportation Company. In 1892 the company built another packing house and leased it to the John Moran Packing Company, but the panic of 1893 caused the Moran Packing Company to fail. The Stock Yards Company purchased the lease and re-leased the plant to Swift & Company, of Chicago. On the 15th of July, 1896, the Stock Yards Company was reincorporated under the title of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company. John Donovan, Jr., was elected president; Roland R. Conklin, vice president; E. G. Vaughan, secretary, and Ernest Lindsay, treasurer, who, with O. M. Spencer, constituted the directory. On the 18th of January, 1897, Swift & Company, of Chicago, bought a controlling interest in the company. St. Joseph thus secured the co-operation of experienced packers of enviable reputation for business management, honest dealing and financial integrity. In July, 1897, Nelson Morris & Company, packers of national prominence and a world-wide reputation, also purchased a large interest in the stock yards. On the 10th of January, 1898, new officers were elected, consisting of G. F. Swift, of Chicago, president; John Donovan, Jr., of St. Joseph, vice president, treasurer and general manager; E. G. Vaughan, of Kansas City, secretary, with O. M. Spencer and Ernest Lindsay, of St. Joseph, as additional directors. This was a new company with a fully paid-up capital of \$1,250,000. Steps were immediately taken for the improvement and extension of the yards. E. J. Eckel, the architect, submitted plans and specifications which, when completed, will make the St. Joseph Stock Yards the largest and most modern in the country. The yards will then have the capacity for 25,000 hogs, 18,000 cattle and 18,000 sheep daily. The receipts and shipments at the Stock Yards for 1897 and 1898 were as follows:

	Receipts for 1897.	Receipts for 1898.
Cattle	49,143	225,984
Calves.....	1,222	6,094
Hogs	426,692	1,034,125
Sheep.....	13,912	121,707
Horses and mules.....	2,902	10,587

This shows an aggregate increase of 1898 over 1897 of 185 per cent. The average weight of the hogs for 1897 was 244 pounds; for 1898, 254 pounds.

Connected with the St. Joseph Stock Yards is a horse and mule market known as the Joseph Maxwell Horse and Mule Company. Two barns with modern improvements, such as offices, pens, stalls, water and drainage, have been erected. The mule barn is 105 x 50 feet, with a capacity for 150 horses. The company purchases horses and mules outright, thus providing an immediate market. It also receives horses and mules and provides for them until they are sold by commission men. All kinds of horses, from fancy racers to common farm animals, are received and sold. There are twenty-five live stock commission firms who do business at the stock yards.

The Live Stock Exchange Building, completed in 1899, is beyond question the finest building of its kind in the world. It is substantially and elegantly built of brick, stone, marble, copper and the finest of woods. It has a rotunda eighty feet square in the center of the first floor, which floor also contains offices for the Stock Yards Company, the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank, the various railroad, telegraph companies, etc., doing business at the yards. The upper stories are divided into splendid offices for the live stock commission firms and there are also such facilities as a barber shop, bathrooms, etc. Double passenger elevators are in the building, and there is a broad and ornamental stairway. The entire building is heated by steam and is lighted by electricity.

There is one feature of the St. Joseph Stock Yards that must make them a great live stock market. A very large majority of the ownership rests with Swift & Company, Nelson Morris & Company and the Hammond Packing Company, the first two of which have magnificent packing plants at the yards, and the last of which is now erecting a plant fully in keeping with the other two. As the packers make the market at all stock yards, the reader will readily see a tremendous advantage to St. Joseph as a market in having the packers develop business at their own stock yards. South St. Joseph as a live stock market has come to stay, and before these pages are many years old, the reader

will see the confirmation of what is just being written.

JNO. DONOVAN, JR.

Stock Yards of Kansas City.—The commercial and industrial supremacy of Kansas City rests largely upon the cattle trade, the marvelous development of which has grown out of natural conditions, without artificial stimulation or aid of adventitious circumstances. (See "Live Stock Interests of Kansas City.") The city has long been a leading supply market for the consuming portions of the United States, and its export depot. For many years the cattle supply was contributed principally by Texas, but this practically ceased when Congress closed the Texas cattle trail on account of the destruction wrought by fever in the unacclimated animals. Prior to this, however, the great grass region tributary to Kansas City was in course of rapid settlement by a thrifty population who recognized the remarkably favorable climatic and soil conditions, and engaged in the production of superior beef cattle bred from the best English and Scotch blood, and of improved grades of hogs, a leading food product throughout the world. The sheep industry followed some years later, and made less rapid development, but ultimately attained large proportions. In 1868 the meat packing industry, taken in connection with the cattle trade, called attention to the necessity for a central feeding trading point. That year J. L. Mitchener undertook to establish stock yards, and contracted for sixty acres of ground near the present waterworks, but his plan failed of accomplishment. In 1870 L. V. Morse, then superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, afforded the first conveniences to stock dealers by fencing in five acres of ground, which he divided into pens, also providing unloading chutes and scales. This was the first attempt west of the Missouri River to provide for the live stock trade. In 1871 the Kansas City stock yards were opened for business with the following officers: J. M. Walker, president; George H. Nettleton, general manager; Jerome D. Smith, superintendent, and George N. Altman, secretary. The yards comprised twenty-six acres, and the Exchange building was a one and one-half story frame structure, affording accommodations only for the stock yards officers. The first

commission merchants were Gilman Reed & Co., afterward Tobey, Gillespie & Co., and W. A. Rogers, George R. Barse and John F. Gregory, representing Chicago houses, and Jacob L. Mitchener & Son. In 1872 an addition was made to the Exchange building, which contained the first offices for commission men. Secretary Altman died in January of that year, and was succeeded by E. E. Richardson, who has served continuously from that time to the present. In 1876 an Exchange building was constructed at a cost of \$35,000; it was of brick, with stone trimmings, three stories in height, and contained offices for the Stock Yards Company and for commission men, bank rooms, a restaurant, a billiard room, bath rooms and a barber shop. The grounds were now extended to 100 acres. In 1886 quarantine yards were provided for Texas cattle. In 1887 the Exchange building was nearly doubled in dimensions, and contained 100 offices; a waterworks system was also established. In the two years following much ground reclaimed from the Kaw River was utilized for switch tracks, a wing was added to the Exchange building, and electric lighting and telephone and telegraph service were established throughout the yards. In 1892 and subsequently, further additions were made to the Exchange building, making it one of the largest and most imposing edifices for its purposes in the world. It is of brick, four stories high, containing 353 office rooms, nine fire-proof vaults, three and one-half acres of floor space and three-fourths of a mile of hallways, all heated with steam and lighted by electricity. It contains the offices of the Stock Yards Company, the Kansas City Live Stock Association, the Inter-State National Bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000; the offices of about 100 commission firms and buyers, and of twenty railway companies, and two large assembly halls. The "Daily Drovers' Telegram," founded in 1886, is a journal which reports the transactions of the yards daily, and prints matter on all topics relating to the cattle trade and industries based upon it. The stock yards cover 161 acres of land, altogether taken up with tracks, chutes, alleys and pens for the accommodation of its vast trade. Every pen is supplied with pure water, and perfectly drained. The chutes will load and unload 400 cars of stock at one time, and employment is given to 300 yard men and laborers.

The cattle department has a capacity of 25,000 head per diem; the pens and alleys are paved with vitrified brick, and passenger walks are built along the top of the fences. The hog department has a yard capacity of 35,000 per diem; the upper floor contains the market, and below are the holding pens for purchasers. The sheep department, with a capacity of 15,000 per diem, is provided with a dipping plant for the cure and prevention of sheep scab. The horse and mule department is the size of an entire city block. The stable is a two-story brick building, 350 feet in frontage, and 150 feet in depth, with an auction room seating 500 people. The stall capacity is 800 horses. In the rear of the stable is a one-sixth mile show ring, and near it two brick mule barns, with a capacity of 2,500 head. In the summer of 1900 was erected a pavilion for the exhibition and sale of pedigreed cattle. It is the most complete and extensive of its kind in the United States, its dimensions being 266 feet in length, and 128 feet in width, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The cost of construction was \$40,000. The Stock Yards Company own several miles of railroad track, involving no expense to the shipper for use. The revenues of the company are derived from yardage, quarantine charges and feeding charges, paid by the shipper. Feeding charges are optional with the shipper, as he may care for and sell his own stock if he so prefers. The Live Stock Exchange and the live stock commission merchant provide for the seller the best of markets at a minimum of cost. With the exception of a few years marked by crop-shortage or disease among animals, the growth of the live stock trade has been steady. In 1871 the cattle receipts were 120,827 head; in 1875, 174,754 head; in 1880, 244,709 head; in 1885, 506,627 head; in 1890, 1,472,229 head; in 1895, 1,613,454 head; in 1899, 1,912,019 head. Calves were first separated from cattle in 1890, when the receipts were 76,568 head, increased in 1899 to 105,465 head. In 1871 the hog receipts were 41,036 head; in 1875, 63,350 head; 1880, 676,477 head; 1885, 2,358,718 head; 1890, 2,865,171 head; 1895, 2,457,697 head; 1899, 2,959,073 head. The sheep receipts were as follows; 1871, 4,527 head; 1875, 25,327 head; 1880, 50,611 head; 1885, 221,801 head; 1890, 535,869 head; 1895, 864,713 head; 1899, 953,241 head. The receipts of horses and mules

were as follows; 1871, 809 head; 1875, 2,646 head; 1880, 14,086 head; 1885, 24,506 head; 1890, 37,118 head; 1895, 52,607 head; 1899, 33,775 head. The total receipts for the twenty-nine years were: Cattle, 24,048,576 head; calves, 889,122 head; hogs, 46,295,898 head; sheep, 9,587,088 head; horses and mules, 664,656 head. The values of receipts on these years were as follows: 1871, \$4,210,605; in 1875, \$6,574,473; in 1880, \$14,277,215; in 1885, \$39,181,940; in 1890, \$75,503,119; in 1895, \$93,200,329; in 1899, \$120,946,439. The total valuation for the twenty-nine years was \$1,399,235,965. The capital invested by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company is \$7,500,000, which, added to \$25,000,000 invested in the packing house industry, shows the total amount devoted to stock interests to be \$32,500,000, or about four-fifths of the total manufacturing capital invested in Kansas City. The aggregate value of live stock sold in 1899 was \$120,946,439; adding \$90,000,000 of packing house transactions during the same year gives the entire volume of live stock business in 1899 as \$210,946,439, an amount more than one-third of the entire bank clearances of the city for the same period. In 1899 Kansas City was second only to Chicago as a live stock market, and in a few years will rank first if the recent ratio of increase is maintained. In that year more than 33 per cent of the visible cattle in the United States were in the States and Territories directly tributary to Kansas City. As a hog market Kansas City is steadily encroaching upon Chicago, and the contiguous territory is continually producing greater numbers of sheep, and horses and mules. (See "Manufactures of Kansas City.")

HOWARD M. HOLDEN.

Stoddard, Amos, who acted as the representative of France and the United States when the Territory of Louisiana was formally surrendered by Spain, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, in 1762, and died at Fort Meigs, Ohio, in 1813. He served in the Revolutionary War, and, at the close of the war, became clerk of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. From 1792 to 1798 he practiced law at Hallowell, Maine, and in the latter year was appointed captain of artillery in the United States Army. He was serving in the West when Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and was designated by the

governments of France and the United States to represent them in the formal transfer from Spain to France, and from France to the United States. After the transfer he remained in command at St. Louis, acting as Governor until provision had been made by Congress for the government of the newly acquired territory. Acting upon the advice of President Jefferson, he made few changes in the administration of local affairs, and inaugurated a policy which reconciled the French settlers to the new domination. He was succeeded in the exercise of gubernatorial powers by General William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, Upper Louisiana having been attached temporarily to that Territory by act of Congress in the fall of 1804. At the siege of Fort Meigs, Ohio, in 1813, he received wounds which caused his death.

Stoddard County.—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Wayne, Bollinger and Cape Girardeau; east by Scott and New Madrid; south by Dunklin and New Madrid, and west by Butler and Wayne Counties; area 526,000 acres. Its topography is diversified. About one-third of its surface, extending through the center from north to south, is upland, rising to gently rolling elevations and broken ridges, with a clay loam, underlaid with reddish sandy or gravelly clay, fertile, well supplied with live streams, and excellent for farming purposes. Only small sections of the county are rocky. The bottom lands are generally level, in a few places slightly rolling, and have a deep, sandy, alluvial soil, highly productive. In the low sections are dense growths of cottonwood, sycamore, oak, hickory, cypress and other woods, which attain great size, some trees exceeding five feet in diameter. The county contains some swamps, a few of which have been drained and converted into the richest of farm lands. The county is well drained. The Castor River runs through it from the northwest to southeast, and the St. Francis forms the western boundary line, dividing it from Butler County. The streams generally flow westward into the St. Francis. The smaller streams are Wolf Creek, a tributary of the Castor; Lick Creek and branches, Delaware and Rand Creeks. In the northwest is Lake Blache and in the north Swan Lake. Only

about 40 per cent of the county is under cultivation, the remainder mostly covered with timber, which is fast increasing in value. By clearing and draining more than 80 per cent of the county can be made the most productive farm lands in the State. The climate is mild and the winters are short. All kinds of vegetables grow quickly and abundantly. Wheat grows well, but too rankly, and averages 12 bushels to the acre; corn, 35 bushels; oats, 25, and potatoes, 100 bushels to the acre. Cotton is a profitable production and averages 1,500 pounds to the acre. All the grasses grow luxuriantly, clover averages two tons and timothy one and a half tons to the acre. The best lands for diversified farming are on the ridges, which vary from 100 yards to half a mile in width and a mile in length, with a general direction from north to south. In the extreme southeastern corner about 8,000 acres is known as the "overflow," which is being gradually reclaimed by drainage. In the northeastern part is a swamp of 2,000 acres, called the Big Field, covered with a rank growth of grass, concealing treacherous beds of quicksand, dangerous for men or animals. Tobacco and peanuts grow well. On the uplands all the fruits adapted to the climate are produced abundantly. Among the products of the farms exported from the county in 1898 were 2,338 head cattle, 12,548 head hogs, 38 cars miscellaneous stock, 96,217 bushels wheat, 45,666 bushels corn, 1,200 bales hay, 2,248,900 pounds cotton, 1,008,000 pounds cotton seed products, 3,644,099 pounds flour, 39,096 pounds corn meal, 421,854 pounds feed, 394,094 pounds poultry, 565,871 dozen eggs, 116,400 melons, 1,129 baskets peaches, 57,137 pounds fresh fruits, 101,140 pounds vegetables, and 2,372 pounds canned goods. The lumber industry is thriving in the county and in 1898 there were shipped 36,966,860 feet sawed lumber, 6,616,000 feet logs, 814,000 feet piling, 284,000 cross ties, 30,000 feet walnut logs, and 366 cars cooperage. Minerals abounding in the county are iron, lead, kaolin, salt and hydraulic limestone, but no attempt to develop the resources in this line has been made. Near the bottoms of the Big Field are the "Lost Hills," natural curiosities. They are from half a mile to two miles in length, and rise above the swamp from 100 to 200 feet, each having a bluff of limestone at the northern end and sloping gradually

southward. These hills present the only outcropping of rock in the county, excepting the limestone and iron ore in the northwestern part.

Benjamin Taylor and a married son, natives of North Carolina, are credited with being the first to make permanent settlement in the section now embraced in Stoddard County. In 1825 they located upon land three miles east of the site of Bloomfield. Soon after, Abraham, a son of Benjamin Taylor, settled four miles north of Bloomfield, and his brother, Isaac, took up land about two miles northwest. Other early settlers were John and Jonas Baker, of North Carolina; Thomas Neale, Jacob Miller, Absalom Bailey, William Wray and Ephraim Snider, some of whom had previously settled in territory west of the Mississippi and changed their places of residence. In 1829 the Legislature passed an act fixing the boundaries of a new county, which was called Stoddard in honor of Captain Amos Stoddard. The district outlined was annexed to Cape Girardeau County, and divided into two townships. It included the territory between the St. Francis and Little Rivers, and south of Mingo and Big Swamp. The part east of Castor River was formed into Pike Township, and the part north of the Castor was designated as Castor Township. The first elections in the limits of the outlined county were held in the townships; in Pike, at the house of Jacob Miller, and in Castor, at the residence of John Wray. After 1830 settlement in the new county was rapid, and in 1840 its population was more than 3,000. On January 2, 1835, the Legislature passed the act organizing the county of Stoddard. The first county court met at the house of Absalom Bailey, situated on the tract of land that became the site of Bloomfield. The first justices were John Baker, Jacob Taylor and Frederick Bradshaw. Jonas Eaker was appointed clerk. A commission, comprised of John McCombs, Michael Rodney and Henry Shauer, was empowered to locate a permanent seat of justice. Absalom B. Bailey proposed to donate fifty acres of land for the purpose and his offer was accepted. The tract was covered with flowers and the new town when laid out was called Bloomfield. The lots were sold at public sale by William C. Rainey, and the proceeds placed in the county treasury. The first house on the tract

was that of Absalom Bailey, and after the town was platted Orson Bartlett was the first to erect a dwelling. Bartlett ran a small store, the first in the town. Soon afterward other buildings were erected, one by Rev. John N. Mitchell, a Methodist preacher; another by Thomas Neale, who started a tannery. An appropriation was made by the court for a small brick courthouse and jail, which were built and used until 1856, when another appropriation of \$10,000 was made for a larger courthouse. This building was burned in September, 1864, by some of the stragglers of Price's army. The records, fortunately, had been removed, and later were carried into Arkansas and concealed by Major H. H. Bedford, who safely returned all of them after the war was over. In 1867 the work of rebuilding the courthouse and jail was undertaken, and both were completed in 1870 and, with slight repairs, have been in use ever since. In 1896 a courthouse was built at Dexter, where alternate terms of the court were held until 1898. The Dexter courthouse was built at a cost of about \$12,000. The county was reduced to its present limits in 1853, when sections of it were added to Dunklin and Cape Girardeau Counties. On March 21, 1836, the first session of the circuit court was held in the house of Absalom B. Bailey, in Bloomfield, Judge John D. Cook presiding. The members of the first grand jury were Samuel Lesley, Horatio Lawrence, Thomas Neale, Samuel Moore, Daniel Bollinger, William W. Hicks, Henry Ashbranner, Henry Miller, Levi Baker, Peter Proffer, Frederick Slinkard, George Slinkard, William V. Carlock, Jacob Crytes (or Crites), Ephraim Snider, Frederick Varner, Benjamin Taylor and Andrew Neale. They reported no business and court was held but one day. The second term was held in February, 1837, but little business was attended to. The first indictments in the county were returned at the June term of the same year, and were against John Summas and Lucien Barnhart for larceny, David Revelle for selling liquor without a license, Green Freeman for adultery, and John Cockrell for arson. None of them were convicted. The first person sent to the penitentiary from the county was Peter Jones, found guilty of stealing \$15 from William Henley, and he received a two-year sentence. The first murder case tried in the county was that of Dr.

Daniel Sanford and Dr. M. B. Koons, indicted for the killing of Dr. Samuel Chapman. The three doctors were the earliest members of their profession to locate in Bloomfield, and jealousy existed between them over their practice. Koons and Chapman met on the streets in Bloomfield and angry words and blows followed. Dr. Sanford, attracted by the quarrel, tried to prevent the fight, and laid hold of Chapman, who was a man of fiery temperament. Chapman struck Sanford, and being pushed away he drew a dirk and stabbed Sanford, then turned and ran. Sanford, drawing a pocket knife, followed and overtook him and plunged the knife into his neck, killing him almost instantly. Both Sanford and Koons went to Texas, but returned later and gave themselves up to the authorities. Sanford was tried first, acquitted, and the case against Koons was quashed. Just prior to the breaking out of the Civil War the trial of Sarah Buckner for killing her young husband in Bollinger County, created much excitement in Stoddard County, to which place it was taken on a change of venue. At the March term of court, 1870, John H. Skaggs, for killing Robert V. Richardson at Clarkton, January 6, 1870, on a change of venue from Dunklin County, was tried. He was found guilty and hanged August 6th of the same year. October 2, 1876, William Show, while working at Kapp's sorghum mill, was shot and killed by some one from ambush. Poindexter Edmundson was arrested for the crime, tried in March, 1877, found guilty, on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to hang May 15, 1878. An appeal was taken, pending which, with another prisoner, he overpowered the jailer and escaped. He was recaptured and executed. A case of unusual interest was that of Thomas Dixon for the murder of James McNabb. Both men, accompanied by a woman claimed to be the wife of Dixon, reached Stoddard County in the fall of 1879 and rented a farm about two miles east of Essex. During the March following McNabb disappeared and Dixon told his neighbors that he had gone to Arkansas to arrest a fugitive from justice for whom was offered a large reward. Later he circulated the report that McNabb was killed while trying to make the arrest. Dixon appropriated McNabb's property and, harvesting a crop, returned to Arkansas. Two years later, while

exhuming a log buried on the farm that had been occupied by Dixon, the remains of a man were found concealed beneath it. The clothes on the corpse corresponded with those worn by McNabb. Dixon was arrested, tried for murder, and was found guilty, mainly on circumstantial evidence. The supreme court refused to interfere in the case and he was hanged on May 18, 1883. July 30, 1880, John L. Ramsey, a man noted for his dissipation, stabbed to death Charles Flint at Jenkins' mill. He was twice tried, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He was pardoned by Governor Marmaduke. Afterward he was arrested for assaulting his wife, escaped from jail and left the country. On September 6, 1881, John H. Harper quarreled with and killed Ambrose Snider on the road near Bloomfield. He escaped to his former home in eastern Tennessee and was followed and arrested. While returning in charge of the officers he escaped, but later he was recaptured at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and tried at Bloomfield. He was found guilty and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. After serving a few years he was pardoned. The first lawyers to locate in Stoddard County were Colonel Solomon G. Kitchen, who took up his residence at Bloomfield in 1838, and Major H. H. Bedford, who commenced his residence there in 1847.

In the early days of the county, private schools were started in different neighborhoods. At Bloomfield the first schools were under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1853 the Bloomfield Educational Society was organized and money subscribed for the erection of a two-story building. This was used as a seminary until the close of the war, when it was run as a private school. In 1871 the public school system was inaugurated and the first teacher employed was B. B. Allen, who became principal of the Bloomfield school. The school population of the county in 1897 was 8,000; number of public schools, 98; teachers, 111. The first paper in the county was the "Bloomfield Herald," started in 1858 by A. M. Bedford and J. C. Hill, and continued until 1861. In 1874 the "Messenger" was established, and in 1878 the "Vindicator." The press of the county is now represented by the "Index," published at

Puxico by E. J. Hickman; the "Messenger," published by Hill & Watkins, and the "Democrat," by A. J. Thrower, at Dexter, and the "Vindicator," published by Connelly & Mosely; and the "Cosmos," by Bear & Ollar, at Bloomfield. All are Democratic except the "Cosmos," which is Republican. The townships of the county are Pike, New Lisbon, Richland, Elk, Liberty, Duck Creek and Castor. The principal towns and villages are Bloomfield, Dexter, Puxico, Asherville, Essex, Bell City and Bernie. Assessed value of all taxable property in the county, 1897, \$3,779,150; estimated full value, \$10,400,000. The population in 1900 was 24,669.

Stokely, Samuel B., vice president and secretary of the Eagle Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, was born September 2, 1841, in Mercer, Pennsylvania. His parents were James A. and Hannah (McCune) Stokely. In 1856 the father was a building contractor in Kansas City, and was also engaged in government survey work in Kansas; he afterward went to California; later he was a farmer and stock raiser in Illinois and Kansas; in 1882 he retired and made his home in Kansas City, where he died in 1899. The mother is living with her son, Samuel B. Stokely. The last named was reared on a farm, and received only such meager education as was afforded by a country common school. His active life work began in 1865 at Kinmundy, Illinois, where he was engaged in milling and the lumber business until 1873. In the latter year he entered the employ of the Champion Machine Co., of Springfield, Ohio, as manager for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. In 1879 he relinquished this position and removed to Kansas City, where for two years he represented the Tennessee Wagon Company. In 1882 he became a stockholder in the Eagle Manufacturing Company, and was its manager until 1896, when its affairs were liquidated and its plant and business were purchased and consolidated with those of the Devol-Livingood Manufacturing Company, under the name of the former corporation. In this consummation he was the leading spirit, and the present Eagle Manufacturing Company, with its mammoth plant and far-reaching business is in great part the outcome of his enterprise. Mr. Stokely was

numbered in the patriotic host of young men who took up arms for their country when it first became apparent that the nation had entered upon a desperate struggle for its very existence. August 5, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fortieth Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers. His service was with the Army of the Tennessee, under General Sherman and General Logan, until peace was restored. He was an actor at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, in the march to the sea, in the campaign of the Carolinas, and in the grand review at Washington. For more than a year he was sergeant major and acting adjutant, and was commissioned to the latter position in 1864 during the operations in front of Atlanta. He was mustered out of service July 25, 1865, having served with distinction, and without a single absence from duty, for a few days less than four years. In politics he was originally a Whig, and since the formation of the Republican party he has been a zealous adherent of the latter organization. In religion he is a Methodist, holding membership with the Independence Avenue Church, which he assisted in founding when the congregation held meetings in a tent. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was married April 5, 1875, at Olney, Illinois, to Miss Sarah C. Jones. Two daughters born of this marriage, Maude S. and Eula B., were educated in the Kansas City high school. Mr. Stokely is recognized as one of the most progressive and successful of the many enterprising men through whose energy and well-directed effort Kansas City has attained to its great pre-eminence as an industrial center.

Stokes, Thomas C., merchant, was born August 9, 1847, in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, son of John H. and Lucretia (Childs) Stokes, the first named a native of Ireland and the last named born in Massachusetts. His parents were among the early representatives of Eastern States who came to Missouri and settled at Cape Girardeau, and his father first engaged in teaching school at that place. Later he was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he removed to Clarkton, Missouri, where he continued

merchandising, and was also engaged to some extent in farming. He was a man of prominence in that community and served as judge of the common pleas and probate courts for several years. He died in 1876. Thomas C. Stokes obtained his education in the public schools of Cape Girardeau, and after the removal of the family to Clarkton he was associated with his father in farming and merchandising at that place. After the death of his father he devoted his entire attention to merchandising, and later removed his business to Malden, in Dunklin County. There he has since continued to do business with marked financial success, and has become known as one of the most capable and sagacious merchants in that portion of the State. His strict integrity in all his dealings has gained for him the confidence of the people throughout a wide extent of territory, and his public spirit and enterprise have contributed materially to the upbuilding of the town of which he is a citizen. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the orders of Freemasons and Odd Fellows. Mr. Stokes has been twice married—first, in 1868, to Miss Melissa Rayburn, who died in 1872, leaving two children. In 1878 he married Miss Virginia Coggeshall, and five children have been born of this union.

Stone, John Bester, was born December 5, 1842, in Marion, Perry County, Alabama. In 1642 five brothers came to America from England to build homes for themselves in the wilderness. Four of them settled in the northern section of the United States and the other located in Virginia. Among the northern Stones some have arisen to prominence, while others belonged to the rank and file of the worthies who early bore the brunt of pioneer life. Amasa Stone was a prominent philanthropist, while Charles Pomeroy Stone was an eminent American general and engineer. William Leete Stone, both father and son, were noted authors. Lucy Stone was a well-known reformer and advocate of woman's rights. Robert Stone, the grandfather of John B. Stone, was born in Virginia and then emigrated to South Carolina, where John M. Stone, the father of our subject, was born. He married, in Alabama, Parmela C. Rob-

erts, a daughter of Reuben Roberts, a South Carolinian, and then settled at Selma, Alabama, and there became active in local affairs. Both of Mr. Stone's parents were members of the Christian Church. His mother died in 1857, his father surviving until 1890. John Bester Stone, when but nineteen years old, enlisted in the Fourth Alabama Infantry, which was engaged in some of the fiercest battles of the Civil War. He was wounded seriously four times during the war. At the second Manassas, or Bull Run engagement, his thigh bone was broken, and he received gunshot wounds at Chickamauga, at Fair Oaks and at the battle of the Wilderness. He was in both Bull Run battles, at Spottsylvania Courthouse, and in numerous heavy skirmishes. He was finally captured at Fort Blakely and was confined at Ship Island until the end of the war. He rose from the ranks to the position of second lieutenant. The excitements and dangers of military life sharpened his wits and developed his faculties, while conferences around camp fires became mines of wisdom. When Lee surrendered, the Confederate soldier applied himself to business to repair the ravages of war. Mr. Stone returned to Selma and was elected city clerk and tax collector. In 1878 he emigrated to Dallas, Texas, and engaged in the real estate business. He did everything possible to advance the interests of the town, among other things erecting a government building and giving the United States the free use of it for ten years. He erected many other large buildings in that city, and was elected alderman in 1879. He then went to Leadville, Colorado, and engaged in mining for three years, after which he returned to Texas. In 1885 he went to Kansas City and engaged in the real estate business there. He was energetic and reliable, and by his thoroughgoing business methods won and retained public confidence. In 1885 he established his home at his present place of residence on Prospect Avenue, in Kansas City, purchasing there six acres of ground which he platted and sold. Subsequently he purchased other acre property in the same neighborhood, and has also interested himself in realty operations in other parts of the city. Most of his attention, has, however, been given to the improvement of property on Prospect Avenue. It was largely through his enterprise that the

car lines were early established on this avenue and on Brooklyn Avenue. He was elected presiding judge of the county court in 1894 by a fusion of voters, being the first man not a regular Democrat elected to that position in twenty-five years. He is a popular man and his name has been canvassed for the governorship of the State. Judge Stone is outspoken, fearless and unswerving in advocating what he believes will promote the best interests of the community. He is a courteous, high-toned gentleman, a faithful public officer, and is highly esteemed by men of all shades of political opinion. He was married June 18, 1881, at Boulder, Colorado, to Mrs. Mary M. Kester, daughter of Joel Haley, a North Carolinian, but a Union soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are both members of the Episcopal Church. They have one daughter, Calla G. Stone, who is receiving the benefits of a good education.

Stone, William H., manufacturer and Congressman, was born in New York State November 7, 1828. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and in 1848 came to Missouri and engaged in business in St. Louis as an iron manufacturer. He was elected to the Legislature and served as a member of the board of water commissioners of St. Louis. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Democrat by a vote of 5,179 to 4,859 for J. M. Hilton, Republican, and 1,592 for J. J. McBride, Independent Democrat, and in 1874 was re-elected, serving two full terms.

Stone, William Joel, lawyer, ex-Congressman and ex-Governor of Missouri, was born May 7, 1848, near Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. His earlier educational training was obtained in the common schools of Kentucky, and he completed his academic studies at the University of Missouri. In 1867 he began the study of law at Columbia, Missouri, under the preceptorship of his brother-in-law, Colonel S. Taylor, and in 1869 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law at Bedford, Indiana, but in 1870 he returned to Missouri and opened a law office at Nevada. For eight years thereafter he was associated in practice with Charles R. Scott, and subsequently with Judge D. P. Stratton and Granville S. Hoss. The first public office which he held was that of prose-

cuting attorney for Vernon County, a position which he held for two years. In 1876 he was chosen presidential elector on the "Tilden Ticket." In 1884 he was elected to Congress and served in that body for six years thereafter, winning distinction as one of the ablest debaters in the House of Representatives. In 1892 he became the nominee of his party for Governor of Missouri, and, being chosen to that office at the ensuing election, he gave the State one of its ablest and cleanest administrations. Immediately after his retirement from the governorship he established his residence in St. Louis, and has since occupied a leading position at the bar of that city. Governor Stone married, in 1874, Miss Sarah Winston, daughter of Colonel W. K. Winston, of Cole County, Missouri. Mrs. Stone is a lady of many social and domestic graces, well fitted in every way to be the wife of a distinguished public man. Their children are Kimbrough, Mabel and Mildred Stone.

Stone County.—A county in southwestern Missouri, 200 miles southeast of Kansas City. Saving a slight jog in the northern portion, it is a parallelogram thirty-four miles north and south, and fourteen miles in width. It is bounded on the north by Christian County, on the east by Christian and Taney Counties, and on the west by Lawrence and Barry Counties; its southern boundary is the State of Arkansas. Its area is 516 square miles; it includes 227,612 acres of land listed for taxation, and 18,600 acres of untillable public land subject to entry. It is a remarkably picturesque region, of rich productive valleys and uplands broken into hills by numerous beautiful water courses. White River flows irregularly in an eastwardly course through the southern third of the county; about fifteen miles south of Galena it receives James River, which enters the county in the northeast, where it receives Wilson's Creek. The James is exceedingly tortuous; in its course through the county, about twenty-five miles in an air line, it traverses a distance of more than 100 miles; in one instance is a curve of twenty-five miles which doubles back upon itself to a point within two miles of its beginning. A favorite resort for pleasure seekers is the Marble Cave, eighteen miles southeast of Galena by wagon road, but which is preferably reached

by boat from Galena down the James and thence by White River, the distance being about 125 miles. Along the streams are many rugged bluffs and numerous beautiful caves. (See "Marble Cave.") The broken lands bear a heavy growth of all woods useful for railroad purposes and in the manufacture of farm implements and vehicles. Zinc, lead, blue limestone and onyx abound, but remain unworked on account of the absence of transportation facilities, no railway having yet entered the county. The uplands are well adapted to stock-raising, and the valleys afford rich sustenance to the cereals and fruit. In 1898 the principal surplus products were: Flour, 50,000 pounds; poultry, 20,480 pounds; eggs, 15,765 dozen; cattle, 3,255 head; hogs, 5,380 head; sheep, 1,000 head; horses and mules, 120 head. There were in the county in the same year fifty-two schools, fifty-seven teachers, 2,524 pupils, and the permanent school fund was \$3,870.72. The county has no indebtedness. In 1900 the population was 9,892. There was not an incorporated town in the county. The county seat is Galena. The first settler was one Yocum, of French origin, who located in 1790 at the junction of James and White Rivers, and carried on trading, using a keel boat to travel from point to point. Others of his race, similarly engaged, followed him. In 1833 a small immigration set in from Kentucky and Tennessee. Owing to its rugged surface the county has developed slowly. Stone County took its name from its physical conditions. It was created by act of the General Assembly February 10, 1851.

Stone County Caves.—Three miles from Galena, in Stone County, there is a cave of striking beauty. Glittering stalactites hang from the ceiling in clusters, and the floor is sparkling with gem-like formations that reflect the light of lamps in the hands of explorers. A pool of limpid water surrounded with a pearly wall fifteen inches high and half an inch thick, with the bottom studded with stalagmites, bears the name of "Baptismal Font." Twelve miles from Galena is another cave having a spacious, dome-shaped chamber with a lofty ceiling and a mound of glittering stalagmites rising in the center of the room one-third the distance to the ceiling. Branching from this chamber are shining avenues leading to other cham-

bers, one of them ending in an unfathomed abyss called "the Bottomless Pit." Twenty-five caves in Stone County have been partially explored.

Stony Battery.—A mountain gorge three-quarters of a mile in length, in the northern part of Wayne County. A stream and a road run through it, and at its lower end it opens into a beautiful valley.

Stony Battery Skirmish.—In April, 1863, at the pass in Wayne County known as the "Stony Battery," occurred one of the most remarkable skirmishes of the Civil War in Missouri. Colonel Edwin Smart, in command of the Third Cavalry Regiment, Missouri State Militia, was stationed at Patterson, in Wayne County. On the morning of April 19, he ordered Captain William T. Hunter, now a resident of Potosi, of Company M, to detail twenty men to reconnoiter to the south. Hunter took charge of the detachment, and, going south about four miles, saw a squad of twenty Confederates, upon whom he charged. They retreated, followed by Hunter and his men, who proceeding a short distance, were confronted by the entire force under Marmaduke, of which the small squad of Confederates were the advance guard. Hunter deployed his men and took position on a ridge to the rear. Marmaduke's forces, believing that there was a large body of Federals, turned their artillery loose. Hunter detailed a courier to Colonel Smart at Patterson, but the artillery had given the alarm and the forces were under retreating orders. Hunter and his detail returned. Scouts were sent east and west and on either side were Confederate flanking columns. Retreat was commenced toward Pilot Knob to the north, accompanied by lively skirmishing, in which Smart had thirty men killed and lost his wagon train. Reaching Stony Battery he detailed Company I, commanded by Captain Hiram A. Rice, to hold the rear. Rice took a stand at the rear of the canyon and detailed First Lieutenant Hugh M. Bradley to take ten men to hold the extreme rear. A call for men was made and half the company rode out. Ten were selected and divided into two squads of five each. They took position at a narrow defile, the squads 100 yards apart. They were armed with Colt's repeat-

ing carbines, and were ordered to fire slowly and steadily. The squads alternately fired into the advancing column of Confederates, retreating up the defile. Their work was terrible in results. The winding canyon prevented the Confederates from seeing the smallness of the force of their opponents. The fight was kept up for half a mile, when Marmaduke's force halted, their further progress being checked by the tearing up of a bridge across Crane Pond Creek by the retreating Federals. Of Lieutenant Bradley's ten men three were killed and all the others wounded. This is the only incident in the Civil War where ten men prevented, for a brief time, the advance of 8,000, and by their work saved a regiment.

DANIEL M. CARR.

Stotts City.—A mining village, in Lawrence County, eight miles west of Mount Vernon, the county seat. It was named after one of its founders. It contains a school, a Baptist Church and a Christian Church, and two independent newspapers, the "Index" and the "Sunbeam." It is the seat of extensive mines which in 1899 produced 12,839,840 pounds of zinc and 394,060 pounds of lead, aggregating in value \$271,738. In 1899 the population was 500.

Stoutland.—An incorporated village, in Camden County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 171 miles from St. Louis. It was first settled in 1869. It has a good school, two churches, a flouring mill, hotel and about a dozen miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated) 260.

Stoutsville.—An incorporated city on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in Monroe County, twelve miles northeast of Paris. It was settled in 1870. It has two churches, a public school, a bank, a cornmill, two hotels, a newspaper, the "Stoutsville Banner," and about a dozen stores and shops of different classes. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Stove and Hardware Dealers' Association.—This body was organized April 11, 1899, at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, under the official name of Missouri Retail Stove and Hardware Dealers' Association, its first officers being J. W. Poland, of Car-

rollton, president; E. P. Harney, of Joplin, vice president; E. Thomas, of Trenton, secretary and treasurer. The object is to "promote the interests and secure the friendly co-operation of hardware dealers." All retail dealers in stoves and hardware in Missouri may become members, the membership fee being \$3 and the annual dues \$2. The annual meeting is held the first Tuesday in February.

Stover, John H., lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1833. He received a good education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in his native State in 1857. He was elected district attorney and served until the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, when he entered the Union Army as a private soldier and served to the end, rising to the rank of colonel and taking part in seventeen engagements. In 1865 he came to Missouri, and in 1866 was elected to Congress, from the Fifth Missouri District, as a radical Republican to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Joseph W. McClurg.

Strafford.—A town in Greene County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, ten miles northeast of Springfield, the county seat. It has a public school, a Baptist Church, a Masonic lodge and a flouring mill. It was platted in 1871 by Mrs. Sarah Lane. In 1900 the population was 160.

Strait, Horatio N., manufacturer, was born in 1866 in Troy, New York. His parents were E. Smith and Louisa (Hand) Strait, both natives of New York. The father was an eminent lawyer, who for twelve years was county judge of Rensselaer County, New York, and died in 1881; the mother is yet living at the family home. The son, Horatio, was graduated from Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and later was a member of the class of 1890 at Yale College, but was unable to complete the course. In 1887 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and was engaged in various mercantile pursuits until 1889. In the latter year, in order to utilize a patent of which he had become the owner, he opened a small shop for the manufacture of the now celebrated Monarch Scales, but three men being engaged in the

work. In 1892, as a result of the development of the business, the H. N. Strait Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$200,000. The original organization was, as at present, as follows: H. N. Strait, president; E. S. McClain, vice president, and Charles E. Wilson, secretary and treasurer. The present extensive buildings, covering one acre of ground and accommodating 140 operatives, were erected from 1894 to 1897. The manufacture of the Monarch Standard Scales, including all patterns from those for counter use to those for railroad and packing-house purposes, is of first importance with the house, and in this line it ranks second in importance in the United States, and is the largest west of the Alleghany Mountains. The product is marketed as far east as Pennsylvania, throughout the region west of the Mississippi River, in Mexico and in South America. Beginning in 1893, the house engaged extensively in the manufacture of the National Hay Press, and in 1894 in making cooperage and other machinery. Mr. Strait is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Manufacturers' Association, of Kansas City. He was married to Miss Katherine McClain, of Butler, Missouri, daughter of E. S. McClain, vice president of the Strait Manufacturing Company, for twenty-five years previously connected with the Fairbanks Scale Company, and for some years the Kansas City representative of their business. Mrs. Strait is a graduate of the high school in her native town. A son was born of this marriage in 1899. Mr. Strait is a man of excellent business qualifications, equally well equipped in directive and executive powers, and possessed of those personal traits which inspire confidence and esteem. It is his great distinction to be prominently identified with a manufacturing industry which has taken rank with the first in the country, and has contributed in no small degree to the great prominence attained by the commercial metropolis of the Missouri Valley.

Stratton, Daniel Powell, ex-Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit and for many years a leader of the bar of southwest Missouri, was born September 19, 1839, at Salem, New Jersey, son of Rev. Daniel and Eleanor Caroline (Hancock) Stratton. His

father, who for many years was a minister in the Presbyterian Church, was a native of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and his mother of Salem, in that State. Rev. Daniel Stratton was a son of Daniel P. Stratton, of Bridgeton, whose ancestors came from England in the first half of the seventeenth century and settled on Long Island. The head of the family in America either accompanied or soon followed Rev. John Young to Southold, Suffolk County, New York, in 1640 or soon afterward, and representatives of the family still reside in that town, one of the first English settlements in New York State. Many of his descendants have risen to high positions of trust and responsibility in various parts of the United States, an exemplification of the old adage that "blood will tell." The Hancock family, of which Judge Stratton's mother was a representative, also descends from English stock, the original member or members having located in New Jersey, also in the seventeenth century. Judge Stratton's paternal grandmother was a daughter of Joseph Buck, who served in the Revolutionary War, holding a commission as captain. Soon after their marriage the parents of the subject of this sketch removed to Newbern, North Carolina, where his elementary education was begun. Subsequently he entered the West Jersey Academy at Bridgeton, New Jersey, his parents having located in the meantime at Salem, where for several years Rev. Daniel Stratton held a pastoral charge, and after the completion of the prescribed course in that institution he began the study of the law in Salem. Determined to give him every advantage possible, his father next sent him to the Albany Law School, at that time the most famous institution of its kind in the United States, of which Reuben Hyde Walworth, the last chancellor of the State of New York, was then president. From this school he received a diploma in 1860, graduating in the class which numbered among its members the late United States Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in New Jersey, and two years later opened an office for the practice of his profession in his native town. In 1867 he came to Stockton, Cedar County, Missouri, where he remained until 1883, when he removed to Nevada, Missouri, where he has since resided. Judge Stratton's public career began in the city of his nativity, where,

in 1864, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for member of the State Legislature. During the Civil War he was a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor Parker, of New Jersey. Three years after his removal to Missouri, in 1870, he was elected superintendent of schools of Cedar County, in which office he served two years. On the same ticket—for Judge Stratton has always remained firm in his adherence to the principles of the party of Thomas Jefferson—he was elected county attorney of Cedar County in 1872, and from 1880 to 1886 he represented his district on the Democratic State committee. In 1886 he was the candidate of his party for Judge of the Twenty-fifth (now the Twenty-sixth) Judicial Circuit, and was elected, serving for two terms, from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1899. At the conclusion of his second term he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Nevada, which he still maintains. Judge Stratton has also been a candidate for the nomination by his party for Representative in Congress and Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. During three years of his legal practice he was associated with William J. Stone, afterward Governor of Missouri, the partnership being dissolved upon the election of the latter to Congress. Fraternally Judge Stratton is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Though connected with no religious denomination he is a man of the highest moral character, and his professional and public career has been without taint or blemish. As a judge his rulings were seldom reversed by the higher tribunals of the State, and many of his opinions on causes which came before him for adjudication stand to-day as undisputed authority. Judge Stratton was married in November, 1866, to Arabella Barnes, daughter of Joseph Barnes, member of an old Quaker family of Woodstown, Salem County, New Jersey. His family consists of five children, namely: Eleanor Hancock, wife of C. M. Shartel, of Nevada; Rebecca Barnes, wife of J. F. Barr, of Nevada; Daniel, a graduate of Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, class of 1899, now instructor in mathematics in the Morrisville Institute at Morrisville, Polk County, Missouri; Joseph B., a student in the last-named institution of learning, and Henrietta Gibbons, who resides with her parents in Nevada.

Street Railways of Kansas City.—

The establishment of the present admirable system of rapid transit in Kansas City, in its successive stages, was effected only through indomitable effort and lavish expenditure of means. The obstacles were great, owing to the irregularly broken land surface, alternating in sharp incline and descent. The very conditions which made the work of construction arduous and costly were the greatest incentive to endeavor, for upon success was dependent the extension of the limits of the young city; failure would have retarded growth and might have absolutely arrested development. The pioneer in the important enterprise was Nehemiah Holmes. In 1869 by legislative enactment, the district of which Westport was the center was authorized to subscribe \$25,000 to promote the building of a horse railway from Kansas City to Westport. The project languished until Mr. Holmes associated with himself W. R. Barnard, Edward Price, George W. Bryant, E. M. McGee, J. Q. Watkins and William Dunlap, and organized the Kansas City & Westport Horse Railway Company. Mr. Holmes alone provided means and forwarded the enterprise to success; the remaining incorporators were only useful in affording the use of their names to comply with legal requirements. He bought the stock of a toll road from Kansas City to Westport, upon which he built a horse-car track; he subsequently relinquished the road to Jackson County for public purposes, subject to his right of way for horse-car service. Under charter of March 27, 1869, and a franchise consonant therewith, a track was built on Fourth Street, from Main Street to Walnut Street, thence to Twelfth Street, thence to Grand Avenue and thereon to Sixteenth Street. In 1870 the road was opened with great rejoicing, the first street railway west of St. Louis. The equipment comprised three cars built in St. Louis; these were ten feet long, alike at both ends, to avoid necessity for turning facilities. The driver had sole charge, and fares were deposited in a box in the car. In 1871 the road was completed to Westport, and the event was celebrated both there and in Kansas City. In the language of an enthusiast, "the two towns were linked together by indissoluble bands," and the phrase was given its full meaning years afterward by legal enactment. Shortly after the opening

of the road, mules were substituted for horses as being better adapted to work on the heavy grades. There was now a sharp competition in charges and time. The omnibus charge had been fifty cents per passenger between Westport and Kansas City, while the car charge was twenty-five cents. The omnibus line soon adopted the latter rate, but sought to shorten the time, and racing began. The omnibus gained on the up-grades, but lost on the down-grades, and in the end the car won. The car service had scarcely become reasonably remunerative when occurred the death of Mr. Holmes, April 26, 1873. In the fall of the same year there was a financial panic, and this was followed by the grasshopper scourge of 1874. Corn reached the price of \$1.50 per bushel, and many stable-keepers were driven out of the business. Mead Woodson, managing trustee of the road, kept supplied with feed, stopping his cars wherever it was to be had, and purchasing it at any price. By these means he kept his cars running, and aided by the partial withdrawal of omnibus competition, owing to shortage of feed, his business was reasonably well maintained. However, the road was unable to meet a mortgage indebtedness, and in 1874 was sold under deed of trust, and the corporate name changed to the Westport & Kansas City Horse Railway Company. In the settlement of the Holmes estate, Mrs. Nehemiah Holmes made a donation of \$12,500, one-half of the amount of bonds voted to aid in building the Westport line, and her generous gift became the foundation of the Westport Public Library. In 1880 the road came under the control of Walton H. Holmes, under whose masterly management it entered upon a prosperous career, and eventually led to the establishment of various other important lines.

March 30, 1869, John Q. Watkins, F. R. Long, A. C. Dyas, David O. Smart and C. E. Walrond procured a certificate of incorporation as the Jackson County Horse Railway Company. An ordinance authorizing the construction of the road was passed March 27, prior, but the ordinance defining the route did not become a law until October 3, 1871, about the time of the completion of the Westport line. The route began at the then eastern limits of the city on Independence Avenue, thence westward to Grand Avenue and thereon to the Levee; also on

Fourth Street, from Grand Avenue to and on Bluff Street to Union Avenue, thereon to Eighth Street, thence west to Mulberry Street and thereon to Sixth Street, and thence west to the State line. April 7, 1881, amendatory ordinances were passed allowing a line on Fifth Street from Wyandotte Street to Broadway, and on Ninth Street from Mulberry Street to the State line. Subsequent ordinances authorized the line on Mulberry Street from Union Avenue to Ninth Street; the line from Fourth Street to Fifth Street on Wyandotte Street, and the line on Fourth Street, from Main Street to Wyandotte Street. All these roads, with their equipments, were transferred to the Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company, June 26, 1884, for the sum of \$500,000.

June 3, 1872, William Warner, F. A. Williams, Joab Toney, D. E. Dickerson and M. J. Payne obtained a charter as the Union Depot Horse Railway Company, for the construction of a road from the junction of Main and Delaware Streets to the Union Depot, and thence to the Union Stock Yards. An ordinance, September 9, 1873, authorized the following route: From the then eastern city limits westward on Eighteenth Street to Main Street; on Main Street to its junction with Delaware Street; on Twelfth Street from Forest Avenue to Grand Avenue; on Grand Avenue from Twelfth Street to Eleventh Street; on Eleventh Street from Grand Avenue to Main Street; on Delaware from Main Street to Sixth Street; on Sixth Street, from Delaware Street to Broadway; on Broadway from Sixth Street to Fifth Street; on Fifth Street from Broadway to Bluff Street, thence across the bridge to Union Avenue, and thereon to Mulberry Street; on Mulberry Street to Eleventh Street, thence to Liberty Street, thence to Twelfth Street and thereon to the State line. Amendatory ordinances were passed as follows: December 15, 1873, for a track on Delaware Street from Fifth Street to Sixth Street, and on Fifth Street to the square between Main and Walnut Streets. December 26, 1873, the necessary connections were allowed to be made, requiring grade reduction on Fifth Street. The road was bonded in 1873, and was sold under deed of trust June 29, 1875, to Byron E. Dye, who conveyed it to the Kansas City Horse Railway Company, organized July 3, 1875, by Byron S. Dye, Meade Woodson, D. Ellison

and D. E. Dickerson. All the roads for which the Union Depot Horse Railway Company had obtained franchises were built except those on Eighteenth Street and Eleventh Street, construction of which had been enjoined by the circuit court; the supreme court subsequently dissolved the injunction. Amendatory ordinances extended the franchises of the new corporation on Bell Street to Sixteenth Street, thence to the State line, and on parts of Bell Street and Nineteenth Street, to admit of connection with a street railway in Wyandotte County, Kansas, at the State line.

Thomas Corrigan obtained a franchise September 10, 1874, and built a horse railway on Sixth Street from Main Street to Washington Street, thence to Lykins Street and thereon to Madison Avenue, and thence to Seventeenth Street. The Corrigan Horse Railway Company, comprising Thomas Corrigan, Daniel Carroll, John Burke, Michael McGinley, Bernard Corrigan, Patrick Corrigan, Bernard Malloy, Byron E. Dye and John C. Tarsney, was organized September 2, 1878, and September 5 following, purchased this property, paying \$50,000. June 12, 1884, the Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company was organized, with \$1,000,000 capital, by Thomas Corrigan, Bernard Corrigan, Charles McGinley, John C. Tarsney and James C. Kelly as incorporators. The company bought the interests of the Jackson County Horse Railway Company, the Corrigan Horse Railway Company and the Kansas City Horse Railway Company, paying for them in stock of the new company respectively \$500,000, \$200,000 and \$50,000, reserving \$250,000 for improvements. The Kansas City Horse Railway Company so absorbed was originally the Kaw Valley Railway Improvement Company, organized June 24, 1881, under the laws of Kansas, by C. F. Morse and Wallace Pratt, of Missouri, and Ira Harris, M. E. Jones and George D. Donnelly, of Kansas. Its capital was \$500,000 and it had built twelve miles of road connecting Armourdale, Armstrong and Argentine, on the Kansas side of the Kaw River, by bridge over that stream, with Nineteenth Street, in Kansas City, Missouri. February 20, 1886, the Corrigan Consolidated Railway Company also purchased the Kansas City & Wyandotte Street Railway with lines in Wyandotte, now Kansas City,

Kansas, from the southern terminus of Fourth Street along Third Street, and Ferry Street to Minnesota Avenue, on Seventh Street from Minnesota Avenue to Kansas Avenue, and on those avenues. By city ordinances passed in 1885-6 the Corrigan companies were authorized to build double tracks under the supervision of the city engineer, with reserved right of improving and grading the streets, and to build a cable or electric line on Twelfth Street, the track portion to be placed in the same condition as the remainder of the street.

The Kansas City Cable Railway Company was organized in 1883, with W. J. Smith, Hall Brothers, Sheidley Brothers, Victor B. Buck, David P. Thornton, George J. Keating and Philip A. Chase as incorporators. Mr. Smith furnished more than one-half of the capital. This company built from Woodland Avenue on the east to the western boundary of Coates' Addition on the west. The Grand Avenue Railway Company was organized March 27, 1886, under the presidency of William J. Smith, with D. B. Holmes as secretary. It succeeded to the franchises and property of the Westport & Kansas City Horse Railway Company, and among the incorporators were Walton H. Holmes and Conway F. Holmes, who had successfully established that line.

All-important in the history of rapid transit were the application of modern power systems and the displacing of animals, and the consolidation of numerous small companies under a single management. In 1883 the Interstate Consolidated Rapid Transit Company built a road to Wyandotte, Kansas, tunneling the bluff at Eighth Street in Kansas City, Missouri, and projecting thence a track. This was a steam "dummy" line, as was also the Kansas City, Independence & Park Railway, built in 1886. Both eventually became electric lines. The connecting link between steam and electricity as a motive power was the cable. In 1880 there were but sixteen miles of cable road in the world, and but thirty-four miles in 1884. Kansas City was preceded in the use of the system only by San Francisco and Chicago. The subject was brought under local discussion as early as in the latter named cities, but the broken nature of the ground deterred effort until the new system had been successfully established in San Francisco, where were steeper grades.

In 1886-7 cable service was established, first upon the Westport and the Fifteenth and Walnut Street lines, and then in succession upon the Mellier Place, the Independence and the Grand Avenue lines. The work was accomplished by Robert Gillham, a talented young engineer connected with the Kansas City Cable Company, on plans followed in the San Francisco cable system, and by Daniel Bontecon, chief engineer of the Grand Avenue Company. In 1887 J. Foster Rhodes, Robert Gillham and others, with a capital of \$750,000, organized the People's Cable Railway Company, and built the Tenth Street and Brooklyn Avenue line, which was changed from a cable to an electric line in 1899, after it had been purchased under mortgage by the Brooklyn Avenue Railway Company, which also absorbed other companies, and with them finally became the Central Electric Railway Company. The beginning of the electric system was made by the Northeast Street Railway Company, in 1889, capitalized at \$260,000 and bonded for the same amount with W. McDonald, N. C. McDonald, William H. Winants, Robert Long, Henry Burgen, A. H. North, E. L. Scarritt and W. C. Scarritt as incorporators. The company acquired from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company right of way from Fifth and Walnut Streets to Grand Avenue, and on Independence Avenue to Woodland Avenue, whence the line was extended to Budd Park, comprising three and one-half miles of double track, and meeting new and costly conditions in electric road building. In 1897 the company was reorganized as the Northeast Electric Railway Company. In December, 1898, it was purchased by the Brooklyn Avenue Railway Company, which obtained a franchise on Grand Avenue from Third Street to Thirteenth Street, uniting the Northeast and Tenth Street systems. In 1899 the entire property was sold to the Central Electric Railway Company.

The consolidation of lines, begun in the creation of the Corrigan system, proceeded rapidly. The policy was founded upon the conviction of resultant economy in operating, greater efficiency of service and advantage to the community in transfer facilities, and all such expectations have been realized more completely than was foreseen. In 1886 the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was

organized, with C. F. Morse as president, W. J. Ferry as secretary, and A. W. Armour as treasurer. R. J. McCarty was general manager. The company was capitalized at \$1,250,000, and its first accomplishment was the purchase of the Corrigan lines, the purpose for which it was primarily organized. The capital was subsequently increased to \$8,500,000. The company acquired the Fifth Street, the Twelfth Street, the Main and Eighteenth Street, the Broadway, the old Southwest Boulevard, the Vine Street Electric, and the Armourdale electric lines. Meantime, in 1894, Walton H. Holmes had combined the Grand Avenue Cable Company and the Kansas City Cable Company under his own management, and subsequently associated therewith the Ninth Street, the Independence Avenue, the Summit Street and Troost Avenue, the Westport, and the Fifteenth and Holmes Street, all cable lines, the Mellier Place "dummy" line, and the Prospect Avenue mule car line. The wisdom of such consolidation was apparent to the management of each of these large interests, and a year later these were combined under the management of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, with C. F. Morse as president and Walton H. Holmes as vice president and general manager. Mr. Morse soon retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Holmes, whose brother, Conway F. Holmes, became general manager. This consolidation was effected chiefly through the planning of Walton H. Holmes, whose chief supporter and assistant was his brother, Conway F. Holmes. Meantime the West Side Electric Railway Company, incorporated by A. E. Stilwell and others, had projected a line on Wyandotte Street under the name of the West Side line; these interests were purchased by the Metropolitan Company, which at once built the road. The general business management of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is vested in a committee of the board of directors, of which P. A. Valentine, of Chicago, is chairman. The officers are Walton H. Holmes, president; L. E. James, vice president, and Conway F. Holmes, general manager. The properties comprise fifteen lines, of which nine are electric lines, and six are cable lines. In 1899-1900 material improvements were made in tracks and equipment at an outlay of \$1,848,500. The reduction of grade and change of curves at Ninth Street

and Grand Avenue was a remarkable piece of engineering, having been accomplished without the least interruption to traffic. The Eighth Street viaduct, built at a cost of \$100,000, connected all lines, to the avoidance of heavy grades and interference with travel at the junction of Main and Delaware Streets. The Agnes Street viaduct, in course of construction, 700 feet long, through North Terrace Park, to cost \$100,000, provides a twenty-one-foot roadway, and a seven-foot asphalt sidewalk for pedestrians, besides the space occupied by the street railway tracks. In 1900 the Metropolitan system operated 160 miles of track, using 350 cars daily, and employing 1,500 men. The aggregated properties were estimated at \$18,000,000 in value.

The Central Electric Railway Company, with two electric lines, the Kansas City Elevated Railway Company, with two lines, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company maintain separate corporate organizations, but their stockholders are practically the same, and all these systems are operated in a common interest, virtually one company, generally known as the Metropolitan system. The properties so managed comprise all the street railways in Kansas City, Missouri, except the East Side Electric Railway (or Heim line, as it is usually known), and all in Kansas City, Kansas, and all entirely under the management of Walton H. Holmes and his brother, Conway F. Holmes.

The East Side Electric Railway Company was incorporated in 1899 by Joseph J. Heim, Ferd Heim, M. G. Heim and Clarence Palmer. The capital is \$250,000. It operates six miles of track, with twelve cars, the route extending from near the city hall, in Kansas City, Missouri, to Heim Park, which was opened the same year. The park comprises six acres, and includes a summer theater, electric fountain, music stands, dancing pavilions and refreshment stands. Early in 1901 the road is to be extended to the city limits at Jackson Avenue, where a race course and amphitheater are projected.

Street Railways of St. Joseph.—

What was known as the Union Street Railway Line, in St. Joseph, was incorporated in 1876. Seymour Jenkins was president; Jacob Hauck, vice president, and A. Steinacker was secretary and treasurer. It ran from Market Square, the center of the city,

north to New Ulm Park. In 1880 the Union line was extended south to about two blocks below the Union Depot. In 1881 it was extended south to Atchison Street. In 1887 they commenced to experiment with electricity. In 1888 and 1889 they equipped their line with electricity between New Ulm Park and the Union Depot. The principal owners of this property then were Henry and William Krug and A. Steinacker. In 1890 the Union line was sold to the People's Street Railway, Electric Light and Power Company. The Citizens' line was organized in 1866. Some of the principal stockholders were: Abram Nave, D. M. Steele, B. B. Frazier, Thomas B. Weakley, James A. Owen, T. J. Chew, L. M. Lawson, R. E. Turner, John S. Lemon and James R. Willis. R. E. Turner was president during the existence of the company. This was the first street railway built in St. Joseph. It ran from Second and Francis Streets east on Francis to Sixth Street, south on Sixth to Messaine Street, east on Messaine to Eighth Street, south on Eighth to Mitchell Avenue, east on Mitchell Avenue to Eleventh Street, and afterward was extended south on Eleventh Street to the Buell Woolen mills. John Quigley built the road and was general manager for a short time. It was afterward managed by John Merriman. It was sold in 1887 to Joseph A. Corby, S. A. Walker and W. D. B. Motter, owners of the Frederick Avenue line. The Frederick Avenue line was incorporated in 1880. This line extended from Market Square east on Edmond Street to Eighth, north on Eighth Street to Frederick Avenue, and on Frederick Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street. In 1887 the owners of this line purchased the Citizens' line, and in 1889 they sold both properties to a new corporation called the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, which bought the electric light plant and these two properties.

In 1888 the Wyatt Park Railway Company was incorporated. J. M. Huffman was president and W. J. Hobson was secretary and treasurer. This line extended from Seventh and Edmond Streets in a southeasterly direction to Wyatt Park, a distance of about three miles. In 1889 the Wyatt Park Railway Company built on Jule Street to Thirty-second Street, and then in a southeasterly direction, connecting with their present line of Wyatt Park railway, making one belt line

of it. It was operated as a belt line, being double track all the way. This property was purchased by the People's Street Railway, Electric Light and Power Company in the fall of 1890.

The People's Street Railway, Electric Light and Power Company was organized in the spring of 1889, and it purchased the Frederick Avenue line, including the Citizens' line, and the electric light plant, and built what is known as the Messaine Street line. These properties were all operated from a new power station. L. R. Bacon was the first president, and W. T. Van Brunt, vice president and general manager. This property met with reverses after purchasing the Union line and Wyatt Park line, and went through a receivership. In 1895 it was reorganized under the name of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, E. H. Harriman, of New York City, holding the controlling interest. Mr. Harriman's policy was to build up the property, and from that time until the present a vast amount of money has been spent in improvements, and the property is to-day one of the best equipped in the country. It operates a steam heating plant in connection with its other business, and has a summer resort, at which place \$200,000 was spent in improvements in the year 1900. The property is not bonded, and is in splendid financial condition, and at the close of the year 1901 will have all of its forty miles of track relaid with heavy steel, and its powerhouse remodeled and equipped with new modern machinery, and its cars and motors all in first class condition. Most of this has already been accomplished.

W. T. VAN BRUNT.

Street Railways of St. Louis.—The facilities for rapid transit in St. Louis are unequaled by those of any other city in the world. The rapidity and safety of the service, the systematic transfer plan, the penetration of the most remote suburban districts, and the almost uniform excellence of the cars used, excite favorable comment from all visitors, and combine to aid in the city's steady growth. The number of passengers carried annually exceeds 100,000,000, having more than doubled within twelve years. Less than forty years have elapsed since the first horse car made its appearance in St. Louis, and rapid transit, in the modern sense of the

term, was first introduced less than thirteen years ago. The first recorded attempt at transportation facilities of any kind was made in 1830, when an omnibus was secured and an attempt made to induce the people to ride in it. The necessary patronage was not, however, forthcoming, and it was not until 1845 that Erastus Wells and Calvin Case succeeded in establishing an omnibus line. Regular trips were made from the old Planters' House to the Arsenal; another from the National Hotel to the same point; a third from the National to the northern portion of the city, with others to Camp Springs and the Prairie House. In 1850 Messrs. Robert O'Blennis and Lawrence Matthews became associated with Messrs. Wells and Case, and a consolidation was effected. Contemporary records placed the number of omnibuses at ninety, and the number of horses at 450.

On May 10, 1859, the Missouri Railway Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Erastus Wells was the originator of the movement, and the first president of the company. Tracks were laid on Olive Street, between Fourth and Twelfth Streets, and thus was commenced the work of building the street railways of St. Louis. On July 4, 1859, the first car was run, Mr. Wells handling the reins. The car was of eastern construction, and excited much admiration, although of a size and type discarded many years ago. Very large crowds watched the initial trip, which was made under evident and manifold difficulties, and then only to Tenth Street, the two other blocks of track not being ready for service. The novelty attracted general attention, and the number of passengers hauled far exceeded expectations. Three other street railway companies were incorporated in 1859, the St. Louis, the Citizens' and the People's. The St. Louis Railroad was constructed on Broadway from the existing northern limits to Keokuk Street. The Citizens' was at first a continuous single-track road, running on Fourth Street, Franklin Avenue, Garrison Avenue and Morgan Street. During the war it was extended on Easton Avenue beyond Grand, and on Grand to the fair grounds. The People's originally ran from Fourth and Morgan Streets, along Fourth Street and Chouteau Avenue to St. Ange Street, and was soon extended to Lafayette Park. The first steps toward creating what is now one of the

most complete street railway systems in the country were taken in 1862, when the Gravois Railway was constructed from the old Planters' along Pine and Twelfth Streets, and for a distance of about three and a half miles southwest. The road changed hands in its youth, and the new corporation was known as the Union Depot Railroad Company. The Lindell system, equally remarkable for its extent and completeness, is about two years younger, the company having been organized in 1864. In 1867 it ran cars on Washington Avenue as far as Summit. The Bellefontaine Company was organized in 1864, and a service was established as far as Salisbury Street; the Union line was built as far as Hyde Park in 1865, and the Fourth Street and Arsenal road was constructed in 1866.

This may be said to have completed the original street railway construction work in St. Louis, and for eight or nine years there were no new enterprises. In 1874 the Cass Avenue and fair grounds road was built out to the fair grounds, St. Louis and Carondelet were connected by the South St. Louis Railway in 1876, and in 1880 the Northern Central line was built through the Stoddard Addition to the fair grounds. In 1885 the St. Louis Cable & Western Road purchased the narrow gauge steam railroad, inappropriately named the St. Louis, Creve Coeur & St. Charles Railway, with tracks from Olive street and Grand Avenue to Florissant, and commenced building an independent downtown connection for it. The cable system was adopted and thus was rapid transit first introduced into a city where it now seems so thoroughly at home. The cable cars sprang into immediate popularity, and the business done by the new company taxed its plant to the uttermost. The down-town terminus was at the corner of Sixth and Locust Streets, and the conduits were laid on Locust, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Wash Streets to the junction of the last named with Franklin, and thence on Franklin and Morgan to a point a little west of Vandeventer Avenue. Hence a junction was effected with the steam division, or the old narrow gauge line. This carried passengers through the then lightly settled central West End section, Cabanne, and De Hodiament, and out beyond the city limits through Normandy and Ramona to Florissant. The pioneer rapid transit line

in St. Louis had a very eventful career. It was at first exceedingly prosperous, and the enterprise was sold out to Boston capitalists at a handsome profit. Then followed a less prosperous period. The cabling of parallel roads diverted travel, and the steam division's unpopularity was proverbial. The company went into the hands of a receiver, and the properties were finally acquired by St. Louis parties, headed by Messrs. Charles H. Turner, Sam. M. Kennard, Ellis Wainwright and Clark H. Sampson, and the St. Louis & Suburban Railway was incorporated. In 1891 the entire road was reconstructed and operated by electricity. The distance between the termini being nearly twenty miles, the road was one of the longest of its kind, and it is said to be still the longest electric road in the country operated from one power house. The public appreciated the change in the motive power, especially as cars were put on to the city limits without change. Seven million passengers were carried the first year following the reconstruction, and the number has steadily grown since. The Cabanne district has built up with surprising rapidity, and the section beyond it has also shown its appreciation of improved transportation facilities. When the reconstruction was effected a branch line was built on Union Avenue, giving the company connection with and an entrance into Forest Park.

The Suburban Railway is of special interest in connection with both local and national history, owing to the pioneer position it occupies in the matter of street railway mail service. The steam division did both a mail and express service, and the electric car equipment now includes express and mail cars. These latter run past the general post office on Locust Street, and both collect and distribute mail along the entire route. The experiment was watched with interest, and its success has led to the running of mail cars on the Union Depot line in St. Louis, and on several roads elsewhere. The express feature has also been developed on the electric system in the West End, and an attempt is being made to extend it down town. On another local road, the South St. Louis, quite a remunerative express and light freight business is done. During the last three years a branch of the Suburban system has been constructed to Meramec Highlands, two miles beyond Kirkwood, and a little more than ten

miles from the city limits. This branch leaves the main line at Sarah Street, and passes through the suburbs of Benton, Ellendale, Old Orchard, Webster and Kirkwood, with a double-track road. Cars run through to the down-town terminus, and the holiday traffic is very heavy. In the construction of this branch a \$50,000 viaduct had to be built over the River Des Peres and the Missouri Pacific tracks. It is 1,000 feet from end to end, and establishes a record in street railway construction. The mileage of the Suburban main line and branches is approximately fifty miles.

The Missouri Railroad Company has expanded from a down-town line of a few blocks to a great system of twenty-seven miles of track. Two of its lines run direct to Forest Park, and the third to Tower Grove Park. For several years the main or Olive Street line ran from Fourth Street to Grand Avenue. In 1887 this was converted into a cable system and extended west on Olive Street and Boyle and Maryland Avenues to King's Highway. The road is still being operated by cable, and in 1896 an entire equipment of new cars was secured. Running due west in the center of the city, the business of this line is very heavy, especially in short rides. The through traffic to King's Highway, within a block of Forest Park, is also very large. The route is an ideal one for a cable road, as there are only two perceptible curves from end to end, and the grades are exceedingly favorable. The cars are lighted by gas on the Pintsch system, similar to that used on some of the leading trunk lines of the country.

The Forest Park, Laclede Avenue & Fourth Street line was originally an independent road. It was absorbed by the Missouri a few years ago. This road was the first to reach Forest Park, and although its original service to that breathing space was a horse car extension, its patronage encouraged further development. It is now a high grade electric road, and owns a handsome pavilion and terminus within the boundaries of the park close to the Blair statue. The cars run along the north front of the Union Station, and on a loop on Thirteenth, Olive, Fourth and Chestnut Streets down town. The original road was from Fourth and Market Streets by means of single tracks on Market and Chestnut Streets

in the down-town sections, and by a double track on Laclede Avenue.

The Tower Grove division was for years a horse car line to Rock Springs and Tower Grove Station on the Missouri Pacific Road. In 1891 it was changed into an electric road and extended to Shaw's Garden and Tower Grove Park. Its eastern terminals are those of the Laclede Avenue division just mentioned. The properties of the Missouri Railroad Company were purchased early in the year 1897 by a syndicate composed of principal holders of the Lindell Company's stock, the assumption being that the Lindell would absorb the older corporation. Certain legal technicalities have yet to be settled before this is absolutely done.

The Lindell Railway system, apart from the Missouri, is a gigantic one. It includes over sixty-five miles of track within the city limits and a very large mileage in St. Louis County. The county extensions are being pushed to completion so rapidly that it is difficult to approximate their actual extent at any given times. When completed they will include two routes to Creve Coeur Lake, a north and south line skirting the western city limits, and a line through the suburban districts to Webster and Kirkwood. The growth of the Lindell system within the city limits is typical of the expansion of the city itself. When the western terminus of the main line was extended from Garrison Avenue to Ware Avenue, friends of the road criticised the action and blamed the executive for recklessness. Again, when a loop was built on Grand, Finney, Vandeventer and Delmar Avenues, the folly of "going out into the woods" was enlarged upon. About ten years ago the road changed hands, and work was immediately commenced to convert it into an electric line. Now the main line extends from the Eads Bridge approach into Forest Park, near the Great Lake. The route extends on Washington and Lucas Avenues to Grand, and on Finney, Taylor and Delmar to DeBaliviere, at which point it turns south, and, entering the park, passes round a very convenient loop. Its pavilion and depot at this point represent the expenditure of several thousand dollars, and the structure is one of the finest of its kind in the country. The trackage on the main line measures fifteen miles. When the western portion was constructed the territory was little settled. The streets

were not made, and there were very few houses along the route. Now Delmar Avenue has grown into a splendid boulevard, and costly residences and exquisite lawns have taken the place of what opponents of extension were pleased, ten years ago, to call "cabbage patches." Cars on the Page Avenue line of the Lindell leave the main line at Finney and Taylor Avenues, run a few blocks north, and then turn west on Page Avenue, intersecting some of the best sections of Chamberlain Park and Cabanne. The round trip on this division is also about fifteen miles. The Spalding Avenue cars run north on Taylor from the main line to Spalding, and thence west to King's Highway, the complete trip measuring thirteen miles. The Chouteau Avenue division is the longest of all, the cars covering seventeen miles in the double journey, and connecting at the extreme city limits with the St. Louis & Kirkwood line, which runs ten miles due southwest, through Kirkwood to Meramec Highlands. The Chouteau Avenue cars leave the main line on Fourteenth Street, run south to the avenue from which they take their name, and thence out west to the city limits.

The red cars of the Lindell leave the main line at Eighteenth Street, and, passing the new Union Station, penetrate the southwestern sections, giving admirable transportation facilities to the Compton Heights and Tyler Place sections. One of these divisions furnishes direct access to Tower Grove Park. The Taylor Avenue cross-town line of the Lindell extends from the Manchester Road to a point near the cemeteries in the northern portion of the city. At present this division has about twelve and a half miles of track laid, and some four miles more have been sanctioned. There is another cross-town Lindell division on Vandeventer Avenue, running from Sportsman's Park, on the north, to Vandeventer Station, on the Missouri Pacific. This has ten miles of track. It will be observed that the aggregate length of the Lindell division or trips, within the limits of the city, is about 100 miles. The Lindell Railway has done much pioneer work in rapid transit matters in St. Louis. Its cars are palatial in their appointments, and almost as large as Pullman sleepers. Although extra long eight-wheel cars are now general in the city, the Lindell Company is

largely responsible for their introduction. In 1889 it ran the first electric car in St. Louis, and the year following it introduced the transfer system. It has now ten transfer points, and those who are acquainted with the ramifications of the system are able to obtain a ride of great length by the payment of a single fare. This road also introduced boulevard or central poles for the suspension of trolley wires. Great success has attended the aggressive policy of the last few years, and the business has grown over six-fold, while that of the entire street car system of the city has doubled.

The Union Depot system of railways is even larger than that of the Lindell. At present it confines its operations to city territory, though it has several county projects under consideration. Its cars carry in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 passengers per month, and its liberal transfer arrangements enable its patrons to ride from one end of the city to the other, by a choice of routes, for a single payment. The principal down-town terminals of this vast system consist of a loop from Pine Street along Broadway to Lucas, and on Lucas and Sixth Streets back to Pine Street. There are double tracks on Pine Street to Twelfth, and thence south past the new city hall and the Four Courts, and over the Mill Creek Valley tracks by a bridge which has long since become too small for the traffic. South of the steam railroad tracks, the Union Depot system divides up and branches out into the different sections of the southwest. Both Lafayette and Tower Grove Parks are passed, and the attractive suburb of Clifton Heights is reached. The California Avenue division of this system crosses the Mill Creek Valley by the Eighteenth Street bridge, and runs due south into and through the pleasantest parts of Carondelet. The old Mound City Railway is now a part of the Union Depot system, having been acquired by purchase in the month of April, 1893. The cars leave the Pine Street tracks, going west, at Ninth Street, and run by a direct route to the fair grounds and water tower. Returning, they come south to Pine in Twelfth, and thence east to the Planters' House. The Benton-Bellefontaine division was acquired by purchase also in April, 1893. The cars on this division use the Lindell terminals at the Eads bridge approach, and the Lindell tracks on Washington Ave-

nue to Tenth Street. Turning north, they run by a very direct route to the water tower, and thence on Florissant Avenue to the two large cemeteries. Still another division runs north on Eighteenth Street and other available streets to the baseball park. All the divisions of the Union Depot are connected by the Grand Avenue branch, which has been in operation rather more than four years. This cross-town line gives a connection between the northwest and southwest, and, as already mentioned, makes the Union Depot Company's transfer plan very complete and generous. So far as the southwestern wards are concerned, the heavy expenditures on this system and its connections have proved vastly beneficial.

The six railways operated by the National Company make up together the largest system in the city. In the year 1895 the cars of these companies ran 11,445,075 miles, and carried more than 28,000,000 passengers; and these figures do not establish a record. The roads are the St. Louis, or Broadway cable, and the Citizens', Cass Avenue, Northern Central, Union and Southwestern electric lines. The St. Louis Railroad Company, as already mentioned, dates its history back to the earliest days of street railways in the city. It is still the only road which runs through the heart of the city and connects the north and south without change of cars, and it is one of the three lines still operated by cable. Its cars make more than 70,000 trips each month, and its business is such that until quite recently the idea of changing the motive power into electricity has not been entertained seriously. The cable was laid in 1890, and the Baden extension was converted from a horse car to an electric line four years later. The road, with its extension, runs from Baden, in the extreme northern part of the city, to Keokuk Street on the south.

The Citizens' road was cabled in 1887; in 1895 it was again reconstructed, and it is now a first-class electric line. It runs from Fourth Street west and northwest to the city limits and the St. Charles Rock road, connecting at that point with a horse car line running out into the country. This road has accomplished great things in the way of real estate development. For years it was only operated beyond Grand Avenue by a single track horse car service, and the business did not seem to justify much more. When the

cable system was adopted, the co-operation of property holders led to its being extended to King's Highway, and when electricity was substituted a through car service to the extreme city limits went into effect. Building of every description has been encouraged, prices have risen steadily, but surely, and the general development has been remarkable.

The Cass Avenue line has its terminals near the Southern Hotel, on Broadway and Walnut. It reaches Cass Avenue by single tracks on Seventh and Eighth Streets, and then turns west. Its main line runs out on St. Louis Avenue to King's Highway, and it also has a connecting line to Sportsman's Park and the fair grounds. The Northern Central runs from Fourth and Locust Streets through the Stoddard Addition, very much in the same direction as the Cass Avenue. It runs between the fair grounds and Sportsman's Park on the Natural Bridge Road, and reaches King's Highway by that thoroughfare. Power has been granted it to extend its tracks out to the city limits. The Union line has the same down-town terminals, and, running on a more northerly route, reaches the fair grounds' northern entrance, continuing west on Kossuth and Lee Avenues to Newstead. This road has also power to extend to the city limits. The Southwestern road runs over the Cass Avenue tracks from Cass Avenue to Walnut Street, and thence south on Seventh Street and Broadway to Chippewa Street, where a turn is made west as far as Grand Avenue. The management of this system of roads is entitled to credit for having introduced, first, extra long, or sixty-foot rails; second, cast-welded joints, making each rail practically a continuous track from end to end, and the direct coupling system for electric cars. Each of these three propositions was denounced as impracticable and undesirable, but each has proved a success nationally, as well as locally.

The Southern Electric Railway Company connects the business section of St. Louis with the southern wards, and is the only line running to Jefferson Barracks. For several years its northern terminus was at Sixth and Market Streets, but its cars now run on the tracks of other lines over a loop which passes right through the entire business section, and as far north as Howard Street. Running south, the cars pass the two mammoth

breweries, of which mention is made elsewhere, and also Benton Park. The track parallels the Mississippi River to the extreme city limits, and beyond them to Jefferson Barracks. In its horse car days this road carried about 2,000,000 passengers yearly. Since adopting electricity as a motive power, it has increased its business more than three-fold. It is now seeking a franchise authorizing an extension of the tracks to the extreme northern and northwestern parts of the city, and if this plan is carried out, the road will become one of the longest in the city. The Southern Road has made a specialty of light freight and express business, and was the first St. Louis line to equip its cars with life-saving fenders. An interesting feature of its management is the offering of a series of prizes annually for clean bills in regard to collisions and other accidents. The cars of the Southern are all of the new long type.

The People's Railway Company is another of the park lines of the city. Its down-town terminus is at Fourth and Morgan Streets. It runs south on Fourth, west on Chouteau, and then on St. Ange and Park to Lafayette Park. Continuing west on Lafayette Avenue to Grand Avenue, it passes the grounds of the Compton Hill Reservoir, and then runs along Grand Avenue to the main entrance to Tower Grove Park. The route is through some of the most picturesque residence sections of the city, and the streets are conspicuous for the beautiful shade trees which line the sidewalks. Originally a horse car line, the People's has for about ten years been operated by the cable system. Now plans are under consideration for the adoption of electricity as a motive power.

The Fourth Street & Arsenal Road is not being operated at the present time. It is equipped for electricity, but has no powerhouse of its own. This road runs through some of the oldest territory of the city, and it has been unable to extend its sphere of usefulness and the length of its route, although once or twice recently plans have been made for securing right of way over other companies' tracks in different directions. The Jefferson Avenue Electric Line is a cross-town road connecting the districts of Lafayette Park and the fair grounds. It is of marked convenience to residents in those sections of the city, and serves as a feeder for several of the larger railway systems. It

is owned and operated by a syndicate controlled by the four largest companies in the city. It is operated under a lease, and it was the last road to abandon mules and diminutive cars.

Of roads beyond the city limits mention has already been made. The Suburban Company has the greatest mileage in St. Louis County, but the construction work now in hand by the Lindell is very extensive. The St. Louis & Kirkwood line has had a most eventful history. It is just ten miles long, and runs in an almost straight line from the southwest corner of Forest Park to Meramec Highlands. It was originally constructed as a Lindell extension, but owing to friction between its promoters and the parent line, it was operated as an independent road. Its business was heavy, and as it is a single-track road, some difficulty was experienced in operating it. A disastrous collision involving loss of life and heavy damage suits caused the road to default on its bond interest, and after a period of uncertainty it came under the control of parties interested in the Suburban Road, which system is now operating it.

The extent of the street railways of St. Louis city and county may be appreciated from the fact that there are almost 400 miles of single track in actual operation. Of this immense mileage more than three-fourths, or about 320 miles, is made up of strictly city roads. There has been little construction of new track within the city limits during the last few years, the roads for the most part concentrating their business, improving their plants and laying heavier rails. In the county the work of street railway building is phenomenally active, and the residence area for city people is being constantly increased.

There are no horse car lines in St. Louis. There is but one in St. Louis County, and that is very limited in extent. Ten years ago the cable system was the rage, and it looked as though all the street railways of the city would adopt it. Electricity, however, speedily superseded the cable. Two lengthy roads went to the heavy expense of abandoning the cable, tearing up the conduits and equipping with electricity. At the present time plans are being considered for further heavy outlay in this direction. The spring of 1898 finds about thirty-three and three-quarter miles single track of cable in operation in St. Louis. The electric road mileage is much

larger, approximating 290 miles. Bills pending in, or recently passed by, the Municipal Assembly involve the building of about fifty miles of additional electric track.

The overhead, or trolley, system is used by the St. Louis electric roads, and has proved very successful. The agitation against overhead wires has led to a careful consideration of the underground electric plan, which may be tried shortly. The general rapid transit system of St. Louis is remarkable for its completeness, the magnificence of the equipment, and the general high state of efficiency of the plant. In 1885, when rapid transit was first brought before the city's notice, the number of street railway passengers carried annually was 41,000,000. Ten years of rapid transit increased this total to 100,000,000, and the total last year was in excess of 112,000,000. These figures represent only the fares collected within the city limits, and make no allowance for the heavy county business. The fare in the city is five cents, regardless of distance. An additional fare of like amount is collected on most of the county lines.

The value of the St. Louis street railway plants and franchises has been placed at \$50,000,000. The aggregate of the investment in stock and bonds is about \$40,000,000. More than 4,000 men are kept in regular employment, and the horse power generated in the powerhouses of the electric roads exceeds 25,000.

JAMES COX.

Since the above was written all the street railways of St. Louis, other than those operated by the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company, have been consolidated under one management, and are now operated by a corporation known as the St. Louis Transit Company.

Strikes, Notable.—Owing to its important railways and manufacturing establishments, St. Louis has at times been the scene of serious labor disturbances. In 1877 the Vulcan Iron Works were closed permanently as the result of a strike of a year's duration. The grievance of the workmen was refusal to pay increased wages demanded.

The disorder which reigned in July, 1877, was a product of the great railroad strike, which, beginning in the East, rapidly ex-

tended to the Mississippi River. At East St. Louis, July 22d, a mass meeting of railroad men determined that all roads centering in St. Louis should be tied up, pending a settlement of a great outbreak originating at Martinsburgh, West Virginia. That night all freight trains entering the Union Depot at St. Louis were abandoned, and efforts were made to induce a general strike of mechanics. Agitators and emissaries from a body calling itself the "International Executive Committee" attended the parades and meetings of the workingmen, and made inflammatory speeches, the effect of which was to bring in a large number of vagrants, idlers, curiosity seekers, and such like, into the processions. July 25th all trades joined in the strike, and a procession was organized, with a list of names of manufacturing establishments to be visited and ordered to suspend work. After several inflammatory harangues the procession began its march, re-enforced by a band of negroes from the levee, armed with clubs and other weapons, and visited and compelled the closing of the few mills and factories yet running. Violence and threats marked the events of the day. The Plum Street depot of the Iron Mountain Railroad was visited, and the passengers in a train ready to start threatened and intimidated; and at the Atlantic Mills, George Bain, one of the proprietors, had a narrow escape from a negro, who attacked him with a hatchet. The mob also visited bakeries and helped themselves freely to their contents. At the close of this day of tumult Mayor Overstolz made an appeal to the citizens for support in suppressing disorder, and a large number of leading men, among them General A. J. Smith, General John S. Marmaduke, General John W. Noble, General John S. Cavender and Major Turner tendered their services. A meeting was held for organization, and volunteers were called upon from all of the wards to join in the *posse comitatus*. Then followed another meeting, at which General A. J. Smith was chosen to take charge of the force. July 26th Governor Phelps arrived in the city, and issued a proclamation pledging the power of the State to the execution of the laws. The merchants raised a fund of \$20,000 for the organization of a thousand men, to be armed with rifles and navy revolvers. In a short time the authorities had five full regiments, includ-

ing 200 cavalry from the country, a company of marines and a company of artillery—in all nearly 5,000 men. The mobs, under the orders of the International Executive Committee, with headquarters at Schuler's Hall, at the corner of Fifth and Biddle Streets, continued their defiance of law, parading before the Four Courts, where the city authorities and the citizens' committees held their meetings. A crowd composed chiefly of negroes, and commanded by a large negro on a yellow horse, visited the Excelsior foundry and Belcher's sugar refinery and committed acts of violence and destruction, and a house at the corner of Second and Madison Streets and a lumber yard were burned. On the 27th the mayor sent a battalion of mounted police and patrolmen to Schuler's Hall to arrest the executive committee. The force was in command of Captain William Lee, and a body of troops with artillery, accompanied by the mayor and prominent citizens, were held in support. None of the executive committee were taken, they having received warning in time to make their escape. A number of persons in and about the hall, identified as rioters, were arrested and marched to the Four Courts. This display of force broke the strike completely, and no further disorder occurred. Next day several companies of the Twenty-third United States Infantry from Fort Leavenworth arrived at Jefferson Barracks, under General Jefferson C. Davis, who, dividing them into two detachments, marched over to East St. Louis and took possession of the Relay Depot, and the trouble at that place came to an end also.

A strike of the conductors and drivers on all the street railroads in St. Louis, April, 1881, was attended by six days' disorder and riotous proceedings and great inconvenience to the public. The strike, which was participated in by 300 men, was for twelve hours for a day's work, with \$2 a day for conductors and \$1.75 a day for drivers. The companies refused to accede to the terms, and on Saturday, the 23d, the conductors and drivers quit their places, and all the lines ceased running except the Bellefontaine and Franklin Avenue roads—the latter being kept running by a bargain with the men. Public opinion favored the strikers, and on the first day of the strike the few cars which attempted to run were scantily patronized. Thousands walked to and from business, or

rode in wagons provided by strikers. Men who attempted to take out cars were derided and abused, so that it became difficult for the roads to secure either conductors or drivers. Managers and directors of roads took the lines and worked the brakes, but quickly tired of it. Great mobs filled the streets at the down-town termini, derailed cars, broke windows, cut traces, and drove the new drivers away. After four days of disturbance public sentiment had so veered that there was a general demand for street car transportation, regardless of strike issues. Then the police department became active. On the seventh day of the strike Olive Street and Washington Avenue were guarded from end to end by two lines of police, and the cars ran without molestation. This was the beginning of the end, and the strikers made the best terms they could with their late employers, which terms were represented to be a very close approximation of their demands.

June 20, 1881, the St. Louis Gas Company's men went on a strike for \$3 a day, and darkness prevailed over the city entirely for a night. Next morning the Gas Company conceded the terms, and the men went back to work; but the reserve stock of gas was so nearly exhausted that it was several nights before the lamps south of Washington Avenue were lighted.

Wednesday, October 7, 1885, the street car conductors and drivers went on a strike for shorter hours and higher wages, and as the companies refused to grant the demand, disorder began. To make the strike most mischievous, its managers selected fair week, when the city was full of strangers, as the right time to suspend transportation. October 9th a mob halted all Union Depot cars on Pine Street and badly wrecked about a dozen of them by starting them down the incline, from Sixth to Eighth Street, on Pine. A few hours later several Bellefontaine cars were halted and capsized on Eleventh Street, near Morgan. These acts of violence aroused the spirit of good citizens, and they, in turn, aroused the police. On Friday there was activity in making arrests. On Friday evening a crowd halted a car on Eleventh and Hickory Streets, and assaulted Officer Griffith, who attempted to check them. They had him prostrate when Officer Hannon, who had been on the rear end of the car, ran for-

ward and shot through the head a man named John Havey, who was holding Griffith down. Havey died instantly, and the car moved on. The strike continued, with more opposition from the police and less determination on the part of the strikers, until the following Monday, by which time cars were running almost regularly on all of the roads, and a number of new drivers and conductors were in the hospital.

The great railroad strike of March, 1886, on the Gould system of roads, had its origin in the discharge of a carpenter whose reinstatement was demanded by his friends. Under instructions from Mr. Hoxie, in charge of the system at St. Louis, this demand was refused. Martin Irons, then at the head of a labor organization, ordered a general strike of the employes of the system, resulting in a suspension of mining and manufacturing industries belonging to the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Roads, as well as the tying up of the traffic, the only trains allowed being mail trains with a limited number of passenger coaches attached. At East St. Louis, its railroad yards were in charge of armed men, commissioned as deputy sheriffs. Their presence served as an irritant, and April 10th a body of these deputies who were being harassed by a large crowd of East St. Louisans at the entrance to the Louisville & Nashville yards, responded to stones with bullets, and killed six men and one woman. The Governor of Illinois now adopted efficacious means for restoring the peace. Troops in large numbers took possession of the railroad yards, and the city of East St. Louis was practically put under martial law. After a period of nearly three weeks all trains were running and the last vestige of the strike movement had disappeared. But one casualty occurred in St. Louis. A mob was pursuing a non-union man named Haller, on Jefferson Avenue, near Market, and the fugitive fired at random, fatally wounding a man named Prillar, who was an onlooker.

In May, 1900, a strike occurred on the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company. It grew out of alleged injustice in pay and redress of grievances, but the principal issue was labor union recognition demanded by the employes and refused by the company. For about a month there was practically no car

service on the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company. Many cars were wrecked, and a number of persons were killed, in most cases innocent bystanders, in attacks on and defense of cars. During the greater period of the strike omnibuses and all manner of horse vehicles were utilized for passenger traffic between the business and residence districts. After a veritable reign of terror, in which the general business of the city suffered severely, the strike gradually came to an end, through the exhaustion of the strikers and the action of large numbers of representative citizens formed into a sheriff's posse for the protection of life and property and the preservation of order.

Stringfellow, B. F., lawyer and Attorney General of Missouri, commenced his legal career in Keytesville, Chariton County, Missouri, and in 1845 was appointed Attorney General of the State, holding the position till 1849, when he resigned. In 1853 he removed to Weston, and the next year began to take a prominent part in the pro-slavery enterprise of making Kansas a slave State, he, with ex-Senator David R. Atchison, being recognized as counselors and advisers in the movement. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Kansas Territorial Legislature, and in 1856 was in the force of 400 men under General John W. Reid that attacked old John Brown at Ossawatimie. When the Free-State party gained the ascendancy in Kansas, Mr. Stringfellow retired to Platte City and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He died at Chicago while on a visit to his son-in-law on the 25th of April, 1891.

Strode, Charles Edward, one of the men who cleared a pathway for civilization in western Missouri, was born December 23, 1814, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and died December 13, 1882. He was the youngest son of Colonel James and Margaret (Foreman) Strode, and was a direct descendant of Sir John Strode, who went from Normandy with William the Conqueror. James Strode was a civil engineer and was a colonel of Light Dragoons for Indian fighting. James was the son of John, who settled in the Valley of Virginia, and whose house was burned by the Indians. He left Berkely County, Virginia, in 1785, and fought his way to Clark

County, Kentucky, where he built Strode's Station and added greatly to the material prosperity and importance of that vicinity. Captain John Strode was the son of Edward and Elenora Strode, of France. Edward was the son of Sir William Strode, who was in the "Star Chamber" session of the law-making body that signed the death warrant of Charles I, and who, upon the ascension of Charles II, left England with his family and made a successful escape to France. William was descended from Sir John Strode, who went from Normandy with William the Conqueror. The descendant of so distinguished a line of ancestry, of whom this is written, received only a common school education in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was almost entirely a self-made man. He, with his father's family, removed from Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Sumner County, Tennessee; and it was there that the father, James Strode, died March 14, 1829. In 1832 Charles E. Strode and John Wilson, who married Mr. Strode's sister, Margaret, came to Missouri on horseback. They were highly pleased with the western part of the State, and the following year, with others from their neighborhood, they located in Jackson County. The old Strode homestead is now known as French Park. Its founder was a progressive man, loyal to the State of his adoption and serving her interests in every possible way. As genealogy shows, he came from a brave and fearless family, one of purest blood and noble deeds. His brother, John, served with the Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of the River Raisin. Charles Strode was a justice of the peace in Jackson County at an early day and served as county judge for two terms, representing the eastern district. Before the Civil War he was a Whig politically. After that struggle his affiliations were with the Democratic party. His sympathies were with the South, and one son, E. W. Strode, now of Independence, served four years in the Confederate Army. Mr. Strode was a faithful member of the Christian Church. He was married, November 14, 1838, to Sarah Weston, daughter of Samuel Weston, a noted pioneer. "Next to his family he loved his gun, dog and fiddle," it is said of him. He was a naturalist, devoted to the fields and woods, and loved to wander in solitude for the purpose of studying beauties untouched by

human hands. His part in the development of western Missouri was not an unimportant one. He had great hopes for the future of the State, and before his death they were realized.

Strohm, Charles Francis, was born August 26, 1868, in Brooklyn, New York, son of Charles F. and Maggie (Weems) Strohm, both natives of Baltimore, Maryland. His father was a son of John F. Strohm, for several years Venezuelan minister to the United States, and a native of Hamburg, Germany, whence he emigrated to Venezuela, becoming one of the most successful statesmen and diplomats of that republic. The father of our subject was for many years engaged in the banking business in New York, as a member of the firm of Eugene F. Ballin & Co. Mr. Strohm's mother was a member of an old and prominent family of Maryland, and a descendant of Mayflower stock. As a boy Mr. Strohm's attendance upon the public schools of his native city was limited to a brief period, and while most boys of his age were still occupied in gaining the rudiments of an education, he launched out upon the sea of life with the determination of becoming self-supporting. When only thirteen years of age he engaged in the tobacco trade, and soon acquired an income superior to that upon which many men supported families. Becoming dissatisfied with his surroundings and his vocation, in 1884, at the age of sixteen years, he left New York and came to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered the office of the National Waterworks Company, of New York, in a small clerical capacity. Here he remained for seven years, making a careful study of all the details of the business. At the end of that period Judge John F. Philips, of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri, surprised Mr. Strohm by appointing him to the receivership for the Nevada Water Company, of Nevada, a corporation whose affairs had become deeply involved through improper management. The principle of self-reliance and energy which he had cultivated in his boyhood business days, coupled with his studious application to the work in which he had been engaged for seven years in Kansas City, gave him confidence that he would be able to administer the affairs of the company in a satisfactory manner, and he

accepted the appointment, though he was then but twenty-three years of age. Removing at once to Nevada, he began the work of bringing order out of chaos in the affairs of the company, and within a phenomenally brief period he had succeeded in making the waterworks system of the city a paying institution. Not only this, but he soon supplanted the indifferent water supply which for years had been furnished to the inhabitants of the city, with pure and health-giving water procured at a depth of more than 1,000 feet below the surface of the earth. With the consent of the court, to which alone he was responsible, in 1894 he bored a thirteen-inch well to the depth of 1,001 1-2 feet, at an elevated point in the western part of the city, where he struck an inexhaustible supply of water of the purest quality, slightly impregnated with common salt, magnesium and sulphur. He then installed a system for raising the water from the well by means of compressed air, the first device of this character ever employed in this part of the West, this process so thoroughly aerating the water as to eliminate the sulphur as the liquid was forced to the surface. This water is pronounced by experts to be as pure and wholesome as that supplied to the inhabitants of any other city in the United States. The capacity of his novel pumping apparatus is 1,500,000 gallons per day, far in excess of any demands that may be made upon the system. With the inevitable growth of the town the demands will increase, however, and to be constantly prepared for the future Mr. Strohm has ready for equipment a second artesian well, drilled in 1896, which, with that already in use, will provide sufficient for a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Besides being indebted to him for a water supply of which every inhabitant of the city now proudly boasts, the people of Nevada are pointing with pride to the new electric street car system, established in 1899 through the efforts of Mr. Strohm, connecting the business portion of the city with the beautiful Lake Park and the State Insane Asylum, each of which is one mile distant from the business center of the city. These enterprises, as well as the gas and electric light plants, are controlled by the Missouri Water, Light and Traction Company, of which Mr. Strohm, the secretary, was the originator and organizer in 1898. Numerous other enterprises, in which the

question of public utility and benefit comes first, owe their inception to the subject of this sketch. He was organizer of the American Life Insurance Company, whose headquarters are in Nevada, and of which he is vice president; he is ex-president of the Vernon County Fair Association, of which he was the chief founder; he is president of the Nevada Commercial Club, which was organized through his efforts in October, 1899; he is a director in the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association, and is identified with other interests calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he has become such a potent factor. Mr. Strohm is a Mason, having attained the degrees of Knight Templarism. He was married, in 1891, to Helen Mar Cosgrove, daughter of Arunah P. and Henrietta (Jackson) Cosgrove, of Joplin, Missouri, formerly of Warsaw, Indiana. They are the parents of three children, named Margaret Weems, Donna Dorothy and Henrietta Frances Strohm.

Stuart, Alexander, lawyer and jurist, was born and reared in Virginia. He was educated for the bar, and after practicing for a time at Kaskaskia, Illinois, came to St. Louis in 1807. In June of 1823 he took his place on the circuit court bench of St. Louis, by appointment of Governor McNair. He filled this judicial position for three years and was succeeded by Judge William C. Carr. At a later date he retired from practice, and died on his farm near Bellefontaine.

Stuart, Jerome Maelamore, dentist, was born May 8, 1862, near Greenvew, Menard County, Illinois, son of William Anderson and Mary Ann (Amick) Stuart. His parents were natives of Virginia and, removing from that State, first settled at Goshen, Indiana. In 1854 they went to Menard County, Illinois, where they were living at the outbreak of the Civil War. William A. Stuart enlisted for the defense of the Union, and lost his life August 4, 1862, at the battle of Iuka, Mississippi. In 1868 the mother and family left Menard County and removed to Normal, Illinois, where Jerome M. Stuart availed himself of the educational advantages of the common schools. His preliminary preparation for the profession of dentistry was acquired in the office of

Dr. W. Xaphier Sudduth, of Bloomington, Illinois, a man who rose to a high standing in the profession, and who became one of the most celebrated dentists in the United States. After a profitable course under this able preceptor the student entered upon the college preparation, spending one year at the Philadelphia Dental College. The second year was spent at the University of Pennsylvania, in the dental department, and during the months at these institutions skill and knowledge were mastered in much more than an ordinary degree. In 1883 Dr. Stuart entered upon the practice of dentistry at Springfield, Illinois. There he remained until January, 1889, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in which place he has resided as a prominent and active practitioner ever since. He stands high in the profession and his abilities are recognized in a public way, his connection with the Kansas City Dental College having existed for several years. His military career has been unusually conspicuous and honorable. In 1884 he became a member of the Illinois National Guard as a member of Company C, Fifth Regiment, located at Springfield. In 1887 he was shown preferment in promotion to the position of captain of Company A, in the same regiment, and he served in that capacity until the latter part of 1888, when he resigned his commission on account of his prospective removal to Kansas City. In 1895 he connected himself with the National Guard of Missouri, joining the Third Regiment, and was at once commissioned captain of Company B, of Kansas City. This company was afterward consolidated with Company H, of the same regiment, and the captaincy of the resulting combination was vested in Dr. Stuart. The Spanish-American War in 1898 resulted in the call for volunteers, and there was a prompt response from the Third Regiment, the subject of this sketch enlisting for United States service April 27th of that year. The enlistment was for two years, unless sooner discharged, and Captain Stuart was designated as the senior captain of the Third Battalion, which he commanded from the close of the first thirty days of service until the regiment was mustered out. The orders of the War Department gave the officers and privates of the Third Missouri Volunteers camp experience at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis; Camp Alger, Virginia; Thorough-

fare Gap, Virginia, and Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. Although the regiment was unable to see active service on the field of battle, it established a reputation for discipline and soldierly readiness that won the gratification and admiration of those in authority over the affairs attending the processes of war. The regiment was mustered out at Kansas City November 7, 1898, and late in the same month of the following year was mustered out as a part of the National Guard of Missouri. In December, 1899, it was reorganized, and Dr. Stuart was honored with the office of quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in which capacity he is still performing military service. Politically he is classed as an independent voter. He was married, April 10, 1896, to Miss Olive Brown Rankin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Rankin, of Kansas City. Mrs. Stuart's father was formerly a prominent business man in Chicago, Illinois, and has been a resident of Kansas City for about ten years. Dr. Stuart's standing in social circles, and as a member of the Kansas City Club, is in good keeping with the military honors which have been bestowed upon him, and the incidents of his professional experience have won for him the esteem of his associates in the practice of dentistry.

Stuckey, Silas A., county clerk of Jasper County, was born December 16, 1850, in Bedford, Pennsylvania. His parents were Richard Silvers and Martha J. (McVicker) Stuckey, both natives of the county in which their son was born. The father, who is descended from a family which emigrated to America from Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, prior to the Revolutionary War, is yet living in Jasper County at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. The mother was a direct descendant of that Dennison who came to America in the "Mayflower," and a great-granddaughter of General Dennison, of Connecticut, who served during the Revolutionary War; she died in 1891. In 1867 the elder Stuckey and his wife came to Jasper County and opened up a new farm, their son, Silas A., the eldest of a large family, assisting in the work. His school privileges had been but limited, being only those afforded by the country schools, but he made so good use of his means that in the year following his coming he was engaged to teach a school in Twin

Grove Township, Jasper County, and was so occupied in that neighborhood until 1871. In the latter year he secured employment as a clerk in the store of David Smith, at Smithfield, and remained until Christmas, 1873. For two years afterward he was engaged in farming and mining, then entering into a general merchandising business on his own account in Smithfield. He continued this business until 1881, and then followed mining and the lumber business until January, 1895, when he removed to Carthage. He has occupied various positions of honor and trust, acquitting himself honorably and usefully in all. From 1878 to 1881 he was postmaster at Smithfield, and was for many years a member of the board of school directors. In 1892-3 he was mayor of Carl Junction. In 1894 he was elected county clerk of Jasper County, and was re-elected in 1898. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican and active in furthering the interests of his party. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He became an Odd Fellow in 1872, and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge of that order. He also holds membership in the order of Modern Woodmen of America, and in the Carthage Commercial Club. He was married on Christmas Day, 1873, to Miss Sarah J. Jackson, of Smithfield. Eight children have been born of this marriage, of whom three are deceased. Those living are Pearl, wife of Fred M. Hollingsworth; Mary Josephine, a student in the Carthage high school; Anna Fern, a student in the Carthage central school; Georgia Gertrude, and Eugenia Stuckey.

Stumberg, John Henry, physician, was born May 17, 1838, near St. Charles, Missouri. He was the son of John Henry and Margaretha Adelheid (Diersing) Stumberg. The parents were born in Nortrup, Hanover, Germany; they were descended from a family whose history appears in the most ancient annals of their native city, according to which their original name was Stumborg, and was of Saxon origin. The son was liberally educated in those departments of learning which were the best possible foundation for high professional position as a skillful physician. After completing the ordinary common school branches in his native town he took an academical course in



Yours Truly
S. G. Steacy

Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, and followed this with a complete classical course at Concordia College, St. Louis. He then entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in February, 1862. A field for his effort was immediately open before him. It was rich in opportunity for the relief he might afford to the suffering, as well as in advantage to himself in the experience to be gained. The Civil War had begun and there was urgent call for men of medical knowledge. Dr. Stumberg was commissioned as assistant surgeon of volunteers in the Federal Army, and assigned to service on the hospital steamer "D. A. January," where it fell to his lot to minister to the sick and wounded of General Grant's army from Fort Donelson, Shiloh and other hotbeds of carnage and disease. Later he was assigned to duty in the field with the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Missouri Infantry Volunteers. He was then promoted to be surgeon, with rank of major, of the Third Regiment of Missouri Infantry Volunteers, serving until the muster-out of that command. In October, 1864, he was commissioned surgeon of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Infantry Volunteers, closing his service with the end of the war. May 1, 1865, Dr. Stumberg located at St. Charles, Missouri, and entered upon a practice, in which he yet continues, which has brought him high reputation and that material reward which waits upon ability and diligence. During his residence in St. Charles he has been called upon to occupy various public positions for which he was peculiarly well adapted. He was for some time superintendent of the public schools of St. Charles County, and for several years superintendent and physician of the St. Charles County Asylum. He has also served as a member of the St. Charles city council. In his young manhood he was a Democrat, but the secession movement and the Civil War compelled him to forsake that party, and since 1862 he has acted with the Republican party. He was reared in the Lutheran Church under the Missouri Synod organization, but in later life he has not taken any active part as a churchman. Dr. Stumberg was married, in 1867, to Miss Helena E., daughter of C. D. Linnemann, a native of Quakenbruck, Hanover, Germany, who came to America and settled in St. Charles

in 1858. To Mr. and Mrs. Stumberg have been born four sons and four daughters. The oldest son, Charles H., is now professor of modern languages in the State University of Louisiana; the second son, Theodore A., is in business in New Orleans, Louisiana; the eldest daughter, Marie A., is married to William A. Ferguson, and is living in Los Angeles, California; the third son, Barney Kurt, served in Cuba with the Sixth Regiment of Missouri Infantry Volunteers. The other children are living at home.

Sturdivant, Robert, merchant, banker and manufacturer, was born March 31, 1817, in Lunenburg County, Virginia. He was reared in that county and there received a practical common school education. Naturally a student and a lover of books, he read extensively in his youth, and in this way rounded out an education which has made him a man of broad intelligence and fitted him admirably for the conduct of affairs. In his young manhood he read both law and medicine, but never entered upon the practice of either profession. In 1835 he came across the country on horseback from Virginia to Missouri and established his home in Cape Girardeau. There he embarked in merchandising as a member of the firm of White & Sturdivant, and continued this business until the financial crash of 1839-40 caused him to abandon it for a time. During three years thereafter he taught school, clerked in a store, and later, as he himself puts it, "committed the folly of undertaking to edit and publish a political newspaper." This paper was the "Cape Girardeau Patriot," which supported and championed the interests and principles of the Whig party. In 1843 he again engaged in merchandising in company with the late Andrew Giboney as head of the firm of R. Sturdivant & Co. In 1848 he purchased a half interest in the Cape Girardeau Steam Mills, which was the first manufacturing establishment started in that city. In this enterprise he was associated with B. M. Horrell for several years and until he sold out his interest in the mill. He then embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery business, which he continued until 1857. In that year he was made cashier of the branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri at Cape Girardeau, and filled that position until all the branches of the bank were discontinued in

1867. He then engaged in the banking business on his own account, conducting a banking house under his own name and as an individual enterprise until 1882, when the Sturdivant Bank was organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, and he became president of that institution. Under his management this bank has since been known as one of the leading banking houses of Missouri, a stable institution conducted in accordance with the most approved theories of modern financiers and with the strictest integrity characterizing all dealings with the public. In 1880 he purchased what is known as the Union Mills, in Cape Girardeau, and has been a leading representative of the manufacturing as well as of the mercantile and banking interests of that city. The fact that he at one time edited a Whig newspaper bears testimony to the fact that in early life he was a somewhat ardent and enthusiastic member of that political party. Later, however, he became a member of the Democratic party, with which he has since continued to affiliate. When Sterling Price was Governor of Missouri he was appointed a member of the Governor's military staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and the military title thus acquired has clung to him ever since. His prominence as a man of affairs and his recognized force of character and executive ability have caused him to be mentioned at different times in connection with high offices, among them that of Governor of the State. Notwithstanding his fitness for any office in the gift of the people of Missouri, he has frowned upon the efforts of his friends to put him forward as a candidate for political preferment, and the only office he ever held was that of member of the board of aldermen of Cape Girardeau, which he declares satisfied entirely his ambition for public office. He has never connected himself with any church, but throughout his long residence in Cape Girardeau he has been recognized as the generous friend of all religious institutions. Wielding an important influence in the community in which he lives, and recognized as one of the leading citizens of southeastern Missouri, he is, nevertheless, a quiet, unassuming gentleman, modestly disclaiming any credit for much that he has done to build up the city in which he has resided for over half a century and to develop the resources of that portion of the

State. His Virginia birth and training are apparent in his manners, which are those of the old school Virginia gentleman, and his uniform courtesy makes friends of all with whom he is brought into contact.

Sturgeon.—A town in Boone County, named in honor of Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, who was president of the North Missouri—now Wabash—Railroad, on which the town is located, at the time it was laid out in 1856. John Rockford owned most of the land comprising the town site. A post office was established there in 1857 with Adam Goslin as postmaster. The first school-house was built there in 1857, and the first mayor was Housen Canada. Sturgeon is a thrifty village and commands a good trade. It has two banks, a weekly newspaper, a steam flouring mill and several mercantile establishments. Its population in 1890 was 716.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Sturgeon, Isaac Hughes, at the present time comptroller of the city of St. Louis, was born September 10, 1821, in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in 1845. With his brother, Thomas, he came, in 1846, to St. Louis. In 1848 Mr. Sturgeon was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for alderman, and he was elected and re-elected to the same position in 1850 and 1852. In August, 1852, he was elected to the State Senate. He resigned the State senatorship to accept the appointment as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the hands of President Pierce, and was reappointed by President Buchanan, serving until 1861, when President Lincoln appointed a Republican. Although a warm supporter of the Breckinridge ticket in 1860, Mr. Sturgeon declared that the election of Mr. Lincoln furnished no cause for secession. He allied himself with the Union element in politics, which finally threw him into the Republican ranks, where he has since remained. Mr. Sturgeon was (see "Railroads") president and general superintendent of the North Missouri Railroad for about ten years. As an official of the United States government in the early part of the war Mr. Sturgeon was alert. His movements in regard to the treasure and defenses at St. Louis are related in Colonel Broadhead's review of the Fed-



The Southern Picture Co.

Robt Sturdivant

eral side of the Civil War, as given in another part of this work. When the revenue frauds of 1875 burst upon the country and Collector Ford was compelled to resign, President Grant appointed Mr. Sturgeon to the vacancy, and he remained as internal revenue collector during the remainder of the term of President Grant and the terms of Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, and until November, 1885, under President Cleveland. Mr. Sturgeon was assistant postmaster at St. Louis from February, 1890, to 1893, under President Harrison. In March of the latter year he was nominated and elected city comptroller on the Republican ticket, and again in March, 1897. Mr. Sturgeon was married, December 16, 1858, to Miss Nannie Celeste Allen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Allen. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon eleven children, eight of whom are now living.

Sublett, William L., was one of three brothers noted for their adventurous careers in the early days. They were Kentuckians who became associated with General William Ashley during his operations in the fur trade. Sublett was frequently called upon to escort trains of supplies from St. Louis to the trading rendezvous in the mountains, or trapping parties into new regions, or return trains laden with furs and skins to St. Louis. He was always prompt to go before when danger or difficulty was to be encountered. Sublett was frequently associated, in these tasks involving difficulty, hardships and danger, with another well known citizen of St. Louis, Robert Campbell, and the two seemed perfectly suited in habits, tastes and temper. These two, with Fitzpatrick and Bridger, two other active and fearless mountain traders, on the retirement of General Ashley, organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Sublett was the most experienced man in the company, and knew both the country and the tribes that roamed in it, and it was for this reason that he was so often placed in command of its subsidiary enterprises. William Sublett had too much wisdom and too high a sense of justice to seek trouble with the Indian tribes, or to wantonly provoke them, for these difficulties interfered with the trade in which he and his associates were engaged; but when collisions occurred in spite of all

reasonable efforts to avoid them, he was the gamest of fighters and always in the lead. In 1835 he began to long for civilized life and returned to St. Louis and established the house of Sublett & Campbell, for supplying sutlers and Indian traders with goods. Sublett died at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1845, while on his way to Washington to secure the appointment of Indian agent.

Sub-Treasury of the United States.

The United States sub-treasury at St. Louis was opened in October of 1848, during the administration of President James K. Polk, George Penn being the first appointee to the office of Assistant United States Treasurer in that city. His successors have been Henry S. Turner, Isaac H. Sturgeon, Benjamin Farrar, A. G. Edwards, Chauncey F. Schultz, Bernard G. Farrar, George H. Small, and again Bernard G. Farrar. The financial transactions of the sub-treasury aggregate \$100,000,000 annually. Its receipts come from 3,800 post offices, which make all their government remittances to St. Louis; from collectors of internal revenue and customs throughout a wide extent of territory; from national bank depositories, which remit their surplus funds from time to time; from collections of fines and penalties by United States marshals and clerks of United States courts; from sales of public lands in the State of Missouri, and from the United States treasury at Washington. The sub-treasury disbursements are made in payment of annuities and other moneys due the Indians of the Southwest; of pension claims aggregating \$15,000,000 per annum; of mail contractors on star routes and of railroad companies which carry United States mails, and of all the running expenses of the local post office, of the internal revenue collector's office, customhouse, United States assaying office, quartermaster's department, and of the United States courts located in St. Louis and adjacent territory. Disbursements are also made to pay army officers located in St. Louis, and officers and soldiers located at a number of posts in the West; to meet expenses of the Mississippi River commission; to meet expenses of improvements made on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas and Illinois Rivers, and on several small rivers in the State of Missouri; to pay for government buildings constructed in this

region, and to meet other similar government obligations. In addition to collecting and disbursing funds for the government and acting as the custodian of such funds, the sub-treasury is also the agency for the distribution of coin to the banks of the Southwest, and for the exchange of old paper money and worn coins for new bills or coins.

Suddath, James Walker, lawyer, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, May 12, 1857, son of Rev. William Washington and Martha Minerva (Stapp) Suddath. His father, a native of Virginia, was a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a noted educator. At the age of one and a half years, William W. Suddath was brought to Missouri by his father, James G. Suddath, who first located in Lafayette County. He was graduated from Chapel Hill College, in Lafayette County, and from Lebanon (Tennessee) University. He occupied pulpits at Lexington, Mount Hebron, Sibley and Georgetown; served as president of Chapel Hill College in 1856 and 1857, and in the Masonic College at Lexington was professor of languages for one or two years. He afterward received a call to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at St. Joseph, Missouri, but he had become worn out by overwork, and died in August, 1859, at the age of thirty-three years. He was the master of seven languages and was noted throughout Missouri as an orator. United States Senator F. M. Cockrell said of him that he never heard a more thrilling orator or one who could so perfectly sway an audience. He possessed a fine library, including one of the two Bibles in the Peshito-Syriac tongue extant, and which he procured from the Florentine library. The other is now in the Vatican. At the time of his death he had in course of preparation a commentary on the Bible. The career of Mr. Suddath was the more remarkable when it is known that at the age of sixteen years he could barely write and read. The education of James W. Suddath was begun in the public schools of Lexington and continued in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, from which he was graduated in 1877. For four years thereafter he was engaged in teaching, for three years acting as principal of the Parrish Institute at Bunce-ton, Cooper County, Missouri. In 1881 he located in Warrensburg and began the study

of the law in the office of Crittenden & Cockrell. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and began practice as the partner of John J. Cockrell. Since 1885 he has maintained an office alone. As the nominee of the Democratic party he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1888, serving two terms. In 1892 he was a member of the Electoral College, casting his vote for Grover Cleveland. He has attended numerous political conventions as a delegate, and in 1894 was a member of the committee on resolutions in the Democratic State convention. In 1892, 1894 and 1900 he made vigorous canvasses of the State, establishing for himself a reputation as a brilliant orator. He is local attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Missouri Pacific Railroads, and for the Citizens' Bank and Commercial Bank of Warrensburg, and the Bank of Centerview. He is a member of the State Bar Association. He was married July 13, 1882, to Nellie De Garmo, a native of Hope, Indiana, and a daughter of E. L. De Garmo, now of Warrensburg. They are the parents of two children, William E., a student in the Warrensburg Normal School, and Mary M. Suddath, a student in the high school. Mr. Suddath has been eminently successful in his professional work. One of the cases conducted by him resulted in the establishment of an important precedent, affecting a considerable number of cases, giving the heirs of a suicide the right to recover the amount called for by the face of an accident policy. The case in question, involving \$5,000, was first tried by him in 1892, and the litigation extended over a period of seven years, his contention finally being sustained by the highest court, which awarded a verdict of about \$7,000, covering all the costs in the case. This case was the first of its kind in the history of the courts of Missouri, as well as of the entire Union, and the opinion handed down has governed the decision of subsequent cases at issue.

Sullivan.—A city of the fourth class, in Franklin County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, sixty-eight miles southwest of St. Louis. It was platted in 1859 by Stephen Sullivan, for whom it was named. It has a bank, two flouring mills, an elevator, four churches, a school, a fine hotel, two large stores and the "Sentinel" newspaper, independent. It is a shipping point for lead

and copper from adjacent mines. In 1890 the population was 325; 1899 (estimated), 700.

Sullivan, Harry Horace, dentist, was born August 8, 1868, in Albia, Iowa. His parents were Martin W. and Hattie (Kester) Sullivan. His father, who was a native of Kentucky, served during the Civil War in the First Iowa Cavalry Regiment and afterward removed to Missouri, where for eight years he served as judge of the police court at Excelsior Springs. The son, Harry Sullivan, was educated in the public schools in Albia, Iowa, and Kearney, Missouri. During his vacations he learned the harness and saddle trade in his father's shop, and followed the business for some years after leaving school. In 1886 he began the study of dentistry at Excelsior Springs, and the following year removed to Colorado upon the solicitation of his preceptor, who had preceded him. After practicing for some months at Colorado Springs he returned to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where he resumed practice. Seeking relief from rheumatism, in 1888 he sought the Ozark Range, and located at Hartville, Missouri, where he opened an office. The following spring he went to Sedalia and entered the office of Dr. J. P. Gray, with whom he remained until early in 1890, when he took charge of the office of Dr. O. A. Bowman, at California, Missouri. He resumed practice at Excelsior Springs in August, 1890, and the following fall entered the Western Dental College at Kansas City, which was then forming, he being its eighth matriculant. While a student he defrayed the expenses of tuition and board through his office earnings. In March, 1891, he took a position in the office of Dr. N. M. Nye, at Topeka, Kansas. In the fall he re-entered college and received his degree in March, 1892. Returning to Excelsior Springs he re-opened his office, the fourth in a town of 2,500 population; six months afterward his competitors had withdrawn and he was without opposition until 1895. In 1896 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has risen to high position in his profession. He has narrowed his practice chiefly to the two branches of crown and bridge work and orthodontia, his ambition being to retain what nature gave to man, and in substitution to conceal his art

by his art. Naturally a mechanic, among his instruments are to be found those which have grown out of his own mind and hand. He is owner of a case of instruments unexcelled in the country, once the property of a wealthy Philadelphia dentist, for whom they were made. All are gold-banded, with pearl and ivory handles, and the larger pieces are ornamented with cameos and gems. Dr. Sullivan was chosen a demonstrator in the Western Dental College in 1894; in 1895 he became assistant to the chair of operative dentistry and demonstrator; in 1896 he was chosen demonstrator in charge of the infirmary, assistant lecturer to the chair of operative dentistry, held by Dr. D. J. McMillan, and secretary of the faculty. In 1897, owing to the exactions of his practice, he relinquished the demonstratorship, retaining the lectureship. In 1899 he was chosen professor of crown and bridge work and secretary of the faculty. In 1898 he assisted in the organization of the Columbia Medical College and became a director and the secretary and professor of oral surgery; in January following, ill health obliged his retirement from all except his chair in the faculty. He is a member of the Missouri State Dental Association, of which he has been recording secretary since 1895, and in 1896 and 1898 he was a delegate to the National Dental Association. In the Western Dental College Alumni Association he was secretary from 1893 until 1898, and in the latter year was elected president. He is a member of the American Dental Protective Association, and a firm believer in its principles. He is a frequent writer of professional papers, which are read before dental societies and published in dental journals. In Odd Fellowship he has passed all the chairs, and was a delegate to the grand lodge of Missouri in 1899. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and of the Uniform Rank of that order; he has held all the minor offices in the lodge, and in 1899 was elected keeper of records and seal. He is also a member of the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, is a Modern Woodman, and with his wife holds membership with the Rathbone Sisters of the Knights of Pythias and the Rebekah Degree in Odd Fellowship. Politically he is a Republican. In June, 1892, Dr. Sullivan was married to Miss Ionia Monfort, daughter of

John Q. Monfort, a prosperous merchant of Excelsior Springs. Mrs. Sullivan completed her education in Stephens Female College, at Columbia, Missouri, where she attained distinction in her class as a portrait artist. Painting, music and fancy needlework continue to engage her attention, and her home is adorned with many beautiful specimens of her skill. She and her husband are members of Forest Avenue Christian Church.

Sullivan County.—A county in the northern part of the State, bounded on the north by Putnam County, east by Putnam and Adair, south by Linn, and west by Mercer and Grundy Counties; area 418,000 acres. The surface of the county is gently undulating here and there along the streams, presenting low ranges of hills. Originally the area was about evenly divided between timber and prairie land, the timber following the courses of the streams, the prairie intervening. There is a general inclination toward the south, in which direction all the streams flow, with the exception of those in the northeastern corner, which flow toward the east. The east fork of Medicine Creek flows almost the entire length of the county close to the western boundary line. From five to eight miles further east, the west fork of Locust Creek flows parallel through the county from the northern to the southern boundary line, and a few miles east of this is the course of the main fork of Locust Creek, and a few miles still further east it is paralleled by the east fork of the same creek. Yellow Creek rises in the northern part and flows south midway between the center and the eastern boundary line. East Fork of Yellow Creek and Mussel Fork are in the southeastern part, and the head waters of Spring Creek water the northeastern corner. All these streams have numerous small tributaries, and at different points afford excellent water power. Numerous springs abound throughout the county. Along the larger streams are strips of bottom land varying from one-fourth to two miles in width, with soil ranging from three to seven feet in depth. The soil is generally a dark sandy loam of considerable fertility. In the more elevated sections the soil is light, but all is capable of a high state of cultivation. About 90 per cent of the county is under cultivation, the remainder in timber, consisting chiefly of

the different species of oak, hickory, black and white walnut, elm, birch, sycamore, lind, honey locust, cottonwood, buckeye and other woods. Plums, cherries and other fruits grow abundantly. The various kinds of hardy fruits grow to perfection. The average yield of corn to the acre is 33 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 25 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; timothy seed, 3 bushels, and clover seed, 2 bushels. The minerals of the county are coal, ochre, fire clay, lime and sandstone. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 13,190 head; hogs, 38,376 head; sheep, 2,039 head; horses and mules, 1,133 head; corn, 1,322 bushels; flour, 119,000 pounds; lumber, 191,710 feet; logs, 29,840 feet; walnut logs, 78,000 feet; piling and posts, 36,000 feet; cross ties, 5,221 feet; cordwood, 1,940 cords; cooperage, 12 cars; brick, 10,250; wool, 28,405 pounds; poultry, 605,596 pounds; eggs, 413,994 dozen; butter, 71,141 pounds; cheese, 9,060 pounds; game and fish, 14,398 pounds; tallow, 5,350 pounds; hides and pelts, 73,900 pounds; apples, 160 barrels; fresh fruit, 3,753 pounds; vegetables, 11,220 pounds. Other articles exported were shipstuff, timothy seed, tile and sewer pipe, stone, gravel, dressed meats, dried fruit, honey, whisky, wine, vinegar, nuts, nursery stock, furs, feathers and charcoal.

Tribes of Sioux Indians, for many years prior to the advent of white men in Sullivan county territory, occupied the country as a hunting ground. It is not known who was the first white man to visit this particular part of Missouri. The credit of making the first permanent settlement is accorded to Dr. Jacob Holland and his son, Robert W. Holland, who in 1836 settled on land near the present site of Scottsville, on the high land between Main Locust Creek and West Fork of Locust. For nearly two years they were the sole occupants of the big territory that became Sullivan County. In the spring of 1838 John Hatcher and Hugh C. Warren settled near the Main Locust Creek, and during the autumn of the same year John Thurlo and family took up land near by them, and William Sevier settled near East Locust Creek. Prior to 1840 other settlers who made homes for themselves in the county were Armistead C. Hill, Jeremiah and Meshack

Smith, John McCullough, Isaac Schrock, S. A. Maloney, Frank E. Stone and others. For a few years after the pioneers were settled in the territory, at times it was visited by roving bands of Indians on hunting expeditions, but they caused no trouble to the whites. In 1843 the General Assembly outlined a county which was designated as Highland. On February 16, 1845, the county was fully organized and its name changed, on motion of Honorable E. C. Morelock, a member of the Legislature, to Sullivan, after his native county in Tennessee. The first members of the county court appointed by the Governor were William Doyle, Samuel Lewis and Patrick McQuown. The first county and circuit clerk was H. T. Elmore, and E. C. Morelock was first sheriff. The first meeting of the court was at the home of Armistead C. Hill, May 5, 1845. The residence of Hill was on the present site of Milan, and the county seat commissioners selected land which was owned by Hill, and which he donated to the county for county seat purposes. This land was surveyed by William Baldridge and laid out in town lots, which were sold for the benefit of the county's building fund. Under the direction of E. Hannon, who had been appointed county seat commissioner, a courthouse was built, which in 1857 was replaced by the present substantial structure. The first circuit court met in September, 1845, Judge James A. Clark presiding. The meeting place was a tobacco barn at Milan, belonging to Armistead C. Hill. A grand jury was impaneled by Sheriff Morelock, and its deliberations and investigations were carried on in the pit of a whip-sawmill on the Morelock farm. Four indictments were found, three for trespass on school lands and one for trading with Indians. The earliest resident attorneys were M. B. Witter and George Makinson. Until Milan was laid out in 1845 the nearest post office to the residents of Sullivan County was Linneus, the county seat of Linn County. The first post office in Sullivan County was called Pharsalia, and was a short distance from the present town of Milan. E. Hannon, a native of Virginia, was the postmaster. The first mail route to the county was from Linneus to Milan, and mail was carried between these two points once a week by John Bergin, who received \$99.50 per annum for his services. Postmas-

ter Hannon on Saturdays attended the justice's court at Milan, and in his hat carried the mail for the settlers in the surrounding country; this he would distribute, and thus he became one of the first letter carriers of Missouri. A United States land office was located at Milan in 1849 with Honorable A. L. Gilstrap receiver, and Captain Jeremiah Seaman, register. The office was removed to Boonville in 1859. During the Civil War a military post was established at Milan, and a number of companies of the State Militia stationed there. Many of the soldiers were furnished the Federal Army by the county and a few to the Confederate side. Little damage was caused in the county during the conflict, though at times bushwacking parties made raids and caused the residents some annoyance. One of the first ministers to preach to the settlers of the county was Rev. Jesse Goins, a Baptist preacher. He performed the first marriage ceremony in the territory now Sullivan County, uniting in marriage Jeremiah G. Smith and Mary Ann Sevier, the former a son of Meshack Smith and the latter a daughter of William Sevier, two of the first pioneers. Sullivan County is divided into twelve townships, named respectively Bowman, Buchanan, Clay, Duncan, Jackson, Liberty, Morris, Penn, Pleasant Hill, Polk, Taylor and Union. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$2,818,165; estimated full value, \$8,454,495; assessed value of personal property, \$1,752,452; estimated full value, \$3,505,904; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$257,041; estimated full value, \$514,082; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$597,352. There are 78.41 miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passing south near the western boundary line to south of the center; Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern passing in a northeasterly direction through the center, and the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City passing through the center from north to south. The number of schools in the county in 1899 was 125; teachers employed, 135; pupils enumerated, 6,877; amount of permanent school fund, both township and county, \$65,000. The population of the county in 1900 was 20,282.

Sulphur Springs.—A hamlet in Jefferson County, on the Mississippi River, twenty-

three miles south of St. Louis, and a shipping point on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It is noted for its excellent sulphur springs. It contains two stores. The population in 1899 was 200.

Summerville.—An incorporated town in Texas County, twenty-four miles south-east of Houston, and fifteen miles north of Mountain View, the nearest railroad point. It is in the center of a productive valley and has a large farming trade. It has a good school, two churches, five general stores and drug store, hardware, stoves, etc. There is one hotel in the town. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Sumner.—A village in Chariton County, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City and the Wabash Railroads. It is thirty miles northwest of Keytesville and was formerly called Crossland. It has two churches, a school, a bank, flourmill, sawmill, a weekly paper, the "Star," a large syrup manufacturing company, two hotels and about twenty other business stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 750.

Sunday Laws.—The French brought to St. Louis, as to their other settlements this side of the ocean, the customs, at once free and amiable, of their mother land. So long as French influence prevailed in Louisiana, such a thing as a Sunday law can scarcely be said to have existed, save only the merciful one (part of the famous Black Code), which forbade slaves to be worked upon Sundays and certain feast days. The Sabbath being considered over by most of the people, at the high mass at 12 o'clock noon, the afternoons were devoted to amusements; a few only of the most devout, largely females, would attend the evening vespers. So far from regarding business on the Sunday as unlawful, "their judgment sales, by decree of the Governor, always took place on Sundays at the church door, at the close of mass, at 12 o'clock noon." So much for the French rule.

Regulations for Sunday observance were promulgated by Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Governor General of Louisiana, January 1, 1798. Manual labor was forbidden, and taverns and billiard rooms were to be closed until after high mass. An old law

of the Territory of Missouri, entitled an "Act for the prevention of vice and immorality," approved January 8, 1814, directs that any person or persons on the Lord's day, commonly called the Sabbath or Sunday, found laboring or compelling his, her or their apprentices, servant or servants, slave or slaves, or the apprentice or apprentices, etc., of any other person or persons, to labor or perform other services, unless in the ordinary household offices of daily necessity, or other work of necessity or charity, should pay the sum of one dollar for every offense, deeming every apprentice, servant or slave so compelled as constituting a distinct offense. The same law provided that no person, a member of any religious society, who observed as a Sabbath any other day of the week than Sunday, or the Christian Sabbath, should be liable to penalty, so that they observe one day in the seven, agreeable to the regulations aforesaid, saving to ferrymen the right of crossing passengers. The same statute provided that any person or persons willfully and maliciously or contemptuously disturbing any congregation, assembled in any church or chapel, meetinghouse or other place for religious service, he, she or they should be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, nor less than \$1, at the discretion of the court convicting.

Under the Revised Statutes of 1835 we find Sunday laws materially enlarged. The fine for disturbing, etc., a religious meeting was retained, but the clause was added rendering those unable to pay the fine liable to imprisonment for a term of not exceeding three months. The laboring, or causing to labor, on a Sunday was defined as a misdemeanor, and maximum penalty placed at not exceeding \$5. Further it was declared that every person convicted of horse-racing, cock-fighting or playing at cards or game of any kind on a Sunday was to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding \$50. Also, every person exposing to sale any goods, wares or merchandise, or keep open any ale or porterhouse, grocery or tippling-house, or sell or retain any fermented or distilled liquor after 9 o'clock of a Sunday, was, upon conviction, guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding \$50. By an act approved December 16, 1834, no person could, on Sunday or the Fourth day of July, serve or execute any writ, process, warrant,

order, judgment or decree (except in criminal cases, for breach of the peace, or when the defendant was about to leave the country). Such service was declared void, and the person so executing was liable to the suit of the party aggrieved as for illegal service. By an act approved March 7, 1835, no court was to be opened or transact business on Sunday unless for the purpose of receiving a verdict or discharging a jury. But this section did not prevent the exercise of the jurisdiction of any magistrate, when it was necessary in criminal cases to preserve the peace or arrest an offender. As to mercantile instruments, the law was made to declare that when the day of payment of any bond, bill of exchange or promissory note should, according to its terms, be a Sunday (or other stated legal holiday), its payment was to be deemed due and demandable on the day next before its day of payment.

To obviate the law prohibiting Sunday trading being used as a defense against an action for damages, etc., the Revised Statutes of 1889 specially provided that it could not be construed to be an excuse or defense in any suit for the recovery of damages or penalties from any person, company or corporation voluntarily contracting or engaging in business on Sunday. Under Section 525, a plaintiff might have an attachment issued and served on a Sunday, etc., by making affidavit that he would lose his case unless attachment was so issued and served.

In St. Louis, under the city ordinance, it is not lawful for any military company, or any procession, or any body of persons, accompanied with martial music, to march or pass through, or for any person to play on any musical instrument in any of the streets of the city of St. Louis, within one block of any house of worship, on Sunday, during the hours of worship. Any person violating this ordinance is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, liable to fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each and every offense. The question whether the city authorities should enforce the Sunday laws of the State within the city limits, so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday was concerned, was submitted to the vote of the people of St. Louis at the regular election in August, 1859. The vote in favor of the saloons opening on Sundays 5,543, against 7,554. Despite the vote,

the common council, August 9, 1859, passed (by ten to two) an ordinance legalizing the keeping open of saloons on Sundays until 9 o'clock in the morning and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Sunday School Conventions in St. Louis.—No one thing has contributed so effectually to establish for St. Louis the title of "Convention City" as the great Sunday school conventions held there, for the list includes the greatest convention of the kind ever held in the world.

In October, 1866, there was held the convention which organized the Missouri State Sunday School Association, and by this organization have all the subsequent Sunday school conventions been brought to St. Louis. This convention, in 1866, witnessed the beginning of organized, interdenominational Sunday school work in Missouri.

The first, tenth, nineteenth and thirty-second annual conventions of the Missouri Sunday School Association have been held in St. Louis, in 1866, 1875, 1884 and 1897, respectively, Honorable S. B. Kellogg, the late Fred Hawes, Rev. W. W. Boyd, D. D., and Robert Rutledge being in turn the presidents of the association elected in these years. D. R. Wolfe, of St. Louis, was elected president at Mexico, Missouri, in 1888; was re-elected each year thereafter, and served with distinguished success until after the opening of the thirty-second convention in St. Louis, in 1897. St. Louis has furnished other presidents of the association in the persons of ex-Governor E. O. Stanard, 1868 and 1869; E. D. Jones, 1871 and 1873; Samuel Cupples, 1879; Rev. O. M. Stewart, D. D., 1883, and Frank P. Hays, 1898-9. The city further contributed to the marked success of the association and the Sunday school conventions through the able services of others of her well known citizens serving as officers, including R. M. Scruggs, A. C. Stewart, W. H. McClain, M. Greenwood, Jr., William Randolph and Hobart Brinsmade, and by the work of W. J. Semelroth as State superintendent for six years.

For the World's Fair year Chicago wanted everything that was going, or that was to go. So the Illinois Sunday School Association delegation, presenting a solid phalanx, headed by that indomitable born leader, B. F. Jacobs, worked hard in the sixth inter-

national convention at Pittsburg, June, 1890, to secure the next triennial convention for Chicago, it being the intention to hold the World's Convention at the same place and on the days immediately following the triennial international convention of 1893. But the delegation from the Missouri Sunday School Association, led by President D. R. Wolfe and William Randolph, were equally determined to secure these greatest of all Sunday school conventions for the metropolis of Missouri. After a battle royal, and when the delegates from all parts of the continent began to put on the Missouri badges, the Missouri delegation carried the day, and the two conventions were given to St. Louis, for August and September, 1893. W. H. McClain, as president of the St. Louis Superintendents' Union, then followed his previous telegram of invitation with this welcome: "Our workers rejoice that the next convention is to be held in St. Louis. We will welcome you with open arms and homes in 1893." In fact, the gathering of Sunday school workers at St. Louis in 1893 constituted four distinct conventions. The first day, August 30th, was occupied by the International Sunday School Field Workers' Conference, an auxiliary organization that was effected in pursuance of an editorial suggestion by a St. Louisan, W. J. Semelroth, in the "Missouri Sunday School Evangel," in August, 1892. He was also its first president.

The Primary Teachers' International Conference was held Thursday afternoon, August 31st.

The World's Second Sunday School Convention opened with a preliminary meeting Sunday afternoon, September 3d. The speakers and leaders of the practical topics were the best known, experienced association field secretaries and superintendents from different parts of the country and Canada. Several very exceptional features associated with this convention served both to distinguish it above all other similar conventions and also to make a great name for St. Louis and Missouri. There were nearly a thousand enrolled delegates from fifty-four States, provinces and countries, including Asia, India, Germany and Sweden. In this convention was inaugurated the movement to send a Sunday school worker to Japan. But the striking and original features added by St. Louis served no less to make this the most

memorable of Sunday school conventions. The City Union, with M. Greenwood, Jr., as president, had charge of the entire reception and entertainment of the convention. The programme included the parade of 10,000 Sunday school scholars and teachers, a world-famous affair, and the grand chorus of 10,000 voices, trained and led by the late L. F. Lindsay, at the Fair Grounds. Another feature that added to St. Louis' lasting fame was the elaborate illumination of the city in honor of the World's Sunday School Convention. St. Louis will recall the extensive gas and electric fixtures erected on the principal down-town streets in connection with "The Fall Festivities" for several years. Extras were added on this occasion, including a large electric bulletin on Twelfth Street, near Washington Avenue, on which St. Louis' welcome was displayed in letters of living fire. Short and popular texts of Scripture and the names of the most eminent of the delegates were also portrayed in electric letters. Some reward is found in the fact that, when the reports presented to the international convention were compared, the Missouri Association (made effective chiefly by the St. Louis men) was found to stand at the very top of the list, and in advance of all other State associations in the average percentage, in the amount and progress of the work along six different lines or departments, a record that has added merited fame to the city and Commonwealth.

Sunday School Union.—In the religious world St. Louis has been recognized as one of the leading cities of the country in organized Sunday school work. The first effort looking toward concerted action was made in 1880, when the representatives of the various denominations organized as "The Committee of Seventeen," under whose auspices there were held for five successive years annual banquets, where representatives of all schools met in social good fellowship and exchanged ideas and discussed plans for the betterment of their respective schools. This committee also undertook the conduct of a central Bible class, which was held on Saturday afternoons. In 1885 many of the superintendents of the Sabbath schools of St. Louis decided to revive the work (which had in previous years been faithfully performed by the "Committee of Seventeen"),

for the great and constantly growing work of the Sabbath schools of the city. They, therefore, resolved to form an organization to be known as "The Superintendents' Union," the object of which was to promote fellowship and social acquaintance among its members and to discuss and develop the best methods of Sabbath school work. The organization continued actively for seven years, under the following presidents, as the representative heads of their respective administrations; 1885, T. Greer Russell; 1886, D. R. Wolfe; 1887, John S. Moffitt; 1888, W. H. McClain; 1889, W. H. McClain; 1890, W. H. McClain; 1891, W. H. McClain.

The greatest practical movement for uniting the Protestant denominations of St. Louis in aggressive Sunday school work was on Sunday, the 12th day of December, 1886, in the Grand Music Hall Exposition building, when stirring addresses were made. The great hall was crowded with Sunday school officers, teachers and scholars, and thousands were unable to secure admission.

It was this outpouring of the people that rendered it necessary to make other provisions for these great gatherings of the Sunday school hosts of St. Louis at least once a year, and the May Festival at the Fair Grounds was decided upon. It was at this meeting that the first great chorus of Sunday school scholars and teachers, under the leadership of Lewis F. Lindsay, awakened the interest in Sunday school songs, the magic power of which brought children by the thousands into the Sunday schools of the city, and the perpetuation of this special feature of Sunday school interest thrilled many thousands of persons at the Grand Music Hall, where concerts are held annually during the great exposition, under the leadership of Mr. R. O. Bolt, who succeeded the lamented Lindsay as the leader of the chorus of 2,000 trained children's voices, representing over 100 different schools of the city. Through the faithful efforts of the officers and members of this Superintendents' Union much was accomplished during the seven years of its existence. The "Annual May Festival" was inaugurated, bringing together at the Fair Grounds 20,000 Sunday school workers and children in 1889; 30,000 in 1890, and 41,000 in 1891, there being about 125 Sabbath schools represented on this occasion.

On Christmas day in 1891, as a result of energetic and active work on the part of the committees appointed by President McClain, there were distributed in the great Music Hall of the Exposition building 4,000 pairs of shoes and stockings to the needy poor children of the city, the shoes and stockings being fitted to the children and all worn from the building.

At the regular meeting of the Superintendents' Union held in March, 1891, Moses Greenwood, Jr., presented the subject of "house to house visitation," urging that the entire city be visited in an interdenominational effort to invite every individual to the church of his choice, and to secure a religious census. The entire work was placed in the hands of Moses Greenwood, Jr., and the following committee appointed to assist him in carrying out the plans: James A. Field, W. K. Roth, Grant Tilden, Rev. A. H. Miller. The city was divided into eighty-one districts and a responsible chairman secured for each. In the majority of instances the chairman was the superintendent of the principal Sunday school in the several districts, and they secured the assistance and cooperation of the various workers in the districts. One hundred and ninety-two thousand persons were visited, of whom 104,000 were Protestants, 71,000 Romanists and 17,000 without any preference, willing to attend any church, either Protestant or Catholic, to which they might be invited; 50,000 children were found not in attendance on any Sabbath school.

On May 12, 1892, the second canvass was made, using the original eighty-one districts, for convenience, and over 300,000 persons invited. Several churches, as a result of this movement, have engaged regular home city missionary women, who devote their entire time to the districts assigned to them. All denominations formed church extension societies, as they realized the great need and claims of the city upon them, and so it was that the work of the "house to house visitation," in this broad sense, originated in St. Louis, and it has since become one of the most potent of modern methods in advancing Sunday school effort.

At the January meeting of the Superintendents' Union in 1892 the "St. Louis Sunday School Union" was formed, the Superintendents' Union, Primary Union, Secre-

taries' Union and other branches of the work becoming departments of the St. Louis Sunday School Union, which, in its organization, in addition to the above, included strong committees on treasurer's work, librarian's work, Sunday school music, annual festival, mission schools, publications, house to house visitation department, home class department and Bible institute.

The statistics submitted to the secretary of the seventh International and the second World's Sunday School Conventions, which met in St. Louis August 31st to September 6, 1893, showing that, in organized, systematic Sunday school effort St. Louis led all the cities of the world, and Missouri ranked number one among the States of the Union; and at office headquarters inquiries are constantly being received from all parts of our land asking as to the plans and methods by which the work is carried on in St. Louis, in order that the same may be adopted in other cities which have observed the results here obtained.

The Sunday school work of the State of Missouri has been managed, conducted and supported almost entirely by the people of St. Louis since 1887, the voluntary contributions in some years amounting to over \$12,000.

A noteworthy feature of the Sunday school history of the city, and which has brought St. Louis into national and international fame, has been the founding of the publication, "The International Evangel," in 1896, by Richard M. Scruggs, upon a basis generous and beneficent. This monthly publication of forty-four pages, the only real Sunday school newspaper published, has a circulation of 35,000, reaching every Christian land in its gospel mission.

Sunk Lands.—The name applied to the district in southeast Missouri which was depressed below the ancient level by the New Madrid earthquakes. In the year 1811, when these marvelous and appalling seismic disturbances occurred there were only two towns in the New Madrid district of Missouri—New Madrid and Little Prairie, now Caruthersville, both on the bank of the Mississippi River—and although the name of New Madrid was given to the earthquakes, Little Prairie, twenty miles below it on the river, was the center of them. The most

violent of the shocks was on the 16th of December, 1811, and was attended by phenomena of the strangest nature. One of these was the elevation of the bed of the Mississippi River in such a manner as to cause the stream to flow backward rapidly on itself, and in this movement a fleet of flatboats laden with Western produce for New Orleans, which had passed below New Madrid, were carried back up stream past that place, to the terror and dismay of the daring boatmen who had charge of them. Another phenomenon was the rolling of the earth in billows, which would burst at their highest point, spouting sand, coal and water into the air, and leaving crevices ten feet wide, twenty feet deep and hundreds of yards long in the earth. After the disturbances were over, an area of country on both sides of what is now called Little River in Missouri and Arkansas, was found to be sunk about ten feet below its old level. This depression was not covered with water at first, but it came to be afterward, and was thus converted into swamp and lake. It was a timbered region and for many years afterward the submerged trees, still standing upright, were to be seen. The greatest subsidence of the land was on the east of the Mississippi River in Tennessee, where Reelfoot Lake, a body of clear water twenty miles long and three to seven miles wide, has existed ever since. The earthquakes excited lively sympathy for the distressed sufferers all over the country, and in February, 1815, Congress passed an act for the relief of those whose lands had been destroyed or rendered untillable in the "sunk" district, allowing every such sufferer to locate a section of land anywhere in the public domain not already occupied. It was out of this that the "New Madrid Claims" originated, and which reached such astonishing proportions, ten times more land being located under them than was included in the "sunk" district.

Superintendent of Public Schools. A State officer who has supervision of the public schools of the State. He sees to the distribution of the State school moneys among the schools, grants teachers' certificates and makes an annual report showing the condition of the schools, the apportionment of moneys, number and attendance of

pupils and other facts of interest concerning public education. He is elected by the people, holds office for four years and receives a salary of \$3,000 a year. The office was created in 1847, abolished by the State Convention in 1861, and revived in 1865.

Supreme Court.—Under the original Constitution, adopted by the people of Missouri by their representatives in convention assembled, at St. Louis in 1820, the judicial power as to matters of law and equity was vested in a "Supreme Court," in a "chancellor" (this last office was abolished at a special session of the General Assembly, held at St. Charles, November, 1822, and chancery jurisdiction conferred upon the Supreme Court and circuit courts)—in "circuit courts" and in such inferior tribunals as the General Assembly might from time to time ordain and establish.

The Supreme Court had (except in cases specially reserved under the Constitution, and with restrictions and limitations similarly provided for) appellate jurisdiction only, such jurisdiction being coextensive with the State. To it was also intrusted a general superintending control over all inferior courts of law; and it had power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari* and other remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same. The Supreme Court was to consist of three judges, two to be a quorum, and they were to be conservators of the peace throughout the State. For their jurisdiction the State was to be divided into convenient districts, not to exceed four, in each of which the Supreme Court was to hold two sessions annually, at such place as the General Assembly should appoint. When sitting in any district the court could exercise jurisdiction over causes originating in that district only. It was, however, provided that the General Assembly might thereafter direct by law, if so minded, that the Supreme Court should be held at one place only. A judge of the Supreme Court had to be at least thirty years of age; nor could he retain such office after he had attained the age of sixty-five years. The Governor nominated the supreme judges, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and each judge was to receive for his services a compensation which might not diminish during his continuance in office, and which was not to

be less than \$2,000 annually. (Const. 1820, Art. XV.) By act of the General Assembly, passed November, 1832, an amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the people for their approval, providing that the amount of the compensation of a supreme judge was to be fixed by law, and the office made elective. This amendment failed of ratification. The Supreme Court was authorized to appoint its own clerks, who were to hold their offices during good behavior. A judge of the Supreme Court could only be removed (otherwise than by impeachment) on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly to the Governor, in which case each house had to place on its respective journals the cause for which it wished the removal, and the judge had the right to be heard in his defense in such manner as the General Assembly should, by law, direct. No judge could be removed in this manner for any cause for which he might have been impeached. In the case of the impeachment of the Governor of the State (all impeachments being tried by the Senate) it was specially provided (Article III., Section 30, of the Constitution of 1820) that the presiding judge of the Supreme Court "shall preside."

Under the laws of the State of Missouri published in 1825—that is to say, under the statute law—a judge of the Supreme Court must, previously to his appointment, have resided one year in the State, and after being commissioned by the Governor, and, within sixty days after the receipt of his commission, and before entering on the duties of his office, take an oath, before any judge or justice of the peace, to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State, and faithfully to demean himself in office.

In cases not specially provided for by the Constitution the Supreme Court had, in matters of law, jurisdiction only in writ of error and appeal from final judgment and decisions, and in all matters of equity, in appeals from the final decrees, judgments and orders of the circuit courts in their respective districts, where the matter in controversy was of the value of \$100, exclusive of costs; and in all cases, both at law and equity, where the title to lands or the boundaries thereof were drawn in question, or where lands or slaves were the subject of the judgment, decree or order. They had power to try, hear and determine all charges made

and exhibited against any clerk for misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction to remove him from office and impose such other penalty as might be prescribed by law. They had power to direct the form of writs and process not contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution and laws in force for the time being. The opinion of the court was in all cases to be reduced to writing and filed in the cause to which it related. No judge of the Supreme Court, who was interested in any suit, or related to any party, or who had been counsel in any suit or action which was or hereafter might be, presented in said court, could sit on the determination thereof if a court could be found without such judge. (Laws Mo., 1825, Section 23, page 270.) The clerks of the Supreme Court in their several districts were authorized to procure suitable rooms in which to keep the records of the court, reasonable compensation for same being paid out of the State treasury.

The State was divided into four judicial districts, as follows: First District, the counties of Boone, Howard, Chariton, Ray, Clay, Lillard, Saline, Cooper and Cole; Second District, the counties of Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike and Ralls; Third District, the counties of Gasconade, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson and St. Louis; Fourth District, the counties of New Madrid, Scott, Cape Girardeau, Perry, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Madison and Wayne. The Supreme Court was to be holden at stated times at Fayette, St. Charles, St. Louis and Jackson. By an act of amendment to the Constitution, fixing the salaries of the civil officers (November 26, 1824), judges of the Supreme Court were to receive as compensation \$1,100 annually, in four installments, paid at the end of each quarter of a year. This constitutional amendment, though allowed to appear for many years upon the Revised Statutes issued under authority of the General Assembly, was never fully confirmed, and so remained a dead letter. The first election of judges was not until 1851, as will appear later.

Under the Revised Statutes of 1845 the Supreme Court was directed to hold its sessions at the capitol, at the seat of government. It was to hold two sessions annually, commencing on the second Monday in January and on the first Monday in July, respectively; at which were to be heard all cases

coming from any part of the State except the Eighth Judicial Circuit (St. Louis). Two other sessions of the court were to be held annually, opening on the third Monday in March and October, respectively, for the hearing and determining of all causes from the Eighth Judicial Circuit. The Supreme Court was authorized to appoint a marshal, who was to hold office at the pleasure of the court. His compensation was fixed at \$1.50 for each day he attended on the Supreme Court; with fees for other services same as allowed sheriffs for the same. A further act was passed providing for reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General being appointed ex-officio reporter for the same, and receiving \$150 compensation annually for the service. These reports of the Supreme Court were to be published semi-annually, printed to the number of 1,000 and circulated, each clerk of a court of record receiving two copies.

In the session of 1848-9 another attempt was made to break the life tenure of the judges of the Supreme Court, but to continue them as appointive for terms of eight years, with eligibility to reappointment. This amendment to the Constitution was side-tracked by the adoption of articles of amendment. An amendment to the Constitution, whereby the judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected, was, however, adopted during the session of 1849, and subsequently adopted by the session of 1850-1, the mode of amending the Constitution at the time being that the amendment should be adopted at two succeeding sessions of the State Legislature by a two-thirds vote in each. Under this amendment judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, each holding his office for a period of six years only, but continuing in office until a successor was elected. Upon a vacancy, by reason of death, resignation, removal out of the State or other disqualification, the Governor was to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy, but for the residue of the term only. The first general election for Supreme Court judges was to be the first Monday in August, 1851; and subsequent elections on the first Monday in August every six years thereafter. If a vacancy occurred less than twelve months before the day set for general election, the Governor was to appoint to the vacancy, but

the judge so appointed was only to retain his office until the next general election for such judges. The offices of the several Supreme Court judges were to be vacated on the first Monday in August, 1851, and all parts of the original Constitution, or of any amendment thereto, inconsistent with or repugnant to this amendment were declared abolished. In order to meet the needs of St. Louis, the Supreme Court was directed (Revised Statutes, 1855), to hold two sessions annually, in the capitol, beginning the second Monday in January and the first Monday in July, and to hold two sessions annually at the "City of St. Louis," on the third Monday in March and October, respectively. At the court holden at St. Louis were to be heard and determined all cases coming by appeal, writ of error, or otherwise, from the Third, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fifteenth Judicial Circuits, the balance at court holden at the capitol. The judges were at the same time empowered to appoint a clerk to the Supreme Court in St. Louis, who was to reside and keep his office there; also provision was made for a marshal for St. Louis. Under the same act further arrangements were made as to the keeping of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and its practice further systematized. The salary of a judge of the Supreme Court was made \$3,000 annually by an amendment approved January 16, 1860.

Alexander McNair, first Governor of Missouri, acting under his powers under the Constitution, appointed with approval of the Senate the following gentlemen as judges of the Supreme Court: Matthias McGirk, of Montgomery County; John D. Cook, of Cape Girardeau County, and John R. Jones, of Pike County. (See "Supreme Court Judges.") In 1847 an amendment to the Constitution was carried in the General Assembly and ratified by the subsequent Legislature January 11, 1849, under which the offices of the Supreme Court judges became vacant March 1, 1849, and in place of the old life service, the Governor was authorized to appoint judges for a term of twelve years. Judges appointed under this act were William B. Napton, John F. Ryland and James H. Birch. In 1849 the General Assembly passed a fresh amendment to the Constitution, vacating the offices of the Supreme judges and making the offices elective for a term of six years, the first election to take place on the first Monday of

August, 1851. The amendment was ratified and the first election took place accordingly. The first elected judges of the State were Hamilton R. Gamble, John F. Ryland and William Scott.

By an act approved January 21, 1861, the General Assembly passed an act "to provide for calling a State convention." (See "State Convention.") Judges Scott, Napton and Ewing, having failed to take the required oath, their offices were declared vacant, and to be filled by the Governor. Governor Gamble appointed as judges of the court Barton Bates, of St. Charles County; William V. N. Bay, of St. Louis County, and John D. S. Dryden, of Pike County, these appointments being confirmed by the voters in the election of November, 1863. The Constitutional Convention of 1865, among other acts, promulgated an ordinance vacating the offices of the judges of the Supreme Court (among others) on the first day of May, 1865, the same to be filled for the remainder of the term of said officers, respectively, by appointment by the Governor. Everyone appointed under this ordinance was required to take the oath called for by the ordinance adopted June 10, 1862. Judge Bates resigned his office, the resignation to take effect February 1, 1865. Judges Dryden and Bay, regarding the ordinance vacating their seats as beyond the competency of the convention as specially elected, determined to disregard it. Meanwhile Governor Fletcher commissioned David Wagner, Walter L. Lovelace and Nathaniel Holmes as judges of the Supreme Court. Judges Wagner and Lovelace issued an order calling a special term of the Supreme Court, to be held at St. Louis on Monday, June 12, 1865. Judges Dryden and Bay, under their former commissions, also issued an order for a special term, same date and place; took their seats and proceeded with the business of the court. The following day, June 13th, Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, through Brigadier General D. C. Coleman, adjutant general of the State, served upon Judges Dryden and Bay, then sitting in court, written notification of their removal and of the appointment of their successors. Judges Dryden and Bay, claiming they were still legally in office, refused to vacate their seats. Thereupon General Coleman withdrew, but only to return with a police force and an order signed by Thomas C.

Fletcher as Governor and commander-in-chief, ordering the "usurping judges" to submit, and that his appointed judges be put in possession of the court room and records. Judges Dryden and Bay, still refusing to vacate their seats, were forcibly removed. Soon thereafter the judges appointed by Governor Fletcher proceeded with the business of the court, during the term disposing of five cases.

As already stated, the State Convention summoned to meet at St. Louis January 6, 1865, met to amend the State Constitution. Under the new Constitution it was directed that at the election in the year 1868 all the judges of the Supreme Court should be elected by the "qualified voters" of the State and enter upon their office on the first Monday of January next ensuing. At the first session of the court thereafter the judges were to determine by lot the duration of their several terms of office, which were to be respectively, two, four and six years, the result to be certified to the Secretary of State. After the general election, every two years after the said first election, one judge of the court was to be elected to hold office for a period of six years from the first Monday in January next ensuing. The judge having at any time the shortest term to serve was to be presiding or chief judge of the court. In the event of a vacancy occurring by death, resignation, etc., the Governor was to fill the vacancy until the next general election, when the qualified voters were to elect for the balance of the term. The General Assembly in 1863-4 had passed enactments whereby the sessions of the Supreme Court were rearranged so as to take in St. Joseph, as follows: The Supreme Court was to hold two sessions annually at the capitol, at the seat of government, on the second Monday in January and the first Monday in July; two sessions annually at the city of St. Joseph on the third Monday of February and August, and two sessions annually at the city of St. Louis, on the third Monday in March and October. By an act approved January 24, 1870, the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court were raised to \$4,500 annually.

Under the Constitution of 1875 the Supreme Court consisted of five judges, any three to constitute a quorum. They had to be not less than thirty years old, citizens of the

United States and citizens of the State for five years next preceding their election or appointment, and "learned in the law." The judges were to hold office for a term of ten years, the judge oldest in commission to be the chief justice. The full terms of the judges were to commence on the first day of January next ensuing after their election. The existing three judges were to remain in their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. To fill their places as their terms expired, one judge was to be elected in 1876, and one every two years afterward. The Supreme Court was to be held at the seat of government, two sessions annually, commencing on the third Tuesday in October and April of each year, until otherwise directed by law. The salaries of judges were to be fixed by law, but might not increase or diminish during the period for which they were elected. The offices of clerks of the Supreme Court at St. Louis and St. Joseph were declared vacant, and their books, records, etc., directed to be turned over to proper custodians, etc.

By an act approved May 2, 1877, the Supreme Court was authorized to appoint (and maintain subject to its pleasure) an official reporter. The salary allowed was \$2,000—raised by the law of 1887 to \$3,000—annually. Provisions were also made for the printing and circulation of the reports, and the selling of them at a low price.

The judges of the Supreme Court during the interregnum immediately preceding the general election of 1868 were David Wagner, Nathaniel Holmes and Thos. J. C. Fagg. Holmes retired, and James Baker was appointed to fill his unexpired term of office. As the result of the general election of the Supreme Court, January, 1869, the court were: David Wagner, Philemon Bliss and Warren Currier. Judge Currier resigned January, 1872, and was succeeded by Wash Adams. The court now were Wagner, Bliss and Adams. October term, 1874, the court were (Warwick Hough), Wagner, Vories, Sherwood, Napton and Lewis. The names are here given as they appear in the contemporaneous Missouri report, the authority of which is, of course, official. None the less the observant reader will not fail to note a discrepancy. The names cited number "six," while the then Constitution provided but for "five" judges of the State Supreme Court.

The explanation of this discrepancy is as follows: Judge Adams sent in his resignation to the Governor, said resignation to take effect October 1st. It was an awkward date, for Section 8 of Article 6 of the then Constitution read: "If a vacancy shall happen in the office of any judge of the Supreme Court . . . the Governor shall appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy until the next general election occurring more than three months after the happening of such vacancy." However, as the business of the court was just then in a congested condition and the loss of a judge even for a period of three months was a serious interference with the prompt dispensation of justice, the Governor thought himself justified under Section 8, Article V, of the Constitution, in filling the vacancy. The section on which he relied read: "When any office shall become vacant the Governor, unless otherwise provided by law, shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor shall be duly elected or appointed and qualified according to law." Thereupon the Governor wrote a letter to Warwick Hough, offering him the appointment. The Governor and Mr. Hough both recognized the constitutional difficulty, which indeed was very patent; the decision was, however, left with the latter, and Mr. Hough, after considering all the circumstances decided to decline the honor of appointment and await the result of the impending November election. This decision was undoubtedly right, but it did not relieve in any way the urgent business of the court. Thereupon the Governor appointed E. A. Lewis as judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Adams. Thus Honorable E. A. Lewis served as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri during the October term, 1874. The elevation of Honorable Warwick Hough to the Supreme bench was not effected until January, 1, 1875.

In 1882 three commissioners, Alexander Martin, Charles A. Winslow and John T. Phillips, were appointed to assist the court in its work. Under the law, under which the commissioners acted, their decisions were to be submitted to the Supreme Court and, if approved, had the force and effect of judgment of the court. The personnel of the

commissioners changed from time to time, and all of them disappeared in 1884.

A constitutional amendment was adopted at the general election November, 1890, whereby the Supreme Court was to consist of seven judges and, after January, 1891, divided into two divisions as follows: One division to consist of four judges (known as division number one); the other of the remaining judges (known as division number two). The two divisions were to sit separately, but have concurrent jurisdiction of all matters and causes in the Supreme Court, except that division number two was to have exclusive cognizance of all criminal cases pending in said court. Upon adoption of this amendment the Governor was to appoint two additional judges to the Supreme Court to hold office until the first Monday in January, 1893. At the general election of 1892 their successors were to be elected. They were to hold this office for a term of ten years, like the other judges. The two judges appointed by the Governor and the judge elected at the election of 1890 were to constitute division number two. When the state of the docket warranted, the Supreme Court could dispense with the division line. Under this amendment the Governor appointed John L. Thomas and George B. Macfarlane as judges.

The bench of the Supreme Court of Missouri has been occupied by some able jurists, who have reflected honor upon the State. As a court it has rendered some decisions, notably that in the Dred Scott case, which were epoch-making. The Supreme Court of Missouri is too large a subject to be more than glanced at in an encyclopedic history kept within manageable proportions. It should be written from the inside, and it is to be hoped that some one of the many able men who have filled the high office of judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri will undertake the task as a labor of love. This should be done before the present generation has passed away, and the "dust of antique time" obscures records of singular nobility.

Supreme Court Judges.—The following is a full and accurate list of the Supreme Court Judges of Missouri, from 1820 to 1900, inclusive, the years of their service and dates of their death, if not living:

Mathias McGirk, Montgomery County.—Appointed by Governor McNair, November 14, 1820, until sixty-five years of age. Resigned in 1841 and died, year not known by me.

John D. Cook, Cape Girardeau.—Appointed by Governor McNair, November 16, 1820, until sixty-five years of age. Resigned in 1823 and died in Cape Girardeau, year not known by me.

John Rice Jones, Pike.—Appointed by Governor McNair, November 27, 1820, until sixty-five years of age. Died in St. Louis February 1, 1824.

Rufus Pettibone, Pike.—Appointed by Governor McNair in 1823, vice John D. Cook, resigned. Died July 31, 1825.

George Tompkins, Howard.—Appointed April, 1824, by Governor McNair, in place of Judge J. R. Jones, deceased, and reappointed by Governor Bates, February, 1825, until sixty-five years of age. Term expired March, 1845. Died April 7, 1846.

Robert Wash, St. Louis.—Appointed September, 1825, in place of Judge Pettibone, deceased. Reappointed by Governor Miller until sixty-five years of age. Resigned May, 1837. Died in Boonville, November 29, 1856.

John C. Edwards, Cole.—Appointed by Governor Boggs, June, 1837, till meeting of the General Assembly. Died in Stockton, California, September 14, 1888.

William Barclay Napton, Saline.—Appointed by Governor Boggs January 13, 1839, until sixty-five years of age in place of Judge Wash, resigned; appointed by Governor King and the Senate, for twelve years, from March 1, 1849; term ended by constitutional amendment, 1851. Appointed June 24, 1873, by Governor Woodson, in place of Judge Ewing, deceased; elected November 3, 1874, for short term. Died in Saline County, January 8, 1883.

William Scott, Howard.—Appointed by Governor Reynolds, August, 1841, until meeting of the General Assembly, in place of Judge McGirk, resigned. Reappointed by Governor Reynolds, January, 1843, until sixty-five years of age. Died on his farm near Jefferson City May 18, 1862.

P. H. McBride, Monroe.—Appointed by Governor Edwards, March, 1845, until sixty-five years of age, in place of Judge Tomp-

kins, term expired. Died in Boone County, May 21, 1869.

John F. Ryland, Lafayette.—Appointed by Governor King and the Senate for twelve years, from March 1, 1849. Term expired by constitutional amendment in 1851. Died September 10, 1873.

James H. Birch, Clinton.—Appointed for twelve years by Governor King and the Senate, from March 1, 1849. Term ended by constitutional amendment in 1851. Died in Plattsburg, January 10, 1878.

William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble, elected by the people August, 1851, each for six years. Judge Gamble resigned in 1855.

Abiel Leonard, Howard.—Elected by the people in 1855 to fill the vacancy of Judge Gamble, resigned. Died March 28, 1863.

John C. Richardson, Cooper.—Elected August, 1857; resigned 1859, and died in St. Louis, September 21, 1860.

Ephraim B. Ewing, Ray.—Elected August, 1859, to fill Judge Richardson's vacancy by resignation; elected November, 1872, for eight years, and died of spinal meningitis June 21, 1873, at Iron Mountain, and very suddenly.

Barton Bates, St. Charles.—Appointed by Governor Gamble, January, 1862; elected by the people November 3, 1863; resigned February 1, 1865, and died at his home farm, "Cheueaux," St. Charles County, December 27, 1892.

W. V. N. Bay, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor Gamble, January, 1862; elected November 3, 1863; ousted June, 1865, and died, year not known to me.

John D. S. Dryden, Marion.—Appointed by Governor Gamble, January, 1862; elected November 3, 1863; ousted June, 1865, and died in St. Louis, December 10, 1886.

David Wagner, Lewis.—Appointed by Governor Fletcher, April 10, 1865 (vice Judge Bates, resigned), under provision of ordinance of constitutional convention; elected November, 1868, for two years, and re-elected November 8, 1870, for full term of six years. Yet living.

W. I. Lovelace, Montgomery.—Appointed by Governor Fletcher, May 1, 1865, vice Judge Dryden, under ordinance of state convention, and died August 4, 1866.

Nathaniel Holmes, St. Louis.—Appointed

by Governor Fletcher, vice Judge Bay, June, 1865, under ordinance of State convention. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 26, 1901, aged eighty-six years.

Thomas J. C. Fagg, Pike.—Appointed by Governor Fletcher, October 1, 1866, in place of Judge Lovelace, deceased. Yet living in Louisiana, Missouri.

James Baker, Greene.—Appointed by Governor Fletcher, August 22, 1868, vice Judge Holmes, resigned. Whether living or dead I do not know.

Philemon Bliss, Buchanan.—Elected November, 1868, for four years. Died in Columbia, November 5, 1889.

Warren Currier, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1868, for six years. Resigned December, 1871, and died in St. Louis, year not known by me.

Washington Adams, Cooper.—Appointed by Governor Brown, December 27, 1871, in place of Judge Currier, resigned; elected November 5, 1872, for two years; resigned September, 1874, and died in Boonville, Missouri, May 7, 1883.

Henry M. Vories, Buchanan.—Elected November 5, 1872, for six years. Resigned October 4, 1876, and died in a few weeks.

Thomas A. Sherwood, Greene.—Elected November, 1872, for ten years; re-elected at the end of each term, and is now in office.

Edward A. Lewis, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor Woodson, September, 1874, in place of Judge Adams, resigned, and died in St. Louis, September 20, 1889.

Warwick Hough, Jackson.—Elected November, 1874, for ten years; now resides in St. Louis.

John W. Henry, Macon.—Elected November, 1876, for ten years; and now is circuit judge in Kansas City, Missouri.

Elijah Hise Norton, Platte.—Appointed October, 1876, by Governor Hardin, vice Judge Vories, resigned. Elected November, 1878, for ten years. Resides in Platte City.

Robert D. Ray, Carroll.—Elected November, 1880, for ten years. Died in Richmond.

Francis M. Black, Jackson.—Elected November, 1884, for ten years. Now residing in Kansas City, Missouri.

Theodore Brace, Monroe.—Elected November, 1886, for ten years; re-elected in November, 1896, and is still in office.

Shepard Barclay, St. Louis.—Elected No-

vember, 1888, for ten years, and resigned in 1897. Now resides in St. Louis.

James B. Gantt, Henry.—Elected November, 1890, for ten years, and is still in office.

John L. Thomas, Jefferson.—Appointed by Governor Francis, November 25, 1890, until January, 1893, under a constitutional amendment, and is now living in De Soto, Missouri.

Gavon D. Burgess, Linn.—Elected November, 1892, for ten years, and is now in office.

Waltour M. Robinson, Jasper.—Elected November, 1894, for ten years, and is now in office.

George B. Macfarlane, Audrain.—Appointed the same as Judge Thomas; elected in November, 1892, for ten years. Died in St. Louis Hospital, St. Louis, February 12, 1898.

W. C. Marshall, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor Stephens to fill the vacancy until the election November, 1898, when he was elected by the people.

William M. Williams, Cooper.—Appointed by Governor Stephens in 1897 to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Barclay; held the office till expiration of term, December 31, 1898. Declined to become a candidate.

Leroy B. Valliant, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1898, to fill unexpired term of Judge Macfarlane, deceased.

Seven judges now compose the court, as follows: Theodore Brace, presiding judge; Thomas A. Sherwood, James B. Gantt, Gavon D. Burgess, Waltour M. Robinson, W. C. Marshall and Leroy B. Valliant.

Now living, thirteen; namely: David Wagner, Thomas J. C. Fagg, James Barker, Thomas A. Sherwood, Warwick Hough, Francis M. Black, Theodore Brace, Shepard Barclay, James B. Gantt, Thomas L. Thomas, William M. Williams, W. C. Marshall and Leroy B. Valliant.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Surveyor of the Port.—See "Customs, Surveyor of."

Swamp Lands.—The lands in Missouri reported by the United States surveyors as "wet, swampy or subject to overflow," were designated "swamp lands" and

became the property of the various counties in which they were situated through national and State legislation in 1850 and 1852. The various laws relating to these lands and the management of the fund derived from their sale, which was to be used for certain purposes by the different counties in which such lands are located, have not been compiled, but a digest of these laws has been prepared and is now in the hands of the Secretary of State awaiting an appropriation for its publication. The largest single body of these lands is embraced in the upper portion of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River, in the southeastern part of the State, bordered on the west by the foot hills of the Ozark ridge, extending north as far as the city of Cape Girardeau and including in all about 2,000,000 acres. The title "swamps" has been a misleading misnomer, as comparatively little of this so-called swamp land is boggy. It is heavily timbered, and is readily reclaimed for agricultural purposes by levees or drains, as the situation may require, at a cost which does not generally exceed \$3 per acre. In many localities the reclamation has required little more than the clearing away of the heavy timber. As the owners of the higher and dryer lands in each county are averse to any general system of taxation which would throw upon them a portion of the burden of providing means for the redemption of the "swamps," various county courts have found swamp lands an embarrassment to the finances of the county, rather than a source of income, and in many instances they have contracted for the sale of these lands, on easy terms, the object being to encourage corporate enterprise and capital to develop them and prepare them for the small farmer. As a result the drainage and reclamation which it was contemplated would be done under the auspices of the county courts is now being done under the general law providing for the construction of public ditches, levees, etc., and taxing the lands benefited thereby to defray the expenses. Under this system very important improvements are being made and large bodies of the most fertile land in the State are being reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

Swasey, William Albert, architect, was born October 11, 1863, in the city of Melbourne, Australia. His education was

obtained at the Boston Latin School, a military boarding school of Paris, France, and the Boston Institute of Technology. Later he studied and practiced architecture under eminent architects of Chicago, New York and foreign cities, and in 1885 came to St. Louis and entered into a copartnership with Charles K. Ramsey, becoming junior member of the firm of Ramsey & Swasey. Two years later this partnership was dissolved, and since then Mr. Swasey has continued the practice of his profession alone. While he has been the architect of many fine churches, apartment houses, hotels and other public buildings, his cultivated tastes have found their best expression in clubhouses and private residences. He may be said to have introduced and popularized in St. Louis the Colonial style of architecture in the fashionable "West End" and in other handsome residence portions of the city. Mr. Swasey married, in 1890, Miss Irene McNeal, the accomplished daughter of Honorable Albert J. McNeal, of Memphis, Tennessee, and a great-granddaughter of President James K. Polk. Their only child is a son, McNeal Swasey, born November 9, 1891.

Swedenborgian Church.—See "New Church."

Swedes in Missouri.—In 1900 the Scandinavian population of the United States numbered somewhat above 2,500,000, or more probably fully 3,000,000. Many of these settled in our Western States, and Swedish colonies are now found in every State. So far, these Swedes and their children have written a history in the annals of our nation which we may be proud of. They have been industrious, law-abiding and loyal. They have built hundreds of churches and school-houses, founded many academies, seminaries and colleges, and established papers and magazines. They are examples of a devoted patriotism to the country of their adoption, and are full of works of mercy and good deeds. Prior to 1860 few, if any, Swedes were found in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, but between 1865 and 1870 several colonies were organized. For some reason or other the Swedish settlements in Missouri were small in comparison with others in our Western States. No notable colonies have been founded, and no works of prominence

have been performed in this commonwealth by the sons and daughters from the land of the midnight sun. Still, we find them scattered in a great many parts of Missouri. The greatest number of Swedes are found in the cities, and principally in Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis. The first, and one of the largest, Swedish colonies was founded in Bucklin, Missouri. Swedes began to arrive at that place in 1868, but it was not until 1869 that a regular colony existed. Many of these immigrants came in company with the Rev. Olof Olsson, who has been a leader and organizer among the Swedes in this country. At present this colony is very small, because many have moved to other parts of the State. Simultaneous with the settlement in Bucklin, a colony was established in Swedeborg, Pulaski County. Since 1870 Swedish colonies have been founded in Verona and Pierce City, in Lawrence County; in Carthage and Carl Junction, in Jasper County; in Springfield, in Greene County, and in Mountain Grove, in Wright County. Previous to 1868 few Swedes were found in Kansas City, but in 1869 the number increased steadily. Some came from the Eastern States, and especially from Jamestown, New York, but the greatest number came directly from Sweden. As a rule, all of these immigrants were poor, and it is natural that they had many perils and troubles to encounter. But they went to work with hopeful hearts, and after years of trial they have, through their industry and perseverance, been successful in their various undertakings. Many have their own homes. In the community they are respected, and several have from time to time held positions of honor. In Kansas City, St. Louis and other places, a great number of the Swedes are engaged in business. Wherever a Swedish colony is found we are sure to find one or more churches. In the early colonizing all the Swedes belonged to the Lutheran Church. Later, however, other denominations have also organized churches in the different settlements. At present the following denominations have congregations in the State: The Swedish Lutheran, the Mission Friends, the Methodists and the Baptists. The Lutherans have the greatest number of adherents among the Swedes in the State. They have organized congregations in Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Swedeborg,

Verona and Bucklin. All these belong to the Iowa conference of the Augustana Synod, with the exception of Kansas City, which belongs to the Kansas conference of the Augustana Synod. The largest Swedish congregation in the State is in Kansas City. In several of the Swedish congregations parochial schools are held a few months each year. Some of the young people attend Bethany College, at Lindsborg, Kansas, or Augustana College, at Rock Island, Illinois. In the large cities the Swedes have societies and clubs of various kinds. Swedish National Societies are found in Kansas City and St. Louis. Their chief aim is to promote the welfare of the Swedes. Besides these there are several aid societies and clubs among the young people. In Kansas City a Swedish national festival is held once a year. Societies and churches as a rule have good libraries. Great interest is also taken in literary work by many of the organizations. In Kansas City the Swedes have two good libraries, and some literary contests are held every year. A musical organization was founded in Kansas City in the spring of 1900. Harmonia, as it is known, numbers 100 members. Their aim is to interest the people in good singing and music. Professor Adolf Edgren is leader of the chorus. He is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm, Sweden, and is very competent in his profession. The Swedes in Missouri have one Swedish newspaper, published at Kansas City, called the "Svenska Pressen," or "Swedish Press." Mr. J. D. Nelson is its manager, and Mr. A. P. Nelson and the Rev. Albert W. Lindquist are the editors. A church paper is also published in Kansas City by the Rev. Mr. Lindquist. Politically the Swedes are as a rule Republicans. Political clubs are found in almost every Swedish colony.

ALBERT W. LINDQUIST.

Sweet Springs.—A city of the fourth class, in Saline County, on Black River, and on the Jefferson City, Boonville & Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, twenty-two miles southwest of Marshall, the county seat. Educational institutions are a well graded public school, a Lutheran parochial school and a colored school. Churches are of the Baptist, Christian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations. There are two newspapers,

the "Republican," Republican, and the "Herald," Democratic; two banks and two steam flourmills. In 1899 the population was 1,600. The town site was settled in 1838, and was known as Brownsville. The present name is derived from the excellent medicinal springs near the town, which make it a favorite summer and health resort.

Swift, William Henry, was born in Cayuga County, New York, March 27, 1832. He obtained in schools only a fair English education. In 1859 he came to St. Louis and began his career in that city as a journeyman printer. After a time he became foreman of the "State Journal" composing room and was employed in that capacity until the publication of the paper was discontinued. The practical printer had, by this time, become an accomplished newsgatherer, and soon after became city editor of the "St. Louis Dispatch." He afterward accepted the management of the commercial and financial departments of the "Missouri Republican," now the "Republic." He was elected clerk of the city council and held that office for two years. After retiring from the clerkship he determined to abandon newspaper work and devote himself to business pursuits, and in pursuance of this plan, associated himself with Jeremiah Fruin, then, as now, famous as a contractor for the building of public works. Some years later Messrs. Fruin, Bambrick and Swift formed a corporation to carry on their business, which took the name of the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company. Of this corporation Mr. Swift was made president, and is still at its head.

Swingley, Charles Earnest, chief of the fire department of St. Louis, was born January 4, 1849, in Ogle County Illinois. In 1869 he became connected with the city fire department of St. Louis. He has progressed by successive steps to his present position at the head of the department, having filled every place in the service, from pipeman to chief. He was made chief of the department in 1895, and has amply demonstrated his fitness for the place. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, is a Methodist churchman, a member of St. Louis Commandery of Knights Templar, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the American Legion of Honor. Mr. Swingley

was married, in 1869, to Miss Eliza Charlton.

Swinney, Edward F., banker, is a native of Virginia, and was born near Lynchburg. His parents were John H. and Celina F. (Jasper) Swinney, both natives of Virginia; the father was a merchant and planter. The son, Edward F. Swinney, was educated in the neighborhood schools, and at the Military Institute at Blacksburg. In 1875 he removed to Missouri and located at Fayette, where he was engaged for three years as clerk in a mercantile establishment. In 1878 he took a clerical position in the Hendrix Bank, at Fayette, of which Bishop Hendrix was president. After the expiration of a year he was advanced to the position of cashier, which he occupied until 1882. From that time until 1887 he resided in Colorado City, Texas, where he was engaged as cashier of the Colorado City National Bank. January 18, 1887, he took up his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, and was at once elected to the position of cashier of the First National Bank. His latter service continued for thirteen years. In January, 1900, his service in that capacity was terminated by his election to the presidency of the bank. Mr. Swinney, during his entire banking career, has been held in the highest estimation in the most prominent financial circles for great ability and wise discretion, while his personal qualities have served to attract the friendship and patronage of an unusually desirable class of customers, and the phenomenal success of the bank is ascribed in large degree to his individual worth and highly developed business qualifications. The bank has accumulated a surplus of \$250,000 and \$138,769.55 in undivided profits. In its immense business it exerts a potent influence in the financial affairs of Kansas City and in the tributary region. Mr. Swinney habitually represents his bank in the sessions of the American Bankers' Association, the Missouri State Bankers' Association, and the Kansas State Bankers' Association. His deep interest in the public educational interests of the city and his reputation for strict integrity, led to his appointment in 1892 as treasurer of the Kansas City board of education; since that time he has served continuously in that position, and was reappointed in 1900 for a further term of two years. In the Kansas

City Commercial Club he is a director and the treasurer. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, and for several years has been a vestryman and chairman of the finance committee. In politics he is a Democrat, and he was appointed by Governor Stephens one of the members of his staff in 1897, with the rank of brigadier general. Mr. Swinney was married, in 1882, to Miss Ida Lee, daughter of John Lee, a wealthy banker and farmer of Howard County, Missouri. Mrs. Swinney is a lady of culture and refinement, and was educated at Haynes' Academy at Boonville, Missouri.

Switzler, Lewis M., judge of probate court, Columbia, Missouri, was born June 20, 1841, in Howard County, Missouri. His parents were Simeon and Elizabeth (Cornelius) Switzler, the former a native of Virginia and the latter a native of Kentucky, who shortly after their marriage removed to the State of Missouri, locating at Fayette, where the father, who was a farmer and trader, engaged himself as a merchant for a time. The son began his education in the ordinary country schools, devoting a part of the year to such farm labor as he was capable of performing. This continued until 1857, when the father having gone to California to engage in gold mining, the mother removed to Huntsville, in Randolph County. At that place the Baptist denomination had erected Mount Pleasant College, and that institution opened its doors immediately after her arrival, her son being the first pupil whose name was enrolled. The first president was the Rev. William Thompson, a noted divine and orator, and it was under his instruction that Lewis pursued his studies until he had almost reached the limits of the curriculum. He then went to Columbia in 1860. There he entered the University of Missouri, remaining until he had completed the greater part of the academical course. In 1864 he took up law reading in the office of Boyle and Wellington Gordon, and in due course of time was admitted to the bar. He was soon busily engaged, his practice taking him into the Federal as well as the local State courts, and for some years his professional duties received all his attention. Later, however, other claims made demands upon him, and in later years his practice was largely put aside on account of the exactions of official

position. For a number of years after completing his academic studies he rendered service as assistant editor of the "Missouri Statesman," of which his brother, Colonel W. F. Switzler, was editor and proprietor, and for some time succeeding he had the sole editorial management. In this position he acquitted himself most creditably, and gave good reason for the conclusion that were he not more partial to the law, he should have chosen journalism as his calling. In 1872 he entered the senior class in the law department of the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in the year following. There was no real necessity for his taking this instruction, for he had already been a member of the bar for several years, and was engaged in practice. But the law department of the university was opening for its first term, and he was enabled to take the course without neglecting his business. Judge Philemon Bliss was dean of the law faculty. There were five graduates, of whom Mr. Switzler was one, and he was selected by the faculty as one of the orators to represent his class on commencement day, thus enjoying the distinction of being the first law graduate of the university to deliver a law oration in that institution. For a number of years afterward he was a member of the board of examiners of the law department. A considerable portion of his life has been passed in public position, but always in the line of his profession, where knowledge of law was an important requisite. The best possible evidence of his high qualification is given in his repeated re-election to the position which he now occupies, one involving the most intricate and delicate legal points, in questions of property and relationship, where the rights of parties in interest require adjudication based upon such deep legal knowledge and entire probity as mark the official record of Judge Switzler. The first public office conferred upon him was that of recorder of Columbia. Afterward he was elected city attorney, in which position he acquitted himself creditably. In 1892 he first entered upon the duties of the position for which he is qualified in so pre-eminent a degree. That year, Judge Garth having resigned the office of judge of the probate court, Governor Francis appointed Mr. Switzler to the vacant position. The petition to the Governor, asking the appoint-

ment, was the most numerously signed of any recommendation of an individual ever sent out from the county. In the fall following Judge Switzler was elected to the position to fill out the unexpired part of the term. In 1894 he was renominated without opposition at the Democratic primary election, and his election followed. In 1898 he was again elected, and without opposition. He has always been a Democrat, and active in the interests of the party at every opportunity. He was married, August 30, 1893, at Peoria, Illinois, to Miss Nellie T., daughter of the late T. J. Barrett, of Boone County, Missouri.

Switzler, William Franklin, journalist, author and politician, Columbia, Missouri, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, March 16, 1819. His parents were Simeon and Elizabeth (Cornelius) Switzler. Simeon Switzler was born in Orange County, Virginia; his parents were natives of Switzerland. His wife was of Irish descent, and was born in Madison County, Kentucky. Simeon Switzler and wife moved from Nicholasville, Kentucky, to Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, in 1826, bringing with them their two sons, William and Newton, of whom William was the older. Here, in the winter of 1826-7, being then in his seventh year, William first attended school. The building occupied was a log house, with an immense fire-place. Lawrence J. Daley, an experienced and well known teacher, was in sole charge. Mr. Daley was father of four daughters, beautiful and well educated, who became the wives of Samuel C. Major, Dr. John A. Talbot, William C. Boone and John P. Sebree, all gentlemen of high character and distinction. Of the ladies named Mrs. Sebree alone survives. In 1830 Simeon Switzler bought a farm four miles from Franklin, in Howard County, and to his work as a farmer added that of a stock-breeder and dealer, besides carrying on a general store in New Franklin. Upon this farm was reared William F. Switzler, whose young life, for the greater part of the year, was taken up with such labor as devolves upon a boy on a farm, work which he industriously and faithfully performed. In the fall and winter months he attended Mount Forest Academy, an excellent school for that day, and at a short distance from his home. From the first

he gave evidence of an intense desire for knowledge, and now that opportunity came to him, his fondness for books and his ambition to master that which they contained, developed into almost a passion. English grammar, composition, geography, astronomy, arithmetic and history he absorbed as if their learning were no task. Statistics, civil government and current politics he read and reveled in as would most boys in the "Arabian Nights," or "Don Quixote." His one recreation, and, at the same time, one of the most effective means to his education, was the debating society, which in its day developed a rare class of deep thinkers, shrewd reasoners and vigorous declaimers. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches, and with a mind fairly well stored with general information, young Switzler, now twenty years of age, began to think of his future, and to what purpose it should be devoted. He determined upon the law, and in 1839-40, while yet upon the farm, he read Blackstone, Kent and Chitty, with such other standard works as he could buy or borrow, receiving occasional instruction from Judge Abiel Leonard and Colonel Jo Davis, of Fayette, old school lawyers of ability and position. In January, 1841, now arrived at man's estate, Mr. Switzler went to Columbia, where he made his home with an uncle, William Cornelius, and prosecuted his law studies in the office of Major James S. Rollins. In the following year, 1842, he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice until 1845, when he laid his law books aside for what he considered a more important and more congenial occupation. In July, 1841, he had become editor of the "Columbia Patriot," a weekly Whig newspaper, and in January, 1843, joined with Younger J. Williams, a practical printer, long since deceased, in purchasing it. Here began the development of that high ability as a journalist and author which has made the name of Colonel Switzler known and regarded with pride, not only in every nook and corner of Missouri, but widely throughout the West. Discerning journalism as peculiarly his field of labor and influence, and seeking to follow his individual conscience and bent of mind, without restriction or limitation by others, in January, 1843, he established in Columbia the "Missouri Statesman," which he owned and edited until

1885, when he was appointed to an important government position in Washington City, necessitating his retirement from the paper.

In this connection it is important to note that throughout the troublous war days the "Statesman" was at all times a staunch Union journal.

In 1893 Colonel Switzler became editor and publisher of the "Missouri Democrat," at Boonville, Missouri, and remained so occupied for five years, adding to his well established reputation as a journalist of ability, enterprise and cleanliness. His literary tastes and ability forbade his limiting his effort to newspaper work alone. For many years his pen has produced valuable contributions to newspaper, magazine and book literature, upon historical, political and literary topics. His most important work is "Switzler's Illustrated History of Missouri," published in 1880, a large volume, generally recognized as a standard authority upon the subjects of which it treats. Colonel Switzler's ability and widely extended influence as a journalist made him a conspicuous figure in national politics. Not that he was a politician, in the common sense of the word, but, with his strong convictions upon any and all questions affecting the country, he was ever looked upon as a really representative man, and, as such, he was put forward as an exponent and leader. He was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1846, and again in 1848, before he was thirty years of age, and again in 1856. He was a member of the Whig national convention at Baltimore, in 1860, and it was upon his motion that Edward Everett was nominated for the vice presidency. In that momentous campaign, when party feeling was bitter beyond describing, he was a candidate for presidential elector in a district extending to the Iowa line, and he visited and spoke in every county therein. In 1862 President Lincoln, whose election he had opposed, recognizing Colonel Switzler as a staunch Unionist, appointed him to act in conjunction with the Honorable John S. Phelps, to go to Little Rock, Arkansas, and establish a loyal State government, Mr. Phelps being named as provisional Governor, and Colonel Switzler as provisional Secretary of State. In 1863, also by presidential appointment, Colonel Switzler was commissioned provost marshal, from which is derived his military title, for the Ninth

Congressional District of Missouri, to carry out the provisions of the law for the enrollment of citizens held to perform military service, his headquarters being first at Mexico, and then at St. Charles. In 1864 he supported General McClellan for the presidency, and he was removed from office in October of the same year, William Lovelace being appointed to succeed him. In 1865 he represented his senatorial district in the so-called Drake convention, a convention called to form a new State constitution. In that body he opposed the iron-clad expurgatory oath for voters, lawyers, clergymen and school-teachers, and the ousting ordinance. His opposition was fearless and persistent, and against great odds, and when the new organic act, so obnoxious to him, was submitted to the people, he antagonized it vigorously by speech and press up to the eve of election. In 1866 and 1868 Colonel Switzler was the Democratic candidate for Congress from his district, and at each election was elected over his Republican opponent, notwithstanding the fact that several thousand Democratic voters were disfranchised by the "Drake Constitution." This case is one of the curious chapters in Missouri history. In spite of his election on the face of the returns, Colonel Switzler was "counted out" by the Secretary of State, and certificates of election in the respective cases, were given to the candidates whom he had opposed. He contested their rights to the seats held by them, before the House of Representatives, in Congress. In both cases, after a full hearing, Republican election committees reported in Colonel Switzler's favor, and in both cases a Republican house voted down the report of its own committee, and confirmed the contested Congressmen in possession of the seats occupied by them.

In 1875, in response to a published call, signed by nearly 800 citizens, without regard to party, Colonel Switzler was elected to the constitutional convention of the State of Missouri. In that body he was chairman of the committee on education, and was the author of much of the article (XI) upon that subject in that instrument. In this he took an honest pride. He had ever been an ardent friend of education, and had served for many years as a trustee of Columbia Female Academy, of the Christian Female College, and as curator of the State University. In 1885

Colonel Switzler was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, in Washington City, in which he not only enjoyed a signal evidence of the high estimate placed upon his ability and personal worth by the chief executive, but he achieved a national reputation as a statistician. An unusually lengthy chapter of valuable public service could not find a more fitting close.

For more than a half century Colonel Switzler has been a consistent, unobtrusive member of the Presbyterian Church. In his personal habits he has been a lifelong abstainer from liquor; and in his convictions an active friend of temperance. August 31, 1843, he was married to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of the late John B. Royall, formerly of Halifax County, Virginia, and niece of the late General Sterling Price. The surviving children of this marriage are well established in useful and honorable positions in life. Irwin Switzler has been for many years registrar of the Missouri State University; Warren Switzler, a graduate of the law college of the State University, is engaged in a lucrative practice in Omaha, Nebraska; Camilla is now the wife of J. Scott Branham, a prominent business man of Columbia, Missouri. Mrs. Switzler was a highly educated woman, a consistent Christian, and a most devoted wife and mother. She died, September 11, 1879, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. Colonel Switzler remains a widower, and makes his home with his son, Irwin, in Columbia. Although a close student, and industrious of habit all through life, and notwithstanding many exposures, temptations incident to public life, in travel, and in outdoor speaking during fourteen presidential campaigns, Colonel Switzler enjoys robust health, and certainly this generation can present few so well preserved men. His mental vigor is as unimpaired as is his memory, voice and physical frame. He continues to perform a great deal of literary work, and whatever comes from his pen concerning the history of Missouri, the life and services of its public men, yet living or passed away, is accepted as worthy of all credence by the great reading public, who recognize how ample has been his opportunity to observe, and how marvelous is his recollection of men, events and dates. As a speaker he is forceful, logical and entertaining, full of re-

sources and illustrations, and one of the best and ever-ready extemporaneous speakers in the State, with wonderful clearness of enunciation for popular oratory. Even now, in the eightieth year of his age, he is engaged upon some important chapters for the present work, "The Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri," and it is but truth to say that no other hand could pen the matter so clearly and accurately. Such a life as that of Colonel Switzler is not to be dismissed without a word of reflection. A philosopher has said that the only true history is biography. The biography of Colonel Switzler, journalist, author, politician, exemplary citizen and public official of sturdy integrity, is a lesson and inspiration for all the people. Voluminous writer as he has been, uncleanness or venom never came from his pen. Active in politics, dissimulation and trickery were unknown in him. Such a man belongs to no State or city. His life and example are for all, and all owe to such a man gratitude and honor.

Swofford, James J., wholesale merchant, was born August 25, 1852, in Franklin County, Illinois. His parents were James and Malinda Jane (Dixon) Swofford. The first member of the Swofford family of whom there is reliable mention made was James Swofford, who was a commissioned officer in the British Army. In 1715, when still a young man, he resigned his commission and connected himself with the Pretender's forces. At the battle of Sheriff Muyr they were defeated, and young Swofford, with others of his company, fled from the country to escape imprisonment and probable death. He was next heard of in 1728, when he came to America and settled in Randolph County, North Carolina. Shortly after his location in this country he was chosen, no doubt because of his military experience, to lead an expedition of the settlers against the Tuscarora Indians, their continued depredations having become quite intolerable to the settlers. It is a matter of history that a "good, sound thrashing" was administered to the Indians, and tradition tells us that Captain Swofford was, on his return, congratulated by Sir William Irskine, the commander of the British forces, who, at the same time recognized Swofford as the erstwhile British officer. Realizing that his identity had been discovered, the latter offered to accompany



Yours truly
J. Swafford

Sir William as a prisoner of the crown. This Sir William not only declined to allow him to do, but promised to intercede for him with the home government. This was done so effectively that King George I soon after not only granted him a full and complete pardon, but gave him permission to locate three leagues of land along Deep River. Captain Swofford afterwards married and settled down as a planter. One of his sons, William, served seven years in the Continental Army, and his son James was under General Greene during the last year of the war. In about 1825 Samuel Swofford, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Illinois, where he raised a large family. One of his sons, James, born in 1819, was the father of James J. Swofford. The latter was educated in the common schools of Franklin County, Illinois. Benton, a small town in that county, was the place of his birth. When James J. was only eight years of age his father died and the boy was compelled to begin wage earning in order to provide for his mother and two younger brothers when he was but thirteen years of age. For two years during the summer months he worked on a farm. He then spent four years as clerk in a general store. Removing to Shawneetown, Illinois, he engaged with another firm in the same line of business. In 1878 he started in the mercantile business on his own account, and since that time has been abundantly successful. After conducting a retail store in Shawneetown for ten years he removed, in 1887, to Kansas City, Missouri, where he is now at the head of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the West. Together with his brothers he purchased the plant of the William B. Grimes Dry Goods Company and established the present firm of the Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company. Since 1892 Mr. Swofford has been a director in the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, the largest monetary institution west of St. Louis. In May, 1900, Governor Stephens appointed him one of the vice presidents to represent Missouri at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in 1901. Mr. Swofford has been one of the most enthusiastic and tireless workers in behalf of Kansas City. Recognizing his fidelity to the city and his abilities as a promoter of great movements, he was elected in 1899 chairman of a committee on ways and

means to inaugurate and push an effort to bring the national convention of the Democratic party to Kansas City in 1900. How well this work was done is best shown by the result. Kansas City won by an overwhelming vote, and the gratitude of the people of that city in recognition of the valuable services of Mr. Swofford and the other members of the committee has been plainly and repeatedly demonstrated. Politically Mr. Swofford is a Democrat. He is active in church and philanthropic work, is an officer in the Central Presbyterian Church, of Kansas City, a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, a director in the Provident Association and a director in the Commercial Club. As a Mason he is a member of Kansas City Lodge No. 220, Kansas City Chapter, Kansas City Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, and Ararat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was married October 2, 1877, to Miss Faytima R. Powell, daughter of H. B. Powell, of Shawneetown, Illinois. Three children have been born of this union. The eldest, Ralph Powell, is now (1900) a senior at Princeton University; Helen is a student at Miss Somers' school in Washington, D. C., and James J., Jr., is attending the Kansas City schools.

Swope, Logan Oliver, was born February 27, 1847, at Stanford, Kentucky. He and his brother, Thomas H. Swope, belong to a distinguished line of ancestry, a record of which, beginning with Rev. Benedict Swope, has been preserved in a history of the Swope family. Rev. Swope was a clergyman of the Reformed Church. Family traditions say that he was born near York, Pennsylvania. Public records, however, speak of him as from Germany, so that the place of his birth is uncertain. He entered the ministry in 1771 and became pastor of the Second Reformed Church in Baltimore, Maryland, being the choice of the evangelical party in the church. About 1774 he removed to Kentucky, and settled at Logan's Station, Lincoln County, where he purchased a tract of land. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he returned to Baltimore, remained there until the close of strife and then returned to Kentucky. It is recorded that he preached in both the German and English languages. Two years before his death,

which occurred at the home of his son, Jacob, he gave up active ministerial work and spent his last days in comparative retirement. Jacob Swope was one of the pioneers of Kentucky and located in that State probably at about the time his brothers did. He became a large land holder in what is now Lincoln County. Many of his descendants still reside there, and are influential and respected citizens. His eldest son was John Brevett Swope, the father of the subject of this sketch. John B. Swope was married, May 10, 1826, to Frances A. Hunton. She was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, and came from one of the oldest and best families of Virginia. The husband resided in Lincoln County until about 1847, when he removed to Danville, Kentucky. At that place he died June 29, 1881. He was possessed of a competency and led a life of comfortable retirement. In early manhood he had read law, but never engaged in the active practice. Mrs. Swope died May 2, 1847. To them seven children were born, of whom Thomas H. was the oldest, and Logan O. the youngest. The latter engaged in the mercantile business at Danville, Kentucky, at the age of seventeen years. In 1867 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and for a year was in the real estate business there. Having received a good education at Centre College, in his native State, he was well prepared for the active career which made conspicuous the years of his fruitful life. After leaving St. Louis he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and for four years was cashier of the Mastin Bank. During this time he read law under Warwick Hough, who is counted among the most noted jurists of Missouri, and received excellent legal training under such a strong preceptorship. Mr. Swope did not follow the profession, however, although he was eminently fitted for it. After leaving the bank he spent six months abroad. He was elected president of the Kansas City Smelting Company, at Joplin, Missouri, and resided in that city four years, at the end of which time he returned to Kansas City. In 1878 he was elected general manager of the narrow gauge railroad between Kansas City and Lexington, Missouri, and remained in that position until the road was sold and converted into a standard gauge line. After his retirement from the railroad business Mr. Swope turned his attention to agricultural pursuits,

was successful in his undertakings, and possessed some of the best property in Jackson County. His residence in Independence, situated near the center of a beautiful tract of forty acres of ground, is one of the most palatial homes in western Missouri. He died February 23, 1900, and in his death Independence lost one of her most energetic citizens. Always possessing charitable impulses, he was liberal in his gifts to worthy enterprises. In church extension he took a decided interest, and many movements of this kind found in him a willing donor. May 10, 1877, he was married to Maggie Chrisman, daughter of Honorable William Chrisman, of Independence. Their marriage occurred on the anniversary of the marriage of both the parents of Mr. and Mrs. Swope. Mrs. Swope and seven children, five daughters and two sons, survive. The children are William Chrisman, Frances Hunton, Thomas H., Lucy Lee, Margaret, Stella and Sarah Brevett Swope. Their second son, THOMAS H. SWOPE, was born in Stanford, Kentucky. After graduating from Yale University he read law with Judge Reavis in Gainesville, Alabama, but never practiced his profession. In 1856 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, which was at that time but a growing village. He made extensive investments in the town and vicinity, which afterward yielded good profits and gave him the nucleus for a large fortune. He also invested in property at Wyandotte. In 1864 he made explorations in the Rocky Mountains and his investments there grew to large proportions. He has given liberally to charitable institutions, has endowed a school in Kentucky, and in 1893 gave to Kansas City the ground for one of the largest and most attractive parks in that vicinity, known as Swope Park. Mr. Swope still has a great affection for Kentucky, the State of his nativity, and maintains a fine home in Woodford County. He is a careful reader and close observer, and is regarded as one of the most substantial men of western Missouri.

Syndic.—In its primary meaning the term "syndic" may be said to be practically synonymous with the English term "trustee." In different countries it has been the title also of a government official exercising magisterial functions. In St. Louis this was the title given by the early French settlers to

an official chosen by the people in public assembly, on the first day of each year, who acted in conjunction with the "umpires" in enforcing the regulations in regard to the lands of the commune and in looking after the public works of that primitive period. His chief official duty appears to have been to see that the water courses of the village were kept clear of obstructions, to supervise the construction and repair of bridges and streets, and to "view and preserve the common field fences." Two syndics were nominated by the people each year in the presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and one of the syndics thus chosen was designated by the Governor to receive all fines, to be held and used as a public improvement fund.

Sylvania.—See "Oran."

Synodical College for Young Ladies.—The founding of this noble institution of learning, at Fulton, Missouri, was due almost entirely to the efforts of the Rev. William W. Robertson, D. D., who was for nearly fifty years more or less closely identified with the religious and educational interests of Fulton and Callaway County. About 1850, feeling the great necessity for an institution for the education of young ladies, he began to conduct a school in a rented house in Fulton, which proved a complete success. In the following year he erected, at his own expense, a frame building of six large rooms in which he conducted the school, with the aid of some able teachers, and the school became known as "The Fulton Female Seminary." "This was the day of small things. Only sixteen pupils were in attendance the first session, but it steadily grew in favor and was soon recognized as one of the best schools for young ladies in the State. There is no estimating the influence for good this school had upon the citizens of Fulton and the surrounding country. In hundreds of places, in different parts of the country, this influence is still felt in the intellectual and religious tone of those who are now 'Mothers in Israel' and are now training their sons and daughters for usefulness in church and State." In the latter part of the sixties there was a feeling among the Presbyterians of Missouri that there was a pressing need for a college of high grade for the education of the Presbyterian girls of the synod, similar

to Westminster College for men. This feeling grew until it became a conviction that it was their duty to found such an institution. Accordingly at the meeting of the synod at Palmyra in 1869, the following paper was introduced by Rev. John F. Cowan, D. D., and adopted by the synod: "The synod of Missouri, having by the favor of God, succeeded in placing on a solid basis Westminster College, though much remains yet to be done, feels profoundly the necessity of founding and endowing a college for the education of the Presbyterian daughters of Missouri; a college of high order, to be placed under the care of a faculty in no way inferior to the noble one we now have in Westminster." Accordingly a committee was appointed to secure from the various congregations offers for the location of the college, and, at the meeting of the synod at Cape Girardeau, in 1871, this committee reported that the citizens of Fulton and of Callaway County had offered as an inducement to locate the college in Fulton, \$16,500 in cash subscriptions, and a lot of about four acres of ground, donated by Mr. Daniel M. Tucker, valued at \$3,500. This offer was accepted and a board of nine trustees was appointed and directed to obtain a charter as soon as possible. This was granted in November, 1871, and the institution thus became empowered with all the rights and privileges of a first class college. The lot, so generously donated by Mr. Tucker, is one of the finest sites in the city, overlooking the town and surrounding country, airy and well drained. On this lot the building was begun in the spring of 1872 and was finished in the summer of 1873. It is a four-story brick building, furnished throughout with modern improvements, supplied with as fine water as is in the State, from an artesian well 600 feet deep, electric lights, etc. It contains a large chapel, six recitation rooms, spacious halls, double parlors, and over forty rooms for the accommodation of the president, teachers and students. Since that time another building of three stories, containing seventeen rooms, has been erected for a conservatory of music and art.

The first president was Professor T. Oscar Rogers, of Virginia, who opened the sessions of the college in the fall of 1873, but he resigned before the end of the session and was succeeded by the Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D., of

Kentucky, who remained at the head of the college for three years and had a good degree of prosperity. Failing health caused him to resign, and he was succeeded in 1877 by the Rev. B. H. Charles, D. D., who held the position until his resignation in June, 1888. At that time Rev. H. C. Evans, who had for some years been vice president of the college, was elected to the presidency, and held this position until June, 1893, and was succeeded by the Rev. John W. Primrose, D. D. Dr. Primrose remained three years and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Peyton Walton, who, for several years, had been president of Elizabeth Aull Seminary at Lexington, Missouri. Mr. Walton has at this writing (1900) been president for four years, and the college is in a fine state of prosperity—in fact, every

room in the boarding department is occupied, and there is in contemplation a large addition to this department, so that the great number of Presbyterian girls of the State can find a home in which they will receive, not only a training in literature, art and music, but that moral and spiritual refinement which the limited number receive who are now fortunate enough to be matriculated as students.

Syracuse.—An incorporated town in the northern part of Morgan County, on the Boonville branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, five miles south of Tipton, in Moniteau County. It has a church, public school, five general stores and four other small business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

T

Taberville.—A town on the Osage River, in St. Clair County, twenty miles west of Osceola, the county seat. It has a public school, a Christian Church and a Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1899 the population was 200. It was platted in 1859 on land belonging to Dr. Taber, who formed a land company. From 1844 to 1860 it was a trading post of some importance, and was reached by steamers from Osceola.

Talbott Murder.—The Talbott murder, and the trial, conviction and execution of the "Talbott Boys," sons of the murdered man, for the crime, constituted an interesting and exciting event in the history of northwestern Missouri. Dr. Perry H. Talbott was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1827, and, after receiving a good education, came to Missouri in 1854 and located in Nodaway County. He was a skillful physician, and in a few years had a good practice, accumulated property and became prominent in politics, serving a term in the Legislature. But he was hard and tyrannical in his home, and on the night of September 18, 1880, about 9 o'clock, he was shot through the window of his house. The neighbors at once suspected the family, and their suspicions were increased by their conduct. Talbott was shot while sitting on a

bed, in which his wife was lying, his son Albert being in the room at the time. At the moment the shot was fired he had his hand upon his breast, and the bullet, in passing through his breast, cut off portions of his thumb and middle finger. In the room above were Jennie and Angie, aged eleven and thirteen years, respectively, and John and Cicero Talbott, aged ten and eight years, all four being asleep; and in the room over the kitchen William Wallace Talbott, aged fourteen, and Charles Edward Talbott, aged sixteen, and Henry Wyatt, a farm hand, were accustomed to sleep. After the murder the family made no efforts to arouse the neighbors or to pursue the assassin, and exhibited a marked unconcern which could not but excite remark. A detective managed to secure the confidence of the two elder Talbott boys—Albert, aged twenty-one years, and Charles Edward—and they told him they had killed their father; and the sheriff, who had already obtained sufficient information to warrant the proceeding, arrested Mrs. Talbott, the two boys and the hired man. The grand jury found a true bill against Charles Edward and Albert P. Talbott, and the hired man, Henry Wyatt, but failed to indict Mrs. Talbott, and she was released. The trial lasted ten days, being marked throughout by the most in-

tense interest. The defense was conducted by Lafayette Dawson, Thomas J. Johnson and M. G. Moran, and the prosecution by Prosecuting Attorney W. W. Ramsey, assisted by John Edwards and Scribner R. Beech. The defense asked for a trial before another judge, and Judge Howell, of the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit, was chosen. The jury was out about two hours, and then came into court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Charles E. Talbott and Albert P. Talbott. It was an awful scene in the court room when the sentence was pronounced. Judge Howell covered his face with his hands, and men wept and women shrieked. There was a motion for a new trial, and the case went to the Supreme Court, but that tribunal sustained all the rulings. The Governor then granted a respite, but all these delays came to an end at last, and on July 22, 1881, the two Talbott boys were hanged at Maryville in the presence of a great multitude of people. Wyatt had turned State's witness and revealed the whole plot of the murder, and it was on his evidence, together with the admissions made by the Talbott boys to the detective, and certain strong circumstances, that the conviction had been made easy. Wyatt was discharged.

Talmage, Archibald Alexander, one of the most distinguished of Western railway managers, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, April 25, 1834. When eighteen years old, he became a clerk in the freight department of the New York & Erie Railway, and in this capacity served his apprenticeship to the railroad business. Removing to Chicago in 1853, he entered the employ of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company as a freight clerk. In 1859, when he was twenty-five years old, he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company as a passenger conductor. From this comparatively humble position he was promoted to assistant superintendent of the road in 1864, but was soon made master of transportation of the military roads controlled by the United States government east and south of Chattanooga. He was then appointed general superintendent of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad, and busied himself with the reorganization of its affairs and the reconstruction of the line until the fall of 1868.

Thereafter he became general superintendent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway, and afterward general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, serving as such until the formation of the Wabash Western Railway Company, in March of 1887, when he became general manager for the reorganized corporation. He continued in its service until his death, which occurred on his private car at Peru, Indiana, June 28, 1887. Mr. Talmage married, in 1868, Miss Mary R. Clark, daughter of the Rev. James Clark, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who survives her husband, and is still a resident of St. Louis.

Talty, John A., lawyer and jurist, was born in Moline, Illinois, August 22, 1860. In 1880 he came to St. Louis, an expert stenographer, and entered the law offices of Johnson, Lodge & Johnson, where he also studied law under their preceptorship, and in 1882 he was admitted to the bar. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Joseph G. Lodge, and their professional connection continued until Mr. Lodge's death in 1890. In that year Judge Talty was appointed judge of the court of criminal correction. He was then nominated for a full term on the Republican ticket in 1891, made the race for that office, but failed of election, his party being defeated at the polls. In 1896 he was nominated for the circuit judgeship, and was elected to that office by a flattering majority. He was the charter president and principal organizer of the Merchants' League Club.

Tamblyn, George S., senior member of the live stock commission house of Tamblyn & Tamblyn, of Kansas City, is a son of Colonel William L. Tamblyn, one of the founders of the live stock trade in St. Louis, and later interested in branch houses in Kansas City and Chicago. Colonel Tamblyn was a native of Cornwall, England, and came to America with his parents, the family settling in Pennsylvania. During the Civil War he held the commission of lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; for a time he served on the staff of Major General John A. Dix; after the surrender of General Robert E. Lee he was colonel commanding a cavalry regiment on the plains, serving against the Indians. On leaving the military service he engaged for a time in the lumber business in Pennsylvania. In 1871 he began

dealing in live stock in St. Louis, and when the National Stock Yards were established at East St. Louis he removed his business thither, being one of the first shippers from that point. In 1875 he became a member of the live stock firm of George Taylor & Co. In 1881 he became junior member of the firm of Scaling & Tamblyn, who, in 1887, established a branch house at Chicago, of which he took charge. In 1889 another branch was established in Kansas City. The firm was dissolved March 1, 1897, and was succeeded by that of Tamblyn & Tamblyn, whose members were Colonel Tamblyn and his sons, George S. and Robert L. Colonel Tamblyn died December 14th of the same year. He was a man of superior business qualifications and remarkable executive ability, and his name was a synonym for all that stands for integrity and sincerity. His sons, George S. and Robert L., were at once inheritors of the peculiar gifts which were his own characteristics, and beneficiaries of the exceptional advantages derived from constant business association with himself. Under his own eye they had learned all the details of office work connected with the administration of a great business, as well as all the transactions of the yards. They had also enjoyed the practical benefits incident to work on the ranch and on the trail, in connection with the interests of the father in the Indian Territory and in Texas, where many thousand cattle were fattened and thence driven to market. When they became business partners with their father, each was entirely capable of assuming the entire charge of a large business. George S. Tamblyn was at once given control of the Kansas City house, while to his brother, Robert L. Tamblyn, was entrusted the business at East St. Louis. In 1898 the last named removed to Kansas City, where are the executive offices of the firm for its houses in Chicago and East St. Louis, as well as in the former named place. In each of these cities, and throughout the great live stock regions which seek them as markets, the firm holds rank with the very first in point of capability and responsibility and the magnitude of their transactions. The individual members hold the regard of a large social circle for their personal worth.

Tamm, Theodore, manufacturer, was born July 7, 1833, on a farm near Cuxhaven,

which is close to the North Sea, in Germany, and died in St. Louis, May 18, 1900. He was the youngest of fourteen children born to Philip and Margaret Tamm, intelligent and prosperous people, who were able to give him fair educational advantages. After finishing his studies in Hamburg he determined to come to America, and on the 5th of October, 1854, sailed by steamer "Washington" for the New World. He landed in New York, and from there came to St. Louis, arriving there November 1st following. He had little means in those days, and the capital with which he started in life was energy, frugality and honesty of purpose. Inclined to agricultural pursuits, he settled on Sny Island, in Pike County, Illinois, opposite Saverton, Missouri, and there engaged in tilling the rich soil of that region, selling cord wood to the river steamboats, and other pursuits. Hard work and sagacious conduct of his affairs made him prosperous, and he had made considerable progress toward the accumulation of wealth when disaster overtook him in 1858. In that year the waters of the Mississippi overflowed the Sny country and swept away all his possessions. Eleven hundred cords of wood, two hundred head of hogs, fifty head of cattle and horses, wagons and other possessions of Mr. Tamm, went down the river, and he was left penniless. Again he had to begin at the beginning, and, coming to St. Louis, he entered the employ of his cousin, Jacob Tamm, of the firm of Tamm & Meyer, engaged in the manufacture of wooden buckets, tubs, churns, etc. The factory of this firm was located at the corner of Chouteau Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and the logs cut into the lumber which it consumed were rafted down from the upper Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, and were hauled from the landing to the factory by ox teams. This arduous labor was the first in which Mr. Tamm engaged in St. Louis. That he worked faithfully, saved his earnings and made himself indispensable to his employers is evidenced by the fact that in 1864 he became a partner in the firm, the name of which was then changed to Jacob Tamm & Co. In September of 1871 the old factory on Twenty-first Street and Chouteau Avenue was totally destroyed by fire, and a new factory was built on Anna Street, between the river and the Iron Mountain Railroad. In 1872 Jacob Tamm, Theodore Tamm and



Theo. Tamm



Charles Everts incorporated the St. Louis Wooden Ware Works, with a capital of \$180,000, and during the later years of his life Theodore Tamm was the president of this corporation. Connected with the wooden ware works is a sawmill at West Memphis, which is the largest mill of its kind in the State of Arkansas, with a cutting capacity of 35,000 feet of lumber per day. A large tract of timber land—comprising about 15,000 acres—in Lauderdale County, Tennessee, is also connected with this establishment. In 1882 Mr. Tamm purchased the interest of Lloyd G. Harris in the Chester & Harris Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1884 as the Chester & Keller Manufacturing Company. Of this corporation Mr. Tamm was vice president until 1891, when he was made president. In 1892 the name of the corporation was changed to the Keller & Tamm Manufacturing Company, and its capital was fixed at \$200,000. Two sawmills are operated by this corporation, located, respectively, at Knobel and Fisk, Arkansas, and these mills furnish the hardwood for the Keller & Tamm Manufacturing Company, which turns out vast quantities of hickory handles, wagon spokes and specialties in buggy woodwork. The output of the two mills is valued at about \$100,000 per annum, and is shipped to the St. Louis works in a rough state to be finished and marketed there. This brief review of Mr. Tamm's career as a business man shows that he began life in St. Louis in a humble capacity, and by force of genius and hard work raised himself to the position of president of two of the most important manufacturing establishments of the city. As his fortune grew his natural tastes asserted themselves, and he passed much of his time in the country, for which he had a marked fondness. In Alexander County, Illinois, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, one hundred and thirty-two miles south of St. Louis, and eighteen miles north of Cairo, he had one of the handsomest rural homes in southwestern Illinois, which bore the picturesque name, "Idlewild." There he had about three thousand acres of land, of which nearly seven hundred acres were under cultivation, the remainder being covered with oak, hickory, beech, poplar and other kinds of timber. An artificial lake, with a boat and boathouse, a rustic bridge, and other evi-

dences of his taste in adornment, are attractive features of this country home. In St. Louis County, five miles north of Glencoe Station, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, and about thirty miles from St. Louis, he had another country home, which he called "Paffrath's," in honor of his old friend, Charles Paffrath, who passed the last years of his life at that place, and died there in 1895, at the age of eighty-five years, and was buried on the farm. This residence was the frequent resort of Mr. Tamm's St. Louis friends, and here he dispensed an unstinted and altogether delightful hospitality. May 21, 1872, Mr. Tamm married Miss Amanda Tamm, daughter of Jacob Tamm, whose home in the old days was located on the elevated grounds at the northwest corner of Tayon and Chouteau Avenues, in St. Louis. Mrs. Tamm, who was the fourth daughter of Jacob and Juliana Tamm, was born in this homestead December 8, 1849. The only child born of this union was Oscar Theodore Tamm, who is now managing his father's estate. After the death of Mrs. Tamm, Mr. Tamm married, on the 5th of July, 1899, Miss Bertha Tamm, an accomplished lady, who was born in Hanover, Germany.

Taney County.—A county in southern Missouri, 220 miles southwest of St. Louis. It borders the State of Arkansas on the south, and is bounded on the north by Christian and Douglas Counties, on the east by Ozark County, and on the west by Stone County. It has an area of 660 square miles, of which about one-fourth is under cultivation; there are 61,320 acres of public land subject to entry. The surface is greatly broken by watercourses and uplifts of stone. White River enters the county on its western boundary, flowing northeastwardly to Forsythe, and thence in a general southeastwardly course to the Arkansas line, which it repeatedly crosses before it makes a final exit, at the extreme southeast corner. Big Beaver Creek flows from the northeast corner into White River, near the center of the county, and Bear Creek and Bull Creek reach the same stream from the northwest. Three-fourths of the area is set in heavy woods, principally oak, ash, hickory and walnut. Building limestone is abundant. Zinc and lead exist, and traces of copper have been

found, but none have been developed. The principal surplus products in 1898 were: Wool, 6,785 pounds; cotton, 250,000 pounds; tobacco, 1,675 pounds; poultry, 9,690 pounds; eggs, 10,560 dozen; cattle, 3,250 head; hogs, 5,225 head; sheep, 1,250 head. There were in the county at the same time 58 public schools, 59 teachers, 3,176 pupils, and the permanent school fund was \$5,641.22. The population in 1900 was 10,127. There are no railways in the county.

The first settlements were made on White River, in 1826-7, by Elijah McAdoo, three members of the Denton family, and two brothers, Jacob and Solomon Yochuim; the two latter named are believed by some to be descendants of one Yocum, who located at the confluence of White and James Rivers, in Stone County, in 1790. In 1830-1 James Oliver, Garner, Barnes, Nuchinn and Edwards located in the county; and in 1832 came Jesse Jennings, who was a member of the Legislature for several terms, and sheriff and a county justice. The county was created January 6, 1837, and was named for Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court. Forsythe is the seat of justice. The county records were destroyed by fire in 1885.

Tansey, George Judd, lawyer, was born March 25, 1865, in Alton, Illinois, son of Robert P. and Maria (Mangum) Tansey. The elder Tansey removed, with his family, to St. Louis in 1869, and the son was fitted for college in the Stoddard Grammar School and at the St. Louis high school, graduating from the last named institution in 1884. In the fall of the same year he entered Cornell University, of Ithaca, New York, and was graduated from that university with the degree of bachelor of letters in the class of 1888. Returning then to St. Louis, he took a course at the St. Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar in June of 1889. During the following year he was assistant secretary of the St. Louis Transfer Company. In March of 1890 he became junior member of the firm of Laughlin, Kern & Tansey, his partners being Judge Henry D. Laughlin and R. H. Kern. Mr. Kern retired from the firm some time later, and Randolph H. Laughlin, Judge Laughlin's son, being admitted to the partnership, the firm was Laughlin, Tansey & Laughlin until the spring of 1890, when this association was dissolved. At the death

of his father Mr. Tansey succeeded the elder Tansey as president of the St. Louis Transfer Company, becoming also general manager of the affairs of that corporation. While practicing his profession successfully, Mr. Tansey has also taken an active part in politics, not as a candidate, but as an orator, writer and party leader. In the presidential contest of 1896 he was one of the active managers of the National Democratic party movement, and took a prominent part in the conduct of the campaign in Missouri. He is a member of the Delta Epsilon fraternity, of the Mercantile, Cornell, and Office Men's Clubs, and of the Knights of St. Patrick, and is one of the wittiest and most versatile after-dinner speakers in St. Louis. A fondness for the best literature is one of his marked characteristics, and he is a contributor to literary journals and a polished and vigorous writer.

Tansey, Robert P., who was identified with the development of St. Louis for more than a third of a century, was born October 2, 1833, in the County Antrim, Ireland, son of Bernard and Mary Tansey, and died in St. Louis, March 29, 1899. His birthplace was the village of Glenarm, a picturesque spot on the coast of Ireland, not far from the Giant's Causeway. When fourteen years of age, leaving school in Belfast, he immigrated alone to this country, arriving in New Orleans in a sailing vessel, after a stormy passage of sixty-three days. Making his way to Baton Rouge, his first employment was as operator and repairer on the Louisville and New Orleans telegraph lines. When the "Harney House" was opened in the new State capital at Baton Rouge by L. A. Pratt, young Tansey took a position there as book-keeper and clerk, where he remained a year. Meeting with Edward Keating, at that time one of the ablest lawyers in southern Illinois, he was induced to take up the study of law in that gentleman's office at Alton, which study he pursued with ardor for a period of two years. Mr. Keating, becoming connected as financial agent with the Alton & Sangamon—now the Chicago & Alton—Railroad, appointed Tansey paymaster of the company, although he was then not twenty years old. This position he held for several years, and then became general agent of the road at Springfield and Alton. In 1860 there was no part of the country more agitated



The Southern History Co

Engr. by Williams NY

R. P. Faussey

over the political situation of the times than the State of Illinois. The famous debate of 1858 between Lincoln and Douglas had projected its immense influence everywhere, but the candidacy of the distinguished participants for the presidency, both being Illinoisans, added new fuel to the fire already burning. The intellectual forces of the whole State were called out and marshaled on the respective sides. In 1860 Mr. Tansey resuscitated the old Alton "National Democrat," whose establishment had been completely destroyed by a cyclone, and, assuming the entire proprietary and editorial responsibility, performed indomitable and brilliant service in behalf of the Democratic campaign. He thus became prominent and influential in his party's councils and the close friend of distinguished leaders in the party. Stephen A. Douglas, the greatest of Western Democratic statesmen, seemed to feel a sort of fatherly regard for the brilliant young editor, and during the closing years of his life Mr. Tansey was one of his closest and most thoroughly trusted personal and political friends. He was one of the few men also admitted to the counsels of Wilbur F. Storey, the gifted editor of the Chicago "Times," whose genius and enterprise have left a distinct impress upon Western journalism. Absorbed in the building up of a great newspaper enterprise—in the development, in fact, of a new school of journalism—Storey lived in an atmosphere of reserve which few people penetrated. He trusted few people, and had few intimate friends, but Mr. Tansey was one of the few, and knew the great editor and publisher as hardly any other man knew him. He was the intimate friend, too, of William R. Morrison, S. S. Marshall, George Judd, Charles H. Lanphier, R. E. Goodell, and, indeed, all of the chief party leaders in those days, and his advice was always sought and welcomed. The friends he had made outside of politics adhered to him under all circumstances. He took an active part in the permanent location of the capital at Springfield at the time the question of building a new State House was agitated, and assisted greatly in the result. Resuming his railroad connections in 1862, he was appointed general freight agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, serving under its first president, James Robb, with headquarters at Chicago, but from this position he retired in the fall of 1863, and came to St. Louis

as a member of the firm of Mitchell, Miltenberger & Tansey, afterward incorporated as the East St. Louis Transfer Company, which, purchasing the Madison County Ferry, operated the ferry between Venice and St. Louis. At that time all railroad freights were required to break bulk on either side of the river, and, as the commercial importance of the city increased, the want of some method of transferring cars loaded with grain, flour, lumber and other commodities in bulk was found to work a serious injury to the commerce of the city. In those days the railroads in Illinois terminating in East St. Louis were often obliged to refuse grain in bulk for St. Louis, owing to the great delay in getting it removed from the cars by teams. At this critical period Messrs. Mitchell and Tansey, appreciating the great need of the hour, established, in connection with the Madison County ferry, a car transfer, by steamboat and barge, capable of transferring twelve cars each trip. The immediate effects of this enterprise inaugurated by Mr. Tansey and his associates were the removal of the embargo on the grain trade, a great increase in the shipments of heavy freight to St. Louis in car loads, and a large reduction in the cost of transfer. The plan of transfer thus inaugurated revolutionized the entire system of transportation across the river, inasmuch as other ferry companies followed the example of the Madison County Ferry Company, and thus developed a transfer system adequate to the needs of the great and growing city of St. Louis. At a later date the East St. Louis Transfer Company was amalgamated with the old St. Louis Transfer Company, taking the name of that corporation, under which it has continued its existence up to the present time, Mr. Tansey being at its head until his death. He organized the through-checking of baggage, which travelers have found so great a convenience, and in numerous ways he diminished the annoyance of travel. A man of so versatile and universal business genius could not long hide his "light under a bushel" in the community. Mr. Tansey quickly became recognized in commercial circles as a leader. He was for over thirty years a member of the Merchants' Exchange, serving on all its committees, and as director, vice president and president, to which latter office he had the unusual honor, in 1871, of being elected without opposition.

He was at the front in the promotion of many useful enterprises, and is believed to have been one of the chief organizers of the "Veiled Prophets," whose illuminations of the city, pageants and grand balls, have attracted so wide attention to St. Louis, he throwing the resources of the Transfer Company into the marshaling of the floats, etc. He was a leading member of all reception committees, providing hospitable entertainment for convention delegates and distinguished visitors, and was a member of all the principal business leagues and social clubs. He was also an ex-president of the Knights of St. Patrick. Though solicited to do so by influences sufficient to nominate and elect, he repeatedly declined to become a candidate for Congress; but after the adoption of the Scheme and Charter he reluctantly consented to serve in the upper branch of the municipal assembly, which he did for four years, leaving a wholesome impress upon the legislation of the period.

In 1854 Mr. Tansey was married to Miss Maria Mangum, in Alton, Illinois. One daughter and four sons were born of this marriage, only two of whom—Mary and George Judd Tansey—survive. Mr. Tansey's father died in 1843, and his mother at the ripe old age of eighty-four, on the last day of the year 1897. Mr. Tansey was president of the St. Louis Transfer Company and director in the Wiggins Ferry, and other companies, giving the greater portion of his time to his business interests in St. Louis, but residing on a farm near Springfield, Illinois.

The points given above illustrate Mr. Tansey's character with tolerable accuracy, except that they fail to exhibit his geniality in the private relations of life. A man in whom there is a constant, unconscious rivalry between the forces of brain and heart rarely gives the cue to the observer as to which predominates. Of him it may be said that no friend ever had a sorrow that was not partly his. To do more than his duty was with him not an impulse, not a sentiment, but a plant of nature. He would not, but he might well have said truthfully—

"I live for those who love me,
For those who hold me true,
For the Heaven that bends above me,
And the good that I may do
For the cause that needs assistance,
For the wrong that lacks resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I may do."

Tarkio.—A town of 1,300 inhabitants, in Atchison County, on the Tarkio Valley Railroad, laid out by C. E. Perkins in 1880, and extended to include Perkins' addition in 1881. It was incorporated June 21st of the last named year, when T. J. Emmert, D. M. Griffith, J. J. Shoecraft, A. Curfman and C. B. Casler were chosen the first board of trustees. It has six stores, the First National Bank of Tarkio, capital and surplus, \$57,300; deposits, \$75,000; a newspaper, the "Tarkio Republican"; four church congregations, a hall, two hotels and a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Tarkio Rivers, Big and Little.—Are streams in the northwestern part of the State, which rise in southern Iowa and flow through Atchison and Holt Counties into the Missouri.

Tarsney, John Charles, lawyer and Congressman, was born November 7, 1845, in Medina, Michigan. His parents were Timothy and Mary (Murray) Tarsney, both natives of Ireland. He was attending a public school when his studies came to an abrupt close with the opening of the Civil War, when, although but sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Michigan Infantry Regiment, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. He performed the duties of a soldier faithfully and fearlessly, and was among those who suffered most severely in the great struggle. He was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, and again in the battle of Gettysburg; in the latter engagement he was taken prisoner, and for nearly seventeen months was held in confinement in various Southern prisons. On being exchanged, November 21, 1864, he returned to his regiment, in General Warren's Fifth Corps, and served in the last Virginia campaign, culminating in the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. He then entered Michigan University, where he completed his education, and graduated from the Law Department in 1869. He began practice at Hudson, Michigan, and in April, 1872, removed to Kansas City, which afforded a wider field for his effort. Almost from the first he occupied a most prominent place in his profession. He was counsel for the Corrigan Street Railway Company, and had charge of their legal affairs in the con-

solidation of the various lines which they acquired, and in their final transfer to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. In 1874-5 he was city attorney of Kansas City, and performed arduous duties necessitated by the adoption of the new charter. Politically a Democrat, he was ever a leader in his party, and bore the brunt of conflict in several important campaigns. In 1888 Mr. Tarsney was the candidate of his party for Congress, and was elected by a majority of 2,200. He was thrice consecutively re-elected, but was unseated in the latter half of his fourth term in a contest made by his opponent, Colonel R. T. Van Horn. Mr. Tarsney's congressional service was highly honorable and of great usefulness to his constituency. In the Fifty-second Congress he was chairman of the committee on labor, and drafted and secured the passage of the Federal eight-hour law, and of the joint resolution under which the Bureau of Statistics made inspection of the slum districts of large cities. As a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds, he drafted and procured the passage of the bill known by his name, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to procure plans for government buildings through competitive effort on the part of non-governmental architects, to the avoidance of stereotyped designs, and to secure the advantages of modern ideas. In the Fifty-third Congress he served on the committee on ways and means, and was one of the subcommittee of five who drafted the Wilson tariff bill; the original bill was so mutilated through Senate amendments that when it was put upon its passage he refused to vote for it. In the Fifty-fourth Congress, Speaker Reed retained him on the committee on ways and means, and named him as the first Democratic member of the committee on military affairs. In 1890 Mr. Tarsney procured the passage of bills authorizing the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway to construct its lines through the Indian Territory. He also secured the first appropriation (\$1,200,000) for the erection of the government building in Kansas City, and the work of construction was begun during his congressional term. In 1896 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, which he relinquished in March, 1899. Mr. Tarsney holds to the time-honored principles of

Democracy, but is not in sympathy with some of the recent monetary policies of the party; he favors as wide use of silver as is practicable, but is opposed to its free coinage on individual account. He has no affiliation with churches or secret societies. He was married, May 10, 1871, at Adrian, Michigan, to Miss Mary Behen, and to them have been born five children, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Tarsney is a lady of sympathetic and charitable disposition, and from the first has been numbered among the most useful of the friends of the Kansas City Boys' Orphan Home.

Tate, John C., who has been actively identified with the interests of real property in Kansas City since 1887, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived in his native State until 1886, when he was attracted to the West. Since that time he has been a resident of the great trade and financial center of western Missouri, and has become an influential factor in the development of the city and her growth as a place of homes and immense business operations. In 1887 Mr. Tate took charge of the Mastin estate, which comprised enormous holdings of real estate, looking after its large rental roll and the sale of its properties. While thus engaged he also superintended the construction of about two hundred houses. During the last four years, and at a time when there was practically no market for real estate in Kansas City, he sold property belonging to this estate amounting to over \$700,000. In the early part of 1899, having reduced the realty holdings of the Mastin heirs to such an extent that his entire time was not demanded thereby, he organized the Tate Realty Company and was chosen president of that corporation. The business of this company is the buying and selling of property on commission, negotiating loans and attending to its large rental list. Mr. Tate still has charge of the Mastin properties. He is a member of the Kansas City Commercial Club, and the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange, having served as a member of the directory of the latter organization. He has also served on numerous committees, the most important of which had in hand the readjustment of values for assessment purposes. The action of this committee caused an entire new assessment of all city property in the fall of 1899, and Mr. Tate, to-

gether with Mr. John A. Moore, of the firm of Rieger & Moore, and Mr. D. O. Smart, were chosen as experts by the county assessor to supervise the new assessment. This extensive and important work was so carefully and successfully performed that Assessor Holmes, for whom the work was done, has received unstinted praise. Mr. Tate has figured in a number of the large transfers that have marked the rise of real estate in Kansas City, and is one of the most prominent representatives of a business that has grown in dignity and importance to an immeasurable degree during the last ten years. He is public-spirited, progressive, and a thoroughly loyal supporter of every movement that has for its end the promotion of municipal interests and the glory of the city or State. He was married, October 18, 1876, to Miss Frances Casey, daughter of James B. and Lucy A. (Marshall) Casey, the last named a niece of Chief Justice John Marshall. Mrs. Tate's home was at Covington, Kentucky. Three children have been born of this union—James C., Margaret C., and John H. Tate. Mr. Tate and family are members of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Tatum, James F., merchant, was born January 5, 1850, in Howard County, Missouri, son of A. C. and Susan (Franklin) Tatum. His father was born and reared in Virginia, and came from there when a very young man to Howard County, Missouri. There he married his wife, who was a native of Kentucky, but who had been brought by her parents to Missouri in her early childhood. Purchasing a farm in Howard County, they continued to reside there, engaging successfully in agricultural pursuits. There James F. Tatum obtained his education in the public schools, and later followed farming until he was about thirty years of age. In 1883 he went to Dunklin County and began merchandising in the village of Kennett. His business methods commended him to the people of the surrounding country from the start, and, although he had not been trained to mercantile pursuits, he soon showed that he had a natural genius for that calling. Kennett, being remote from any large town, is the natural trade center of a large farming region, and as he had been reared on a farm, and was thoroughly familiar with the wants

and needs of the farmer, Mr. Tatum was able to supply them with practically everything they needed to buy, and at the same time furnished them a market for almost everything they had to sell. As a consequence, his business has grown to large proportions, considering its rural location, and he has prospered as he well deserves to prosper in a financial way. Honest, upright and scrupulously exact in all his dealings, and at the same time liberal in advancing public interests, he is in all respects the ideal general merchant. Affiliating politically with the Democratic party, he has naturally wielded considerable influence in local political circles, but his efforts in this field have been put forth in behalf of his friends, and he has asked no favors for himself. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and his religious leanings are toward that denomination. He is a member of the Masonic order, this being the only fraternal order with which he is identified. June 27, 1887, Mr. Tatum married Miss Lilly Bragg, daughter of Captain W. G. Bragg, deceased, who was a pioneer settler in Dunklin County. They are the parents of six children, and their home is one of the most attractive and beautiful in the village of Kennett.

Taussig, James, lawyer, was born in Prague, Austria, September 30, 1827. Being compromised and liable to political prosecution, he, like many other revolutionists of that period, left his native land in July, 1848, and, coming to this country, proceeded to St. Louis, to which place some members of his family had preceded him. Soon after his arrival he began the study of law with Charles S. Rannels and Spalding & Shepley. Until 1891 he enjoyed a lucrative practice, retiring in that year. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and for two successive terms served as president of the association first named. From 1864 to 1868 he was counsel for the St. Louis School Board. He was tendered a nomination for Congress in a district in which nomination was equivalent to election, but declined in favor of Henry T. Blow, and was offered a seat on the bench of the State Supreme Court by Governor Fletcher, but declined. He has been an earnest Republican from the foundation of the party. Mr. Taus-

sig was married, in 1852, at New York, to Magdalene Dormitzer, of Prague, Austria, and four sons and two daughters have been born of their marriage.

Tavern Cave.—A cave on the right bank of the Missouri River, one mile below the mouth of the Femme Osage. It is at the foot of a cliff, and is one hundred feet in length, parallel with the river, forty feet in width and twenty feet high. Early voyagers gave it its name on account of the shelter it afforded them. Its walls contain many names and inscriptions placed there in early days, and rude pictures of birds and beasts, the work of Indians who occupied the country previous to the coming of white men.

Taxes.—The State revenue of Missouri is derived from various sources, the most important being the regular property tax of twenty-five cents on the \$100 on all property, real and personal, in the State, and which yields the largest amount of revenue. The property tax is levied and collected every year, on lands by acres, town lots, horses, mules, asses, jennets, neat cattle, sheep, hogs and all other live stock; money, bonds and notes, and all other personal property, including goods, wares, merchandise, raw materials for manufactures and the finished products of manufacture. The property tax is levied also on railroads, bridges and telegraphs. In addition, there is a license tax on dramshops, or drinking saloons, which may be as low as \$50, and not more than \$200 for six months. Insurance companies chartered in other States pay 2 per cent on the gross amount of premiums collected in this State. Express companies are taxed 1 1-4 per cent on their business in the State. License taxes are collected from auctioneers, brokers and exchange dealers, peddlers, ferries, and billiard and other tables. The other sources of revenue are a tax of 1 1-2 per cent on sales of dutiable goods sold by auctioneers, fees paid by corporations on the issue to them of articles of incorporation, interest on the State moneys deposited in bank, fees on commissions issued by the Secretary of State, and on the registering of municipal bonds by the State Auditor; fees received for commissions of notaries public, and receipts from the sale of Statutes and Session Acts. The receipts from these various

sources for the year 1898 were: From tax books and other ordinary sources of revenue, \$2,273,927; from interest on deposits, \$17,683; from fees of State officers, \$7,320; from incorporation tax, \$60,235; from foreign insurance tax, \$116,776; from express companies, \$7,465; from miscellaneous sources, \$17,652—total, \$2,501,058.

The State Auditor's report for 1897-8 shows that the State taxes assessed in 1898 were less than they were in 1867—thirty-two years before—the figures being, for 1867, \$3,018,145, and for 1898, \$2,429,837. The explanation is that in 1867 the State debt was so great that it took more than half the revenues—\$1,810,415, out of \$3,018,145—to meet the interest; whereas, in 1898, the debt had become so reduced that it took much less than one-half the revenue—\$971,935, out of \$2,429,837—to meet the interest and other charges. In the period referred to—1867 to 1898—the taxable wealth of the State had more than doubled, the increase being from \$454,863,895 to \$971,935,839.

Taxes, State, County and School.—In the year 1898 the taxes assessed in the State of Missouri for State, county and school purposes were as follows: State property tax on real and personal property, \$2,429,837; county taxes for all purposes, including the city of St. Louis, \$9,515,841; total against real and personal property, \$11,945,687. State taxes assessed against railroads, bridges and telegraphs, \$228,462; county and municipal taxes for all purposes against the same, \$1,107,409; total against railroads, bridges and telegraphs, \$1,335,872. State taxes charged against merchants and manufacturers, \$137,240; all county and municipal taxes against the same, \$861,244; total against merchants and manufacturers, \$998,484. State taxes charged against foreign insurance companies, \$116,776; county taxes charged against the same, \$116,776; total against foreign insurance companies, \$233,552. State taxes on dramshop licenses and *ad valorem* taxes on dramshops, \$345,674; county taxes on the same, \$1,703,817; total from dramshops, \$2,049,491. This shows an aggregate of taxes assessed against these sources of revenue for State and county purposes, and against railroads, bridges and telegraphs, and merchants and manufacturers, for the year 1898, \$16,562,874.

Tax Rate, State.—The State tax rate on property in Missouri in 1899 was twenty-five cents on the \$100, fifteen cents of which is for the support of the State government, including eleemosynary and all other institutions, and ten cents is for the payment of interest on the State debt and the reduction of the principal. The total taxable wealth of the State in 1898 was \$1,050,940,801, and the tax rate of twenty-five cents on the \$100 levied on this made a total of \$2,627,602, of which \$1,576,662 went to the revenue fund and \$1,050,940 to the interest fund. In addition to the regular tax rate of twenty-five cents on the \$100 on property, the State derives revenue from licenses and other special taxes. The State tax rates from 1860 to 1899 show some interesting features. In 1860 the rate was thirty cents on the \$100, with an additional tax of one-sixtieth of 1 per cent for the lunatic asylum, and a poll tax of 37 1-2 cents. After this came the Civil War, and the taxes tell their own story of the cost of it to the people. In 1863 and 1864 the regular State tax on property was fifty-two cents on the \$100—thirty-two cents for revenue and twenty cents for military expenses—and there were, besides, a revenue poll tax of one dollar, and a military poll tax of two dollars, with a commutation tax of thirty dollars upon persons exempted from military service, and 1 per cent on the assessed valuation of their property. In 1865 the property tax was sixty cents on the \$100—forty cents for revenue and twenty cents for military expenses—with a revenue poll tax of one dollar and a military poll tax of two dollars. In 1866 the property tax was ninety cents on the \$100—forty cents for revenue and fifty cents for military purposes—with a revenue poll tax of one dollar and a military poll tax of two dollars. In 1867 the military tax disappeared, and the property tax was sixty-five cents on the \$100—twenty-five cents for revenue and forty cents for interest on the State debt—with a revenue poll tax of fifty cents. In 1868 the property tax was fifty cents—one-half for revenue and one-half for interest—with a revenue poll tax of fifty cents. After this the poll tax disappears and is heard of no more, and there is only the regular property tax. In the three years from 1869 to 1871, inclusive, it was fifty cents on the \$100—one-half for revenue and one-half for inter-

est on the State debt. In the next four years to 1875, inclusive, it was forty-five cents on the \$100; in the next two it was forty cents; in the next two thirty cents; and from 1892 to 1899, inclusive, it has been twenty-five cents on the \$100—fifteen cents for revenue purposes and ten cents for interest—the reduction of the State debt, with the interest charge thereon, and the great increase in the taxable wealth of the State warranting a reduction in the tax rate until it is little more than nominal.

Taylor, Daniel Gilchrist, for many years prominently identified with the river and other interests of St. Louis, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1819, and died in 1878. While still very young he found employment in various capacities on Ohio and Mississippi River steamboats. He was master of the steamer "Clairmont," which, in 1845, went up the Yellowstone River on a trading expedition under the auspices of Pierre Chouteau and his associates. The "Clairmont" was probably the first large steamboat which ever navigated the Yellowstone River. Captain Taylor continued to be identified with the river interests as master of a boat until 1849, in which year he left the river. He had just completed the purchase of the ship chandlery business of Shaw & Zuntz when the great fire of 1849 swept away his newly acquired possessions. He then established the steamboat agency of Taylor & Hopkins, and some time later became also head of the wholesale liquor house of Taylor & Horrington. From that time until 1861 he was prominent in the wholesale trade of St. Louis. He served as a member of the City Council in 1852. In 1861 he was elected mayor, entering upon his term of service at a most critical period in the history of the city, when the municipality was torn by the dissensions of the Civil War. At a later date he was elected city treasurer of St. Louis, and rendered valuable services to the city as its chief financial officer. He was always a Democrat, and his religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Taylor was twice married—first, to Miss Angelique Henrie, whose early home was at Prairie du Rocher, Illinois. Accompanied by his wife and two children, Mr. Taylor was aboard the steamboat "Crossman" when it blew up on the Mississippi River, in the spring of 1858. Mrs. Taylor and

one of the children lost their lives in this disaster, Mr. Taylor and the other child escaping unhurt. In 1860 he married for his second wife Miss Emilie Lebeau, a daughter of Chauvin V. Lebeau, of St. Louis. Mrs. Taylor survived her husband, dying in St. Louis six years later. His surviving children are: Zoe Taylor, born of his first marriage, and now Mrs. Walter B. Hill, of San Jose, California; Angelique Taylor, Grace Taylor and Daniel G. Taylor, Jr., born of his second marriage. His son is a resident of St. Louis, and a well known member of the bar of that city.

Taylor, DeWitt Clinton, lawyer, was born August 24, 1855, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, son of Richard and Minerva (Baker) Taylor. Richard Taylor was born in England, where he was educated. In 1848 he came to America and located at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where a few years later he married Minerva Baker, a daughter of Martin Baker. The maternal ancestor of Mrs. Taylor came from Germany in 1737. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and her father was a volunteer in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War. Richard Taylor removed, about 1857, from Kentucky to the vicinity of Manchester, St. Louis County, Missouri, where his eldest son, De Witt C. Taylor, attended the public schools from the time he was twelve years of age until he was nineteen, during vacation months working on his father's farm. In the fall of 1874 he entered the Missouri State University, where he took the normal course, after which he taught school and read law for four years. He then returned to the university, entering the law department, from which he graduated in the spring of 1880. For two years thereafter he worked on his father's farm and augmented his legal knowledge by extensive reading. In November, 1883, he located at Manchester, where he commenced the practice of his profession, which he has since continued with unabated success. Mr. Taylor has always affiliated with the Democratic party. Since 1882 he has been a notary public, and in 1892 was a presidential elector. He has been a successful man in all his undertakings, but has never sought notoriety or publicity, steadfastly refusing to place himself before the public for honors, preferring to live a quiet, peaceful life

and do his duty as a lawyer and a citizen with the smallest degree of display. While not a member of any church, he has been an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to both the Masonic blue lodge and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has held various offices in the lodges of which he is a member. April 27, 1887, he was married to Miss Lillie B. Oliver, eldest daughter of Captain John Oliver, of Glencoe, Missouri.

Taylor, John Henry, president of the Taylor Land & Mining Company of Joplin, was born January 26, 1837, at Leesburg, Virginia. His parents were William and Mary Ross (Timms) Taylor. The father was born in London, England, and reared in the Established Church; upon attaining his majority he immigrated to the United States, of which he became a naturalized citizen upon completion of the necessary residence. In 1832 he married Miss Mary Timms, of Virginia. He was highly cultured, and became known as a most successful educator. After teaching some years in Virginia he removed to Ohio, where he followed the same calling. He eventually made his home at Independence, Missouri, where, with another, he established the Buchanan & Taylor Academy, and also served as school commissioner of Jackson County. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, and, with his wife, a member of the Baptist Church. They died in 1862 and 1877, respectively, and were buried at Independence. Their son, John H., received his early education at Paris, Missouri, suspending his studies to clerk in a store and work in a printing office. He then went to Louisiana, Missouri, where he clerked for Colonel Williams, who conducted a drug store, and was postmaster, giving his attention to both these concerns. He rejoined his parents at Independence in 1851, traveling by steamboat, the trip from St. Louis consuming ten days on account of sand bars and low water. At Independence he completed his education in the academy of Buchanan & Taylor. He then clerked in the store of Grant & Hughes, and later was deputy circuit clerk and ex-officio recorder of Jackson County. He read law under Chrisman & Comingo, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Hicks in 1857. Early in 1858 he was appointed city attorney, was reappointed the next year, and in 1860 was appointed

county school commissioner to fill a vacancy. The war interrupted civil pursuits, and its close found him at Shreveport, Louisiana. He was strongly disposed to go to Mexico with the large party accompanying General Parsons, but finally concluded to remain in this country, and by this determination probably escaped the sad fate which befell the old soldier in the downfall of the Mexican empire. In 1867 he returned to Independence and resumed the practice of his profession, but his principal effort was soon directed to financial affairs, in which his native abilities and excellent business training found abundant scope, bringing him high reputation and large pecuniary reward, besides making him an effective agent in the development of hitherto almost unrecognized resources, destined to bring fortune to many and employment to thousands. In 1871 the lead discoveries directed his attention to a piece of property in the vicinity of Joplin, in which he held an interest, and that year he began his operations in that newly opened lead and zinc region, now the most productive and famous in the world, then a mining camp numbering not more than three hundred people. He was so favorably impressed that he invested all his available means in the purchase of additional lands, and in December of the same year he was a prime mover in the organization of the Joplin Mining & Smelting Company, the first corporate mining body on the ground, and the pioneer in systematic and effective mining operations. In 1872 he effected the organization of the East Joplin City and Mining Company, and in 1874 the North Joplin Mining & Smelting Company. All of these companies, under his control as president and active manager, have been uninterruptedly prosperous. In 1894 he formed the Taylor Land & Mining Company, of which he is president and treasurer, with his son Wilkins as secretary. This company owns, through purchase, the extensive and highly valuable properties of the old East Joplin City & Mining Company, of the North Joplin Mining & Smelting Company, and the College Hill addition to Joplin, comprising several hundred acres of the most productive mineral lands in and about the city. He was instrumental in organizing the first banking institution in Joplin, the Joplin Savings Bank, which enjoyed remarkable prosperity under his presidency. In politics he is a

Democrat, and has given vigorous aid to his party, without ambitious self-seeking. While a resident of Carthage he was a member of the city council, and in 1875 he was a delegate from the Sixteenth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Jasper, Barton, Vernon, Cedar and Dade, to the convention which framed the present Constitution of Missouri. He has been a delegate to various party conventions, and has frequently presided in such bodies and over their most important committees. In 1898 he was appointed a commissioner to the Omaha Exposition by Governor Stephens. He united with the Presbyterian Church at Independence in 1855, and is now an elder in the church at Joplin. To all the material concerns of this, as well as other religious bodies, he has always afforded cheerful and liberal aid. His interest in religious concerns has prompted him to active effort in all moral work. He has been an earnest advocate of temperance from his youthful days, when he became a Cadet of Temperance, and has served as a member of the Temperance Union, and as grand secretary of the Temperance Union of Missouri. He heartily approves of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is president of that body in Joplin, and a member of the State executive committee. At the age of twenty-one he became a member of the order of Odd Fellows, in which he has occupied various important positions, from those in the local lodge to that of deputy grand master. He was married, April 7, 1874, at Independence, to Miss Lulie Smith, formerly of Bowling Green, Kentucky, daughter of Harley T. and Mary W. (Mitchell) Smith, descended from the Mitchell and Dent families of Virginia. Her great-grandparents first met at the Washington mansion while visiting at Mount Vernon. James Mitchell was a colonel under General Washington, who was his personal friend, and Miss Dent was a second cousin of Mrs. Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born six children, of whom three are living, Wilkins, Belle and Morgan, the former named being secretary of the Taylor Land & Mining Company, of which the father is president. Mr. Taylor is in the very prime of mental vigor, and continues to give careful oversight to his large financial concerns. In all his intimate connection with the varied interests which have made Joplin one of the



Samuel N. Taylor

largest commercial centers in the country, and in which he has been among the foremost and most enterprising, he has borne an irreproachable character for integrity, wise judgment and liberality, and many trace their advancement in life to his example and assistance.

Taylor, Seneca Newbery, lawyer, was born January 1, 1836, in the town of Oakland, Oakland County, Michigan. His parents were John and Leah (Shannon) Taylor, both natives of New Jersey, the first named of English-Holland antecedents, and the last named of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents removed from New Jersey to Michigan, and were among the pioneer farming people of that State. His mother, a warm-hearted, impulsive and altogether lovable woman, died when he was six years of age, and the son grew up under the care and guidance of a reserved and rather stern father, and a not altogether loving stepmother. During his youth he labored industriously on his father's farm, and attended the country schools in season until he was eighteen years of age. His farm life developed a strong physique and strengthened the philosophical elements in his nature so that as he approached manhood a "love of nature, books and action," and marked individuality, were characteristics which impressed themselves upon all with whom he was brought into contact. When he was eighteen years old he entered Dixon Academy, at Romeo, Michigan, and after a course of study at the academy entered the Agricultural College of Michigan, he being the first student enrolled at that institution. As a student he established a reputation for tenacity of purpose, and of a class of twenty-six was the only one who returned to complete the senior year. After leaving the Agricultural College he took the degree of B. S. at Adrian College. After obtaining his college degree he taught the village school at Lakeville, Michigan, and while there organized a debating society, in which he succeeded in interesting the leading men of the surrounding country. As the leader of this society, Mr. Taylor not only aroused an interest in various questions then before the public, and developed the controversial powers of all its members, including himself, but incidentally shaped the beginning of his own professional career. He had

not at that time made choice of a profession, but his argumentative powers impressed themselves upon the society to such an extent that many of its members and other friends were quick to discover his adaptability to the law, and he wisely decided to make that his calling. With self-consciousness of his fitness for the legal profession, he began reading law in the spring of 1860, under the preceptorship of O. M. Barnes, of Mason, Michigan. At the end of this course of reading he was admitted to practice, but with characteristic thoroughness continued his studies at the Ann Arbor Law School, until graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of laws. Immediately after his graduation from the law college he opened an office at Niles, Michigan, and practiced there successfully for four years. During a portion of that time he held the office of circuit court commissioner, and his exercise of judicial functions in this capacity led to his being made the candidate of his party for judge of the circuit court. He made a brilliant campaign for this office, but was defeated, and thereupon resolved to eschew all aspirations of a political character and devote himself exclusively to the duties of a practicing lawyer. Toward the close of the year 1865 he came to St. Louis in search of a wider and more promising field of labor, and ever since that time has been a member of the bar of that city. Regarding the law as a jealous mistress, and seeking only that eminence which comes from the able representation and championship of clients, he has applied himself zealously to the practice of his profession in St. Louis during a period of thirty-five years. Without any adventitious aids, he has labored for and gained a place among the leading trial lawyers of Missouri, and is recognized both by the bar and general public as one of the ablest counselors at the St. Louis bar. He has never ceased to be a student, and his researches in all the departments of practice have been both profound and exhaustive. A man of brilliant intellectual attainments, he has cherished the belief that genius is a capacity for hard work and close application, and to his persistent effort, rather than to natural endowments, he has attributed his success as a practitioner of law. Mr. Taylor was first married, in 1863, prior to his coming to St. Louis, to Miss Letitia Wayland Chester, of Niles, Michigan. Five

children were born of this union, four of whom survive. The eldest is Dr. Rodney C. Taylor, a well known physician and surgeon, in charge of the Texas Pacific Railway Hospital, at Marshall, Texas. The others are Mary L., wife of James Douglas Nettleship; Seneca C., practicing law with his father, and Carrie W., who was graduated from Smith College, of Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1900. In 1896 he married, at Washington, D. C., Miss Mary Morrison, sister of Major J. N. Morrison, assistant judge, advocate general of the United States Army. One child has been born of this marriage—Leah Shannon Taylor. His home is one of the homes of St. Louis conspicuous for the atmosphere of culture which pervades it. A lover of nature, Mr. Taylor has continued to be a student of the natural sciences, as well as of the law, and, next to his family and his profession, he loves the books with which he has surrounded himself, and his library of scientific literature is an extensive one, embracing all the latest works of the best English and American authors.

Taylor, William Roley, well known in eastern Missouri as lawyer and man of affairs, was born in St. Charles County, in this State, November 7, 1823, son of Roger and Hannah (Fishback) Taylor. He is the grandson of Commodore Richard Taylor, who was a son of James Taylor, who immigrated to America from Carlisle, England, in 1658. Richard Taylor saw service in the Revolutionary War, and afterward emigrated to Kentucky, then a sparsely settled county of Virginia. To this branch of the Taylor family belonged President Zachary Taylor. Roger Taylor, the father of William R. Taylor, grew to manhood in Clark County, Kentucky, but his birthplace was Virginia, and the date of his birth was 1781. He married Hannah Fishback, in Kentucky, in 1801, and in 1818 removed to Missouri, settling among the pioneers of what was then a Territory, in St. Charles County. He afterward removed to Warren County, and died there in 1842. His wife, the mother of William R. Taylor, was of German descent, and was born in Kentucky in 1785. Roger and Hannah Taylor were the parents of twelve children, all of whom lived to maturity, and of these, William was next to the youngest. His early educational advantages were very meager.

During a portion of his early boyhood he had to walk three and a half miles to a country school, and he well remembers that the first he attended was taught in a log cabin, which had a puncheon floor, seats made from logs split in halves, these seats being supported by legs which were inserted, two in each end, into holes bored in the round side of the log. To admit light into the room in winter weather, a log had been cut out of one side and shaved deerskin stretched over the opening. The seats were without backs, and the small pupils had difficulty in climbing upon them and in maintaining their equilibrium after they got there. When he was thirteen years of age, Mr. Taylor left home and went to Pittsfield, Illinois, where he learned the saddle and harnessmaker's trade. At the end of a three years' apprenticeship he returned home, and for a time thereafter assisted his father on the farm. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1842, he went to Farmington, Missouri, and obtained a situation in the general merchandise store of M. P. Cayce, where he received a salary of sixty dollars a year and boarded himself, or rather was boarded by his sister. In 1845 he was appointed deputy clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of St. Francois County, and held that position until 1849. In the year last named he went to California, joining the gold-hunters of that period in the search for fortune on the Pacific Coast. He left home with fifteen hundred dollars in gold, and in the late fall of 1854 returned with fifty cents in his pocket. His search for wealth had been disappointing, but he had been much enriched by his experience. Immediately after his return to St. Francois County he was again appointed deputy clerk of the circuit and county courts. In 1859 he was elected clerk of these courts for a term of six years, and held the office until relieved of it by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher under the celebrated "Ousting Ordinance" passed by the Constitutional Convention which adopted the instrument known in the history of the State as the "Drake Constitution." At the next general election held in St. Francois County he was again elected clerk of the courts, and in 1871 he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has practiced law successfully, and has also engaged in farming and mining enterprises, which have yielded rich returns. He was the discoverer of the

Doe Run lead mines in 1889, and subsequently discovered the celebrated Flat River lead mines, and was the prime mover in opening up a number of valuable mines in the Flat River region, in St. Francois County. In addition to his long term of service as a clerk of the courts of St. Francois County, he has served four years as judge of the probate court of that county. From the time he became a voter, until the Whig party passed out of existence, he was a member of that party, which elected one of the representatives of his family President of the United States, and to which nearly all the Taylors of Virginia and Kentucky belonged. His first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay in 1844. Since the Civil War, Judge Taylor has affiliated politically with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic order and a past master of the lodge to which he belongs, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1862 Judge Taylor married Miss Susan Garrard Peers, daughter of John D. and Katherine Peers, of Farmington, Missouri. Two sons and two daughters have been born of this marriage, all of whom were living in 1900. They are Roger P., of St. Francois County; Mary E.; Birdie, now the wife of John Dyden, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Wm. R. Taylor, Jr., a student at Cornell University.

Tayon, Frank Xevia, farmer, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, August 19, 1838. His parents were Peter and Mary (Castro) Tayon, who were both born in St. Louis County, and removed to a farm near their present residence. The father died in 1872, aged nearly seventy-six years; he was a nephew of Charles Tayon, who was the second commandant of St. Charles under Spanish rule, succeeding Louis Blanchette. The mother died in 1861. The son was reared upon the home farm, and was educated in the private schools of St. Charles. He lived there until 1869, when he removed to Nebraska, but returned after an absence of one year. In 1874 he took up his residence in Dardenne Township, near St. Peter's, on the beautiful place which he now occupies. Not far from him, and upon his property, is situated the elegant clubhouse of the St. Louis Club. His landed possessions are extensive, and he is considered one of the most successful farmers in the county. In political affairs he is a

Democrat, and in religion a Catholic. He was married in September, 1861, to Miss Virginia Connoyer, who died July 24, 1876. Six children were born of this union, Joseph, Peter, Alice, Jerome, Frank and Sarah. He was again married, in September, 1879, to Mrs. Felicity Kline. To them have been born twin daughters, Mary and Kate. Mr. Tayon is indisposed toward prominence in public concerns, and devotes his attention solely to the management of his property. He stands high in the community as an honorable and upright man.

Teachers' Annuity and Retirement Association.—The Teachers' Annuity and Retirement Association of St. Louis was organized November 27, 1897. The purposes of the association are to provide, by means of a fixed assessment upon teachers regularly employed in the public schools of the city, for the creation of a benefit fund for the relief of members of the association in need of assistance. Provision is also made for pensioning teachers upon their retirement. The funds of the institution are controlled jointly by the city school board and representatives of the association.

Teachers' Institutes.—These are features of the public school system of Missouri, the object being the examination of teachers and the issuance of certificates to them. A teachers' institute is held in every county in May, June, July and August of every year, the time and the length of the term to be fixed by the institute itself; but the length of the term may not be shorter than two weeks. The institute is directed by a conductor, who is the principal teacher, and instructors, who are assistant teachers. The conductor and instructors of the institute are appointed by the county institute board, composed of the county school commissioner and two persons appointed by the county court; and the county commissioner and the conductor and instructors of the institute compose the county institute board of examiners. The course of study for the institutes is prepared by a committee of six persons appointed by the State Board of Education, one of the committee being the State School Superintendent. This committee prepares a three years' course in arithmetic, language lessons, English grammar, geography, spell-

ing, reading, penmanship, United States history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, methods, school management and elementary mental science. The last three days of the institute are devoted to the examination of teachers who have been in attendance, and who have not been, the examination being conducted by the county institute board of examiners; and this board issues certificates to teachers in three grades—the third grade, valid for one year, to teachers of good moral character who pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, language lessons, English grammar, geography, spelling, reading, penmanship, United States history, civil government, and physiology and hygiene; second grade, for two years, to teachers, who, in addition to these branches, are proficient in algebra and literature; and first grade, for three years, to teachers who, in addition to these branches, shall be found proficient in one division of history, ancient, modern or English, and one branch of science. For defraying the expense of the institute, every teacher in the county is required to pay to the county treasurer three dollars, and no teacher can be enrolled in an institute except on presentation of a receipt from the county treasurer. This money constitutes a county institute fund. The county school commissioner, or superintendent, is allowed for his services as a member of the board of examiners, ten dollars, and in cases where he is not a conductor or instructor he shall receive thirty dollars in addition. The compensation of conductor and instructors is fixed by the institute, provided that the conductor may not receive from the county fund more than thirty-seven and a half dollars per week, and instructors not more than twenty-five dollars a week. Teachers' institutes for training and licensing colored teachers are arranged by the State Board of Education, which fixes the time, place, length of session and number of institutes, and appoints the conductors and instructors. The provisions regulating teachers' institutes do not apply to cities of 300,000 and more inhabitants, nor to counties that have adopted supervision, except in the matter of grades of teachers' certificates.

Teachers' Mutual Aid Association of St. Louis.—A beneficiary society composed of about 350 teachers, male and female, the latter predominating, incorporated Feb-

ruary, 1878. The objects are "to render pecuniary aid to members in case of sickness, and in case of death to provide for their burial." Membership is confined to teachers in the public schools of St. Louis, employed during the day session, and clerks and employes of the various departments controlled by the school board.

Tebbetts, Lewis B., was born at Great Falls, New Hampshire, August 30, 1834. About 1855 he went to Baltimore, and engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, and during the Civil War was placed in superintendence over an extensive establishment which undertook large and important contracts with the government for gunboats and ammunition. In 1874 he came to St. Louis, and, in connection with Alvah Mansur, established the house which, first under the name of Deere, Mansur & Co., and afterward as the Mansur & Tebbetts Implement Company, became, and still is, famous throughout the West for the extent of its operations and the superiority of its work. It is now an incorporated company, with Mr. Tebbetts as president. He is identified with the banking interests of St. Louis as a director of the Continental National Bank, and is interested in various other enterprises. Church and charitable work has also been a matter of interest to him at all times, and when any appeal is made to the good people of St. Louis, who have kindly natures and responsive sympathies, he is never overlooked. A member of the Noonday and other clubs, he keeps in close touch with the social, as well as the business, life of the city. Mr. Tebbetts, in 1859, was married, at Lowell, Massachusetts, to Miss Ellen Mansur, sister of the late Alvah Mansur.

Tefft, Jonathan E., physician, was born at Exeter, Rhode Island, June 22, 1836, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Gates) Tefft. His father was a farmer in Washington County, Rhode Island, and represented the eighth generation from John Tefft, who settled in Boston, but moved to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he died in 1679. John's son Samuel settled on the place in Exeter, where the subject of this sketch was born. Dr. Tefft received his education in the common schools at his home, at Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, Rhode

Island, and at Brown University, in the city of Providence. He received his professional education at the St. Louis Medical College, and the Medical College of Ohio, being graduated from the last named institution in 1865. At the beginning of the Civil War, Dr. Tefft enlisted as a private in Fremont's body-guard, and later was assistant surgeon in the First Cavalry Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers. In 1866 he came to Springfield, and began the practice of medicine. He has since resided there, and, with the exception of six months spent in Europe in 1890, he has never taken a vacation. Dr. Tefft has practiced surgery in a dozen counties in southwest Missouri, and is recognized as the head of his profession in that district. His ability is well known and admired among members of the medical profession, and he is numbered among the leading physicians of the State. He has never held a public office, except the presidency of the Board of Education, but has always been closely allied with the progressive interests of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Republican, believing in sound money, a protective tariff and expansion. He was married, in 1865, to Mary E. Stewart, daughter of Hugh Stewart, and of this marriage, three children were born.

Telegraph, The.—Telegraphy, or writing at a distance, as the word implies, is a system of conveying intelligence from one point to another by signs, sounds or motions, whose meaning has been previously agreed upon, each sign, or motion, or sound representing a word, or command, or idea. The electro-magnetic telegraph first came into use in 1844, between Baltimore and Washington. In 1846 the line was opened to New York, and shortly afterward it was built through the Southern States to New Orleans. It was pushed rapidly from Philadelphia, through Pittsburg, to Cincinnati and Louisville, and thence westward in the direction of St. Louis. When Congress met in December, 1847, the line had reached Vincennes, and the President's message was sent over the wire to that point, and from there brought by relays of horses to St. Louis for the "Missouri Republican." Two weeks later, December 19, 1847, the line reached the bank of the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis, and three days afterward, December 22, 1847, an instrument

having arrived, a telegram was sent to the President of the United States announcing the opening of the telegraph to St. Louis. M. B. O'Reilly was the contractor who constructed this first line to St. Louis, and his name is honorably associated with the entire work of extending the wires between the Eastern States and what were then the Western States. At first, after the opening of the line to St. Louis, dispatches were brought across the river by messengers on the ferry-boats for a time, until a wire was stretched across the levee to Bloody Island on masts 175 feet high. A storm on the 4th of May, 1848, prostrated these masts, and it was found that the only reliable method of establishing permanent connection between the two shores must be by submarine wire; so, accordingly, in October, 1850, a wire encased in gutta-percha was laid on the bottom of the river, from shore to shore, and this connection has been maintained ever since. On the 10th of January, 1848, less than a month after the wire reached East St. Louis from the East, it was extended to Alton, and in August of the same year to Dubuque. On the 27th of July, 1850, the line between St. Louis and New Orleans was opened, and shortly afterward connection was established between Chicago and St. Louis, thus giving St. Louis connection with the East, South and North. In 1859 the Missouri & Western Telegraph Company, with \$1,000,000 capital, was chartered by the State of Missouri to build, buy and operate lines west of the Mississippi River, and soon had lines to Springfield, Missouri, and to Kansas City, Missouri. These and other lines subsequently built were absorbed afterward by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The latter and the Postal Telegraph Company, organized in 1881, now reach all portions of Missouri and the United States.

Telephone, The.—An instrument for transmitting sounds or speech through a wire by means of electrical vibrations which correspond to the sounds. An instrument of the nature of the telephone was invented by Reis, of Frankfort, in 1860, but it was very imperfect and would not transmit speech. It was followed by an articulating telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell, which was first exhibited at Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1875, and again at the Philadelphia Cen-

ennial Exposition the following year. It was accompanied by nearly similar inventions by Gray, of Chicago, Edison and others. The advantages it offered in commercial life in cities were so great that it was rapidly improved, and the result was an instrument combining the best features of all inventions, which has come into universal use. The telephone was introduced in St. Louis in 1876 with four subscribers. At the close of 1898 the business of all the companies in St. Louis was exhibited in an aggregate of 11,000 instruments, 218 miles of duct, 18,000 miles of wire, and 1,000,000 feet of cable. For twenty years after the introduction of the telephone in St. Louis transmission was effected by overhead wires, as that was the only method that had been tried in the city. But the constantly increasing accumulation of overhead wires became more and more objectionable every year, until in September, 1896, the municipal assembly took the first step toward burying the wires. On January 16, 1898, at 2 a. m., nine months after breaking ground, the first public message was sent through the exchange in the Telephone Building, thus inaugurating the new metallic system and making the underground telephone service an accomplished fact. The telephone apparatus specially provided for underground service in St. Louis is of the most approved pattern.

The Bell Telephone Company of Missouri began business in St. Louis in May, 1878. In 1898 it had 6,000 instruments in use in the city, 15,000 miles of wire, 115 miles of duct and its connections were 120,000 a day.

The Kinloch Telephone Company is a St. Louis association, with well known business men in control of it. It was organized in December, 1896. In December, 1898, it had 5,000 instruments in the hands of subscribers; 3,000 miles of wire, 400,000 feet of cable, 103 miles of duct, and 5,500 subscribers. Long distance service affords communication into all important towns and cities in the United States.

Telephone Association.—The Missouri Independent Telephone Association was organized at a meeting held at the Lindell Hotel, in St. Louis, December 27, 1898, at which J. A. Hudson, of Columbia, was chosen president; W. N. Wicks, of Glasgow, vice president; Theodore Gary, of Macon, secretary and treasurer; and J. A. Hudson,

of Columbia, Theodore Gary, of Macon, C. E. Betts, of Fayette, George R. Armstrong, of Pierce City, and John Enoch, of St. Charles, executive committee. The objects are "the protection of all telephone interests of common concern to the members; the protection of their subscribers, and the establishment and maintenance of a complete and efficient system of telephone service throughout Missouri, affording connection, as nearly as may be, with the principal points throughout the United States." Any corporation, copartnership or individual owning (or leasing), managing and operating an independent telephone exchange, toll line or telephone system for profit having the central office or principal business in the State of Missouri, may become a member of the association; also any corporation, copartnership or individual engaged in either or both the manufacture or sale of apparatus or material used in the construction, operation or maintenance of an independent telephone exchange, toll line or telephone system may become a member, the membership fee being five dollars, with two dollars a year for manufacturers and dealers, and ten cents a year for every telephone used, for other members. The time and place of annual meetings are determined by the executive board. In 1899 there were forty-four exchanges in the association.

Temple of Honor.—This order was established by some members of the Sons of Temperance in New York in 1845. The originators intended it as an exalted degree of the Sons of Temperance, but the National Division refusing to recognize it as such, it was then maintained independently of the mother order. Its chief officer was designated as worthy chief templar, and the next in dignity worthy vice templar. The places of meeting were called temples, with the Grand Temple having supervision over all. The order was introduced into St. Louis in 1853, and in June, 1854, a Grand Lodge was organized, with four temples in the State—one at Louisiana, one in St. Louis, one in Hannibal and one at Carrollton. The instituting officer was W. A. Lynch, of St. Louis, who became the first grand worthy templar of the Grand Temple. The growth of the order was greatest just after the Civil War, when there were seven temples in St. Louis. Subsequently the order began to decline, and in July, 1882,

there were but six temples in the State, with three in St. Louis. These temples passed out of existence a few years later, and the order ceased to be represented among the temperance organizations of the State.

Templeton, George, lawyer, was born in Champion, Trumbull County, Ohio, May 26, 1850, son of Michael and Lavina (Fusselman) Templeton. His father was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in November, 1824, a son of William Templeton, formerly of Virginia, and a member of the family of that name represented in the Revolution and the War of 1812. His mother was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and belonged to an early family of eastern Pennsylvania. At the age of twelve years she removed with her parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, where she and her husband now reside. The education of George Templeton was begun in the district school at Braceville, Ohio, and continued in the Seminary at West Farmington, Ohio, Hiram College and the Normal College at Medina, Ohio. His education was on the most practical lines preparatory to the study of law, and was obtained entirely at his own expense. He was reared and worked on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, attending school about two months in each year. During the next nine years he spent his time alternately, in school, on the farm, teaching school and reading law. In March, 1878, he entered the law office of Senator L. C. Jones, at Warren, Ohio, and in January, 1881, finished his course in the office of T. J. Whiteman, at Carrollton, Missouri. In January, 1881, he was admitted to the bar before Judge Broadus, at Carrollton, and at once removed to Rich Hill, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in practice. Since 1890 he has been associated with J. R. Hales. He has also been interested in live stock and farming to some extent. A staunch Republican, he was the nominee of that party in 1883 for prosecuting attorney, and in 1898 for Representative in the Legislature. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church, and fraternally has been a Mason since 1874. He was married, December 15, 1881, to Emma J. Streator, daughter of Alpheus and Orilla Streator, members of well known families of northern Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton are

the parents of two children, George S. and Frank Harold Templeton.

Ten Broek, Gerrit H., lawyer and editor, was born March 30, 1859, in St. Louis. After completing his academic education at the St. Louis high school he entered the St. Louis Law School, and finished his law course there, and at once began the practice of his profession. Turning his attention to mercantile law, he established the Ten Broek Agency, through which he became acquainted, either personally or by correspondence, with several thousand attorneys scattered throughout the United States and other countries. In 1886 he conceived the idea of uniting these correspondents into a regular organization, and in pursuance of this idea he formed the "Associated Law Offices." He established, in 1885, "The Mercantile Ad-juster," of which he is still the editor, and in which he owns a controlling interest. Its offices in New York are in the Empire Building, where Mr. Ten Broek spends a portion of his time, although his residence and principal office has been in St. Louis. In politics he is a Republican, but not actively partisan or in any sense a politician. He is a member and vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church. He married, in 1893, Mrs. Frances Lorraine Colby, of St. Louis.

Tennessee Society.—The Tennessee Society of St. Louis was organized December 7, 1895, with a membership of twenty-five, and in the year 1898 had an active membership of one hundred. This society is purely social and patriotic, its members being natives or descendants of natives of Tennessee living in St. Louis. The society has a banquet annually, which is held on "Jackson Day," the 8th day of January, when an address is delivered by some prominent Tennessean. The first officers were: Henry W. Bond, president; Jerome Hill, first vice president; William M. Senter, second vice president; A. C. Stewart, third vice president; Joseph Wheless, secretary, and John C. Meeks, treasurer.

Terminal Railroad Association.—When the Eads Bridge at St. Louis was opened its railway tracks were for a long time unused, neither Illinois nor Missouri

railways having charter rights to operate except in its own territory. In this dilemma it was concluded to form outside auxiliary railroad companies under the general corporation laws of Missouri and Illinois, and to enter into traffic contracts between them and the bridge company for the performance of railway service between St. Louis and East St. Louis. Two such companies were formed, the Union Railway & Transit Company of St. Louis, under a Missouri, and the Union Railway & Transit Company of East St. Louis, under an Illinois charter. Each company organized with a capital of \$250,000, which was subsequently increased to one million. The capital was mainly furnished outside of St. Louis. Within a short time after their formation these companies organized, under the direction of the bridge management, a complete service, purchased locomotives, erected machine shops and freight warehouses, and laid connecting and storage tracks for the handling of freight.

But while these arrangements took care of freight, there was no accommodation for passengers in St. Louis, and it became necessary to organize another company for the building of a Union depot. This was done, and the Union Depot Company of St. Louis, with a capital of one million, was formed. This company proceeded at once to erect the (old) passenger station at Twelfth and Poplar Streets, and opened the same for regular traffic on June 1, 1875. Up to that date passengers were taken across the bridge by omnibuses.

In 1880 the capital of the Union Railway & Transit Companies of St. Louis and East St. Louis had become exhausted, and as the traffic had increased to large dimensions and more ground was needed for expansion of terminals, two new auxiliary companies were formed, the "Terminal Railroad Companies of St. Louis and East St. Louis," on precisely the same terms and principles as their predecessors. Their joint capital amounted to about one million dollars.

Thus there were five auxiliary companies, each with its own corporate organization, board of directors, officers and stockholders, but all five operated under the direction of the parent company, the St. Louis Bridge Company, which practically paid interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for the use

of the capital which these auxiliary companies furnished.

This lasted ten years (the limit of the lease), and in 1886 Mr. Jay Gould, whose road, the Missouri Pacific, of which he was president, had in the meanwhile become the lessee of the bridge, advanced the money to redeem the stock of these several companies, amounting in the aggregate to over \$3,500,000. He further advanced whatever additional money was needed for real estate and for the yard and track extensions which the increased business necessitated.

As early as 1882, Dr. William Taussig, the general manager of the Bridge Company and all of the above auxiliary companies, conceived the idea of consolidating all these properties under one ownership, and to have this ownership vested in an association composed of the most important East and West trunk lines. This was effected in 1889, and the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis was formed by the following lines, seven in all: Ohio & Mississippi; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four); Louisville & Nashville; Vandalia; Missouri Pacific, and Wabash Railways. At the last minute, after the contracts had been printed and agreed upon, the Vandalia (Pennsylvania R. R.), which had been the most ardent promoter of the scheme, refused to sign, having, while trading with the St. Louis Bridge people, entered into what it conceived to be more profitable arrangements with the Merchants' Bridge. As a result of the formation of this company, with its vast capital and energetic movements, St. Louis may boast to-day of having the largest, most compact and complete terminal system of any city in the country, under one management. It affords the means of ingress and egress to twenty-two railroads; it owns, for the common, joint use of these railroads, the largest and finest Union passenger station existing, and it furnishes freight facilities, storage yards and warehouses for all the vast tonnage that these twenty-two roads bring into and out of St. Louis. It owns in St. Louis, in fee and under lease, 95.17 acres, and in East St. Louis 83.40 acres of ground, operates in St. Louis thirty miles, and in East St. Louis twenty-eight miles of track, with thirty-two engines of the latest and heaviest type. Its number of employes is over 3,000, and all

its appliances and appurtenances are of the most advanced and modern type. The system of its tracks, yards, connections, station and approaches has become a model which many other roads in the country have copied.

Territorial Government.—The first governmental authority over the Territory which later became the State of Missouri, exercised by the United States, was that delegated to Captain Amos Stoddard, as military commandant, who assumed, in effect, the prerogatives and functions which had previously been vested in the Spanish Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana. Within a few weeks after the formal transfer of Louisiana to the United States, Congress divided the province into two parts, and attached the upper portion—which was known as the District of Louisiana—to the Territory of Indiana. Thus the first Territorial government extended over the region now embraced in the State of Missouri was that which centered at Vincennes, which was then the capital of Indiana Territory. Under this authority the Governor and judges of Indiana Territory—who constituted the Territorial Legislature—made laws for the government of the District of Louisiana until the 3d of March, 1805, at which time Congress segregated it from Indiana and gave it a limited Territorial government, naming it at the same time the Territory of Louisiana. Under this new form of government, the Territorial officers were a Governor, Secretary and two judges of the superior court, all of whom were appointed by the President of the United States. The first officials appointed were James Wilkinson, Governor; Frederick Bates, Secretary; Return J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, judges. Acting together, these officers constituted the Legislature of the Territory, and framed the laws for its local government, and, acting individually, they were at the same time the administrative and executive officers of the Territorial government. This system of government was maintained until June of the year 1812, when Congress passed an act erecting Louisiana Territory into a Territory of the first class and changing the name to Missouri Territory. When Missouri Territory came into existence the people then resident in the region embraced within its limits were given, for the first time, to a limited extent, representative

government. The Territorial officers were Governor, Secretary and three superior court judges. The legislative power was vested in a General Assembly, all the acts of that body, however, being subject to approval by the Governor. The General Assembly consisted of a Legislative Council and House of Representatives, the last named body only being chosen by the people. The members of the Legislative Council—nine in number at first—were appointed by the President of the United States, who selected the councilors from eighteen persons nominated to him by the Territorial House of Representatives. Representatives elected by the people served for two years, and Councilors were appointed for terms of five years. In the first Legislature of the Territory of Missouri there were nine members of the Council and thirteen members of the House of Representatives. Changes were subsequently made in the number of members of both bodies, but the character of the General Assembly was not changed until Missouri became a State.

Territorial Revenue System.—Throughout the Territorial period the people of Missouri were engaged largely in agricultural pursuits, with lead-mining, after a primitive fashion, and trading as additional occupations. A description of the conditions in 1811 tells us that the prevailing method of exchange was barter, while peltry and lead were recognized as money.

The methods of business and habits of life were of the simple character and on the limited scale that would be expected of a frontier people. It follows from the conditions of life in the newly organized territory that the needs of the State during this period were very limited. The functions of the government extended little further than the protection, in its narrowest sense, of life and property, the maintenance of highways, and such general duties as are inseparable from an organized society. There was little to suggest the modern complex industrial and social system that has resulted in an extension of the functions of the State to the maintenance of public schools, the regulation of railroad and express companies, the oversight of sanitary conditions, and, in general, to the protection of the public from the infringement of its social as well as its individual rights. The early limit of State activity was the result of

existing conditions which required no more, rather than of any theory as to the proper bounds of government functions. Indeed, there is ample evidence in the regulations concerning ferries and mill charges that what the community sought was a reasonable recognition of its welfare, regardless of any question as to the invasion of the domain of individual freedom.

The financial operations were correspondingly limited, and the financial history of this period is concerned only with the simpler phases of revenue and expenditure. Questions concerning public debt, public improvements, and the more serious phases of revenue and expenditure, did not appear until later times.

In supplying the needs of the State, recourse was had in part to personal services and in part to revenue. The two chief forms of personal service were military duty and the maintenance of roads. The Territory was practically surrounded, except on the east, by hostile Indians, thus rendering a military force of some sort imperative. This force was provided by requiring all free, white male inhabitants, not incapacitated by age or otherwise, and not exempted by law, to be enrolled in the militia. The service required of the militia was attendance upon musters and assistance in case of invasion. Until 1815 there were at least five regular musters annually, involving five or more days of military service. After 1815 the calls for muster were subject to the orders of the commanders of the several corps. The amount of actual service that could be required of each was unlimited, save by the necessities of the occasions. In 1807 a maximum of sixty days' continuous service was fixed, which was later extended to six months. Those subject to military duty were required to provide their own arms and accoutrements, which were definitely specified in the several acts.

The construction and maintenance of public roads was also accomplished largely by personal service, which was in this case required of all able-bodied male inhabitants within certain specified ages. Military service was required only of free, white inhabitants. The amount of road service that could be required was fixed by the act of 1806 at from two to thirty days annually, to be assessed according to the amount of property owned. Though no provision was made for

commuting road service for a money payment, the fines for non-performance of this duty, from one to two dollars per day, made such commutation possible.

But personal services did not meet all the needs of the government. Accordingly, we find among the earliest laws for governing the newly acquired territory provision for a revenue system. The first law was passed October 1, 1804, and was entitled, "A law regulating county rates and levies." It provided that "all houses in town, town lots, out lots and mansion houses in the country," valued at \$200 and upward, "all able-bodied single men" not having "taxable property to the amount of \$400, all water and wind mills, and ferries," all horses, mules, cattle, three years old and upward, and "all bond servants and slaves, except such as the court of quarter sessions [should] exempt for infirmities, between sixteen and forty years of age," should be chargeable for county revenue. Upon the houses, lots and mills was to be levied a tax not to exceed thirty cents on each \$100 valuation. For most of the other objects mentioned a maximum specific tax was provided, *e. g.*, the tax on meat cattle was not to exceed ten cents per head.

The law contained provisions also for an annual charge of fifteen dollars for licenses to sell merchandise that was not produced in the district, and an annual charge of not to exceed ten dollars for ferry licenses. Two assessors were to be appointed for each township. The sheriff was authorized to perform the duties of collector and treasurer. Within the limits provided in the law, the rates actually collected were determined by the court of quarter sessions. Indeed, this court seems to have had general charge of the administration of the affairs of the county. It appointed assessors, passed upon the lists of taxable property, audited claims against the county, determined the necessary expenditure, and to it was answerable the sheriff as collector and treasurer. Subsequent legislation materially modified the provisions of this law. Other objects of taxation and license were added; rates were changed; the method of administration altered; but in its general features it remained the basis of the financial system of the Territorial period.

The source of this law, as might be expected from its passage by the Governor and

judges of Indiana Territory, is found in the laws of Indiana. The law as passed for the District of Louisiana is, with slight exceptions, an exact copy of a law that was enacted for Indiana Territory the previous year. (November 3, 1803. *Laws of Indiana*, p. 63.) The Indiana law, as stated in its title, was taken from the Virginia code and from the laws already in force in the Northwest Territory, of which Indiana Territory formed a part until July 4, 1800.

The sources of revenue during the Territorial period were four—fines, fees, licenses and taxes. For the most part, however, fines were intended as punishments for violation of law, and were but incidentally sources of revenue. An exception to this general rule is found in a law of 1807, which provided that all persons convicted in the court of quarter sessions should be fined fifty cents, the amount being afterward increased to one dollar. This was manifestly an attempt to use the penal power to increase the general revenue.

Fees formed an important source of revenue. Much of the work done for the government was paid in fees, and numerous laws specified in detail the amounts that might be charged for services rendered. In the main the fees did not provide general revenue, but were retained by the persons performing the service. There were, however, certain exceptions to this. In 1807 the need for increased revenue led to a special charge of fifty cents (increased later to one dollar) for writs and executions, the income from which went into the general revenue fund. For the same fund, in 1815, a charge of fifty cents was made for every certificate of the clerk of the county court. In 1813 a special charge of fifty cents was made for recording deeds and mortgages, the purpose in this case being to replenish the Territorial treasury.

A third source of revenue was license charges, which, at one time or another, were required of a variety of occupations. As has been seen, the first revenue law required ferrymen and merchants who sold goods not produced in the district to pay for licenses. To these were afterward added keepers of public billiard tables and taverns, Indian traders, attorneys, physicians, proprietors of unauthorized lotteries and peddlers. In es-

tablishing rates, the law usually either fixed a definite sum or set limits within which those charged with the administration of the law determined the amount. Thus the rate for merchants' licenses was, at first, \$15 annually, subsequently increased to \$10 semi-annually, and again to \$15 semi-annually; the rate for attorneys and physicians was \$10 annually, and for peddlers \$14 semi-annually. The charge for ferry licenses was fixed, in 1804, at not to exceed \$10 annually, afterward changed to from \$5 to \$100, and later to from \$2 to \$100; the rate for public billiard tables was not to exceed \$50 annually, and for tavern licenses from \$10 to \$30. In the case of Indian traders a proportional rate was at first tried, the rate being fixed at 1 per cent of the value of the equipment. This rate was subsequently increased to 1 1-2 per cent, and then changed to the fixed sum of \$52.

To what extent revenue and to what extent regulation were involved in the license charges can not be definitely determined. The law of 1806, establishing a license tax for taverns, states that it is "for the prevention of disorders and mischiefs which may happen by a multiplicity of houses of entertainment." Moreover, a desire to regulate was probably the reason for the law of 1816 requiring unauthorized lotteries to pay 50 per cent of the money or property they proposed to dispose of. The idea of regulation may also have entered into the other license charges, especially those imposed upon ferrymen and Indian traders, but it is highly probable that revenue was a leading consideration in most cases.

The fourth source of revenue mentioned was taxes. As this is to-day the principal source of revenue, the Territorial tax system possesses an unusual interest. The objects of taxation may be grouped in three classes: (1) real property, (2) personal property, and (3) unmarried men.

The real property taxed by the law of 1804 included "all houses in town, town lots, out lots and mansion houses in the country, valued at \$200 and upward," and water and wind mills. In 1806 there were added to these plantations actually cultivated, of the value of \$200 and upward, and horse mills. Two years later, in 1808, the exemption on the basis of valuation below \$200 disappeared, and there were added to the list of taxable real property distilleries and tanyards in operation at

the time of assessing or within three months preceding. By the supplementary act of 1814 taxation was extended to uncultivated lands, in certain cases, the amount of uncultivated lands taxed being limited to 800 arpens (about 680 acres), while the next year all land was taxed. Pre-emption rights were made subject to taxation in 1815, but the Legislature evidently repented of this in haste, for the same day that this was approved as a part of a general law another act was approved repealing the tax on pre-emption rights. It is interesting to note the steps by which the scope of the law was extended to include practically all real property. Beginning with 1804, farm land is not taxed, and there is an exemption of certain other real property valued below \$200; in 1806 cultivated land was added; in 1808 the exemption was removed; in 1814 uncultivated land was included, with certain exceptions, and in 1815 all land was taxed.

The personal property taxed at first included only stock and slaves, and not all of these. Of the stock there were taxed horses, mules, asses, and neat cattle three years old and upward, provisions for which are found in the law of 1804, and remain throughout the period. Able-bodied slaves were taxed, throughout the period, with slight variations as to age limit. In 1808 there were added to the personal property taxed carriages for pleasure, and billiard tables. Public billiard tables had been subject to a license charge heretofore, but now all billiard tables were taxed.

Throughout the period there was a poll tax levied on able-bodied single men possessed of limited property. In 1804 all were taxed who did not have taxable property to the amount of \$400; this limit was subsequently reduced to \$100, and afterward raised to \$200.

The rates charged were usually *ad valorem* on real property and specific on personal property, though there were exceptions to both. The rates on real property were not to exceed thirty cents on the \$100 valuation in 1804; not to exceed fifty cents in 1806, and not to exceed one hundred cents in 1808. In 1814 the rate was fixed at thirty cents on the \$100 valuation. In 1814, however, land, except town lots, was charged with a specific tax of fifty cents on the 100 arpens (83 1-3 acres), which was increased to sixty cents in

1815, with a tax of 12 1-2 cents on certain lands whose titles were not yet finally settled.

In the case of personal property, specific rates predominated. The rate on horses, mules and asses was not to exceed fifty cents in 1804, thirty-seven and one-third cents in 1806, thirty-seven and one-half cents in 1808, and twenty-five cents in 1815. The rate on neat cattle, until 1815, was not to exceed ten cents; in that year the maximum was fixed at six and one-quarter cents. Horses kept for breeding purposes were charged not to exceed the rate of their services. The rate on slaves was not to exceed one dollar by the acts of 1804, 1806 and 1808. In 1814 an additional tax of forty cents was laid for territorial purposes, and in 1815 the rates on slaves were fixed at sixty-two and one-half cents for territorial purposes, and at not to exceed fifty cents for county purposes. Carriages for pleasure were, in 1808, included in the general class of property taxed at not to exceed one hundred cents on the \$100 valuation. In 1814, however, specific charges were substituted for the *ad valorem*. Four-wheeled carriages for pleasure were taxed \$10 each; others \$5 each. But the next year they returned to the *ad valorem* rating. Pleasure carriages were made a separate class and taxed at \$1.50 on the \$100. Billiard tables were taxed \$100 each in 1808, but in 1815 the tax was reduced to \$25 each. The poll tax on unmarried men with limited taxable property varied. In 1804 it was placed at from fifty cents to two dollars; in 1806 it was fixed at one dollar; in 1808 it was not to exceed one dollar, and in 1815 it was fixed at fifty cents.

It is characteristic of the form of government in the United States that the Commonwealth is the unit from which we go to the Federal government on the one hand, and to the county and other minor political divisions on the other. The counties and towns are the creation of the Commonwealth, and are entirely subordinate thereto. In the development of the Commonwealth of Missouri, the districts, which became the first counties, antedated the territorial organization itself. When provision was first made for governing the Territory, the districts already existing were assumed as the legal units. No specific regulation of district or county boundaries was made until Governor Howard, in his proclamation of 1812, designated provisional

county lines, preparatory to the election of members of the House of Representatives, newly provided for by act of Congress. These units were called "districts" until 1812, but they corresponded to the units commonly designated "counties."

From the first the counties occupied a prominent place in the government. They were the unit through which administration was effected. Indeed, the first revenue law made provision neither for territorial revenue machinery, nor even for territorial revenue. In a study, then, of the financial administration, the county is the starting point.

In many cases the laws enacted by the regular legislative body of the Territory made only general regulations, leaving it to the discretion of local authorities to determine the specific provisions that should be enforced. So there was needed a local administrative body, which, within the limits set by the Territorial Legislature, should make regulations and oversee their execution. It is evident that this portion of the administrative machinery gave considerable trouble. Frequent changes were made. No fewer than six plans were tried within the seventeen years constituting the territorial period.

The second step in securing revenue is to list and value the property. Property owners were required to supply lists of their taxable property. When these were properly prepared, so far as specific rates prevailed, there remained nothing further but to determine the amount of taxes and to provide lists for the collectors. But where owners failed to supply lists, or gave in false lists, and where *ad valorem* rates necessitated a valuation, the services of an assessor were required. However, the extent to which specific rates were employed materially decreased the labor of assessment. Several systems of assessment were tried.

Throughout the period the sheriff was collector of taxes, and, except from 1806 to 1808, when the office of county treasurer existed, the sheriff retained charge of the county funds until ordered by competent authority to disburse them. The beginning of a system of financial administration for the Territory, distinct from that provided for the

counties, was made in 1806, when a Territorial Treasurer was provided. In 1810 provision was made for a Territorial Auditor, who should be *ex-officio* auditor of St. Louis County. Four years later a separate auditor was appointed for the Territory. The chief administrative body of the Territory was the Legislature.

Until 1806 no provision existed for territorial revenue. All revenue went into the county treasury for county purposes. In that year, however, it was ordered that 20 per cent of the revenue should be set apart for territorial expenses. Two years later it was provided that income from licenses for selling merchandise, and from tavern, ferry and public billiard table licenses, together with the fines and forfeitures incident thereto, should be paid into the Territorial Treasury. As yet, however, territorial revenue was of incidental importance only. In 1814 there were signs that the territorial revenue was becoming a question of prime importance. A law of that year, to supply additional revenue for the Territory, provided for taxes on slaves, pleasure carriages, land, both town lots and farms, and houses and improvements. Of these, land alone was reserved for the exclusive use of the Territory. In addition to these the license charges for trading with the Indians, the special fees for writs and executions, and the special fines for convictions, were to go to the Territorial Treasury. The entire revenue system was revised in 1815, and at that time the sources of revenue for the Territory and the county were almost entirely separated. Only slaves remained an object of taxation common to both.

The early revenue system, compared with that existing to-day, presents many points of difference. Of these, three are especially noteworthy: there was no attempt to tax intangible personal property; there was no general property tax; and there was a separation of territorial and local sources of revenue.

The early system confined itself to real property and tangible personalty. The explanation of this is apparent. Intangible personalty formed a comparatively insignificant part of the property. It is doubtful if there were any stocks and bonds, at least during most of the period, and the amount of mortgage indebtedness must have been small.

It is significant also that there was not a

general property tax. Not only was there no attempt to tax tangible personalty, but such personalty as was taxed usually bore a specific rather than *ad valorem* rate. Thus there was a horse tax, a cattle tax, a carriage tax, and others, but there was no provision for estimating the total value of all kinds of property as the basis of the property tax. Not least significant of the differences was the well nigh complete separation of the territorial and county systems. This was not an accident, for when territorial revenue was provided, it consisted of 20 per cent of the funds collected for county purposes. But by successive steps in 1808, 1814 and 1815 the sources of revenue for the Territory were, as has been seen, entirely separated, except in the case of slaves. In general, it may be said that license charges, special fees and fines, and taxes on real property, were assigned to the territorial revenue, while to the county revenue were assigned taxes on personal property and on unmarried men. There were, however, exceptions to this. Thus of the personalty the taxes on pleasure carriages and a tax on slaves formed part of the territorial revenue, while of the realty the taxes on mills, tanyards and distilleries went to the county. This separation of territorial and county finance, though not made, perhaps, on scientific principles, possessed many advantages.

The principle upon which the obligation to contribute to the support of the government was conceived to rest is not clearly set forth. From certain features of the system it might be inferred that the test of obligation was ability, as determined largely by the possession of productive resources. The revenue was derived principally from license charges on certain productive occupations and from taxes on agricultural wealth. The exemption of other forms of property is not inconsistent with the theory mentioned, for agricultural wealth represented most of the productive property of the community. Moreover, there is apparent a tendency to exempt unproductive agricultural wealth. Thus, uncultivated lands were not taxed until 1814 and 1815, at which time they began to have a speculative value; stock was exempted below the age of three years. To the objection that the specific taxation of personal property and of uncultivated land is not in harmony with taxation according to ability, it is to be said that un-

der the existing conditions of society differences in the quality of stock, and even differences in the value of uncultivated land, were not of much moment.

On the whole, it may fairly be concluded that the financial system was suited to the times.—(From a paper read before the Missouri Historical Society by Professor Frederick C. Hicks.)

Terry, John H., lawyer, legislator and man of affairs, was born in Seneca County, New York, July 30, 1837. He graduated from the Albany (New York) Law School, and had entered upon the practice of his profession under favorable auspices when the Civil War began. Quitting his office, he recruited a company, which was mustered into the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry as Company D, which he commanded as captain until he was wounded in battle. He came to St. Louis in 1865, and became associated with Charles G. Morrow, as assistant United States district attorney. Later he became well known at the bar as a member of the law firm of Terry & Terry, and practiced his profession successfully until 1880, when he became interested in real estate operations. Forming a partnership with Mr. S. S. Scott, he became head of the real estate firm of Terry & Scott. He is now president of the St. Louis Property and Financial Company, and has been a moving spirit in promoting many improvements and other enterprises which have contributed materially to the advancement and upbuilding of the city. In 1888 he served as president of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange. In 1868 he was elected as a Democrat to the General Assembly of Missouri. In 1871 he was appointed land commissioner in St. Louis. In 1874 he was elected to the Missouri State Senate, and during his term of service in that body served on its most important committees. The present insurance law of the State and the statute governing the condemnation of private property for public uses are measures which have been beneficent in their operations, the passage of which was chiefly due to his efforts. He was one of the founders of the Mercantile Club, which he has served as vice president and director. He organized in St. Louis the order of the Legion of Honor, of which he was first supreme chancellor.



M. C. Ferry

Affiliating with the Unitarian Church, he has been active in extending the influence and usefulness of the church in St. Louis, and has served as president of the Unitarian Club. For many years he has been one of the most influential members of the Missouri Historical Society, and in 1900 was elected president of that organization. He was married, first, in 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Todd, daughter of Albert Todd, of St. Louis. Of this union four sons were born, all of whom are now living. Mrs. Terry died in 1888, and, in 1891, Judge Terry married Mrs. Vashti Pearsall, who, as Miss Vashti Boardman, had been his companion and sweetheart in youth.

Terry, Milton Curtis, prominent as a business man and public official, was born March 5, 1864, in Jasper County, Missouri, son of Jesse K. and Mary Ann (Stevenson) Terry. His father was born in 1834, in Overton County, Tennessee, and his mother in 1836, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. The mother's family removed to Jasper County at an early date, and her father was a county judge there prior to the Civil War. Jesse K. Terry entered the Confederate service some time after the war began, and on the 3d of July, 1864, while he was at home on a furlough, he was shot and killed by unknown parties. By a former marriage he had one child (Eliza J. Terry), and two children, Elizabeth Frances and Milton Curtis Terry, were born of his second marriage. His second wife lived to be sixty-three years of age, dying March 20, 1899. Their daughter, Elizabeth Frances Terry, married N. T. Hulín, and died in the autumn of 1897. Milton C. Terry grew up in Jasper County, and was educated in the public schools of that region. Until he was seventeen years of age he lived with his grandparents, and after their death he rented the home farm for two years. His mother and an aunt then purchased a farm one mile west, on Center Creek, and on this farm Judge Terry resided until March, 1900, when he removed to Carterville. During the greater part of his life he has given his attention to stock-raising and mining, and he has been successful in his business ventures. In the spring of 1893 he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, one and a half miles north of Webb City, two miles southeast of Oronogo, and about the same distance from Carterville, which he has im-

proved handsomely, and which is regarded as one of the model farms of Jasper County. The pumping plant of the Webb City & Carterville Waterworks is located at the fine spring on this farm. Judge Terry is the owner of property in Carterville and Webb City, and was a resident of Carterville from October, 1891, to March, 1894, during which time he served one year in the City Council of that place. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Carterville, and is also interested in the Weeks Hardware Company of that city, of which he is secretary. Ever since he became a voter Judge Terry has been an active member of the Republican party, and has wielded an important influence in the councils of party leaders in Jasper County. In 1898 he was elected associate justice of the County Court of Jasper County for the Western District, and is the present incumbent of that office. It is said that he is the youngest man who has filled that important position in Jasper County. He belongs to the Masonic order, and is a member of the lodge of that order in Carterville. November 23, 1892, he married Miss Kate May Jackson, daughter of J. A. and Sarah J. Jackson, who have resided in Jasper County since the autumn of 1875. Mrs. Terry has three sisters and two brothers, all of whom reside in the same county. Two children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Terry. Mabel Ann Terry was born February 4, 1895, and Jessie Kate Terry was born September 11, 1897. Mrs. Terry is a member of the Carterville Baptist Church.

Tesson, Edward P., merchant and banker, was born in St. Louis, May 18, 1812, and died in June of 1881. His parents were Michel D. and Adelaide (Baroussel) Tesson. He was the eldest of his father's children, and grew up in St. Louis. As a boy he attended Elihu H. Shepard's school, and from there he went to Maryland and entered the College of St. Mary's. In 1833 Mr. Tesson married Miss Lucia Marrotte, who came of a patrician family of old French lineage. The issue of this union were ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Mr. Tesson, after his marriage, followed mercantile pursuits for a time, and was associated with his father in the dry goods trade in St. Louis. About 1839 he became connected with the general commission house of Berthold, Ewing & Co.

Later he entered the banking house of Aaron H. Hackney, who was a brother-in-law of Louis A. Benoist. After the retirement of Mr. Hackney, Mr. Tesson continued the business, and in 1852 took into partnership Mr. Louis Danjen, who afterward became his son-in-law. After Mr. Danjen's death, in 1864, the eldest son, Edward M. Tesson, was taken into the business, and the firm was known thereafter as Tesson, Son & Co. until 1868, when they retired from the banking business. At a later day Mr. Tesson went to Montana, but he subsequently returned to St. Louis, where he spent his remaining years among his old friends and associates. He was one of the founders of the Missouri Historical Society, and took great interest in its prosperity.

Tesson, Michel Deravines, pioneer, was born on the Island of Santo Domingo, in 1759, and died in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1845. Both his parents were natives of France. He came to the United States in 1793, at the time of the insurrection of the negroes and the massacre of the white population of Santo Domingo. At that time his life was only saved by the devotion of a faithful slave. After his coming to this country he spent a few years in Philadelphia with a French family, and while there made a careful study of the English language. Coming to St. Louis, he established himself in business, and, in 1811, married Miss Adelaide Baroussel, also a refugee from Santo Domingo. He served in 1817 as captain of the first company of the first battalion of the first regiment commissioned by Governor William Clark. For many years Mr. Tesson continued in the general dry goods business, and was a prosperous merchant at one time, being among the large taxpayers of St. Louis. In the "forties" his health became impaired, and he went to New Orleans with his wife in search of a milder climate. There he died, leaving a widow, one son, Edward P. Tesson, and one daughter, Coralie (Tesson) Polkowski.

Test Oath.—See "Oath, Test."

Texas County.—A county in the southern central part of the State, bounded on the north by Pulaski, Phelps and Dent Counties; east by Dent and Shannon Counties; south

by Howell and Douglas Counties, and west by Wright and Laclede Counties; area 727,000 acres. The surface of the county is extremely broken, the Ozark Mountains traversing the greater part of it. There is no prairie land, though the valleys in places are wide, the bottoms being of great fertility, the soil a sandy loam, productive of all kinds of cereals and tuberous crops. The county is well watered, the Piney rising in the southern part and with its numerous feeders flowing northerly through the center. Jack's Fork of Current River has its source in the central southern part, and flows east, and a little southeast of the center the west branch of Current River rises, flowing in a northeasterly direction. Robidoux Creek rises in the central part and runs northerly through the northeast section. The minor streams are Boone, Brushy, Indian, Hog and Elk Creeks in the eastern part, all tributaries of Piney, which also receives the waters of Hamilton and Pea Vine Creeks from the west; and Pine and Little Pine in the southeast, feeders of Jack's Fork. Piney Creek receives its name from the large tracts of pine along its banks. There are also great growths of pine along Jack's Fork. Other woods are plentiful, including oak, hickory, sycamore, walnut, butternut, cottonwood and maple. Owing to the want of transportation facilities the many resources of the county are only partially developed, and exports are not a tenth part of what they promise to be as soon as the county can have advantages that its natural wealth should command. Stock-raising and fruit-growing are the two most profitable occupations of the residents. All kinds of crops grow well, but the cost of marketing discourages the farmer from raising much more than the home markets demand. The average yield of corn is 20 bushels to the acre; wheat, 10 bushels; oats, 20 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; clover hay, 1½ tons, and timothy hay, 1½ tons. Tobacco of a good quality grows in many parts of the county, but of late years is grown only to supply the needs of the grower. The soil of the uplands and hillsides is unsurpassed by any in the State for fruit-growing purposes, apple, peach and plum trees bearing bountifully. Grape growing promises to become one of the paying branches of the fruit industry, the different varieties growing in abundance and of

the finest flavor. Among the exports from the county in 1897 were the following: Cattle, 4,050 head; hogs, 13,600 head; sheep, 5,310 head; wheat, 4,500 bushels; hay, 1,875 bales; flour, 14,400 barrels; poultry, 204,148 pounds; eggs, 45,000 dozen; game, 81,400 pounds; lumber, 760,000 feet; railroad ties, 74,880; besides many car loads of logs, and several thousand bushels of apples and other fruits. Of the land in the county only about 15 per cent is under cultivation. There are 14,000 acres of land within the county limits still subject to settlement under the homestead laws. Iron and lead have been found in the county, but no attempt has been made at the development of mines. There is an abundance of excellent building stone. In the central part of the county, about two miles from Houston, there is a large cave, which has only been partially explored.

Similar to other sections of southern Missouri, the section comprising Texas County was first the hunting ground of the Indians, and as early as 1816 was invaded by the white hunters, among whom were the Boones and Paddies, who were the first settlers. Yearly trips were made to St. Louis on pack horses over the old Indian trail, no roads having been laid out at that early period. The first mill in the southern part of Missouri was built by one of the Paddies at what is now known as Paddies' Spring. About 1820 the McDonalds and Burkhardts settled on Robidoux Creek, and a few years later William Thornton, John Sherrill, the Carters and the Baldridges, with their families, settled near where is located the village of Licking. For years this place was known as Buffalo Lick. William Thornton was one of the first judges of the county. Texas County was organized by legislative act, approved February 14, 1845. This act named James Turner, of Wright County; Samuel Grigsby, of Pulaski, and John Buford, of Shannon, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and directed that they meet on the first Monday in May, 1845, at Ellsworth, a small town on the Piney River, the first hamlet of the county, settled in 1837. At this place the first county court also met. The county seat commissioners selected land, and in 1846 laid out the town of Houston and named it as the county seat. The county was named in honor of the "Lone Star" State, and the county seat was called after General Sam

Houston, of Texas. A small courthouse was built at Houston, and was used for several years, when it was replaced by another building of substantial character, which is still in use. During the Civil War, Texas County was a turbulent place, and suffered much from the burning of buildings and the destruction of property. Once peace was regained the county became prosperous, and, now lacks only railroads to stimulate the development of its dormant resources. Its present manufacturing interests consist of about half a dozen flouring mills, a few planing mills and several sawmills in different parts of the county. Texas County is divided into fifteen townships, named, respectively, Boone, Burdine, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Current, Jackson, Lynch, Morris, Ozark, Pierce, Piney, Robidoux, Sherrill and Upton. The principal towns and villages are Houston, Licking and Cabool. The total assessed value of all taxable property in the county in 1898 was \$3,438,892; estimated full value, \$4,239,850. The number of public schools in the county, 131; teachers, 146; school population, 8,796. The permanent school fund amounted to \$5,119.11. Through the southwestern part of the county the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad has eighteen miles of track, the only railroad in the county. The population in 1900 was 22,192.

Texas County Cave.—Two miles from Houston, in Texas County, there is a large cave which during the Civil War was used as a safe retreat by the guerrillas who roamed that section. It has never been fully explored.

Text Books.—The text books used in the public schools of Missouri are chosen by the State School Book Commission every five years, the commission also making contracts for the books to be furnished to pupils at a fixed price; and no text books except those selected by the commission are allowed in the public schools of the State. This law does not apply to cities having a population of 50,000 and over.

Thayer.—A city of the fourth class, in the southern part of Oregon County, sixteen miles southwest of Alton, and near the Arkansas State line, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, 212 miles from

St. Louis. It has four churches, a graded public school, bank, flouring mill, planing mill, canning factory, three hotels and a weekly newspaper, the "Tribune;" a number of general and other stores. The Mammoth Springs are two miles south. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,900.

Thayer, Amos Madden, lawyer and jurist, was born October 10, 1841, in Chautauqua County, New York. He was fitted for college at the Westfield Academy, New York, and then completed a full classical course at Hamilton College, New York, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1862. In 1892 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by his *alma mater*. In July of 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army, in which he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant in the United States signal corps in March of 1863, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, being brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services. In 1866 he came to St. Louis, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1876 he was elected a judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court. He was re-elected to the same office in November of 1882, and continued to be a member of the city judiciary until February of 1887, when he was appointed United States district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri. In 1894 he was honored by being elevated to the United States circuit judgeship for the eighth circuit. He is a liberal in his religious faith, and a Democrat in politics. December 22, 1880, he married Miss Sidney H. Brother, of New Orleans. Their only child is a daughter, Louise January Thayer, born August 5, 1885. Mrs. Thayer has been prominently identified with charitable work in St. Louis, and was one of the early directors and managers of the Children's Hospital and the "Wednesday Club."

Thayer College.—See "Kidder Institute."

Theosophical Society.—A society organized in St. Louis under a charter granted by the Theosophical Society and Universal Brotherhood, dated September 17, 1882. The objects were to "unite in an effort to establish the Universal Brotherhood of Man as a

fact, and influence others not members of the society to take up the study of theosophy, and under such instruction lead them to a practical knowledge of universal brotherhood." The present society in St. Louis is now a branch of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society in America, founded at Chicago in 1898.

Thomas, Abner Llewellyn, lawyer, was born October 9, 1844, in Grant County, Wisconsin, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas, who came to this country from Wales. Mr. Thomas was pursuing his studies in the Plattsville (Wisconsin) Academy when the Civil War broke out. He left school in April, 1861, to enlist in the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, which formed a part of the famous Iron Brigade commanded by General Bragg. In 1862 he was discharged on account of disability, and on becoming convalescent, entered the State University of Wisconsin at Madison. In 1863 he re-entered military service as second lieutenant in the Forty-first Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, with which he performed duty in Tennessee and Mississippi until peace was restored. He then resumed his university studies, but was unable to remain for graduation. He studied law in Madison, Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar in 1868, and in July of the following year he located in Carthage and entered upon the practice which continues to engage his attention. In May, 1871, he was appointed by Governor B. Gratz Brown to the position of circuit attorney for the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Barton, Dade and Lawrence. In 1874, when this office was abrogated, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Jasper County. This contest was one of the notable political events of that stormy period. His opponent was Major H. H. Harding, whom he met in seventeen joint debates, local questions being predominant, and he was elected as a Democrat in face of an adverse normal majority of 1,000. His career as public prosecutor increased his prominence and prestige at the bar, and his continuous devotion to professional labors has given him a place among the able and accomplished members of the Missouri bar. In 1887 he became head of the law firm of Thomas & Hackney, which is still in exist-

ence. After becoming a voter, and while a resident of Wisconsin, he was a Republican in politics and maintained his connection with that party for a time after his removal to Missouri. In 1870 he favored the enfranchisement of the ex-Confederates, and was a member of the Liberal Republican convention which nominated Brown against McClurg for Governor. He has since acted with the Democratic party, and has entered into various stirring campaigns, in which his strong personality and vigorous manner of address have given him commanding importance as a speaker before the people. With no hope for success, but to make an effective canvass and strengthen the party, he was urged to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in 1884 in the Jasper County District, then the only Republican district in the State, with a normal Republican majority of 4,500. He accepted, making the race against W. H. Wade, of Springfield, and was defeated by only 1,800 majority. He carried his own township by 91 majority, the usual Republican majority being 500. Mr. Thomas was married at Carthage, August 5, 1875, to Miss Laura F., daughter of Honorable Nelson Franklin, of Ohio, who had served as Representative and Senator in the Legislature of that State. A daughter born of this marriage, Martha L., was graduated from the Convent of the Visitation at Georgetown, District of Columbia, in the class of 1899.

Thomas, Benjamin Franklin, State Senator, was born August 10, 1851, in Grant County, Wisconsin. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Ewing) Thomas, natives of Wales, who immigrated to America in 1822, locating upon a farm in Wisconsin. Three of their sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Of these sons two held commissions, and one, Captain Tanner W. Thomas, was killed on the field of battle in the desperate conflict at Petersburg, Virginia. Benjamin F. Thomas was educated in the public schools and the State University of Wisconsin, but was unable to remain to complete his college course. At the age of twenty-one years, he engaged in the mercantile business in Iowa. After two years he removed to Carthage, Missouri, and embarked in the lumber business, which he has continued up to the present time. While

giving assiduous attention to his personal concerns, he has, at the same time, manifested a hearty and unselfish interest in advancing all propositions promotive of the material advancement of the city, and he long since came to be recognized as one of its most useful and deserving residents. Although a Democrat, in 1888 he was elected to the mayoralty of Carthage in spite of a large adverse political majority, and in that position he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire community. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, and served until 1898, when he was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District. His personal popularity is attested by the fact that he was successful by a majority of 2,120, in a district which went strongly Republican, and at the preceding election returned its candidates by a majority of 400. He was at once given a prominent position among the leaders of his party in the Senate of the Fortieth General Assembly. He was made chairman of the committee on militia, acting chairman of the committee on life insurance, member of the ways and means committee and a member of the several committees on labor, mines and manufactures, printing and joint printing and on privileges and elections. He is particularly interested in all that relates to educational advancement, and among the important measures prepared and introduced by him was the bill to amend the laws relating to the holding of teachers' institutes, the purpose of which was to place that important educational agency more completely under State control. Without making claim to the art of the orator, Senator Thomas possesses abundant ability to give forceful expression to his views, while his earnestness and practical-mindedness invariably commands respectful attention. He is influential in the councils of his party, and has frequently been a delegate in State and other conventions. He is a present member of the Democratic executive committee of the Fifteenth Congressional District, and has served as chairman of that body. He has been a member of the Carthage Light Guard, and his interested attention to that organization afforded him a stimulus in his action as a member of committee on militia in the State Senate. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, and in the latter order

has occupied the positions of grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri and representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. Senator Thomas was married April 3, 1895 to Miss Carrie Frances Benjamin, daughter of a leading merchant at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, New York. Mrs. Thomas is a graduate of the Oswego (New York) Normal School. She is a most charming and accomplished lady, and was a leading favorite in society circles at the State capital during the session of the General Assembly in 1899.

Thomas, William Davis, editor and educator, was born on a farm in Audrain County, near Mexico, Missouri, April 22, 1863. His boyhood and youth was passed in the manner usual to American lads similarly situated, his time being divided between agricultural pursuits and attendance at the district schools. Such educational advantages as he thus enjoyed were supplemented by a course at Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, and, while debating in his mind a choice of permanent occupation or pursuit in life, he engaged in teaching. After eight years occupied as an instructor of youth, he chose the field of journalism as one for which he felt himself in a measure qualified and to which he felt attracted. He then purchased the "Auxvasse Review," and for seven years was its editor and proprietor. Under his management it was successful, but seeking a larger field for his efforts, he sold the plant and purchased a controlling interest in the Fulton daily and semi-weekly "Sun." This was in 1895, and he has since been its editor and business manager. Under his management this newspaper has developed into one of the most valuable newspaper plants in central Missouri, both the daily and weekly having a large circulation and liberal advertising patronage, while the paper is recognized as a leading Democratic organ of the State. Mr. Thomas occupies a high rank in journalistic circles, and has been a more than usually successful man in all his undertakings in life. His ability, intelligence and force have been fitly and widely recognized. He was a representative of the Northeast Missouri Press Association to the National Editorial Association, which met in New Orleans in 1900. He was also a delegate from his congressional district to the National Demo-

cratic Convention held at Kansas City, July 4, 1900, which nominated William Jennings Bryan for President and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice President. He has been a persistent foe to trusts and monopolies, and it was he who organized the fight against the "paper trust," which has since been taken up by 20,000 newspapers and brought before the United States Congress. His article on the iniquities and oppressions of the "paper trust," read before the Missouri Press Association, was indorsed by that body and appended to their memorial to Congress for relief from this octopus. Mr. Thomas, at the present time (1900), is treasurer of Lunatic Asylum, No. 1, for the insane, located at Fulton. He was married August 28, 1888, to Miss Wilmoth Stephens, daughter of A. S. Stephens, of Callaway County. To this union have been born two daughters and a son. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Thomasville.—A village in Oregon County, near the Eleven Points River. It was laid out in 1846, was made the county seat, and remained such until 1859. It was incorporated as a village in 1873. It has three churches, a good school building, a flouring mill, sawmill and four stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Thompson, A. B. N., postmaster at Webster Groves, was born December 1, 1821, near Birmingham, Pennsylvania. His parents were Jonathan and Catherine Thompson. The father was a millwright, residing in a small village, where the son could acquire no education beyond that afforded by the ordinary public schools, but this, supplemented with an ambition which led him to add to his store of knowledge from a course of reading to which he industriously applied himself, as well as from intercourse with those capable of affording him information, proved ample equipment for the duties of an active business life. At the early age of fourteen years he undertook the making of his own livelihood, entering upon a clerkship in a store near his home. He remained here but a short time, when he returned to Birmingham and engaged with a firm carrying on a more considerable mercantile business, with



William F.

W. D. Thomas,

which he remained for five years. In 1840 he removed to Cadiz, Ohio, and took employment in a large mercantile establishment, where he remained for nearly five years, acquitting himself to the entire satisfaction of his employers, and preparing himself for the larger concerns to which he was soon to devote himself. He then returned to his home in Pennsylvania, but finding there no suitable opportunity he determined upon removing to the West. March 4, 1845, he reached the city of St. Louis, where he decided to remain. He at once secured employment in the wholesale grocery house of Russell & Bennett, where he was occupied for eleven years without intermission, then only relinquishing employment to become an employer. With Mr. Bennett he formed a partnership under the firm name of Bennett & Thompson, and carried on a general wholesale business at Second and Olive Streets until 1859, when he sold his interest to his partner. He then entered the grocery establishment of Evans & Howard, where he remained until 1861. That year he was appointed deputy collector of St. Louis under Richard Howard, occupying this position until 1866, when he entered the employ of the Collier White Lead Company, St. Louis, with which he was connected for the long period of twenty-three years in the several positions of bookkeeper, cashier and secretary. His connection with that house ceased in 1889, from which time he was not actively engaged in business until 1896. He was that year appointed postmaster at Webster Groves, and continues in that position. In his young manhood he served as deputy postmaster at Cadiz, Ohio, and Birmingham, Pennsylvania, and has now resumed in his age duties with which he became familiar in his youth. In politics he has always been a Democrat since he cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1844. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and active and liberal in furtherance of all material interests of religious bodies, as well as other organizations conducive to the welfare of the community. For many years he has been an active Mason, holding membership in all the various bodies, inclusive of the commandery. For ten years he was secretary of Occidental Lodge, No. 163, has served as secretary of the commandery of Knights Templar, and was for two years secretary of the Grand Commandery

of Missouri. He was married January 12, 1848, to Miss Rebecca Jane Andrews, of Pennsylvania. The living children of this marriage are Charlotte E., Catherine A. and Robert H.; the latter named is connected with the John A. Holmes Lumber Company, of St. Louis. Crowned with many honorable years, Mr. Thompson enjoys robust health and unimpaired mental vigor. With official duties useful to his fellows, and sufficient to pleasantly engage his attention, he has time and inclination to devote to many of the semi-public concerns which are devolved upon one who enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellows, and to whom the consciousness of duty well done is a sufficient reward.

Thompson, David Newton, banker, was born in Logan County, Ohio, August 15, 1838, son of Jason and Nancy A. (Watson) Thompson. His father, a native of Virginia, removed from that State to Ohio with his parents when he was a child, about 1814 or 1816. In that State he remained for many years, was married there and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he removed with his family to Washington County, Iowa. At this time the subject of this sketch was a lad of seventeen years. Until he reached the age of twenty-two years he resided in Iowa, with the exception of a portion of the years 1856-7, which he spent in his native State. His education was received in the public schools of Ohio and at Bellefontaine Academy. Soon after he had attained maturity the country became excited over the reports of great discoveries of gold in the vicinity of Pike's Peak. His love for adventure becoming excited, in March, 1860, he joined a party organized to prospect that region, and started at once for Colorado. The experiences of these expeditions, whose motto was "Pike's Peak or Bust," is well known to readers of history. The prospects for finding gold in paying quantities grew smaller month by month, and the excitement soon died away. But Mr. Thompson decided to try his fortunes in Colorado, and located on a ranch about twenty miles south of Pueblo, on the Huerfano. Here he resided continuously until 1868, when he returned to Iowa, where he was married, December 29, 1868, to Anna K. McKee, a native of Richland County, Ohio, whose father was a California argo-

naut, and died in that territory in 1849. Though Mr. Thompson had removed from Colorado he retained possession of his ranch and continued the cattle business there until 1872, when he sold it, with all its stock, houses, corrals, etc., to Phineas T. Barnum, the great showman. During the years from 1868 to 1872 he spent considerable time on his ranch, but looked upon the country further east as his home, as in 1869 he and his wife had removed to Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, and in the fall of that year to Mount Pleasant Township, Bates County, in this State. Mr. Thompson's experience as a plainsman was full of excitement and incident. For several years during his young manhood he engaged in freighting across the plains, being given charge of numerous large and valuable trains dispatched from Omaha, Nebraska City, Atchison, St. Joseph and Leavenworth. He reverts with feelings of pleasure to many of his thrilling experiences, and his acquaintance with such noted figures as Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill, General Denver, Maxwell, proprietor of the great Maxwell Land Grant in New Mexico and Colorado, and other famous men. Besides these, he knew "Wild Bill" (William Heacock), one of the most famous plainsmen of the century; Colonel Chibington, who used to go about the country on horseback, preaching, with a pistol at each side of his saddle; Judge J. L. Pendery, of Kansas City and Colorado Springs; Dr. Michael Beshoar, now of Trinidad, Colorado, who was for many years a scout under Kit Carson, and many others. In fact, there were few men of prominence throughout the wild western country in that period whom he had not met at one time or another, and many of these men became to him more than mere acquaintances. In 1874 Mr. Thompson and his wife located upon a farm which he had purchased, situated north of and adjoining the limits of Butler, Missouri, where they have since resided and reared their family. Mr. Thompson became an influential citizen of his township very soon after locating in Missouri. In 1872 he became a stockholder in the Bates County Bank, and was one of the incorporators of the Rich Hill Bank. He was the chief mover in the establishment of the Farmers' Bank of Butler, and upon its incorporation in 1888 he was elected to the

presidency. The bank was opened for the transaction of business January 3, 1889, and with the exception of two years, 1894 and 1895, when he was compelled to go to Florida and Colorado for the benefit of his health, he has since remained the official head of the institution. Besides the three financial institutions to which reference has been made, he has been interested in four other banks, located variously in three different States. He was one of the incorporators of the Midland National Bank of Newton, Kansas, and of the Bank of Gravett, at Gravett, Arkansas, and is a stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, Missouri, and the Bank at Siloam Springs, Arkansas. In political affairs Mr. Thompson is inclined to be independent, and for some time has not allied himself with any party. Upon the organization of the State Grange in 1872 he became one of the original members, and for two terms, 1887-8 and 1897-8, served as master of the State Grange. In 1874 he was the nominee of the Republican party for Representative in the Missouri State Legislature, but went down with the other candidates of that party at the polls. His vote is cast for the best men, rather than for the party they represent. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Butler, in which he holds the office of deacon. He and his wife have been the parents of four children, namely: Anna Belle, who died at the age of seventeen; James Albert, who owns and conducts a farm in Mount Pleasant Township; Nancy May, who died in infancy, and Ora E., residing at home.

Thompson, James, physician, was born November 23, 1844, in Clinton County, Missouri. His parents were Samuel H. and Elizabeth (Hale) Thompson. The father was born in North Carolina, removed to Missouri in 1836 and engaged in farming, and is yet living. The mother, a native of Kentucky, died in 1891. The son, James, attended the common schools until he was eighteen years of age, at times teaching to earn means for his own further education. He then studied in turn in the Plattsburg High School, Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, and at Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, following this with a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago. He then took up the study of medicine

under Dr. J. D. VanHook, of Plattsburg, Missouri, whom he left to enter the St. Louis Medical College for the session of 1868-9. He completed his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated March 12, 1870. For five years he was engaged in general practice at Osborn, Missouri, and for four years following in St. Louis. In 1878 he removed to Butte, Montana, where he had a large and lucrative practice for six years, when his health failed and he sought recuperation in Florida, remaining there four years. Regaining his vigor he went to New York City and devoted the winter of 1888-9 to study in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Immediately afterward he located at Kansas City and began the practice in which he is now engaged, covering the general field of medicine, but at the same time giving special attention to diseases of women. He occupies the chair of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical medicine in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Kansas City, is lecturer in the Kansas City Training School and a member of the Jackson County Medical Society. In all these professional associations he is regarded with deep respect for his scholarly attainments, as well for consciousness in his work as for unassuming modesty in the discharge of his various duties. Various public positions have come to him unsought. At Osborn, Missouri, he was a member of the board of education. He was the first coroner of Butte City, Montana, and was renominated, but declined to be a candidate again. He was made the Democratic candidate for the mayoralty of the same city and was defeated. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He is a Scottish Rite Mason of the Thirty-second degree, past master of Osborn Lodge, No. 317, and a member of Oriental Commandery, No. 35, and was thrice illustrious master of Cameron Council. He stands high in the Pythian brotherhood. He was chancellor of the first lodge in Montana and deputy grand chancellor of that territory from 1882 until his removal from the Territory. Dr. Thompson was married June 15, 1881, to Miss Annie H. Marsh, daughter of Major Darius Marsh, of St. Louis, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and engaged in the battle of Plattsburg. The first child born of this marriage

died in infancy. A son, Seymour Thompson, survives.

Thompson, Logan Madison, physician and surgeon, was born near Sue City, in Macon County, Missouri, March 31, 1858. Both his parents were Kentuckians by nativity. Logan Thompson, the father was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, September 11, 1811, and the mother, Angelina (Swinney) Thompson was born also in Pulaski County, August 23, 1816. They were married in the county of their nativity December 6, 1836. They emigrated soon after their union to Johnson Township, Macon County, Missouri, where they established themselves on a farm, and in this pioneer home were born their children, Joseph S., John W., Zelpha, Elizabeth, Robenia and the subject of this biography, Logan M. Thompson. The family from which Dr. Thompson descends is an ancient and honorable one, reaching far back into our early colonial history. In his veins flows the blood of the James family of Virginia, and the Griffins, of Kentucky. The map of our country can show but few battle fields since "Braddock's defeat" whose soil has not been enriched by the blood of his illustrious sires. He learned patriotism at his mother's knee, where was recounted to him the valorous and daring deeds of progenitors during the dark days of the American Revolution, when they stood by the anvil of liberty and welded the first links of the chain which has bound these States into one indissoluble Union. Dr. Thompson had only such educational opportunities in his youth as the primitive frontier environment offered. He labored on the farm in summer and attended the district schools, when there were any, in winter, and at the age of fifteen he had acquired the rudiments of an education. Then by disposing of some stock which he had reared and with assistance kindly tendered by his father, he was enabled to enter the State Normal School at Kirksville, where he remained until he was eighteen. Having decided upon medicine as a profession, he bent all his energies to the acquirement of sufficient funds to attend a medical college. He taught school during the winter and farmed during the summer months until 1878, when he attended his first course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, he having pursued a private course of study

in this direction since his sixteenth year. He graduated March 2, 1880, before he was twenty-two years of age. In 1898 he attended the Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, Illinois, to still better fit himself for his profession, especially in surgical branches, and since then, he has performed with success, many important capital operations. In 1882 he became a member of the State Medical Association and since then has made it a point to attend all important meetings of that society. Soon after his graduation, August 10, 1880, he located at Economy, Missouri, where he was in active practice until 1893, when he removed to Atlanta, where he became associated with M. T. Atterbury in the drug business. This partnership continued until the spring of 1899, when Dr. Thompson purchased Mr. Atterbury's interest in the store and has since conducted it alone in connection with his extensive practice. Dr. Thompson is an ardent Democrat and is active in political affairs in every way, except in seeking or holding office. From this he has held himself rigorously aloof. He has for many years attended almost every convention of consequence of his party. He was in attendance at the National Democratic conventions held in Chicago in 1892 and 1896, and was a delegate to the State conventions of 1888, 1892, 1896, 1898 and 1900, besides having been delegate to too many minor conventions to mention here. He considers the most important convention to which he was ever a delegate was that held at Pertle Springs, August 3, 1895. It was at this convention that the free silver issue was practically launched into the troubled sea of politics, and this was the cause and means of its being afterward incorporated as a plank in the National Democratic platform of 1896. While attendance at these numerous conventions has necessitated the expenditure of both time and money, he considers both well spent, as he has thus been enabled to meet and fraternize with many of the most brilliant men of the nation. Dr. Thompson is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, favoring all reforms and improvements and heartily advocating ample taxation for educational purposes, believing that all moneys expended in that way tend to elevate the standard of citizenship. He is a member of Truth Lodge,

No. 268, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is worshipful master. He is a member of Atlanta Chapter, No. 133, Order of the Eastern Star, and of Macon Chapter, No. 22, and Emanuel Commandery, No. 7, K. T., of Macon. He is also a member and examining physician of the Knights of the Maccabees and Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. Thompson is also examining physician for the New York Life Insurance Company. He was married October 24, 1878, to Alice Nickell, whose parents emigrated from Virginia to Missouri in 1840. Their children are Maud N., who was born February 5, 1880, graduated from the Atlanta High School in 1898 and was married to M. A. Rempue July 11, 1900; Rodney E., who was born May 30, 1883, and is now attending the Atlanta High School, from which he will graduate in 1901, and Ruby Thompson, born May 2, 1885, and who died in infancy. Dr. Thompson never tires of lauding the self-sacrificing spirit and helpful companionship of his devoted and intelligent wife, and their home life is an ideally happy one.

Thompson, Merriwether Jeff, civil engineer, mayor of St. Joseph and general in the Confederate Army, was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, January 22, 1826, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, in July, 1876. He received a common school education and when a young man came to Missouri and located at St. Joseph. He was an efficient civil engineer and surveyed the greater part of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and rendered a similar service for roads in Nebraska. He possessed great public spirit and popular manners, and in 1859 was elected mayor of St. Joseph. He served as brigadier general in the Confederate Army, and while in command in southeast Missouri in August, 1861, issued the proclamation in which he said: "We have plenty of ammunition, we have 40,000 Belgian muskets and the cattle on a thousand hills are ours." He was distinguished as an enterprising partisan officer and scout, and achieved frequent successes against superior numbers by his daring and skillful strategy. He recruited his command personally, and generally without cost to the Confederate government. He was the inventor of an improved brake now in general use, and also of an improved pistol lock.



Engr. by H. H. H. N. Y.

V. D. Thompson.

Thompson, N. D., book and periodical publisher, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1852. His parents, Lewis Morgan Thompson and Mary Robertson Thompson, were natives respectively of Virginia and South Carolina. The years of his boyhood to the age of seventeen were spent on a farm in the section where the district school furnished the educational advantages. He afterward attended Georgetown College two years, leaving at the end of the junior year, lacking one year of graduation. He taught school five years in Metcalfe and Cumberland Counties, and had the distinction of commanding the largest salary that had up to that time been paid to a teacher in his county. He left the school room to accept a position offered him by the then well known Caxton Publishing Company, of Cincinnati. At the expiration of a year with this firm he was offered and accepted the management of a Chicago branch house for the subscription publishing firm of E. Hannaford & Co., of Cincinnati. At the end of two years Mr. Thompson succeeded to a partnership in the Chicago business, the firm style being Hannaford & Thompson. This connection continued three years when the business was sold to George McLain & Co., of Philadelphia. With the capital thus secured he came to St. Louis and began the publishing business under the firm style of N. D. Thompson & Co. It was at the period of what was known as "The Farmer's Movement"—when the Grange organizations became universal in the farming districts and a factor in State and national politics. His first publication was a large pictorial history of that movement. It was successful and had a sale co-extensive with the country. Then followed various State histories, books of travel, of adventure, books on agriculture, horticulture and live stock—profuse illustrations being made a special feature and a business policy. Of the work on live stock—a large octavo volume of 1,200 pages—over 50,000 copies went to Australia—the aggregate sale of this very successful book reaching ultimately a quarter of a million. The policy of keeping abreast with current movements and of utilizing every great popular sentiment and interest, has been followed and the popular demand for literature thereon promptly met. At the period of Moody's great revivals in England and America he published a biography of

Moody and a volume of his sermons and lectures, both of which met with a phenomenal demand. Livingston's death and Stanley's achievements furnished subjects for popular books of biography and African explorations. His World's Fair publications afford an illustration in point. Noticing and being impressed with the remarkable demand for photographs of the public buildings, grounds, industrial and art exhibits, he conceived the idea of reproducing these photographs in half-tone engravings, with a short description, and publishing them in convenient portfolio. Its sale extended from Boston to San Francisco and exceeded 5,000,000 copies—its success being the surprise of the publishing world. Conceiving the idea of illustrating Bible lands by photographs of the actual places of Bible occurrence, he engaged the services of a noted outdoor photographer and an eminent clergyman—arranging with them to proceed to Bible lands with all necessary equipment, and trace literally the footsteps of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Daniel, Christ and the Apostles, and to photograph and describe the actual places of events in their lives. In this journey they traversed Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Rome, literally reproducing by photography every historic place in those countries. The publications therefrom included art portfolios, quarto Bibles and Testaments. They sold throughout England, Scotland and Wales to an extent equal to that in America. One of these publications (published in St. Louis) was presented by an English society to Queen Victoria at the period of her jubilee and received special mention in the leading English journals. Mr. Thompson has thus circulated books with the St. Louis imprint not only throughout the United States, but throughout the English-speaking world. A distinguished St. Louisan is fond of relating that in a trip around the world he found publications with this St. Louis imprint in Tokio, Japan; that while going up the Nile on a steamer he found them in a prominent place in the reading room, and that when he reached London he was surprised to find them in book stalls.

When our recent war with Spain had made sufficient history he published that history in an illustrated quarto volume, and when the peace conditions gave to America vast island

possessions he speedily matured a plan of reproducing these islands and their people by photography, accurately describing them for the information of the American people. In this interest he arranged with a noted outdoor photographer and an author of great ability as a descriptive writer to enter upon the work, beginning with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Isle of Pines; then the Hawaiian Islands, and finally the Philippine Archipelago, in the order named. The islands thus literally photographed in city, town, village and country, the people in their homes and their daily occupations, were reproduced and described. This pictorial presentation in connection with the most elaborate and up-to-date maps are given in a serial art publication entitled, "Our Islands and Their People as Seen with Camera and Pencil." In keeping with the policy of his house to illustrate and describe current events of historic interest, Mr. Thompson conceived the idea of publishing a series of portfolios on the Paris Exposition, similar to the "Dream City" series illustrating our own Columbian Fair of 1893. He engaged the most noted scenic photographers of Europe to reproduce by photography the buildings and industrial and art exhibits with descriptions by an author of equal ability. The enterprises here mentioned serve to illustrate the character of work and the methods by which Mr. Thompson has built up and sustained the publishing business in a city and section not popularly supposed to be favorably located as a publishing center.

Aside from the presidency and general direction of the business of the N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, he is president of the Journal of Agriculture Company, the proprietor of the old "Journal of Agriculture," a twenty-four page weekly sustaining great circulation and wielding wide influence. He is likewise president of the Methodist Magazine Publishing Company, a corporation publishing an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the history, literature and interests of the Methodist Church.

In 1877 he married Katie G. Helfenstein, the third daughter of John P. Helfenstein, then living in Webster Groves. Mr. Thompson has two sons. The elder, Leslie Helfenstein, having graduated at Yale in 1899, is associated with him in the publishing busi-

ness, and the younger, Nathan David, Jr., is now a student at Yale College.

Thompson, Seymour Dwight, lawyer, jurist and author, was born in Will County, Illinois, September 18, 1842. He worked on a farm and taught school as a lad, and then served in the Union Army during the Civil War, rising to the rank of captain and judge advocate. He was admitted to the bar in Memphis, Tennessee, and came to St. Louis in 1872 and engaged in practice. He was appointed master in chancery, and in 1880 was elected as a Republican to the St. Louis court of appeals, and served in that position for twelve years. Having a strong natural inclination toward literary work within the sphere of his profession, he turned his attention largely to work of this character after his retirement from the bench. He wrote several volumes, and was assistant editor and afterward editor of the "Central Law Journal," of St. Louis. When the "Southern Law Review" was transferred from Nashville to St. Louis he assumed control, and continued to be its editor until the "American Law Review" absorbed the "Southern Law Review." After the consolidation of these two journals Judge Thompson continued to be the editor-in-chief of the "American Law Review." At the same time he was in active practice in St. Louis after his retirement from the bench until 1898, when he removed to New York to continue his practice and literary labors in that city.

Thomson, David, for many years a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, and later of Missouri, was born August 21, 1775, in Richmond, Louisa County, Virginia. His father was William Thomson, a merchant of Richmond, who was born August 10, 1727, and died April 27, 1778. His grandfather, Samuel Thomson, was a Scotch Anabaptist, who immigrated to America in 1717. This Samuel Thomson was the son of William Thomson, gentleman, of Blair Manor, Ayrshire, Scotland. The mother of David Thomson, whose maiden name was Anna Rodes, and who was born December 26, 1734, and married January 28, 1752, was a daughter of John Rodes. David Thomson was next to the youngest of twelve children, and was a boy fourteen years of age when his widowed mother removed

from Louisa County, Virginia, to Kentucky. They started from Virginia on the 20th of October, 1789, and arrived at their destination in Kentucky December 1 of that year. In the last named State Mr. Thomson grew to manhood and in later years he became one of the prominent public men of that commonwealth and also a prosperous man of affairs. In 1817 he purchased 120 acres of land with such improvements as had been made on it, in the neighborhood of Georgetown, Kentucky, paying for this land the sum of \$16,000. In addition to carrying on farming operations there, he built and operated for many years, with slave labor, a merchant flouring mill and a paper mill, which were regarded in those days as manufacturing enterprises of much consequence. Under the same roof with the flouring mill and paper mill he also conducted a factory for spinning raw cotton. In the same building he kept a stock of dry goods such as the country people needed, and these goods were exchanged for rags brought in by them, these rags being in turn converted into paper. This manufacturing enterprise, so important to the pioneers of that portion of Kentucky, was situated on a stream called Elk Horn, about three miles from Georgetown. In addition to his farming, manufacturing and merchandising operations he engaged in the purchasing and marketing of live stock, and in 1824 took a government contract for supplying provisions to the United States troops at Fort Smith, Arkansas. On the 11th of April of that year he started for Fort Smith, and made the long and tedious journey in wagons and on horseback, faithfully meeting all the obligations which the contract imposed upon him. He was an old line Whig in politics, and was a warm friend and ardent admirer of the great Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay. For many years General Thomson was an active participant in public affairs in Kentucky, and from 1811 to 1820 he was a member of the State Senate, declining a further election at the end of this term of service. In 1820 he was appointed to take the fourth United States census in Scott County, Kentucky, and in 1823 he was elected high sheriff of that county. Like most of the hardy pioneers of Kentucky, he had military experience at different times. In October, 1793, he went as a volunteer under General Charles Scott on a campaign against the Indians.

Later he occupied several important positions in the Kentucky militia, and saw active service in the War of 1812. The history of this portion of his career he sums up as follows in an old memorandum book:

"I was elected captain of a company on the 1st day of March, 1800; on the 17th of February, 1807, received a major's commission; on the 10th of May, 1811, received a colonel's commission for the Twelfth Regiment; on the 20th of May, 1813, started on a campaign in a mounted regiment commanded by Richard M. Johnson; and on the 5th of October we fought the British and Indians on the banks of the River Thames in Canada, near the Moravian town, where I commanded the Second Battalion; the engagement lasted one hour and forty minutes, when the enemy, who were three to our one in number, were completely routed, and between 500 and 600 of the British taken prisoners, with a large quantity of military stores, etc. Received the command of the Sixth Brigade of the militia on the 21st of January, 1814, and on the 31st of the same month received the command of the Third Division of Kentucky Militia, which I continued to hold until the 10th of August, 1820, at which time I resigned."

In the course of his business ventures General Thomson became interested in western lands and purchased several large tracts in Illinois and Missouri. He went to Illinois in 1825 and purchased in that State seventy-eight quarter-sections of land that were sold for taxes. His son, Manlius V. Thomson, purchased one-half of this land with money of his own. In 1833 General Thomson determined to remove to Missouri, and, accompanied by his family and his sons-in-law, Louis R. Major and George R. Smith, he came to this State. He settled in Pettis County and assisted in founding Georgetown, now dwarfed and overshadowed by the city of Sedalia. There he established a comfortable home and brought under cultivation a fine farm, and operated also a saw-mill and a gristmill. In October of 1861 a party of Union soldiers made a midnight visit to his home at Elm Spring, and as a result of the shock and excitement incident thereto, General Thomson suffered a paralytic stroke which caused his death on the 20th of that month. He was married, on the 25th of September, 1801, to Betsy Suggett,

who was born January 14, 1782, and died April 11, 1857. Ten children were born of this union, the sons being Manlius Valerius, Mentor, Milton, Morton and Monroe Thomson, and the daughters, Mildred Elvira, Melita Ann, Martha Vienna, Marion Wallace and Melcena Thomson. All these children, save Manlius V. and Vienna, who married and died in Kentucky, removed with their parents to Missouri and contributed their share to the upbuilding of this commonwealth. Manlius Valerius Thomson, who was born August 12, 1802, and died in 1850, was educated at Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated with first honors. After his graduation from college he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office at Georgetown, Kentucky. His ripe scholarship and executive ability caused him to be made president of the Baptist College at Georgetown, and he held that position for a number of years. He took much interest in politics, and for many years was in close touch with the great leaders of the Whig party in Kentucky, including Henry Clay. A letter written him by Clay August 29, 1849, concerning the Mississippi debt, advised him to go to London to look after this matter, and closed with these words:

"I authorize you to make any reference to my name in support of your views which may be calculated to secure their success. This is due to the high opinion I entertain of your honor, probity and established character.

"I am, your friend and obedient servant,
"HENRY CLAY."

In 1840 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, with Governor Letcher, and filled that office until the close of his term of four years. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was commissioned colonel of the Third Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, participating in the battle of Buena Vista and other engagements which preceded the fall of the City of Mexico. While campaigning in that country his health became seriously impaired and he died shortly after his return to the United States. He was buried in the college campus at Georgetown, where a monument, suitably inscribed, has been erected to his memory.

The inscription on the east side of the monument is as follows:

"Col. Manlius Valerius, son of Gen. David Thomson: Born in Scott county, Kentucky, August 13, 1802. Died in Georgetown, Ky., July 21, 1850."

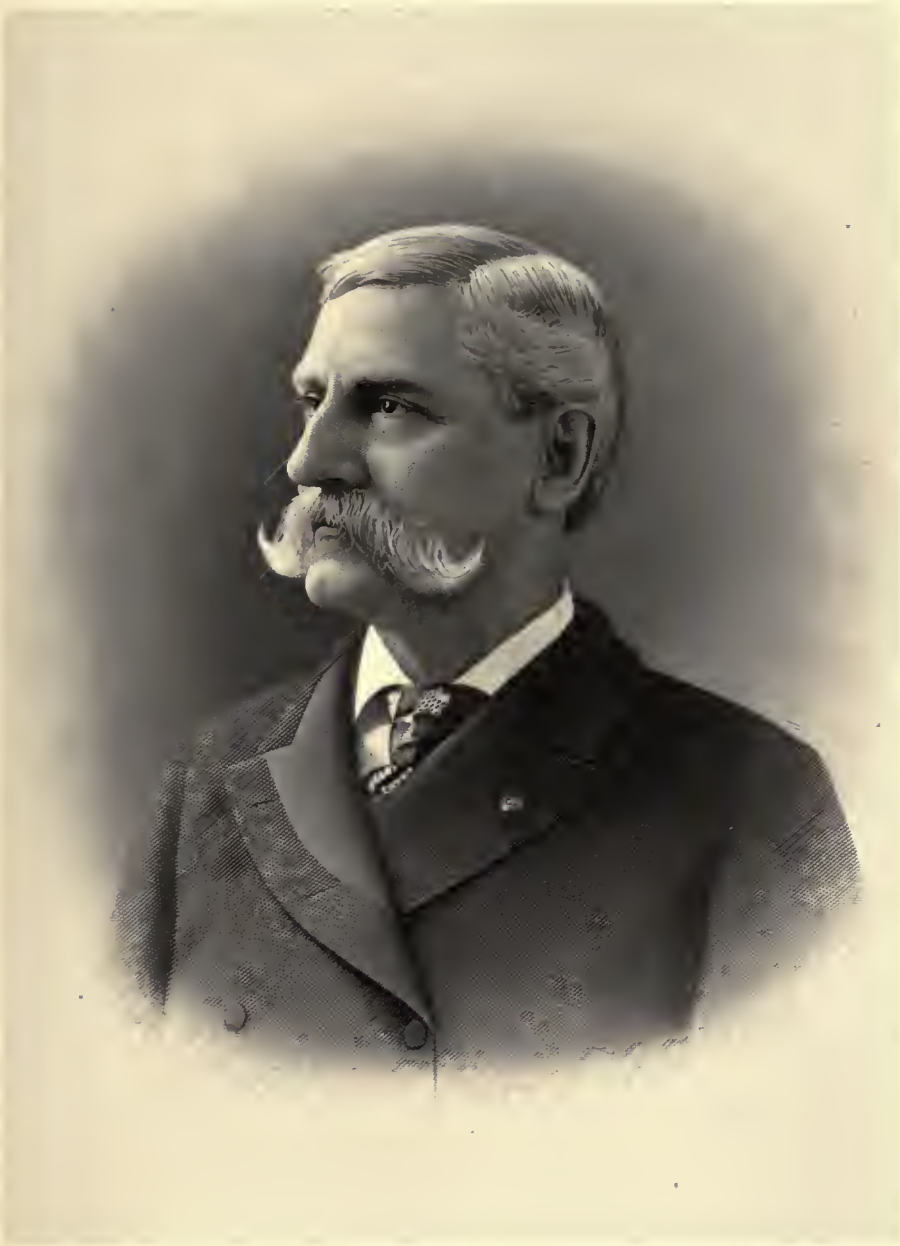
On the north side of the monument is the inscription:

"A graduate of Transylvania University; a lawyer of distinguished ability; elected on two occasions a Presidential Elector and voted as such for Henry Clay and President Taylor; elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1840 by an unprecedented majority; colonel of the Third Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers in the war with Mexico."

The west side of the monument bears this inscription:

"In peace and in war, in public and in private life, he was eminent for those virtues that give grace and honor to whatever station he was called to fill. Beloved in all the domestic relations, acting well his part in life, he died in the meridian of his days. The State mourned the loss of one of the most distinguished of her native sons, and society sorrowed over the departure of one of its brightest ornaments."

Thomson, William Holmes, banker, was born at "Hawthorne," Frederick County, Maryland, April 16, 1837, son of William James and Margaretta Ann (Davis) Thomson. Of mingled English, Scotch and Irish ancestry, he is descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from families numbered among the early colonists of his native State. His great-great-grandfather in the maternal line was John Lackland, who came from Scotland and settled in Maryland some time prior to the Revolutionary War. His great-grandfather, James Lackland, was an officer in the Revolutionary War and a Jeffersonian emancipationist, who made a will in 1812 in which he provided that his negroes and their descendants should be set free as they reached certain specified ages. This James Lackland, in the year 1775, and at the age of nineteen years, was one of the early explorers of Kentucky, he making, with others, at that time a trip from Maryland through the "Wilderness" to Kentucky on horseback. He entered a large tract of land in Kentucky, while it was still a county of Virginia, and was one of the pioneers who paved the way for the advance of civilization in that region. On May 14, 1776, when he was twenty years of age, he was commissioned by the council of safety second lieutenant of the company formed in the lower district of Frederick County, Maryland, for service in the Revolutionary War, which company became part of the Twenty-ninth



The Southern History

Vol. 1, Plate 10

Wm. Thompson

Battalion. He married Catharine Lynn, daughter of David Lynn, who came from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Maryland in about 1717. This David Lynn was judge of the Frederick County Court, held a commission under King George as justice of the peace, and was one of the three commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1751 to lay out Georgetown, now in the District of Columbia. His three sons were in the Revolutionary War, one of whom served as captain, one as lieutenant, and the other as a surgeon. One of the daughters of James and Catharine (Lynn) Lackland was the maternal grandmother of William H. Thomson, who married Ignatius Davis, of "Mount Hope," Frederick County, Maryland. Mr. Thomson's father was also a native of Frederick County, son of John Popham Thomson, of English antecedents, who married Margaret Holmes, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; he graduated (A. M.) at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1828. He was born June 26, 1808, in Frederick, Maryland; studied law, but soon devoted himself to farming, living at "Hawthorne," Frederick County, Maryland, where he died June 21, 1841. William H. Thomson was reared in Frederick County, and was educated in the public schools of that county and the city of Frederick, lastly attending boarding school for a time in Pennsylvania. Quitting school at the age of sixteen, he was employed for a year with a civil engineer corps, and then turned his attention to commercial pursuits, becoming an employe of a Baltimore commission house. Two years later he severed his connection with that house to come to St. Louis, and on his twentieth birthday, in the year 1857, he entered, in that city, the employ of the banking house with which he has now been connected continuously for more than forty years. Ten years before this the Boatmen's Savings Institution had been organized by a few prominent and philanthropic citizens of St. Louis, with a view to fostering thrift and economy on the part of steamboatmen, a class which at that time constituted a large portion of the laboring element of the city. It was the pioneer institution of its kind in the West, and, success attending the enterprise, it took out a second charter in 1856, under the name of the Boatmen's Saving Bank. It had then a capital of \$400,000, and had fairly entered

upon its long and prosperous career as a banking house when Mr. Thomson became connected with it as a clerk, April 16, 1857. For a dozen years thereafter he was employed in subordinate capacities, winning commendation from time to time for his faithfulness and efficiency, and gaining deserved promotions as occasion offered therefor. In 1869 he was made assistant cashier of the bank, and in 1870 became cashier and chief executive officer of the institution, a position which he has since retained and in which he has achieved well merited distinction as one of the ablest of Western bankers and financiers. Since he became identified with the Boatmen's Bank its capital stock has been increased to \$2,000,000, as the result of accumulated profits, after paying stockholders in dividends upward of \$1,100,000. Since its capital stock was fixed at \$2,000,000 it has regularly paid the stockholders semi-annual dividends of from three to five per cent, and has accumulated, in addition, a surplus which now amounts to more than \$800,000. In addition to his banking operations, Mr. Thomson has been officially identified with various manufacturing establishments in St. Louis, is a member of the Merchants' Exchange and Cotton Exchange, and is chairman also of the committee of management of the St. Louis Clearing House. In politics he has always been a Democrat, acting with the "gold standard" wing of that party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was reared a Presbyterian, but became a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of St. Louis in 1859, and has since been continuously connected with that parish, active in promoting its charities, and prominently identified also with the management of various other charitable institutions of the city. For many years he has been a vestryman of Trinity Church, and now, and for some years back, its senior warden. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital, which came into existence in 1865, and since 1889 he has been president of the board of trustees of that institution. In 1862 he married Margaret Foote Larkin, eldest daughter of Thomas H. and Susan Ross Larkin, of St. Louis, who died in 1863. One child, a daughter, born of this marriage, died in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Thomson married Annie Lou Hargadine, eldest daughter of William A. and Acrata McCreery Hargadine, also of St. Louis. The children born of this

marriage were one son and seven daughters, all of whom, save one daughter, were living in 1900.

Thoroughman, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and died in St. Louis, December 24, 1897. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and began the struggle to establish himself in practice at St. Joseph, and in 1856 he was appointed assistant city attorney of that city. He was then elected city counselor, and at the expiration of his term he was elected circuit attorney. He resigned to enter the Confederate Army, and rose to a colonelcy. In 1864 he engaged in practice in Virginia City, Montana, and removed to St. Louis in 1869. There Judge H. L. Warren became his law partner, and during the period of their association they were attorneys for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. After practicing in St. Louis for a number of years, Judge Warren removed to New Mexico, and became head of the firm of Thoroughman, Carter & Thoroughman, his associates being his son-in-law, W. Frank Carter, and his son, Emmet B. Thoroughman. Reared a Democrat, and throughout his life a member of that party, he participated in many political campaigns, and his time and eloquence were always at the service of his party.

Tiernan, Peter H., prominent in Kansas City in the printing and stationery trade, and also as political leader and public benefactor, was born August 30, 1842, in St. Louis, Missouri, and died April 27, 1897, at his home near Westport, a suburb of Kansas City. His father, Peter Tiernan, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country during young manhood, accompanied by two brothers. He located at St. Louis, Missouri, and was one of the first manufacturers of wagons in that city. His mother, Ann McVicker, was born in New York State and came of Scotch parentage. She was a sister of James McVicker, the well known capitalist of Chicago, Illinois. Peter H. Tiernan was the second son in a family of three sons and one daughter. His sister Mary is now a resident of St. Louis. One of his father's brothers was ordained a priest in the Catholic Church in 1842. At the age of three years the subject of this sketch was left fatherless, and until he had reached the age

of twelve years he was in the care of the Christian Brothers, receiving careful training and good mental preparation for the useful life which was to follow. After his school days the young man entered the office of the "Missouri Republican," in St. Louis, and there learned the printer's trade. At the age of nineteen years, the Civil War having disturbed the country, he enlisted for service in the Confederate Army. His service was of short duration, however, as he was captured by the Northern troops a few weeks after his enlistment. Being banished from the State, he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he secured employment at his trade. Remaining there a few years, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he established one of the first printing offices and newspapers in that town. While a resident of Kansas he served a constituency in the Legislature of that State, advanced in the esteem of the people, owned an interest in a newspaper at Fort Scott, and added to his successes and accomplishments rapidly until 1875, when he removed to Kansas City and opened a printing establishment. J. D. Havens was afterward employed by Mr. Tiernan, and subsequently became a partner and manager of the business. In 1890 the Tiernan-Havens Printing Company was formed. It has grown to be one of the most substantial of Kansas City's commercial concerns and holds a high place in the publishing world, the personality of the founder having won for the establishment a host of enduring friends. He was the principal owner of the company's stock and possessed considerable valuable real estate and personal property at the time of his death, including the building in which the printing plant is located and a handsome residence near Westport. Politically Mr. Tiernan was a power. His methods were clean, his campaign tactics were vigorous and upright, and his adherence to duty of unswerving faithfulness. In 1892 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the office of president of the upper house of Kansas City, by the largest vote cast for any man on his ticket, and held that position four years. During his term the city was called upon to deal with many subjects of grave importance, chief among which were the water works, park, gas, telephone and street railway franchises, and a vast number of street paving measures. When he went into office the first steps had been taken to secure



W. H. H. H.

Respectfully
B. H. H. H.

the waterworks plant for the city. In the long fight that followed, Mr. Tiernan, always upon the side of the people and devoting himself to their interests, rendered invaluable aid to the attorneys representing the city in the vexed legal contests that ran through the courts for several years. The lawyers consulted him and he was as careful in administering public affairs as he was in looking after his own private business. He led in a mighty battle to secure dollar gas for Kansas City, and the battle was crowned with victory. He urged the counselor to make an effort to have the old gas company's franchise dissolved, and that effort was successful. Mr. Tiernan was a supporter of the park board, assisted in every movement that meant good for Kansas City, and opposed every effort that was made to secure advantages and profit at the expense of the people. He was liberal in his gifts to charity and generous in his support of church enterprises. His standing in his chosen line of business was demonstrated in the fact that he was the first president of the Kansas City Typothetae, was several times a delegate to the national conventions of that organization, and represented the printers of his section of the country as a member of the executive committee. In his religious views Mr. Tiernan was a Roman Catholic, broad-minded in his interpretation of creeds, and holding above all else the necessity for exercising honesty toward mankind. He was one of the charter members of the Catholic Knights of America. He held membership in the Kansas City Club and the Commercial Club of Kansas City, and filled offices in both organizations. In young manhood he was married to Mary Boice, who died without issue. Mr. Tiernan was the second time married, November 24, 1880, to Elizabeth F. Curtis, daughter of Louis Benoist and Elizabeth (Waddell) Curtis, of St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Tiernan nine children were born, of whom seven are living. Mrs. Tiernan retains active connection with the printing house founded by her husband, and is the president of this large concern.

Tiff.—The common name for sulphate of baryta in the mining regions of Missouri. Vast deposits of this mineral exist in Washington and other counties of the State, and it forms an important article of export. It is

used as a pigment in connection with lead, in the manufacture of paint, to which it gives body and stability.

Tiffany, John Kerr, was born in St. Louis, February 9, 1843. His father, P. Dexter Tiffany, was a lawyer of great ability at the bar in St. Louis from about 1832 to 1861, when he died. His mother, Hannah (Kerr) Tiffany, was a daughter of Matthew Kerr, a prominent and wealthy business man in the same city from about 1824 to February 3, 1857. He was a graduate of Harvard, and of its law school. He located in St. Louis in 1845. For some time he was in the offices of Henry Hitchcock, and Glover & Shepley. He was then associated with Jacob Klein, until the election of the latter named to the circuit bench. After that he was associated with William E. Fisse, but for some years before his death he was in business with his brother, Dexter Tiffany. He was at all times a great reader and student, and had command of French, Spanish and German, as well as of the classics. For many years he was the president of the American Philatelic Society, and wrote a number of books and monographs relating to stamps and stamp-collecting. His philatelic library is probably the best in this country, and his collection of stamps is almost exhaustive. He died March 3, 1897. He was twice married—first, to Caroline Barnard. She died in 1871. On December 8, 1875, he was married to Miss Madge Peters, who survives him. A daughter of the first marriage, now Mrs. Caroline B. T. Smith, of Boston, and a daughter of the second marriage, Miss Edith Peters Tiffany, are his only children.

Tiff City.—A village, in McDonald County, on the line of the Indian Territory, eighteen miles northwest of Pineville, the county seat, and sixteen miles south of Seneca, its shipping point. It contains a public school, a lodge of Odd Fellows, a flourmill, sorghum factory and three general stores. It was platted in 1881 by S. L. Hopkins, who built the first house and opened the first store. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

Timken, Henry, famous both as inventor and manufacturer, was born August 16, 1831, near Bremen, Germany. His parents came to America when he was a child.

He came to St. Louis when sixteen years of age, and apprenticed himself to the wagon-maker's trade with Caspar Schurmeier. After completing his apprenticeship he continued to work at his trade until 1855, when he established a small carriage factory of his own. He then formed a partnership with his father-in-law, and established a branch of the same business at Belleville, Illinois, under the firm name of Timken & Heinzelmann, continuing at the same time his business in St. Louis. During the Civil War his business was interrupted to a considerable extent by his military service, he having enlisted first in the regiment of Home Guards commanded by B. Gratz Brown, and at the expiration of this term of service, in the Thirteenth Regiment of the Missouri Militia, in which he served for three years as a captain. His manufacturing operations were also seriously interfered with and his prosperity retarded during this period by the burning of his factory in 1864. Rebuilding the factory soon after, however, he continued in business. He first became known as an inventor in 1877, when he introduced to the carriage trade of the country the "Timken spring." Since then he has invented and patented many other devices, one of which is known as the "Timken roller-bearing axle." At the end of five years' residence in California and six months of travel in Europe, he again established himself in the carriage manufacturing business in St. Louis in 1894. At that time he erected a large wholesale carriage factory, associating with him his two sons, W. R. and H. H. Timken, in the formation of the Timken Carriage Company, and its manufacturing plant is famous among institutions of its kind in the West. In 1896 and 1897 he was president of the Carriage-Builders' National Association, the largest and oldest trade association in the country. Mr. Timken married, in 1855, Miss Fredericka Heinzelmann, of St. Louis, and has a family of two sons and three daughters. His daughters are: Mrs. A. S. Bridges, of St. Louis, and Mrs. John H. Fry and Miss Cora Timken, now living in Paris, France, both of whom are artists of recognized talents and ability.

Tina.—An incorporated village, in Carroll County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad. It has two churches, a public school, bank, flouring mill, a weekly

newspaper, the "Herald," a hotel and about twenty other business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Tindall, George William, pioneer dentist of Kansas City, was born February 14, 1832, in Howard County, Missouri. His parents were James and Barbara (Torian) Tindall, natives of Kentucky. Their children were four sons and four daughters. Of the former, Jacob T., a lawyer by profession, residing at Trenton, Missouri; was colonel of a Missouri regiment in General Prentiss' division, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh; his name is perpetuated in that of a town in Grundy County, and of a Grand Army post in Chillicothe. James E., now in California, served in the Confederate Army under General Marmaduke; and Henry Harrison, now in Mexico, saw service in the First Nebraska Regiment. George William remained on the home farm until he was ten years of age, during this time acquiring his only education in the neighborhood schools. His later youth was occupied in clerking in stores at Savannah and St. Joseph. When twenty-one years of age he entered, at Lexington, the dental office of Dr. H. E. Peebles, a most accomplished practitioner, afterward of the St. Louis Dental College. After a year of diligent study and practical experience, he became a student in the Ohio Dental College, at Cincinnati, except which, none was nearer than Baltimore in that day. Here he remained for two years, and February 5, 1855, located in Kansas City, Missouri, and entered upon the practice in which he has been continuously engaged to the present time. He was the first dentist upon the ground, when the present city numbered but 450 inhabitants, and for three years he was the only dental practitioner. As an indication of the sparse population in that early day, he relates that he witnessed the erection of the first building upon the site of the present city of Leavenworth. He assisted in organizing the Missouri State Dental Association in 1866, in which he has occupied the positions of vice president and president. In 1868 he was among the founders of the Kansas City Dental Society, of which he was president for several years. He has never held any public office. During the formative period of the city he was frequently solicited to occupy

civil positions, but the exactions of his profession forbade his entering upon such duties. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Mason, and from 1860 to 1870 occupied the chair of worshipful master in the only lodge in Kansas City; he has also served as grand king in the chapter, and as eminent commander in the commandery. He was married, July 14, 1858, to Miss Maria Macartney, of Kansas City. Four children have been born of this marriage. Charles, a graduate of the Kansas City Dental College, is an active practitioner in the city. Mary Louisa, Laura Lee and George W. were educated in the common schools and the high school of Kansas City. Dr. Tindall is a remarkably well preserved man physically, and continues to occupy a leading place as a skillful and successful operator. He is well informed upon a wide range of topics, is an interesting conversationalist, and his knowledge of the early history and development of Kansas City makes him an invaluable assistant to the annalist and historian.

Tin Mountain.—A mountain in Madison County, ten miles southwest of Fredericktown, where tin was once supposed to exist. In 1873 tin ore was found and a company organized. More than \$200,000 in stock was subscribed for and an extensive works built. It was developed that it was a "salted mine," and the company was organized by schemers, who were the only ones benefited by the operation.

Tipton.—A city of the fourth class, in the western part of Moniteau County, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, thirteen miles west of California, the county seat, and thirty-eight miles from Jefferson City. It is the crossing point of the Boonville & Versailles branch of the Missouri Pacific and the main line, and is located in a rich agricultural district. It was founded in 1858, when William Tipton Seeley had the town surveyed. That year it improved rapidly, and at the end of the year had a population of 250. The first store was opened by J. F. Taylor and J. H. Lewis, June 1, 1858. The town was incorporated in 1860, reincorporated in 1866, and became a city of the fourth class about 1890. During the first ten years of its existence, owing to the war, its growth was slow. The city now has Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Episco-

pal and Presbyterian Churches and two churches for colored people, two public schools, one of which is for colored children, lodges of the different fraternal orders, two hotels, two banks, a washing-machine factory, a coal mine near by, and two weekly papers, the "Times-Gazette," an independent paper published by Monroe & Goddard, and the "Mail," by J. M. Norris. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Tipton Fight.—When Shelby made his raid of October, 1863, into Missouri, after capturing Warsaw, he appeared before Tipton, where was stationed a small body of Federal troops. There was no chance of holding the town with the odds against them; nevertheless, taking shelter behind the large frame house of Major Williams, they poured a deadly fire upon the Confederate advance body pressing through a lane; but the assailants soon overwhelmed them and forced them to retreat to Syracuse. The Confederates then destroyed the railroad for several miles, burned the depot and cars near-by, and departed, carrying off with them a considerable stock of supplies taken from the stores.

Tobacco, Carot of.—The "carot" of tobacco was a medium of exchange of limited circulation among the pioneers of the Mississippi Valley. These carots were rolls of tobacco, so called from their fancied resemblance to the esculent root which we call the carrot. They had a definite weight, and their usual value was about two livres. They were in common use and demand in both Upper and Lower Louisiana, because of their convenience, and are still made for home consumption on the tobacco plantations of Louisiana.

Tobacco Inspector.—A State officer appointed by the Governor, and holding office for two years. His office is in St. Louis. He weighs every hogshead of leaf tobacco that is received in the city to be sold, and marks or brands the weight on the hogshead. He inspects it also, by first stripping the hogshead and breaking the tobacco in not less than two nor more than four places, taking a sample from each break. The samples are returned and the hogshead restored in good order and marked "Missouri State Tobacco Inspection." The fee is twenty-five

cents for inspecting a hogshead, and it is provided that the warehouse charges, including inspection fee, shall not exceed three dollars.

Tobacco Ring.—In the year 1867 a number of tobacco manufacturers in St. Louis and other places in Missouri fell into the habit of defrauding the government by placing their tobacco on the market without paying the excise tax. The government had not then adopted the method of affixing stamps on the caddies to denote that the tax had been paid. The practice was to mark the caddy containing tobacco with a brand. This was easily counterfeited, and the fraud came to be practiced so extensively as to attract the attention of the United States district attorney. There was no organization in the nature of a "ring," and no understanding between the parties practicing the fraud; they acted each one for himself. Nevertheless, the dishonest habit was carried on for five years, until broken up by an unsparing prosecution of the offenders. Their factories were seized, and, along with them, large lots of manufactured tobacco, bearing counterfeit brands, and confiscated to the government, and the offenders arrested, tried and convicted. The seized property was valued at \$200,000. This vigorous prosecution broke up the offenders, and so thoroughly destroyed the business that it was never attempted again.

Todd, James, editor, was born October 9, 1847, in Dearborn County, Indiana. His parents were Hugh and Margaret (Beggs) Todd, both of whom were born in County Antrim, Ireland. They met in Indiana, and were united in marriage in Dearborn County in 1844. The father of James Todd died August 23, 1898, in his seventy-sixth year, after a useful life of faithful toil and uprightness, having been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. The mother is still living at an age beyond the proverbial three score years and ten, and is spending her declining days at her home in Guilford, Nodaway County, Missouri. James Todd received a good education in the practical studies by attending the common schools. When he was nine years of age he removed with his parents from Dearborn County, Indiana, to Wisconsin, and remained there one year. The next location was Nodaway County, Missouri, and to that county the

family moved in 1857. There James assisted in the work of tilling the fruitful Missouri soil until he was twenty-six years of age, occasionally teaching school in the neighborhood where he resided. In 1874 he located in Maryville, and there read law in the office of Dawson & Edwards. He was admitted to the bar of Nodaway County, but there was no lengthy legal experience in store for him. Instead, it was destined that he should become one of the able editors of Missouri, and the first step in this direction, then an uncertain plunge for the young man engaging in his first newspaper venture, was taken in February, 1875, when Mr. Todd became a part owner of the "Nodaway Democrat." His partner was George W. Martin, now publisher of the Fort Scott (Kansas) "Tribune." Mr. Todd purchased Martin's interest in the "Democrat" February 1, 1888, and has been principal owner of the plant and editor of the paper since that time, and is now sole owner, his connection with the "Democrat" covering twenty-five years. Mr. Todd was appointed postmaster of Maryville, October 13, 1893, by President Cleveland, and held the office twenty-one months, at the end of which time he resigned in order that he might devote his entire time to his newspaper, which he loves above everything else, and which has always commanded his first and best efforts. In politics Mr. Todd has always been a consistent Democrat. His newspaper is recognized as one of the powers of Democracy in northwest Missouri, but the editor has been notably fair in his positions, and seldom gives offense on account of extreme partisan views. Mr. Todd is not a church member, but the members of his family are Methodists. He is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. He has filled most of the offices in Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. & A. M., and has held, in Maryville Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar, the offices of prelate and eminent commander. Mr. Todd was married, June 4, 1877, to Miss Anna Curfman, daughter of a prominent and popular resident of Nodaway County. To them seven children have been born, of whom the following are living: Mabelle, Lulu, James C., Walter S. and Helen, ranging from eighteen to eight years of age. Their de-



Williams NY

James Dodd

The ...

ceased children are Hugh C. and Estelle, who died when quite young. Mr. Todd is devoted to his family and his home. Although he is prominent in every local movement, and is frequently called upon to take an active part in departures of various kinds, he spends a great portion of his time, outside of office hours, at his own fireside. Mr. Todd has frequently been mentioned in connection with high political honors, but his retiring disposition has prevented the realization of such hopes on the part of his friends.

Todd, Albert, lawyer, was born near Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, March 4, 1813, and died in St. Louis, April 30, 1885. He was one of a family of eleven children, and had eight brothers and two sisters. His father was a practical-minded man, and, while the son's early education was not neglected, he was trained to work, and impressed with the view that industry is one of the cardinal virtues. When he began to think about selecting a life occupation he was inclined to take to the sea, but after a brief experience on one of the coasting vessels of that period he resumed his studies and fitted himself for a professional career. In 1832 he matriculated at Amherst College, but a year later left that institution and entered the sophomore class of Yale College, from which institution he was graduated with class honors in 1836. During a portion of his senior year he engaged in teaching school, and thus defrayed his college expenses for that year. After leaving college he chose the law as the profession which he would follow, and began his studies in the office of Judge Arphaxed Loomis, of Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York. At the end of a three years' course of study he was licensed to practice law, and in the year 1839 entered upon his professional career in St. Louis. He was licensed to practice in the courts of this State by Judge Tompkins in the spring of 1840, and at once impressed himself upon the bar of St. Louis as a lawyer of thorough education, superior attainments and admirable qualifications for practice in the Western courts. From that time forward until he sought a well earned retirement he was one of the recognized leaders of the St. Louis bar, and a conspicuous figure in public life. In 1854 he was elected to the lower branch of the Missouri Legislature, and rendered valuable

services to the State in connection with the revision of the statutory law of Missouri. During the earlier years of his residence in St. Louis he was an active and influential member of the Whig party, but later drifted, with the conservative Whig element, into the Democratic party. He was a candidate for Congress in 1860 on the Bell and Everett ticket, but suffered defeat, as did all the candidates on that ticket in Missouri. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and a prime mover in bringing about the separation of St. Louis from St. Louis County, in accordance with the plans which he had previously helped to originate. He had some years before this retired from the practice of law, except as counselor, and his term of service in that convention was his last public service in an official capacity. He, however, continued for many years thereafter to take an active interest in public affairs, being especially interested in matters relating to popular education and the right of suffrage. He was a firm believer in the common school system, and in public lectures and speeches urged that it was the duty of the State to provide for the non-sectarian education of its youth and fit its voting population for the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. He favored compulsory common school education, and also believed that the qualified voter should be compelled by law to exercise the right of suffrage and participate in the government of the country. These views, which were then thought by many to be altogether radical, have since been indorsed by many of the deepest thinkers and most intelligent students of social and governmental problems in the United States. Mr. Todd was one of the founders of Washington University, was long a member of its board of trustees, and gave his services gratuitously to its law department, in which he held a professorship for many years. He was one of the men who laid the foundations of the St. Louis Agricultural & Mechanical Association, of the University Club, the Public School Library, the Mercantile Library, and the Missouri Historical Society. He helped organize the St. Louis Bar Association, was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and a founder of the St. Louis Cremation Society. The Humane Society and other charitable and philanthropic organizations also profited by his connection with them and his generous

and liberal efforts in behalf of the causes which they represented. He married Miss Jane Wilson, of Little Falls, New York. The only children born of their union were two daughters, of whom one died in infancy. The other, a most amiable and accomplished lady, who became Mrs. John H. Terry, died in 1888.

Toll, Alfred, president of the Badger Lumber Company of Kansas City, was born in Schenectady, New York, and was reared in Michigan, whither his parents, Philip R. and Nancy (De-Graff) Toll, removed when he was a child. He received a common school education, supplemented with a thorough commercial course. The first years of his business life were occupied in mercantile business and in milling. His beginning in the lumber business was at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1866, as a member of the firm of Rowe & Toll. About 1870 the firm incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin as the Badger State Lumber Company, continuing in business at Hannibal, Missouri, with Mr. Toll as manager, until 1886, when its affairs were liquidated, and the Badger Lumber Company was organized under the laws of Missouri, and removal was made to Kansas City. The majority of the stockholders in the old concern were incorporators in the new company, and Mr. Toll was elected president and general manager, and yet occupies that position. The capital and surplus of this corporation now amounts to about three-quarters of a million dollars. The general offices are located in the Postal Telegraph Building, Kansas City, where is transacted the business for some thirty of the company's yards at various points in Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska. The company operates four sawmills and a planing mill, and handles more than 80,000,000 feet of lumber annually. It is also largely interested in the Fort Smith Lumber Company, at Abbott, Arkansas, and has recently purchased 60,000 acres adjoining its mill property at Abbott. Mr. Toll is a sagacious business man, observant of the most honorable principles and methods in his dealings, and confines his attention to the great interests of which he is the head. He is sole owner of the Toll Lumber & Box Company of Armourdale, Kansas. Politically Mr. Toll is a gold Democrat. He mar-

ried Mary Lee, daughter of the late Warren F. Lee, of St. Joseph County, Michigan. The family are attendants at the Episcopal Church. Their only child, PHILIP R. TOLL, general manager of the Toll Lumber & Box Company, stands at the head of a unique industry, and one of the most important in Kansas City. He was born in 1864, in Michigan, and was liberally educated at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and at the Polytechnic School of New York, but did not complete a course in either institution. He was brought up in the lumber business, in which he has developed the same aptitude and excellent business qualifications which characterize the father. In 1894 his father and himself became members of the Consolidated Box Company of Kansas City, a corporation succeeding to a business established by Keiser Brothers in February of the preceding year. In the new company, Philip R. Toll became general manager and treasurer. In 1895 Fuller Brothers, owners of a large sawmill at Marked Tree, Arkansas, were admitted to the company, which doubled its capital stock, and changed its style to that of Fuller Bros.-Toll Lumber & Box Company, Philip R. Toll being retained in his position as general manager and treasurer. The senior Toll purchased his partners' interests in August, 1900, and became sole owner of the business at Armourdale, Kansas. The box factory is the largest of its kind in the West, and is the most completely equipped in the country. The daily capacity is 12,000 to 18,000 boxes, dependent upon daily orders as to sizes, and the entire output is utilized by local establishments, such as packers, soap manufacturers, the American Biscuit Company, wholesale druggists, boot and shoe companies and tobacco companies. Employment is given to 300 people in the various processes of box manufacturing. Philip R. Toll maintains a close oversight over all the operations of this great establishment, and takes upon himself the entire management of the business. While methodical in discharge of his duties, he is at the same time remarkably prompt and energetic, and inspires his associates and workmen with an enthusiasm akin to that which is one of his own most marked characteristics. He is a splendid example of the class of young business men, sagacious and well disciplined beyond their years, who have borne so large



Yours truly
Alfred Hall

a share in the great industrial and commercial enterprises which have made Kansas City famous throughout the world. He married Grace Kemper, daughter of Professor Kemper, a noted educator, who was the founder of the celebrated Kemper School of Boonville, Missouri. Four children have been born of this union.

Todd, Charles, manufacturer, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 1, 1817, son of Ira and Sally (Hinman) Todd. His paternal ancestors were Scotch people, who came to this country almost at the beginning of the colonial period, his immigrant ancestor, Christopher Todd, having been one of the original colonists of New Haven, Connecticut. In the maternal line he was descended from English ancestors, some of whom were conspicuous in the English naval service. Charles Todd's great-grandfather, who was a widely known millwright, erected the first flouring mill in New Haven, and this historic building occupied the site now occupied by the Arms Manufacturing Company. His grandfather, also a mill-builder, moved to western New York, where he laid out the town of Toddsville, not far from Coopers-town, laid out on Otsego Lake, by Judge William Cooper, the father of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. Judge Cooper and Jehiel Todd, Charles Todd's grandfather, were warm friends as well as contemporaries, and it was at Cooper's solicitation that Todd settled near him. Jehiel Todd served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and in the later years of his life received a pension from the government on account of his services. The flouring and paper mill which he built at Toddsville is still in existence and in a good state of preservation, although no longer in operation. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, Ira Todd engaged in the business of building mills, factories and mill machinery, establishing himself first at Hartford, Connecticut, and in New York City. In later years he extended his business at different times into the States of Michigan, New Jersey, Illinois and Missouri. He was eminently successful as a manufacturer and a man of affairs, and Charles Todd, who was one of a family of nine sons, began life under favorable auspices. After receiving a rudimentary education, like many New England boys of that period, he manifested a strong in-

clination to take to the sea, and his practical-minded father concluded to gratify him and to cure his fancy at the same time. He therefore put him aboard a sailing vessel, instructing the captain to see that he performed all of a sailor's duties and that the irksome features of a sailor's life were vividly impressed upon him. The result was that at the end of a single voyage the adventurous youth was quite content to take his father's advice, and enter Amherst College, where he completed his education. Leaving college at the age of eighteen years, he became connected with his father's business, evincing marked capacity in the conduct of affairs committed to his care, and especially in the management of the large number of men in his father's employ. For a time he was in charge of his father's interests in New York City, and came from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, to establish a branch of the mill furnishing business. Prior to his coming to Cincinnati, however, and in the year 1835, his brother George had established a branch of the same business in St. Louis, so he left Cincinnati and became a partner in the St. Louis enterprise. Under the firm name of Ira Todd & Sons, they were associated together in a remarkably successful business until after the Civil War, when Charles Todd sold his interest to his brother George. The manufacturing enterprise which they established is, however, still carried on under the name of the Todd & Stanley Mill Furnishing Company. At the same time he was engaged in business in St. Louis, Charles Todd also conducted a mill furnishing business at La Salle, Illinois, and there met the lady who became his wife. This lady was born Eliza A. Leonard, and she was the granddaughter of Judge Wood, one of the first settlers of La Salle. She was a lineal descendant of Captain David Leonard, who was a participant in the capture of Ticonderoga, 1759, serving under the British king against the French. In the War of the Revolution he again buckled on his sword, but this time to fight against His Britannic Majesty, and in behalf of American independence. He was a second lieutenant in the company which marched from Bridgewater to Lexington in 1775, and bore a prominent part in later Revolutionary engagements. Charles Todd and Eliza A. Leonard were married in 1850, and in 1852 Mrs. Todd died, leaving an infant daughter, Fanny E. Todd,

who is now Mrs. Hinman H. Clark, of St. Louis. Having been eminently successful in his manufacturing operations, Mr. Todd retired from active business at a comparatively early age, and devoted the remaining years of his life largely to study and travel and to such public affairs as were in harmony with his tastes and inclinations. He was one of the chief promoters of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, and one of the founders of the association which built up and developed that worthy enterprise. He was president of the association from 1861 to 1865, and was always devoted to its welfare. His talents, energy and splendid business capacity contributed largely toward establishing the high character of the fair association and helped to make its exhibitions among the most famous in the history of Western expositions of this character. He served also with distinction as a member of the City Council of St. Louis, and helped frame the measure which provided for the building of the first waterworks reservoir. While he had no church affiliations, he was always a warm friend of churches and of the Christian religion, and while not a sectarian, was in all that the term implies a broad-minded Christian gentleman. Though not of a restless nature, he was exceedingly fond of foreign travel and profited much by his contact with the different peoples and civilizations of the Old World. He was a close observer of manners and habits, and liked to trace the influences of the laws and customs of different nations on the habits of the people subservient thereto. His disposition was amiable, his manners gentle and winning, and his character without a blemish. Possessed of unusual suavity, and charming always in his address, his intercourse with those whom he met was a delight to them as well as a pleasure to himself. His mind was stored with an abundance of information, and his narrations of his experiences as a traveler and man of affairs were full of interest. There was a warmth of welcome in his voice and hand that could not fail to impress all with a benevolence of heart which was wholly unaffected, and which had many methods of manifestation even to those who did not personally know him. He died July 9, 1889, while temporarily sojourning at Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Tomb, Thomas Blackwell, prominently identified with the real estate interests of Kansas City, Missouri, and largely interested in an extensive range cattle business, was born October 25, 1840, in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Benjamin and Ann (Leonard) Tomb, both natives of Pennsylvania. The latter named was a member of a Quaker family. As a young man, the father served with Pennsylvania troops during the war with Great Britain in 1812. For some years he was a pilot on the Susquehanna River, and he afterward accumulated considerable means in the lumber business on the same stream. In 1842 he removed to Seneca County, Ohio, where for nearly forty years he was engaged in large financial concerns, and for about thirty years as president and manager of various leading financial institutions. He was one of the founders of the banking house of Arnold & Tomb, at Tiffin, which afterward became that of Tomb, Huss & Co. Upon the institution of the national banking system, in the early days of the Civil War, this house was reorganized by Mr. Tomb as the First National Bank of Tiffin, one of the earliest organizations formed under the new law. Of this Mr. Tomb became president; and he served in that capacity until his retirement from active business. He was known as an accomplished financier, and an upright, public-spirited citizen. His death occurred in 1885, and that of his wife the year following. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six came to maturity and are now occupying useful and honorable positions in life. Thomas B., their third child and oldest son, was educated in the public schools of his native place. When but eighteen years of age he began his active business career as clerk in his father's bank. Upon attaining his majority, he became the unnamed partner in the banking firm of Tomb, Huss & Co., and when that house was succeeded by the First National Bank of Tiffin, he became vice president and assistant cashier. After seventeen years' occupation in these concerns his attention was directed to an opportunity for creating a new industry. Two practical mechanics were owners of patents covering a new device for wagons, known as bent-hounds, or the fifth-wheel. They were without means, and he entered upon the task of providing capital,



The Southern History Co

Engr. by Williams & Co

Thomas B. Torub

with which were built two factories at Tiffin. The works were put in operation, and Mr. Tomb managed the business of distributing and marketing the product throughout the United States, creating as well as supplying the demand. After a successful management of three years he sold his interest to engage in the range cattle business, in association with Benjamin A. and George Sheidley, of Kansas City, Missouri, acting as their financial and business manager, making his home in Chicago a portion of the time. In 1881 he became a partner with the brothers named, and in 1883 the firm expanded into the incorporated Sheidley Cattle Company of Kansas City, Missouri, comprising George Sheidley, William Sheidley, Thomas B. Tomb, R. C. Lake and D. H. Clark. The capital was \$500,000, of which amount the company members paid in one-fifth each in cash. Mr. Tomb was made treasurer, and served as such until he sold his stock in 1896. In the meantime he had taken up his residence, in 1884, in Kansas City, which has since been his home, and the scene of his most active and successful effort. On retiring from the Sheidley Cattle Company he became an incorporator of the enterprise of Lake, Tomb & Co., of which he has been a large stockholder and the president from the organization to the present time. This corporation owns and manages extensive cattle ranges in Lynn and Terry Counties, Texas; at Moreau Rivers, South Dakota, and Big Dry, Montana. Their herds average 30,000 head annually, and the amount of capital employed is \$775,000. In 1899 Mr. Tomb became an incorporator and the president of the Tomb-Winter Land Company of Kansas City, Missouri. During his connection with local real estate affairs he has been interested in properties aggregating more than three million dollars in value, including various tracts, the opening up of which has proven an important item in the expansive growth of Kansas City. Among these were the Goodrich addition of eighty acres, which sold for \$34,000 in 1878, and brought \$825,000 in cash in 1886. Another tract is 133 acres in extent, immediately south of the city, now in process of opening, and soon to become a part thereof; in this are included the eighty acres known as the Ann Parish tract, and the eight acres of East Moreland, especially desirable residence property. In all his business transac-

tions Mr. Tomb is keenly sagacious, at the same time maintaining under all circumstances a strict regard for honor and integrity. A high tribute to his business abilities, enterprise and probity is found in the confidence reposed in him by a wealthy kinsman, a cousin, Jacob Tome, who endowed the Tome Institute, at Port Deposit, Maryland, in an amount exceeding two million dollars, and who has been a liberal benefactor of the government Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. At various times the great philanthropist and capitalist has entrusted to his younger relative large amounts for investment, which have afforded satisfactory returns to their owner, and at the same time have contributed to the welfare and development of the Western metropolis. Eminently successful in his real estate and financial operations, the community has shared largely in the advantages derived from the enterprises which have brought to Mr. Tomb personal gain. In a personal way he is responsive at all times to the calls and needs of those whom he deems worthy, and his kindly counsel and financial aid have contributed largely to the establishment and success of many young men of Kansas City, and in the regions where lie his cattle interests, not only in business, but in social and domestic life, and in the acquisition of homes. He has always taken a paternal interest in the material welfare of those in his employ, and many young men with cattle interests of their own owe much of their success to his assistance when they made their beginnings, and to his advice in later times. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and a communicant of Grace Church, Kansas City. He has served long as a vestryman for that body, and has been a liberal contributor and an efficient aid in the erection of its noble church edifice. He has never taken an active part in politics, but holds firmly to the principles of the Republican party as being the only sure foundation for governmental and commercial stability. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and an active colaborer in all its purposes for advancing the interests of his home city. Mr. Tomb married Miss Maria G. Harbeson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24, 1872. She is descended from families of unusual distinction during Colonial days and the war for national independence. A paternal ancestor, Captain Copeland, was a member of

the Colonial Congress. Captain Davis Bevin, her great-great-grandfather, commanded the man-of-war "Holker," and served under Washington at the battle of Brandywine, in 1777; he otherwise rendered valuable services to his country, and in recognition of his distinguished courage was presented with a sword, which is now in possession of the family. Mrs. Tomb's parents were Charles E. and Anna Elizabeth Harbeson. Her father was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During his active life he was a capitalist, who successfully inaugurated and managed various important enterprises, among them the lead mines at Dubuque, Iowa, and at a later day large commercial houses at Cincinnati, Ohio, where his death occurred about 1866; his widow survived until November 3, 1893. Through her mother, Mrs. Tomb is descended from Captain James Kearney, of Virginia, and Jacob Van Doren, of New Jersey, both of whom rendered conspicuous military service during the Revolutionary War. The Van Doren family was closely related to the House of Orange of Holland. Richard and Maria (Van Doren) Gartrell, parents of Mrs. Tomb's mother, removed about 1830 from Virginia to Palmyra, Missouri. Their daughter, the mother of Mrs. Tomb, was educated at St. Charles Female Seminary, at St. Charles, Missouri. In her young womanhood, Mrs. Tomb received a liberal education at Miss Eastman's Select School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While there a student she was a class and room mate of Miss Ida Saxton, now the wife of President McKinley. A warm friendship has ever since existed between the two ladies, and they have exchanged cordial visits as opportunity afforded. Mrs. Tomb is a member of Grace Episcopal Church, and a leading spirit in forwarding its society and mission purposes. Through her distinguished ancestry she holds membership in the Society of the Colonial Dames, and in Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1899 she was elected a delegate to the national assemblage of the last named society at Washington City. She is also a director in the board of managers of the Kansas City Athenaeum, and chairman of the home department, and a director in the Woman's Auxiliary of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, the largest and most important woman's club in the Missouri

Valley. She is active and influential in all these various organizations. Kindly and sympathetic, her deeds of charity are many, but her benefactions are always bestowed unostentatiously, and go unheralded save by the recipients of her bounty. Mr. and Mrs. Tomb are without children of their own, but their home is cheered by the presence of a little nephew, upon whom they lavish parental affection.

Tompkins, George, teacher, lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born in Caroline County, Virginia, March, 1780, and died on his farm near Jefferson City, Missouri, in April, 1846. His early education was defective, but he repaired its deficiencies by careful and constant study. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Kentucky, spending six years in Jefferson County of that State, and then removed to Missouri and taught the only public school in St. Louis, at that time a town of 1,400 population. While teaching he studied law, and to further prepare himself for the profession organized a debating society, of which the two Bartons—Joshua and David—Edward Bates, and Major O'Fallon, young men who afterward became eminent in the State, were members. After completing his studies he removed to Old Franklin, in Howard County, in 1816, and entered on the practice of his chosen profession. He was twice elected to the Legislature, which then held its sessions at St. Charles. In 1824 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and held the position until 1844, when he resigned. It is said of him that he was whimsical and eccentric, but kindly and addicted to dry humor. He was devoted to horticulture, and became an authority on the cultivation of fruits.

Tonti, Henry de, explorer of the Mississippi Valley, was born in Gaeta, Italy, about the year 1650, and died in Mobile, in what is now the State of Alabama, in 1704. His father was Lorenzo de Tonti, inventor of the system of annuities, now known as the "tontine." He sailed with La Salle for Quebec in 1678, accompanying him on his first expedition into the Illinois country and remaining in command of the little garrison left at Fort Creve Coeur when La Salle returned to Canada. In 1679 he built Fort



The Southern History Co

1715-1875

Maria Harbeson Tomb.

Creve Coeur under La Salle's direction, and in 1680 also built Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois. He descended the Mississippi with La Salle in 1682, leaving La Salle on that expedition to return to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1686 he went to the mouth of the Mississippi River by way of Chicago and Fort St. Louis, to seek tidings of La Salle, returning, after a fruitless search for that information, to Montreal. Later, he lived for some years among the Illinois Indians, and was found by Iberville, in the year 1700, supporting himself by hunting and trading in furs. He accompanied Iberville to the Gulf of Mexico, and died, as already stated, at Mobile.

Topography of Missouri.—See "Physical Features of Missouri."

Topography of St. Louis.—For more than half a century the physical features of St. Louis remained untouched by the hand of improvement. No public system of grading was undertaken prior to 1823. No changes materially altering the general surface of the ground were made before the incorporation of St. Louis as a city. Accordingly, the following facts, derived from Mr. F. L. Billon and observed in 1818, must present a substantially correct view of the site of St. Louis in its primitive condition. To avoid repetition and the employment of terms long since obsolete, the present names of streets and numbers of blocks are used in this description. A glance at Chouteau's map will show that some of the streets mentioned in this account were not in existence at that day, and are merely employed as a present means of identifying localities. In 1764 a steep limestone bluff occupied the place of the present levee. It extended from the foot of Ashley to the foot of Poplar. Its height above the ordinary stage of the Mississippi was thirty-five or forty feet. From the public square, between Market and Walnut Streets, there was a gradual descent to an alluvial bottom, which began in the vicinity of Poplar Street and extended down the river nearly two miles. It was through this valley that the waters of "La Petite Riviere" flowed to the Mississippi. The mouth of the little river was a short distance below the present gas works. Owing to a slight convexity of the river front, the distance of Main Street from the edge of the bluff varied

from 150 to 200 feet. The highest ground on Main was in the rear of the public square, now Block 7. From this central elevation there was a descent of about five feet to Market Street. From this point to the northern limits of Main, the ground was level or slightly rising. From the public square south there was a gradual slope to the foot of Plum, where, in consequence of a slight westward curvature in the river, Main Street terminated. With one important exception, Second Street had the same general outlines as Main, but from Chestnut to Vine there was a shallow depression which, after rains, was muddy and almost impassable. In the street and in the lots on the east side the depth of the water was often over shoes. In 1778 this tract was drained into the gully which obliquely crossed Chestnut on its way to the river. On Third Street, from the center of the village to Washington Avenue, there was a rise of twenty-five or thirty feet. From Washington Avenue to its northern extremity Third Street was comparatively level. From the center southward, Third followed the general slope of Main and Second. In 1818 Fourth Street was not in existence. The line on which this street was subsequently laid out ran beyond the western limits of the village. Until about the time St. Louis assumed municipal honors, Fourth terminated at Elm. About 1823 Colonel Easton's land, situated at the intersection of these streets, was sold, the paling fence which obstructed travel was removed, and Fourth was extended southward. The highest ground on this street was between Elm and Chestnut. It was called "the hill," and was the watershed between Ninth Street and the river. It was the most elevated land enclosed within the first limits of the city. From Chestnut there was a rapid descent to Pine. At this point a deep gully, which drained a large area lying northwest of the village, crossed Fourth in a southeasterly direction. North of Pine the surface of Fourth rose with a very slight ascent. South of Elm the ground on Fourth gently declined to the valley of Mill Creek. The ground-swell on Fourth Street was 35 or 40 feet higher than the edge of the bluff, and consequently 70 or 80 feet higher than the river itself. In 1764, from Market down through the valley of Mill Creek, there was a heavy growth of forest trees. In 1818 a low sand bank, from 400 to 600 feet wide,

extended from the foot of Market to the southern extremity of the village. At the lower end of this bank there was a slight elevation covered with bushes. In after years this knoll, insulated by the action of the river and enlarged by alluvial deposits, became Duncan's Island. At the base of the bluff there was a flat rock about 100 feet wide. In high stages of the river this rock was always submerged, but in low water it afforded a dry and unobstructed foot-path from Market to Morgan. During high water the boatmen were compelled to land on the "bottoms" and to make a long detour to reach the village. The original bounds of St. Louis were narrow. According to the plat of 1764, the Trading Post stretched from Chouteau Avenue to Cherry, and from the river to near Fourth. At that time there was no street fronting on the Mississippi. The rear yards of the first line of buildings extended to the edge of the bluff. Three streets ran parallel with the river. They were named Main—or Royal—Church, and Barn Streets. The width of these streets was 36 French feet. Eighteen cross streets ran west from the river. Their width was 30 French feet. Walnut was then called "La Rue de la Tour," because it led up to the tower on the hill, and Market was named "La Rue de la Place," because it formed the northern border of the public square. Only two or three of the other streets running west had distinctive names. They were merely lanes on which there were no houses. In 1818 the village was divided into forty-nine blocks. Block 7, in the center of the river front, was called "La Place," or the public square. On this vacant space, after the cession to the United States, the first public markethouse was built. Block 34, directly west of the public square, was selected by Laclede for his own residence. It was on this site that the spacious stone house, called the Chouteau Mansion, was subsequently erected. Block 59, between Second and Third, was reserved for the Catholic Church and cemetery. The blocks between Walnut and Market were 300 French feet square; all the rest of the blocks had a frontage of 240, by a depth of 300 French feet. Within the limits of the village the original grants to settlers were commonly restricted to a quarter of a block; a few favored individuals obtained half-blocks, and in three or four instances, official distinction, merito-

rious service or social dignity, secured the concession of a whole block. In 1818 there were only two approaches from the river to the town. These led up Market and Morgan Streets. The ascent was steep, rocky and difficult. Under the town organization no steps were taken to provide additional means of access, but soon after the adoption of a municipal government other streets were cut through the bluff to the river.

Tootle, Milton, prominent as a merchant and capitalist during the pioneer and developing periods of St. Joseph, was born February 26, 1823, in Ross County, Ohio, and died January 2, 1887, at his home in St. Joseph. He spent his boyhood days in Ohio, engaging in the pursuits of the average country lad of his day and attending the common schools of the neighborhood in which he spent the first thirteen years. In 1836 he removed with his father to Jersey County, Illinois, where, a few years later, he entered upon the mercantile career in which he was so abundantly successful. He made a wise start and employed the helpful principles of his early teachings to such good advantage that, by proper methods and strict attention to business, he accumulated the largest fortune of any individual in St. Joseph, Missouri. Milton Tootle entered the employ of George Smith, a prosperous Illinois merchant, who was then gazing toward the promising Western country, and who, in 1842, went to Andrew County, Missouri, and opened a store at Savannah. Mr. Tootle accompanied him, and, in 1844, when Mr. Smith opened a store in Atchison County, Missouri, the first named was given entire charge over it. He remained in Atchison County for one year, returning at the end of that time to Savannah, where he took charge of Mr. Smith's large interests, the latter removing to St. Joseph. In 1848 Mr. Tootle embarked in business for himself, choosing Oregon, Holt County, as a promising location. There constant and honest efforts were rewarded by success, and the venture was profitable in every way. His early employer watched with more than ordinary interest the career of the young man who had made his business start in his store, and in 1849 Mr. Smith urged Tootle to return to St. Joseph and engage in business with him. The offer was accepted and Mr. Tootle was given an



Milton Tootle

interest in the firm of Smith, Bedford & Tootle. Soon after the establishment of this firm Mr. Smith died, and Mr. Tootle, in connection with his two brothers and W. G. Fairleigh, purchased the stock and continued the business under the name of Tootle & Fairleigh. Before many months had passed the business had grown to such an extent that Mr. Tootle was able to open branch dry goods houses in Omaha, Nebraska, Sioux City, Iowa, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Kansas City, Missouri. In 1860 his brother Joseph died, and shortly after his brother Thomas withdrew his interest. The business was still carried on, however, under the name of Tootle & Fairleigh, prospering without unfortunate interruption and growing to a place of great importance in the commercial world. In 1873 Mr. Fairleigh withdrew from the firm, other partners were admitted to the business, and it was conducted under the name of Tootle, Craig & Co. In 1877 another change was made and the firm became Tootle, Hosea & Co., under which name it continued business until a few years ago, when, upon the death of Mr. Hosea, it became Tootle, Wheeler & Motter. In 1872 Mr. Tootle erected a large building for theatrical purposes, and, having undergone improvements within the last few years, this is known as one of the handsomest theaters in the United States. He was a man of great property holdings and diversified affairs. He amassed a fortune of immense size, and was free-handed in assisting the worthy cause, helping the needy and giving to public enterprises that appealed to him and merited his donations. The building occupied by the firm of Tootle, Wheeler & Motter is one of the finest structures used for wholesale purposes in the country. His friends knew that Mr. Tootle's success in life was largely due to the care with which he superintended and directed the minutest details of business, and the constant and close attention he gave to everything connected with his numerous enterprises. He was especially fortunate in attracting and retaining faithful and capable employes, whom he inspired with his own courage and perseverance. His connection with any enterprise was a guarantee of success, and in his death St. Joseph lost one of her most public-spirited citizens and her foremost representative in the mercantile world. Mr. Tootle was married, in 1866, to Miss

Katherine O'Neill, daughter of James L. O'Neill, who was at one time cashier of the Western Bank of Missouri. Mrs. Tootle survives her husband, and her palatial home, imposing in its exterior appearance and furnished in costly richness and luxury, can only be compared with the residence palaces of New York, Chicago and other great cities of this country. Mrs. Tootle represents her husband's large interest in the wholesale house of Tootle, Wheeler & Motter. To Mr. and Mrs. Tootle three children were born, namely: Mrs. Frances S. Dameron, Milton Tootle, Jr., now the manager of the Tootle estate and the active head of a number of St. Joseph's most important institutions and enterprises, and John James Tootle, a large property-holder and leader in the social and business affairs of St. Joseph.

Tootle, Milton, Jr., banker, was born March 18, 1872, in St. Joseph, Missouri, the son of Milton and Katherine (O'Neill) Tootle. He is able to trace family lines back to a Revolutionary ancestry on both sides, and by right of genealogical proof he is a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of the War of 1812. After thorough preparation under able tutors, he received a collegiate education at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and the application to books and completion of a prescribed course of study were followed by travels abroad. In 1893 Mr. Tootle connected himself with the banking firm of Tootle, Lemon & Co. of St. Joseph, Missouri, and he is the vice president of this concern. The bank was organized in July, 1889, with Thomas E. Tootle, John S. Lemon, James McCord and Samuel M. Nave as stockholders. In April, 1893, Thomas E. Tootle, a brother of Milton Tootle, Sr., and himself a man of important financial affairs, retired from the banking firm and was succeeded by Milton Tootle, Jr. In 1899 the bank was moved into one of the finest buildings, constructed expressly for that purpose, in the United States. The bank is now the property of Mr. Tootle, John S. Lemon and Graham G. Lacy, they having acquired the holdings of the other stockholders in December, 1898. Mr. Tootle's time is by no means devoted exclusively to the banking business. He has many other interests that demand attention and careful daily consideration. He is the

owner of the Tootle Theater, one of the handsomest playhouses in the country, is a director in the wholesale dry goods, notion and shoe establishment of the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, is president of the large millinery house of Tootle-Weakley Millinery Company, is vice president of the Buell Woolen Mills, director in the St. Joseph Stock Yards and the St. Joseph Gas Company, and manager of the Tootle estate. Mr. Tootle holds to Republican principles, and takes that part in politics which good citizenship requires. He is identified with the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, and is a liberal giver of his immense means to the worthy charity and the philanthropic cause. He was married, November 9, 1892, to Miss Lillian B. Duckworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George King Duckworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Duckworth was one of the most prominent capitalists of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Tootle three sons have been born: Duckworth, Milton III, and William Dameron Tootle. They enjoy a charming home life in one of the finest mansions that architecture could plan, and are the leaders of St. Joseph's social circles. Mr. Tootle is connected with the Benton Club of that city, and was one of the founders of the Country Club.

Topping, Henry, in early life a civil engineer, and in later years a prominent man of affairs in Kansas City, was born October 30, 1835, in Rochester, New York, son of Alexander and Lucy Cleveland (Ward) Topping. His father was a native of Dutchess County, New York, and his immigrant ancestor came, in 1658, to East Hampton, Long Island. The colony to which this ancestor belonged obtained lands on Long Island from the Montauk and Shinnecock Indians. Alexander Topping was reared a farmer, but developed considerable mechanical ability and took up wood and metal working. He died at Ravenna, Ohio, in 1888. His wife was born at Poultney, Vermont, about 1830, and died at Ravenna, Ohio, in 1896. Their son Henry accompanied his parents to Ohio when he was four years of age, and obtained his early education in the public schools at Garrettsville, Portage County, and at Ravenna, in that State, completing his studies at a private academy. He afterward mastered a course of civil engineering in a technical school at

Cleveland, Ohio, and when he was seventeen years of age was employed by the surveying and construction corps of the river division of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway, in the capacity of rodman. During the summer of 1855 he was employed in mining engineering in the Lake Superior copper region. Returning to railway work, he demonstrated his ability to such an extent that special confidence was reposed in him, and before he was twenty years of age he was advanced to the position of assistant engineer, and entrusted with superintendence of the construction of fourteen miles of railway. During all this time he made a close study of the theory of engineering and of the higher mathematics. The financial panic of 1857 causing abandonment of most railway building and other public enterprises, he undertook the study of law at St. Clairsville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, entering upon practice immediately afterward. Two years later the Civil War began, and his patriotic fervor led him to close his office to enter the military service of his country. In October, 1861, he became adjutant of the Third Battalion of the First Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and was subsequently promoted to the adjutancy of the regiment. His service was with the army of General Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and he was with General Thomas' division in the operations about Corinth, Mississippi. After the occupation of the latter place, under a ruling of General Halleck that certain staff appointments were unauthorized by army regulations, a large number of officers of the cavalry and artillery were mustered out of service, and among them was Lieutenant Topping. Immediately thereafter, in June, 1862, he was engaged in the engineer corps as a civilian assistant engineer, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. His first engineering service was under General Rosecrans at Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi. In the winter of 1862-3 he was with General Grant's army in Mississippi and Tennessee, and he accompanied Colonel T. Lyle Dickey, General Grant's chief of cavalry, in his operations against the Mobile & Ohio Railway. He was subsequently transferred to the East, performing topographical work in the Shenandoah Valley, and afterward participating in the movements of General Crook and General Averill against the Virginia & Tennessee Railway,



Henry Topping

and in the Kanawha Valley. His services at the battles of Droop Mountain and Moorfield, and in General Averill's operations, were regarded as of great value, and were recognized in special mention by his superiors in their official reports. Upon the restoration of peace, Mr. Topping was engaged as an engineer by the Averill Coal & Oil Company of New York to open coal mines and build railway in the Kanawha Valley, in West Virginia. In 1866 his attention was attracted to Kansas City as presenting opportunities for great development, and a visit of inspection resulted in his making it his permanent place of residence. For the first two years he conducted a grocery establishment, then removing to a fine farm adjoining Kansas City on the east. He and his brother-in-law, W. H. Tallman, of Wheeling, West Virginia, purchased from Judge Boorman a fruit farm of eighty acres, the north and south boundaries of the tract being indicated by extension of Twelfth Street and Eighteenth Street. For seventeen years Mr. Topping cultivated the entire property, and in 1886 he sold a portion of it, platting the remainder as "Belmont Heights." This addition to the city is one of its most desirable residence portions, upon which have been erected many elegant homes. Among the most spacious and beautiful is his own residence, containing all modern conveniences, and occupying a commanding eminence, making it an attractive picture from many different points of view. Mr. Topping attained his majority in 1856, the year of the organization of the Republican party, with which he has held connection until the present time. His convictions have ever been grounded upon a judgment formed through broad information, earnest study and logical conclusions, his mental processes following in the line of his early training in exact sciences. In economic questions his knowledge is remarkably deep, and at times his argument is marked with striking originality. During the presidential campaign of 1896 the New York "Tribune" contained a critique from his pen upon an article by Mr. Horr upon "Honest Dollars." Taking exception to Mr. Horr's position in conceding the quality of honesty to the "greenback dollar," he criticised the decision of the United States Supreme Court of March 3, 1884, which sustained the power of the government to stamp the fiat value in-

herent in the legal-tender upon its circulating notes. He expressed his belief that the Supreme Court thus "introduced a principle as hurtful to sound national finance as the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision were demoralizing to the national conscience." He adds: "The court only affirms the power, and leaves the expediency to the discretion of Congress; but when the power is so broadly asserted the expediency is likely to be inferred. We will never get rid of financial heresies so long as Congress is supposed to have the power and right to compel the people in time of peace to accept for their labor or other thing of value, a piece of paper having no value." Mr. Topping was married, October 1, 1857, to Miss Mary R. Tallman, of Belmont County, Ohio. She is a native of St. Clairsville, daughter of John C. Tallman, a banker of Bridgeport, Ohio, and a lady of education and culture, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Topping have been George, who is a farmer of Chase County, Kansas, and who married Miss Louise Grinnell, of Cedar Rapids, Michigan, who traces her ancestry to one of the pilgrims who came to America in the "Mayflower;" John, who is second vice president of the American Sheet Steel Company, and resides in New York City; Wilbur, who is general manager of the Bellaire Stamping Company of Harvey, Illinois; Albert, who is engaged in the office of the above named stamping company; Ellen, who is the wife of Samuel Hazlett, assistant cashier of the People's Bank of Wheeling, West Virginia; Lucy (deceased), who was the wife of John M. Wilfley, for some years with the Kansas City National Bank, and afterward a resident of Kokomo, Colorado; and Cornelia, a graduate of the Kansas City high school, and at the present time (1900) a student of the Chicago Art Institute.

Tornadoes.—See "Cyclones and Tornadoes."

Townsend, Henry C., who occupies a prominent position among Western railway managers, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1847. He entered the railway service in 1863, as a clerk in the auditor's office of the Bellefontaine Railroad, in Pennsylvania. In 1864 he was a clerk in the

freight office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. His connection with the railway passenger traffic began in 1865, and from that date until 1871 he was advertising clerk in the general passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. December 1, 1871, he was made general passenger and ticket agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, and thereafter until 1877 held that position at Peoria, Illinois. June 1, 1877, he was made general passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash Railway Company, and until 1879 his official headquarters were at Toledo, Ohio. November 1, 1879, he became general passenger agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and this brought him to St. Louis, which has since been his home. May 1, 1883, he became general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway lines, as well as of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, and filled that position until July 15th of 1884.

Township Organization.—A law of Missouri allows what is called township organization, which is a minuter form of local administration and government than the county, since it makes the township the unit of organization and control. Whenever, in any county, 100 legal voters petition for it, the question is submitted to a vote of the people, and if a majority declare for township organization it is inaugurated. The township administration is placed in the hands of a board of trustees, composed of one trustee, who is, *ex officio*, treasurer; a clerk, who is, *ex officio*, assessor, and two other members. The township has also a collector, a constable and two justices of the peace, who may be members of the township board. The constable and collector may be the same person. The township board holds three meetings, at least, in the year—on the third Wednesday after the first Tuesday in April, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in July, and the third Monday in November—and other meetings when necessary. Each township, under this arrangement, looks after its own roads and bridges, there being a road overseer chosen by the people in each road district, and it also levies and collects its own taxes, the assessment being made by the clerk of the board. The president of the township board, who is chosen by

the members, signs all orders and official acts of the board. The township clerk, as clerk, and the trustee, as trustee, the other members of the board, overseers of roads, and judges and clerks of election in the township, receive \$1.50 a day for their services. The clerk receives certain fees. In 1899 the following counties in the State had adopted township organization: Barton, Bates, Caldwell, Carroll, Cass, Chariton, Daviess, De Kalb, Grundy, Harrison, Linn, Livingston, Mercer, Nodaway, Putnam and Sullivan.

Townships.—The counties of Missouri are divided into townships six miles square, the division line being established by the United States survey, and running east and west and north and south. The base line from which Missouri lands are surveyed runs east and west through Arkansas near the center of the State, a few miles from Little Rock, and the fifth principal meridian, from which the Missouri surveys were made, runs north and south about thirty-six miles west of St. Louis, in longitude 14 degrees west of Washington. The townships, six miles square, divided by United States survey lines, are called congressional townships. There are other divisions called townships, and without regard to survey lines, made by the county courts for election, or district purposes, and for the convenience of the people. In some of the older counties of Missouri the municipal townships established as districts for justices of the peace, or other purposes, have superseded the congressional townships, established by the United States land office, and the latter are seldom mentioned except in the description in a deed to land. In the other counties the population has adjusted itself to the congressional township to which names have been given, and these are recognized in the United States decennial census as the first subdivisions of population.

Township School Fund.—The first constitution of the State of Missouri, with the object of making liberal provision for public education, set apart Section 16 in every congressional township, to be sold, and the proceeds invested as a fund for the schools of the township. The money was usually loaned out to individual borrowers on individual security, and, down to the Civil War,

was honestly managed; but in the disordered conditions that prevailed during the war and for several years after, many of the township funds were greatly impaired, and some lost entirely, by being loaned to irresponsible persons who never returned the money. In 1898 the aggregate funds were \$3,679,386.

Traber, La Fayette, lawyer, was born November 9, 1837, in Adams County, Ohio. His parents were Jacob and Mary A. (Freeland) Traber. The father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry, removed first to Kentucky, and then to Ohio, and served with Ohio troops during the war with Great Britain in 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and at various times served as justice of the peace, county commissioner, and in other public positions; his death occurred in 1874. The mother was of Dutch and Irish ancestry; she died in 1892. Their son, La Fayette, was reared upon the home farm, and was educated at Miami University. He read law under the tutorship of Judge Alexander F. Hume, of Hamilton, Ohio, and afterward attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1861. The same year he was admitted to the bar on examination before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and at once entered upon practice at Hamilton. His professional career was interrupted by the Civil War. As a private in the Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he performed service in Kentucky under General Don Carlos Buell. At a later period he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served under General Crook in West Virginia until the close of active hostilities. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Hamilton, Ohio, where he remained until December, 1865, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri. But few remain of those who were in practice in that city when he came. During all this long period he has devoted himself to his legal duties uninterruptedly, without turning aside in a single instance to contest for or occupy any public office. For about three years of his early residence he was associated with L. C. Slavens, under the firm name of Slavens & Traber. About 1870 he formed a partnership with Judge Jefferson Brumback, under the style of Brumback & Traber, which

existed for about four years. In 1875 he engaged in partnership with James Gibson, under the firm name of Traber & Gibson, which terminated twelve years later when Mr. Gibson was elected to the circuit bench, since which time Mr. Traber has practiced alone. His attention is principally directed to commercial and real property law. His qualifications in the latter department of practice are superior, by reason of his methodical habits and his intimate acquaintance with every detail of the expansion of Kansas City from little more than a village to a great metropolis. In the history of real estate transactions, and in passing upon titles from the time the region was acquired through the Platte Purchase, he is recognized as the highest authority. In politics, originally a Democrat, he allied himself with the Douglas wing of his party in 1860. With the outbreak of the Civil War, notwithstanding his early training in the Democratic ranks, and the fact that nearly all of his intimate friends and associates took the other course, his loyalty to the Union impelled him to connect himself with the Republican party, to which he has since steadfastly adhered. In 1872 he married Miss Ella A. Langworthy, of Oxford, Michigan. Four children born of this marriage were all educated in the Kansas City high school. Fred is a member of the real estate and rental firm of F. A. Portier & Co. Herman is a clerk in the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company, and is also a student in the Kansas City Law School. Irene is pursuing her studies in art, and is an assistant to Mrs. Helen R. Parsons, curator of the Nelson collection in the Western Gallery of Art, in the public library building. Miss Traber's duties are mainly as attendant in the art gallery, containing the fine paintings of the Nelson collection. The youngest daughter, Celia, devotes her attention to languages and music.

Tracy.—A village in Fair Township, Platte County, three-quarters of a mile northwest of Platte City, the county seat, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and named after J. W. Tracy, superintendent of that road. It was laid off in 1872, and incorporated as a village in 1883, with Messrs. Bundy, Chenn, Hedges, Patton and Ryan as trustees. It has several stores, a mill, and a population of 300.

Trader, John Wesley, physician and surgeon, is a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent Colonial families of North Carolina. Born in Xenia, Ohio, March 6, 1837, he is a son of Moses and Rebecca Raper (Wells) Trader. His father, a native of Virginia, came from an old family of that State, of English ancestry, which located in North Carolina in early Colonial times. The elder Trader was a farmer and a preacher in the Methodist Church. During the War of 1812 he was employed by the government in Ohio. He died in 1854. Five members of the Trader family were killed by the Indian allies of the British in North Carolina while serving in the Continental Army under General Greene. The mother of John W. Trader, who died in 1843, was of German ancestry, a native of Maryland and reared in Ohio. Moses Trader and his wife moved to Brunswick, Chariton County, Missouri, in 1839 or 1840, and established Trader's Landing, seven miles south on the Missouri River, now Keytesville Landing. In 1845 they were driven from that location by the floods and located in Linn County. In Linn County, three miles west of the county seat, John W. Trader began his education in the common schools. In 1860 he was graduated from the McDowell Medical College, now the medical department of Washington University, in St. Louis, and began practice in Putnam County. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he assisted in recruiting a company for the State Militia. In April, 1862, he was assigned to duty with the First Missouri State Cavalry. He rose to the captaincy of the company, in the militia, but when, soon afterward, it entered the regular Federal volunteer service, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the First Battalion. During its service of three years he was present in all its battles and skirmishes, including the raids of Price and Shelby, the siege of Jefferson City, the battles of Independence and the Blue and Mine Creek. In 1863 he was promoted to the post of regimental surgeon, with the rank of major, and in 1864 became brigade surgeon in Pleasanton's cavalry corps. April 11, 1865, he was mustered out, but at once took service at Jefferson Barracks on the regular United States Army medical staff, Department of Missouri, under General Rosecrans. While at Vicksburg on his way to New Or-

leans, under Medical Director Carpenter, he, together with the medical staff of the "Baltic," took charge of 300 Union soldiers just received from Andersonville, and accompanied them to St. Louis, whence they were sent to their homes. He remained in the Federal service until June, 1865, when he was discharged as acting assistant surgeon of the United States Medical Corps. In the summer following Dr. Trader located in Lexington, but the following December went to Sedalia, where he has since remained in practice. In 1867, with the determination of perfecting himself in his science, he visited Europe, where he spent several months in clinical study in Paris and London. In 1876-7 Dr. Trader was surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; for many years he was local and consulting surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and is now president of the Pettis County board of pension examiners. For five years he served as surgeon, with the rank of major, for the Second Regiment, Missouri National Guard, and the annual camp at Sedalia in 1895 was named in his honor. Dr. Trader always attends these annual encampments if possible. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he tendered his services to President McKinley, who wrote him a personal letter, thanking him for his offer. He is identified with the leading medical organizations, including the American, the Missouri State and the Pan-American Medical Associations, the Society of Military Surgeons of the United States, the Central District and the Pettis County Medical Societies. In 1876 he served as president of the Missouri State Medical Society, and has been president of the Pettis County Medical Society. For several years he was a member of the examining board of the medical department of the Missouri State University. Deeply interested in Grand Army affairs, he has always been a member of George R. Smith Post No. 53, of Sedalia, of which he is now commander, and in 1900 was elected a delegate to the national encampment of that organization which opened at Chicago August 30th. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows. In religion he is a Methodist Episcopal churchman, and for a long time he was a member of the official board of the Sedalia church. He is a staunch Republican. Dr. Trader has been twice married, first in September, 1859, to

Lucy Ann Wales, a daughter of Captain John Wyatt, of Linn County, Missouri. She died in February, 1864. In August, 1867, he married Matilda Isabelle Batterton, a native of Danville, Kentucky, and a daughter of Colonel Batterton. They are the parents of eight children, Hattie Bell, wife of Dr. C. E. Fletcher, a dentist of Sedalia; Charles Bell, a student in the Kansas City Medical College; Arthur Montgomery, cashier of the People's Bank, of Sedalia; John W., a clerk in the Sedalia post office; George Henry, of Kansas City; Clara Matilda Hope, Randolph Foster and Emmet Everet, at home. Dr. Trader is in every respect a self-made man. He has never been a "fair weather" doctor, but has always responded promptly to calls upon his services, many times attending to his professional duties when he himself should have been in bed. His practice has been eminently successful, and he is not only recognized as one of the leaders of his profession, but as a man of the strictest integrity, of generous impulses and broad public spirit.

Traffic Bureau, St. Louis.—This body is an auxiliary to the Merchants' Exchange and the Business Men's League, it having been organized May 1, 1897, by those two associations. The bureau is not intended to take the place of any commercial or industrial organization now in existence, or any that may be organized hereafter, in St. Louis or East St. Louis, but to co-operate with them in matters pertaining to transportation of passengers or freight, so far as such matters may be of interest to the general welfare of St. Louis and vicinity. Three of the managers are from the Merchants' Exchange and three from the Business Men's League. The association has been active and discreet in dealing with traffic questions, and accomplished no little in the way of securing for St. Louis merchants and manufacturers fair show in competition with rivals in other cities in freight rates.

Trails.—See "Roads and Trails."

Training School for Nurses, St. Louis.—This school, the first of its kind established west of the Mississippi, was incorporated in December, 1883. Its object is to train and educate women in the care of the

sick and wounded. The inception and organization of the society was mainly due to William G. Eliot, D. D., and James E. Yeatman. Immediately following the incorporation of the society an ordinance was presented to the city council and passed, granting to the school the privilege of two years' training of its pupils in the City Hospital. The school is under the direct supervision of a superintendent, who, with a corps of instructors, gives lectures during the two years and conducts examinations in the various subjects. The entire nursing in the City Hospital is under the efficient control of the superintendent of the school.

Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.—This important body was organized at Galveston in 1888, with ex-Governor W. M. Fishback, of Arkansas, as first president, and from the beginning Missourians have taken a zealous interest in it and have been foremost in promoting it. Its name implies that the region west of the Mississippi River possesses interests which need to be asserted, explained, defined and fostered, and at times pressed upon the attention of the general government, and it is to do this that the congress was organized. It is made up of delegates from the trans-Mississippi States and Territories, every business organization being entitled to appoint one, and an additional delegate for every fifty members; the mayor of every city or town, and the executive officers of every county to appoint one; the Governor of a State or Territory, ten; while the Governors themselves, members of Congress, and ex-presidents of this congress are made *ex officio* delegates, but without the right to vote. Delegates from business organizations are limited to ten each. Besides delegates who attend and take part in the proceedings of the congress, there is a membership conditioned on the approval of the executive committee and the payment of \$5 a year. The officers are a president, a first, second, third and fourth vice presidents, and one vice president besides from each State and Territory; a secretary, an assistant secretary, a treasurer, an executive committee composed of two members from each State and Territory, and an advisory board to the executive committee, composed of a chairman and four associates, appointed by the executive com-

mittee. The place of meeting of the congress is fixed by itself, the time being fixed by the executive committee. Each member and each delegate may cast one vote, but no State or Territory may cast more than thirty votes. The general object of the congress is "to promote the commercial interests of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River;" and the standing committees, one on rivers, one on harbors, one on irrigation, one on commerce and industries, one on mines and mining, and one on legislation, indicate more particularly the scope of its work. The first eleven meetings of the congress, down to and including the year 1900, have been held successively at Galveston, Texas, with ex-Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, as president; at Denver, Colorado, with Honorable E. P. Ferry as president; at Omaha, Nebraska, with Honorable Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, as president; at New Orleans, Louisiana, with Governor Bradford L. Prince, of New Mexico, as president; at Ogden, Utah, with Governor W. G. McConnell, of Idaho, as president; at San Francisco, California, with Henry R. Whitmore, of Missouri, as president; at St. Louis, Missouri, with Honorable George Q. Cannon, of Utah, as president; at Omaha, Nebraska, with Honorable W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, as president; at Salt Lake City, Utah, with Honorable Hugh Craig, of California, as president; at Wichita, Kansas, with ex-Governor E. O. Stanard, of Missouri, as president; and at Houston, Texas, with ex-Governor John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, as president.

Trappers.—See "Hunters and Trappers."

Travelers' Protective Association of America.—This association has its headquarters in St. Louis, where one-third of its officers reside. It was organized at a national convention, held at Denver, Colorado, June 3, 1890. Before that it was only a social and local affair. Now it exists in thirty-one States, each State being called a division, with a State president and State secretary. There are in all ninety posts with a total membership of 13,150. The National Association was incorporated in the clerk's office of the St. Louis circuit court, June 3, 1890.

The chief purpose is to bring about a better acquaintance and more fraternal feeling among commercial travelers. It has secured an amendment to the interstate commerce act permitting railroads to issue interchangeable mileage tickets and to give special free baggage privileges with mileage tickets. There is a membership of 1,600 in St. Louis. In 1898 this post and the National Association, also, had their headquarters in the Union Trust building. In the State of Missouri division there are six posts with about 2,000 members.

Travelers' Repose.—See "St. Clair."

Treasurer, State.—This officer keeps the State moneys, pays the warrants drawn on the treasury by the auditor, and makes reports of the condition of the treasury, and he has, also, the supervision over all building and loan associations in the State. He is elected by the people, and holds office for a term of four years, at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

Treat, Samuel, jurist, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 17, 1815. He graduated from Harvard University, and then engaged as a teacher, meanwhile studying law. In 1841 he came to St. Louis and was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he became judge of the court of common pleas, and occupied the position several years. In 1857, when the Eastern Judicial District was created, he was appointed to the judgeship and served in that position for almost thirty years. He resigned February 17, 1887, and March 2d following, the St. Louis bar gave him a notable banquet. He was one of the incorporators of Washington University and did much toward shaping its educational course in the applied sciences, out of which grew the Manual Training School. He took an early interest in and secured bequests for the Mary Institute, and was largely instrumental in bringing into existence the St. Louis Law School, at the installation of which he delivered the inaugural address and in which he held a professorship until the institution was firmly established. In politics he was a Democrat.

Treaty Ceding Louisiana to the United States.—The following is the text, English official version, of the treaty and

conventions concluded and ratified April 30, 1803, by the United States of America and the French Republic, relative to the cession of Louisiana:

"The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, always animated with the desire to remove all misunderstandings in relation to the subjects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifteenth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800), in relation to the claims of the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic majesty and the said United States, wishing to maintain the union and friendship, which, at the period of the aforesaid convention, was happily re-established between the two nations, have named, respectively, their plenipotentiaries as follows:

"The President of the United States of America, with the advice and consent of the Senate of said States, names as his minister plenipotentiary, Robert R. Livingston, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the United States to the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, names the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1st. In virtue of Article 3d of the treaty concluded at San Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemiaire, year nine (October 1, 1800), between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic majesty, it was stipulated as follows: His Catholic majesty promises and binds himself on his part to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and complete execution of the conditions and agreements of the said article in relation to his royal highness, the Duke of Parma, the colony and Province of Louisiana, in all its extent as now actually possessed by Spain, and as formerly possessed by France, and as also stipulated in all treaties that might have been made between Spain and other States. In consequence of said treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic, enjoying the incontestable rights of domain and possession of the said territory, and the First Consul, desirous of giving to the United

States incontestable proofs of his friendship, cedes to them by these presents, in the name of the French Republic, forever, and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and dependencies, as fully and in the same manner as she acquired it in virtue of the above cited treaty concluded with his Catholic majesty.

"Article 2d. In the cession made by the preceding article there is included all the islands adjacent and belonging to Louisiana, all the lots and public places, the vacant levees, the buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings that have no owners; the archives, papers and instructions relating to the domains and sovereignty of Louisiana will be placed into the possession of the commissioners of the United States, and copies of the same, in good and due form, will be furnished to the magistrates and municipal officers that may be necessary to them.

"Article 3d. The inhabitants of the ceded territory will be incorporated into the Union of the States, and admitted as soon as possible, conformably to the requirements of the Federal Constitution, to enjoy all the rights, advantages and immunities of the citizens of the United States, and during this time they will be upheld and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion they profess.

"Article 4th. The French government will send a commissioner to Louisiana, who will prepare all that is necessary, as much to receive from the officers of his Catholic majesty the said territory, with its dependencies, in behalf of the French Republic, if that has not already been done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissioner or agent of the United States.

"Article 5th. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty on the part of the President of the United States, and of that of the First Consul, if it has been done, the commissioner of the French Republic will deliver up all the military posts of New Orleans, as of other parts of the said territory, to the commissioner appointed by the President to receive possession; all the French and Spanish troops that may be there will cease to occupy the said posts from the moment of the delivery of possession, and will be embarked, if possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

"Article 6th. The United States engages

and promises to execute all the treaties and articles that might have been agreed on between the Indian tribes and Spain until such time as, by mutual consent between the United States and said tribes or people, other suitable articles are agreed on.

"Article 7th. As it is equally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to foster the intercourse of the two nations for a limited period in the country ceded by the present treaty, until arrangements are made relative to the commerce of the two nations, the contracting parties have agreed that all the French vessels coming directly from France or her colonies, loaded exclusively with her productions, and also that those coming directly from Spain or her colonies, and loaded in like manner with her productions, will be admitted for the period of twelve years into the ports of New Orleans, as well as in all those of the ceded territory, in the same manner as the vessels of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or their colonies, without being subject to other duties on their cargoes or other imposts than those paid by the citizens of the United States during the period of time above specified; no other nation shall partake of this privilege in the said territory, the twelve years to commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, whether at Paris or in the United States, well understood that this article has for its object to favor the manufactures, commerce charges and navigation of France and Spain alone, as to the importations which these two nations may make in the above said ports of the United States, without detriment to the regulations which the said United States may adopt for the exportation of the products or merchandise of their States, nor to their right to establish others.

"Article 8th. After the expiration of the twelve years all French vessels will be treated on the same footing as the most favored nations in the above mentioned ports.

"Article 9th. The especial convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object the payment of the debts due to citizens of the United States by the French Republic prior to the 30th of September, 1800 (8th Vendemiaire, year nine), is approved, and to be put in full execution, as stipulated in the present treaty, it will be

ratified at that same time, and in the same manner, so that the one will not be without the other.

"Another special convention, signed the same date as the present treaty, relative to the definite law between the contracting parties, and which has been in like manner approved, will also be confirmed at the same time.

"Article 10th. The present treaty will be ratified in good and proper form, and the ratifications exchanged within six months after the date of signatures of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner, if possible, in faith of which the ministers plenipotentiary have signed these articles in French and in English, remarking, however, that the present treaty is primitively in the French idiom, and have thereto affixed their seals.

"Executed at Paris the 10th Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic (the 30th of April, 1803).

(Signed)

"ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,
"JAMES MONROE,
"F. BARBE MARBOIS."

The convention between the United States of America and the French Republic was as follows:

"The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, which has been signed this day, desiring to settle definitely all matters pertaining to the said cession, have for that purpose authorized the plenipotentiaries, to-wit, the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, has appointed for their plenipotentiary Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said States to the government of the French Republic, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has appointed for plenipotentiary of the said republic the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, who, in virtue of their full powers, this day exchanged, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1st. The government of the United States obligates itself to pay to the French government, in the manner specified in the next article, the sum of sixty millions of livres, independent of that which will be

fixed upon by another convention, to pay the debts which France has contracted toward the citizens of the United States.

"Article 2d. For the payment of the sixty millions of livres stipulated in the preceding article, the United States will create a stock of \$11,250,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly at London, Amsterdam, or at Paris, being the sum of \$337,500 for six months, in the proportions that the French government will determine on for these places. The principal of this fund reimbursed at the treasury of the United States in annual payments of not less than three millions each, the first of which will commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications. This fund will be remitted to the French government, or any person who will be empowered to receive it, in three months at the furthest, after the exchange or ratifications of the treaty, and of the possession of Louisiana on the part of the United States. It is also agreed that if the French government desires to earlier realize the capital of this stock by disposing of it to Europe, they will take the proper steps, as well to augment the credit of the United States as to give greater value to said stock."

"Article 3d. It is also agreed that the dollar of the United States specified in the present convention shall be fixed at five livres and eight sous tournois; the present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications exchanged in the period of six months from this day's date, or sooner if possible.

"In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the said articles in both French and English, declaring also that the present treaty was made and primitively written in the French idiom, to which they have attached their seals.

"Done at Paris, the 10th Floreal, the eleventh year of the French Republic, April 30, 1800 (1803?).

(Signed)

"ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,

"JAMES MONROE,

"F. BARBE MARBOIS."

The convention between the French Republic and the United States was as follows:

"The President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people,

after having, by a treaty of this date, terminated all difficulties relating to Louisiana, always desiring to establish on a solid basis the friendship which unites the two nations, more and more animated with the desire to accommodate the second and fifteenth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine of the French republic (30th September, 1800), and to assure the payment of the amount due by France to citizens of the United States, having respectively appointed for their plenipotentiaries, namely, the President of the United States of America, with the advice and consent of their Senate, has appointed Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary, and James Monroe, also minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the United States near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, has appointed the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after exchanging their full powers, agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1st. The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted prior to the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine of the French Republic (September 30, 1800), will be paid in the following manner, with interest at 6 per cent from the date of the presentation of their claims, by the parties interested, to the French government.

"Article 2d. The claims to be paid by the preceding article are those designated in the note annexed to the present convention, which, with interest, must not exceed the sum of twenty million livres; the claims included in said note, which will be found rejected in the articles following, can not be admitted to the benefits of this provision.

"Article 3d. The principal and interest of said debts will be paid by the United States through orders drawn by their ministers plenipotentiary on their treasury; these orders will be payable sixty days after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty and conventions this day signed, and after the French commissioners shall place those of the United States in possession of Louisiana.

"Article 4th. It is especially agreed that the foregoing articles are confined exclusively to the debts contracted to the citizens collectively, who have been, or may yet be, creditors of France for provisions embargoed and taken on the high seas, and for which

the claim was duly made within the time specified in said convention on the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800).

"Article 5th. The preceding article will be only applicable, first, to prizes which the prize court have ordered to be restored, well understood that the claimant can have no relief from the United States otherwise than he could have had from the French government; and, second, the claim specified in the above mentioned second article of convention, contracted prior to the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800), the payment of which has heretofore been demanded from the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have the right to demand the protection of the United States.

"Article 6th. For the purpose of amicably clearing up the various questions that may arise from the preceding article, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States will appoint three persons, who will act provisionally at this time, having full power to examine without delay all the statements of the various claims already liquidated by the offices established for that purpose by the French Republic, and to satisfy themselves if they are admissible into the classes of claims designated in the present convention, and based upon the regulations there found, or if they are included in some one of the exceptions; and declaring by their certificates that the debt is due to American citizens, or their representatives, and existing before the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800), the debtor (creditor?) will receive an order on the treasury of the United States in the manner described in the third article.

"Article 9th. According as the debts possess the authority to examine the claims presented for examination, and to certify those that should be allowed—in marking them to show that they are not to be shut out with those excluded by the present convention.

"Article 8th. The same agents will also examine the claims which may not have been presented for liquidation, and will certify that they decide them inadmissible for liquidation.

"Article 9th. According as the debts designated in these articles will be admitted, they will be paid, with interest at 6 per cent, by the treasury of the United States.

"Article 10th. To remove all doubt on the

above mentioned conditions, and to reject all unjust and exorbitant demands, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, in his capacity as minister plenipotentiary of the United States, will appoint, if he think proper, an agent to assist in the operation of the offices and examine the claims preferred. If he thinks the debt is not sufficiently proven, or that it is perhaps comprised in the rules of the fifteenth article above mentioned; and if, notwithstanding his opinion, the offices established by the French government should decide that the debt should be settled, he will pass his observations thereon to the judicial courts of the United States, which will at once examine into it, and give the result to the minister of the United States, who will transmit his observations in like manner to the minister of the treasury of the French republic, and the French government will then decide definitely on the case.

"Article 11th. All decisions must be made within the period of one year from the exchange of the ratifications, after which period no claim will be considered.

"Article 12th. In cases where the claims for debts contracted by the French government with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800), are not included in this convention, the payment of the same can be claimed and prosecuted as if no convention had been agreed on.

"Article 13th. This convention will be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications exchanged within six months from the date of the signatures of the minister plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible. In faith of which the ministers plenipotentiary, respectively, have signed the foregoing articles in French and in English, declaring that the present treaty was first made and written in the French idiom, to which they have affixed their seals.

"Done at Paris, the 10th Floreal, year eleventh of the French republic (April 30, 1803).

(Signed)

" ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,

" JAMES MONROE,

" F. BARBE MARBOIS."

Treaty of Fontainebleau.—The treaty, so-called, was the secret treaty signed by France and Spain at Fontainebleau, November 13, 1762, in which France ceded to Spain all her possessions west of the Missis-



Wm. W. Shelton

ssippi River, together with New Orleans and that portion of Louisiana south of the Iberville. This treaty conveyed to Spain the region now embraced in the State of Missouri.

Treaty of Paris.—The "Seven Years' War," which began in America in 1755, and involved the nations of Europe, had its origin in disputes between France and Great Britain concerning the boundaries of their colonial possessions on this continent. At the end of the long struggle a definitive treaty of peace was signed by France, Spain, England and Portugal at Paris, February 10, 1763, and in the frequent mention made of this treaty in American annals it is usually referred to as the "Treaty of Paris." Under this treaty France ceded to England Nova Scotia, Canada and the country east of the Mississippi as far as the River Iberville. A line drawn through the Mississippi River from its source to its mouth was to form the boundary between the possessions of the two nations, except that the town and island of New Orleans were not to be included in this cession. France also ceded the island of Cape Breton, with the isles and coasts of St. Lawrence, retaining, under certain restrictions, the right of fishing in Newfoundland and the isles of St. Pierre and Miquelon. By the same treaty Spain ceded to Great Britain Florida and all districts east of the Mississippi, and Great Britain restored Cuba to Spain. France also ceded to Spain New Orleans and all that remained to her of the original Province of Louisiana.

Treaty of St. Louis.—In 1804 a treaty was negotiated at St. Louis by Governor William Henry Harrison with the chiefs of the united nations of the Sacs and Foxes for their claim to the immense tract of country lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. The consideration given was the protection of the United States and goods delivered, of a value exceeding \$2,000, and a perpetual annuity of \$1,600 to the Sacs, and \$400 to the Foxes. An article in the treaty provided that as long as the United States remained the owner of the lands "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living and hunting" on the lands. This treaty was violated by the Sacs of Rock River when they joined the British in the War of 1812; the other portion of the tribe

remained peaceable throughout the war, and reconfirmed the treaty of 1804 at Portage des Sioux, September 13, 1815. The Sacs of Rock River also renewed the treaty at St. Louis May 13, 1816. Black Hawk, however, refused to recognize the force of the treaty, claiming that those signing it on the part of the Indians had no authority to do so, and his disregard of the provisions of the treaty finally led up to the Black Hawk War.

Trelease, William, educator and scientist, was born at Mount Vernon, New York, February 22, 1857. In 1880 he was graduated from Cornell University with the degree of B. S., and in 1884 received the degree of S. C. B. from Harvard University. He was instructor and professor of botany at the University of Wisconsin, and was in charge of the Summer School of Botany at Harvard University. He was lecturer on botany at Johns Hopkins University in 1884-5, and in 1885 became Engelmann professor of botany and director of the Henry Shaw School of Botany at Washington University, of St. Louis. In 1889 he was made director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and he was also for a time associate editor of the "American Naturalist and Botanical Gazette." He is also a member of various scientific societies, and is the author of numerous scientific articles which have appeared in various publications. He was joint editor with Asa Gray of the collected botanical works of the late George Engelmann, and is the translator of the Danish works, "Poulsen's Botanical Micro-Chemistry," and "Salomonsen's Bacteriological Technology."

Treloar, William Mitchellson, was born near the town of Linden, Iowa County, Wisconsin, September 21, 1859, son of James and Jane Treloar, of English and Canadian parentage, his father and mother having removed to the United States from Cornwall County, England, and Toronto, Canada, respectively, the former in the year 1844 and the latter in 1847. The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was spent in his native county until the year 1865, when he became a resident of the State of Iowa. His early education was received in the common schools of his native State, after which he attended Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. After leaving the

university in 1872 he accepted the position of teacher of English and music in Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville, Missouri, which place he filled for three years, having resigned to assume the directorship of the musical department of the Synodical Female College, at Fulton, Missouri, where he remained for twelve years, at the end of which time, having been elected to a similar position at Hardin Female College, at Mexico, he removed to that place, where he has since resided. Mr. Treloar has been twice married, the first time in 1871 to Miss Ada Watkins, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; of this union one daughter, Clara A., and two sons, William M. and Percy W., were born. In 1881 this wife died, and on July 1, 1884, he was married to his present wife, Miss Elizabeth H. Silver, daughter of Honorable H. A. and H. J. Silver, an old, honored and prominent family of Maryland which had previously moved from that State to Mexico, Missouri. In politics Mr. Treloar has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1894 was elected from the Ninth Missouri District a member of Congress. He was again nominated in 1896, but was defeated. He enjoys the distinction of being the only Republican ever elected to a seat in Congress from that district. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster at Mexico, Missouri, which position he now holds. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and at present he is an elder in that church. In fraternal organizations he is prominent as a Mason and Odd Fellow, holding membership in Hebron Lodge No. 354, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and in Mexico Lodge No. 99, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of Mexico Royal Arch Chapter No. 27, Crusade Commandery No. 23, and of Moolah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at St. Louis. The present prominent position of Mr. Treloar has been attained through his own, unaided efforts, and this combined with the well-formed determination to surmount all obstacles which may confront him, and conscientious application to duty, has won for him the confidence and high regard of the community and State in which he lives.

Trenton.—The judicial seat of Grundy County, a city of the third class, located on the east bank of the East Fork of Grand River, on a high rolling bluff with picturesque

environments, and on the southwest branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, eighty-three miles from St. Joseph and 260 miles from St. Louis. The site of the town was originally covered with a dense growth of timber. The first settlement was made on the site in 1834. The town was laid out in 1841 and incorporated in 1857. Since the organization of the county it has been the county seat. It has still in use the first building erected as a courthouse, a good building for that period, but which is now somewhat antiquated. It has three excellent public school buildings, one of which, the Central school building, is among the largest in the State; a college, now Ruskin, formerly Avalon; nine churches, Catholic, Episcopal, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and United Brethren, and two churches supported by the colored population. Some of the streets are well graded, macadamized, and shaded by trees on either side. The city has a good waterworks system, fire department, electric lights and gas, three daily and weekly newspapers, the "Republican," the "Tribune" and the "Times," and an operahouse, two banks, a public library, two flouring mills, a machine shop, steam laundry, seven hotels, and more than a hundred miscellaneous business places, including stores in different branches of trade, small factories, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. Coal mines are located within the corporate limits of the town. It is a division terminus of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and large machine and repair shops of the company are located there, giving employment to nearly 800 men. The leading fraternal orders have lodges in the city. The population in 1900 was 5,296.

Treu Bund.—A secret fraternity, which is of great antiquity, introduced in America by George Ackers, an enthusiastic member of the European order, who instituted the first lodge in St. Louis. The name signifies "true league," and the first lodge in St. Louis, which was also the first lodge established in the United States, came into existence September 1, 1858. In 1898 there were twenty-two lodges in St. Louis, with a membership approximating 3,500. Outside of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, there were six lodges, located, respectively, at Springfield,



Yours truly
J. M. O. Zimble

Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Charles, Washington and Pacific. The Grand Lodge of the order, established in St. Louis, is presided over by an official styled Grand Treu Master, whose jurisdiction extends over subordinate lodges in existence in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and New Jersey. The German language is used entirely in conducting the work of the order, and its membership is exclusively German. A journal devoted to its interests, and called the "Treu Bund," is published at Belleville, Illinois.

Trice, Oliver Cutler, physician and man of affairs, was born July 4, 1860, at Cameron, Missouri. His father, Charles Y. Trice, was one of the earliest residents in that portion of Missouri, coming to this State from Kentucky, the State of his nativity, in the pioneer period and locating in Clinton County. He also lived in De Kalb County. He is a farmer by occupation, although now retired, and still resides at Cameron, Missouri, enjoying universal respect and honor in his declining years. His wife, before her marriage, was Mary Ann Winstead, also born in Kentucky. Dr. O. C. Trice received his early education in the common schools of Missouri, and at the age of nineteen entered the State University, at Columbia, for the purpose of fitting himself for the medical profession. He attended that institution one year and then entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, where he graduated. After his graduation Dr. Trice went to New York City and completed a thorough postgraduate course at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Having finished those exhaustive readings he was well prepared for actual experience, and his first location for the practice of medicine was at Brookfield, Missouri. There he remained seven years, at the end of which time he decided to quit the practice of medicine and engage in the land and investment business. His departure from Brookfield, where he had built up a large clientage, was generally regretted, and in his retirement from its active ranks the medical profession lost an able exponent of the school to which he was attached. Dr. Trice removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1890, and immediately engaged in the land and emigration business, a de-

parture that has grown under his management and now ranks with the leading land agencies of the West. During the first two years of his experience in this business Dr. Trice was connected with his brother, C. Y. Trice. Since the expiration of the time named he has been alone in the business, and has pushed it from year to year with characteristic vigor. He encourages land investments and emigration from Eastern States to Missouri and tributary territory. His faith in Missouri is unbounded, and many of his most successful excursions, conducted for the purpose of creating an interest in the great and, to many Eastern people, unknown West, are run to Missouri points and result in the sale of thousands of fertile acres in this State. A handsome publication called "The New Missouri," issued by Dr. Trice, shows his faith in the State and the efforts he is making to build up and improve the undeveloped portions. Politically Mr. Trice is a Republican. He attends the Church of This World, in Kansas City, and is a member of the general committee in charge of that society's affairs. He is a Knight of Pythias, and in the social world participates in the most important local affairs. He was married, in 1886, to Miss Allie Ferril, of Brookfield, Missouri, daughter of Rev. T. J. Ferril, a prominent minister of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Trice is a leading figure in the social and club life of Kansas City, and adds an indefinable charm to every company by which her presence is graced.

Trimble, John McDowell, lawyer, was born at Brownsburg, Rockbridge County, Virginia, February 24, 1851. His father was Rev. William W. Trimble, a Presbyterian minister of noted eloquence, and his mother, Jane Minor McDowell, came of one of the oldest families of the Old Dominion. The Rev. Mr. Trimble emigrated to Monroe County, Missouri, in 1866. His son, John, remained in Virginia at school until July, 1867, when, at the age of sixteen years, he came to Missouri. The son, who had previously acquired the rudiments of an education, finished his preparatory course in Brownsburg Academy, and then entered Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, in 1868, from which institution he was graduated in 1871. William H. Wallace, a great trial

lawyer of Kansas City, was a classmate, and H. S. Priest, an able lawyer of St. Louis, was also a student at the same institution. After leaving college he taught school in Callaway County two years, and was for one year principal of an academy at Memphis. During his leisure hours he read carefully such legal classics as the writings of Blackstone, Kent, Greenleaf and Parsons. In March, 1874, he entered the office of George B. Macfarlane, at Mexico, Missouri, and in June was admitted to the bar. He continued with Judge Macfarlane, as his assistant, for two years, and later became junior member of the firm of Macfarlane & Trimble. In 1876 he was elected city attorney of Mexico, and was re-elected in 1877. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Audrain County. A firm hand was needed to suppress the crime which then abounded. There were eleven persons in jail charged with murder. Three were hanged and six sent to the penitentiary through Mr. Trimble's vigorous prosecutions, while but two were acquitted. The prisoners were defended by able lawyers, but his zeal and energy, united with his native talent, gained for him legal victories and established his reputation, and the criminal element soon found that a new hand was at the helm and sought other fields to work. He was re-elected prosecutor in 1880, but refused a third term owing to the accumulated business of his law firm. This firm was dissolved in December of 1886, when Mr. Trimble went to Kansas City and associated himself with Charles L. Dobson and Shannon C. Douglass, the latter withdrawing in 1889 and the former in 1891. Mr. Trimble then formed a law copartnership with Charles A. Bradley, and now has a large, remunerative practice. Being well versed in railroad law, he is attorney for four important Kansas City lines. In politics Mr. Trimble is a Democrat, but was one of the earlier advocates of the principles represented by the Palmer and Buckner ticket in 1896. He was the candidate for Governor of Missouri on that ticket and threw all the energies of his intense nature into the campaign. He is a man of generous impulses, is beloved by his fellow lawyers, and was president of the Bar Association of Kansas City in 1897. When he visited Mr. Macfarlane on his deathbed the judge said to him: "Close the docket, Mac.

This is the last." He married, in 1890, Mrs. Alice L. Strawbridge, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Triplett.—An incorporated village in Chariton County, seventeen miles northwest of Keytesville. The place was formerly called Porche's Prairie. It had not over half a dozen houses until the building of what is now the Wabash Railroad, which runs through it. It has two churches, a public school, a bank, flouring mill, sawmill, a newspaper, the "Herald;" a hotel, and a few stores and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Tripoli.—A siliceous rock composed of minute particles somewhat loosely held together. It yields readily to the finger nail, and crumbles under pressure. It is rough to the touch, and is gray, yellow or red in color. It is used, after being reduced to powder, for polishing fine instruments, jewelry and tableware, for tooth powders, and various mechanical and domestic purposes. Its principal use in recent years has been in the construction of water filters; for this purpose it is cut out of the stone into various shapes, to the design of inventive manufacturers throughout the United States; these products are also exported to Europe and Australia. In Missouri it was first found in the vicinity of Ste. Genevieve, but was utilized only in a small way. A better quality was found in Newton County, in the vicinity of Seneca, in 1870. At a later day deposits were found along Lost Creek and Little Lost Creek, at various places to a distance of six miles east and six miles northeast of Seneca, and more recently six miles southeast of Neosho. At Seneca and Racine small works are in operation, but the greater part of the product is sent to St. Louis for manufacture. The deposits are found a few feet beneath the surface, with no superimposed rock, and are from three to five feet, and in a few instances twelve feet, in thickness. The stone was called cotton rock by the pioneers who first discovered it. The name tripoli is derived from Tripoli in Asiatic Turkey, where it was first found.

Tri-State Medical Society.—The Tri-State Medical Society of Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri was organized at Keokuk,

Iowa, November 24, 1891, the first officers being Dr. J. R. Hull, of Sciota, Illinois, president; Dr. T. G. McCluer, of Douds, Iowa, senior vice president; Dr. J. M. Casey, of Fort Madison, Iowa, junior vice president; Dr. H. S. Reese, of Wayland, Missouri, treasurer, and Dr. James Moores Ball, of St. Louis, secretary. The objects are "to foster, advance and disseminate medical knowledge and to uphold the honor and dignity of the profession." A convention is held every year at a time and place chosen by the association, at which papers are read and discussions had on subjects of interest to the profession. These conventions are usually largely attended.

Troy.—The seat of justice of Lincoln County, located about one mile west of Cuivre River, and four miles south of the center of the county, on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad. The land comprising the site of the town was located on by Joseph Cattle and Zadock Woods in 1802. A stockade was built to protect the settlers from Indians, and the place became known as Woods' Fort. It was surveyed as a town and September 16, 1819, a plat of the town was recorded; November 7, 1826, it was incorporated, and was made the permanent county seat in 1829. In 1827 Troy had four grocery stores, a tavern, kept by Rev. Andrew Monroe, and about thirty families. Now it contains a fine courthouse, erected in 1873; two public schools, six churches, Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic and African Episcopal. The business of the town is represented by two banks, a flouring mill, two newspapers, the "Free Press" and the "People's Version;" two hotels, and about half a hundred other business places, including stores in different lines of trade, lumber and coal yards, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Trudeau, Don Zenon, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, was born in Canada, of French parents. He received a military education in the Spanish service, and became a captain of grenadiers, being promoted later to lieutenant colonel of the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana." He came to St. Louis as successor to Lieutenant Governor Perez, and at once made a favorable impression by his genial manners, his cour-

tesy as an official, and his evident desire to improve the condition of the colony and promote its growth. "Impressed with the economic importance of immigration, he bestowed lavish grants of land upon new settlers. . . . The influence of this unstinted bounty was soon felt, and immigration began to flow into the Province with a fuller tide." The era of prosperity which thus began continued to the close of Trudeau's administration, which terminated August 29, 1799.

True Bill.—When the grand jury think there is sufficient ground for bringing a person suspected of a crime to trial, they indorse the indictment against him, prepared by the prosecuting attorney, as a "true bill," and present it in court, and thus is followed by the arrest and trial. If the grand jury fail to indorse the indictment as a true bill it has no force.

Truitt, Elmore Shelton, actively identified with the real estate interests of Kansas City, was born February 27, 1862, in Oakland, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. His parents were James Alexander and Sarah Jane (Meredith) Truitt, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and are now living in Jefferson County, that State. On the mother's side of the family Revolutionary ancestry can be traced, the lineage running back to early residents of more than local prominence and who were recognized in the important social and political affairs of the time. E. S. Truitt received his early education in the common schools of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and later attended the Oakland Classical and Normal Institute at Oakland, Pennsylvania. In 1884 he yielded to a desire to see the Western country and to share in the reported prosperity and advantages which that section of the United States had to offer the ambitious and deserving young man. Up to that time he had been engaged with his father in the general merchandise business, had taught school four years, entering upon his career as a pedagogue before he was sixteen years of age, and engaged in other work which had given him a well rounded young life and prepared him substantially for the successful career which the future had in store for him. In 1884 he went to Colorado, under the influence of the gold fever, and was at Bassickville,

Custer County, in that State, for about six months. He then started out on an overland commercial trip in company with several other young men, the trip embracing New Mexico, Texas, Indian Territory and other portions of the southwestern country. At Sherman, Texas, the party disbanded, and a short time later, in 1885, Mr. Truitt removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been a resident there. He first went into the dry goods business as a salesman. In the winter of 1886-7 he embarked in the real estate business, being at the time without capital or backing, but possessed of a liberal share of determination and vitality. He started in the business at the bottom and builded well. His present position in the commercial and financial circles of Kansas City shows how liberally success was measured out to him in reward for vigorous methods and integrity. His business has assumed large proportions and he has the assistance of seven efficient real estate experts, who have charge of the various departments in the loan, sales and rental lines under his direction. Politically Mr. Truitt is a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married August 16, 1892, to Miss Belle Morgan, of Independence, Missouri, and to them one child, a daughter, has been born. Mr. Truitt throws the same energy into his efforts in behalf of the public weal and municipal prosperity that he throws into his private affairs. He is a loyal Missourian and defends the interests of the State of his adoption. Aggressive in his business methods, he has caught the true Western spirit of push and progress, and by his example has infused it into the practices of others. Public movements worthy of encouragement find in him a willing supporter, and the noble cause may safely count upon his indorsement and assistance.

Trust Companies.—Trust companies are of comparatively recent existence in the business history and life of the West. They are practically American institutions, having had their origin only in this country. In the older communities they have been of long existence. One such corporation in Philadelphia, transacting an enormous business to-day, was organized in 1812, and another in the same city was organized in 1832. The

oldest in New York dates from 1822, and still another in the last city from 1830.

At the present time, in New York and Brooklyn, there are about thirty; in the city of Philadelphia, forty-two; in Boston, fourteen; in Louisville, three. The great majority, throughout the country at large, have come into existence within the past twenty-five years, during which period they have spread to all parts of the country, owing to their great utility and the demand for the various classes of business they transact; and now no large city of the country is without a competent quota, and they also exist in nearly all of the smaller cities, and even in towns.

The original design of the early corporations was that of insuring lives and granting annuities. The business of executing trusts, procuring capital for various enterprises, and similar features, now the most prominent, were a secondary consideration; and while the business of insuring lives and granting annuities is still largely connected with some of the older companies, the chief value and work of such corporations is at present executing trusts, both statutory and contractual; the management of large financial affairs, and uniting the affairs of many weaklings into such massive form as to enable them to successfully contest with great single strength for a fair share of the general public prosperity without impairing any rights or unjustly detracting anything from the prosperity of others. Their gain does not subtract from the prosperity of other financial institutions, as they develop in a field otherwise uncultivated, and by their operations supply new material for the peculiar faculties of others.

In some respects they are similar to banks; in others, they are widely different. They receive deposits and make loans, but do not issue currency, and do not undertake the general collection of commercial paper. The purposes for which they are organized and the services they perform are numerous. The scope of their business has broadened to correspond with the growth of capital and to keep pace with the vast sums of money and property over which they have control. By the great breadth of their charters they accept and execute all kinds of trusts; act as registrars and agents for the transfer of stocks and bonds, thus preventing duplica-

tion or over-issue of such obligations. They are also empowered to execute wills, administer estates, become guardian, curator, assignee, receiver and depository of money for courts in complicated litigation. They do a general financial business for corporations and others, make investments, collect interest, and perform a multitude of other financial services, not the least important of which is performing many of the functions of savings banks.

The trust relation, however, is the chief. Among the varied interests of mankind, none enters more closely into the inner life of men, women and children than the trust relation. When by reason of engrossing cares, advancing age, or approaching death, men find it no longer possible to manage their property and guard valuable interests, or to protect those whom they must leave behind them as they wish to do, they seek for another who, representing them as principal, can safely be intrusted with property, and who will honorably, carefully, and exactly carry out their wishes in regard to the objects of their anxieties. Such corporations can best subserve such interests, as they all have large capital, and such business is a first, and not a secondary consideration. Reputation is more valuable to them, and furnishes a greater safeguard of careful execution, than even money; and they are hedged about with the strongest incentives to extreme care, and the utmost fidelity, while no incentive can exist for unfaithfulness, neglect or the assumption of too extensive authority and action. The first distinctive law of Missouri authorizing the organization of such companies was enacted in 1885, by the terms of which such companies were empowered to transact the following business:

I. To receive moneys in trust, and to accumulate the same at such rates of interest as may be obtained or agreed on, or to allow such interest thereon as may be agreed, not exceeding in either case the legal rate.

II. To accept and execute all such trusts, and perform such duties of every description as may be committed to them by any person or persons whatsoever, or any corporations, or that may be committed or transferred to them by order of any of the courts of record of this State or other State, or of the United States.

III. To take and accept by grant, assign-

ment, transfer, devise or bequest, and hold any real or personal estate or trusts created in accordance with the laws of this State, or other States, or of the United States, and execute such legal trusts in regard to the same, on such terms as may be declared, established or agreed upon in regard thereto, or execute or guarantee any bond or bonds required by law to be given in any proceeding in law or equity in any of the courts of this State, or other State, or of the United States.

IV. To act as agent for the investment of money for other persons, and as agent for persons and corporations for the purpose of issuing, registering, transferring or countersigning the certificates of stock, bonds, or other evidence of debt, of any corporation, association, municipality, State or public authority, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

V. To accept from and execute trusts for married women in respect to their separate property, whether real or personal, and act as agent for them in the management of such property, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are usually had and exercised by trust companies.

VI. To act as guardian or curator of any infant or insane person under the appointment of any court of record having jurisdiction of the person or estate of such infant or insane person.

VII. To guarantee the fidelity and diligent performance of their duty, of persons holding places of public or private trust.

VIII. To guarantee title to real estate.

IX. To loan money upon real estate and collateral security, and execute and issue its notes and debentures payable at a future date, and to pledge its mortgages on real estate and other securities as security therefor.

X. To buy and sell all kinds of government, State, municipal and other bonds, and all kinds of negotiable and non-negotiable paper, stocks and other investment securities.

Since that time various amendments have been enacted, creating various useful safeguards of the business of the companies themselves and of those who transact business with them. The imposition of criminal and financial penalties for unfaithfulness on the part of their directors; the deposit of securities with, and an annual report to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in

which the fullest and most minute exhibit of the company's business must be made; the power to examine and wind up, if prudence requires, being vested both in the Secretary of State, as head of the Department of State Bank Examination, and in the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and the duty of the Secretary of State to make at least an annual examination of all of their business and affairs. (See also history of St. Louis Trust Companies in "Banks and Banking in St. Louis.")

Trust Companies of Kansas City.—

The rapid growth of Kansas City and of the country tributary to it has caused capital to be concentrated at that point, and has led to the organization of companies to command and distribute money. These companies have been managed by experienced financiers, who have induced the investment of millions of dollars. Farms have been developed, towns built, manufactories erected and great systems of railroads constructed by the aid of such companies. Among the great agencies in achieving these results is the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, now known as the Guardian Trust Company of New York and Kansas City. This company was organized in February, 1889, with a capital of \$1,250,000, which has since been doubled, and the company has a surplus of \$1,500,000. The officers are Arthur E. Stilwell, president; J. McD. Trimble, E. L. Martin, J. T. Nolthenius and J. J. Cairnes, vice presidents; W. S. Taylor, treasurer; Arthur C. Robinson, secretary; Frank B. Wilcox, assistant treasurer; Ira C. Hubbell, E. S. Mosher and Nathaniel Norton, assistant secretaries; Trimble & Bradley, attorneys. This company has been prominently identified with the best interests of Kansas City. The company was first designed as an agency for building homes for working people, but like charity, it did not stay at home, and branched out until it has become one of the great financial factors of the country. Early in its history it promoted the building of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railway and the Independence Air Line. It created Fairmount Park, the most popular of Kansas City's pleasure resorts, by beautifying the old Cusenberry tract. At a cost of \$20,000,000, it has pushed the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad to completion. This road brings

Kansas City and its tributary territory into communication by water with the West Indies, South America, Central America, Mexico and Europe. For the benefit of Kansas City it is developing the country between it and the Gulf, and has been the instrument for investing over \$50,000,000 of Eastern and foreign capital.

Two decades ago the possibilities of great growth became apparent to shrewd observers. The territory tributary to Kansas City is extensive and rich in natural resources which require large sums of money to develop. Eastern investors preferred Western mortgages, because titles were simpler, margins larger and values rising. Over \$200,000,000 of savings bank and life insurance funds were invested, much of which has been discharged during prosperous years. Trust and loan companies did a thriving business. In 1876 Samuel L. Jarvis and Roland R. Conklin formed a copartnership for negotiating long time loans at Winfield, Kansas, but in 1880 they removed their office to Kansas City. Owing to the rapid growth of their business in 1886, the Jarvis-Conklin Trust Company was incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. The shareholders comprised thirty New England saving banks, and over 100 other moneyed institutions and individuals, besides many eminent English investors and capitalists. The company was officered by Samuel L. Jarvis, president; Henry P. Morgan, vice president; Roland R. Conklin, secretary; William F. Shelley, treasurer, and George W. McCrary, counsel. A strong directory and an advisory board living elsewhere was formed. The business increased and the company was domiciled at Ninth and Wyandotte Streets. It was the fiduciary agent of many insurance companies, and the sole agent of the Yorkshire Investment Company, of Bradford, England. This company acted as trustee for the administering and execution of trusts, as well as other financial matters in which a trustee was needed. The mortgages bore 6 per cent interest and ran for five years. The company guaranteed the principal and interest by issuing debenture bonds, which were placed in the vaults of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, which acted as the trustee of the investors. The company in its first years negotiated thousands of loans amounting to millions of dollars. The panic of 1893 and the subse-

quent hard times made the business unprofitable, and the stockholders received but a pittance for their investment, yet this company was largely instrumental in developing the region in which it operated. The business was transferred to the North American Trust Company of New York, which liquidated the mortgages and closed up the affairs of the company.

The Missouri Trust Company was organized in 1885 by Charles W. Whitehead, Edwin F. Waters, Hazen Clement, William H. Winants, Erskine Clement, Attis A. Whipple, Charles L. Dobson and Gus P. Marty. It has power to act as trustee, executor, administrator and receiver, and may invest money in agreed securities, such as town, city, county and other bonds. The present officers and directory are Charles W. Whitehead, president; D. T. Beals, vice president; Erskine Clement, treasurer, and Charles L. Dobson, Attis A. Whipple, Hazen Clement and S. C. Douglass, directors. Its capital stock is \$100,000.

The New England Trust Company was incorporated June 16, 1886, with a capital of \$250,000. It succeeded to the business previously located at Des Moines, Iowa, which had a branch office in Kansas City under the management of H. B. Leavens. The officers consisted of ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden, president; Watt Webb, vice president; D. O. Eshbaugh, treasurer, and H. B. Leavens, secretary. Mr. Eshbaugh resided in New York and negotiated the securities the company offered. The company handled county, school and municipal bonds, received deposits and was the first in Kansas City to pay interest on daily balances. It handled trust funds and executed trusts. The company went into liquidation in 1898.

The National Loan and Trust Company was organized in 1886 and had a capital of \$500,000. It loaned money only on bonds and mortgages, which were secured at 40 per cent of the value of the property mortgaged. The debenture bonds of the company were placed in the vaults of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York. This company did a prosperous business, but was liquidated in 1899. The officers and directory were J. S. Chick, president; W. W. Kendall, vice president; G. F. Putnam, general manager; F. C. Wornall, secretary; F. N. Chick, treasurer, with H. H. Keith, M. A.

Potts, John Reding, W. A. Bunker, T. J. Green, W. J. Anderson, John T. Richards, L. O. Swope, J. B. Mason and George H. Holt as directors.

The United States Trust Company was organized July 31, 1888, capital \$250,000, with the following incorporators, who also were its first board of trustees: W. B. Clarke, George Rockwell, C. W. Strickland, J. W. Barney and J. H. Austin. January 14, 1890, the board was increased to twenty-five, as follows: W. B. Clarke, A. A. Tomlinson, J. S. Chick, George Rockwell, A. R. Meyer, J. W. Barney, J. H. Austin, J. S. Scott, Wallace Pratt, J. M. Nave, T. B. Bullene, C. E. Hasbrook, A. C. Coates, J. C. Gage, S. P. Twiss, Gardiner Lathrop, K. B. Armour, E. H. Allen, George H. Nettleton, F. E. Tyler, B. T. Whipple, F. L. LaForce, C. L. Dobson, G. W. McKnight and James Humphreys. The company did a trust and general banking business up to February, 1898, when the hostility against trust companies doing a general banking business resulted in suits being brought by the Attorney General of Missouri against trust companies receiving deposits and doing a general banking business, and this company decided to withdraw from the general banking feature of its business and returned the depositors their money at its counter, and has since continued as a trust company in its original office in the New York Life building, where it has been in operation for about twelve years, it now being the oldest strictly trust company in Kansas City. The business of this company has always been very successful and the company enjoys the confidence of the community. The officers are: W. B. Clarke, president; A. A. Tomlinson, vice president; J. W. Barney, secretary; E. S. Bigelow, treasurer.

The Central Trust Company was organized in April, 1898, with a capital of \$100,000. It has already succeeded in securing a prosperous business and deals only in high class securities and "cattle paper." Its officers are J. C. Hill, president; Garland M. Jones, vice president; Walter Brown, secretary and treasurer.

The Concordia Trust Company is the successor of the Lombard Investment Company, which has a cash capital and surplus of \$1,400,000. It loaned its money on improved farms and city property in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. From the carefulness

with which all property offered as security for loans was investigated, its mortgages were eagerly sought after by investors in the East and Europe. They did a very large business and secured immigration by their abundant advertising. They held stock in ten banks in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, and had direct financial relations with the moneyed centers of Europe. James L. Lombard was the Western manager.

The Fidelity Trust Company was organized in 1899 by Henry C. Flower and others. It has a capital of \$1,500,000 and among its stockholders are many well known capitalists of Kansas City. It receives money on deposit and acts as executor, assignee, receiver, or administrator, and performs such other functions as pertain to trust companies. H. C. Flower is president; Charles Campbell, vice president; W. F. Comstock, secretary; W. H. Pratt, treasurer.

T. R. VICKROY.

Truxton.—A village in Lincoln County, sixteen miles west of Troy and twelve miles from Jonesburg, in Montgomery County, the nearest railroad point. It was laid out in 1852. It has two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran; a high school, steam sawmill and gristmill, a newspaper, the "Republican," a hotel, and about fifteen stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

Tucker, Daniel M., pioneer, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Amherst County, Virginia, 1819. At the age of eleven years he removed with his parents to Missouri and settled in the western part of Callaway County. By thrift and enterprise he accumulated a small amount of money, which he invested in the mercantile business at Fulton. From the beginning he prospered and soon his store was the leading business house of the town. For many years he was one of the board of managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, a director of the railroad now the Jefferson City branch of the Chicago & Alton, and a director of the leading bank of Fulton. He was president of the board of managers of the Orphan School of the Christian Church at Fulton, and at different times has been honored with offices of trust by the people of the city of Fulton and Callaway

County. He is an extensive owner of land in the county, and on his farm keeps several herds of thoroughbred cattle. He donated to the trustees the lands upon which are built the Presbyterian Synodical College and the Christian Orphan School. In affairs beneficial to Fulton and Callaway County he has always been foremost, and is recognized as one of the most enterprising, progressive and philanthropic men of central Missouri. Notwithstanding the fact that he has passed the age of four score years, he is still active and gives daily attention to his mercantile and other business interests. Mr. Tucker was married in 1846 to Miss Elizabeth E. Moss. One son was born of this union, John William Tucker, who married Miss Carrie Hockaday. Through this marriage Mr. Tucker has three grandsons and one granddaughter. The grandsons are James Roy, Edwin F. and William Percy Tucker, and the granddaughter is Miss Adah Gertrude Tucker, who is at the head of the department of voice culture in the Daughters' College at Fulton. Miss Tucker has been noted for her musical talent from childhood. After studying at the Daughters' College and winning gold medals in both the vocal and instrumental departments, she was sent to the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and there studied under the eminent Mr. Whitney. Still later she took special instructions from Mrs. Georgia Lee Cunningham, of St. Louis. She has a soprano voice of rare quality, has a thorough knowledge of all branches of music, and is peculiarly happy in imparting this knowledge to others.

Tucker, Nathaniel Beverly, lawyer, jurist and educator, was born September 6, 1784, at Mattox, Virginia. He was the third son of J. St. George Tucker, who settled in Virginia previous to the Revolutionary War, and married the widow of John Randolph, mother of the celebrated "John Randolph, of Roanoke." Coming to St. Louis in 1815, Mr. Tucker was shortly afterward appointed by Frederick Bates, then Secretary and acting Governor of the Territory of Missouri, to the position of judge of the northern circuit. This position he held for about five years, his home being in Saline County. After residing in this State for eighteen years he returned to Virginia to accept a law professorship in William and Mary College, and

filled that position until his death, which occurred at Winchester, Virginia, August 26, 1851.

Tuholske, Herman, one of the most distinguished of American surgeons, was born March 27, 1848, in Berlin, Prussia. He received a classical education at the Berlin Gymnasium, and shortly after his graduation from that institution came to the United States. He established his home in St. Louis, and in 1869 he received his doctor's degree from Missouri Medical College, and then, returning to Europe, he entered upon a post-graduate course of study. He was appointed physician to the St. Louis City Dispensary in 1870, and at once instituted reforms in the conduct of that institution, which evidenced alike his fine executive ability and his superior professional attainments. Annually, during five years, he also had charge of the Quarantine Hospital, and when St. Louis suffered from a small-pox epidemic in 1872 he examined and sent to divers hospitals twenty-five hundred small-pox patients. At the same time he was examining surgeon to the police force and also jail physician. Meantime he had built up a large private practice, and in 1875 severed his connection with the city institutions to give his entire time and attention to his practice. In 1890 he founded the St. Louis Surgical & Gynecological Hospital. It is the private property of Dr. Tuholske, and here, aided by a corps of assistants, he treats thousands of cases every year, which come to him from all parts of the country. While he has always been one of the busiest of busy practitioners, he has been, almost from the beginning of his professional career, an earnest, able and popular medical educator. In 1882 Dr. Tuholske, with Drs. Robinson, Michel, Steele, Hardaway, Glasgow, Spencer and Englemann, planned and erected the building and hospital of the St. Louis Postgraduate School of Medicine, the first structure of the kind ever built in this country. He also helped to set on foot the movement which resulted in the Missouri State Board of Health. He was for some years surgeon of the First Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, with the rank of major. His contributions to the literature of medicine and surgery have been numerous, and many of these contributions have attracted wide attention from his contemporaries of the

medical profession. Dr. Tuholske married, in 1874, Miss Sophie Epstein, of St. Louis.

Tullock, Thomas Thaxton, farmer and stock-raiser, was born November 4, 1831, in St. Francois County, Missouri, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Grider) Tullock. Both his parents were natives of South Carolina, and both came to Missouri in early life, the father in 1814 and the mother in 1818. They were worthy pioneers, and each lived to a good old age, the father dying in 1870 and the mother in 1880. Thomas T. Tullock, the son, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of St. Francois County. When he embarked in business for himself he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, to which he had been trained from boyhood up. He has since been known as one of the most thoroughly progressive farmers of his native county, tilling a tract of land of more than 300 acres, located near Bismarck. Two hundred and ninety-five acres of this land is highly improved, and he has been an extensive grain-grower and also a large cattle-raiser. Reared a Democrat, he has adhered staunchly to that political faith, but has been content to give expression to his sentiments at the polls and to aid in advancing the interests of his party, and has never sought nor held office. Mr. Tullock has been twice married—first, on the 19th of November, 1857, to Miss Caroline Matkin, daughter of Elisha Matkin, of St. Francois County. Mrs. Tullock died April 22, 1880. The children born of this marriage were Emma Tullock, Firmin Tullock, Louisa Tullock, now the wife of S. R. Turley, residing in Alabama; Jasper Tullock, Mary Tullock, now the wife of O. J. Mayberry, of Farmington, Missouri; Alva Tullock, now the wife of J. S. Clay, also of Farmington; Carrie Tullock, Reata Tullock, Guy Tullock and Barney Tullock. On the 13th of July, 1898, Mr. Tullock married for his second wife Mrs. J. E. Wood, of St. Francois County, Missouri.

Tunnel, St. Louis.—The St. Louis tunnel—there is but one—is almost as well known as the St. Louis bridge; the sentiments which it inspires are, however, quite different from those aroused by the latter. Although an independent link in the chain which connects the bridge with the Union

Station and the entire system of tracks in the Mill Creek Valley, it is so important an adjunct to the bridge that the two are, in thought, unavoidably associated. Indeed, without the tunnel, the bridge, in its present location, would be almost valueless.

In his first report to the bridge company Mr. Eads discussed the question of location very thoroughly, and the reasons which he gave in support of the Washington Avenue site gave evidence of his sagacity and forethought. Recognizing the impracticability of handling through the open streets the vast traffic which he foresaw would enter the city by this route, Mr. Eads advocated the construction of a tunnel as the most feasible connection between the Mill Creek Valley and the bridge.

The route of the tunnel as constructed is from Third Street, under Washington Avenue, to Seventh Street, where it curves to the south into Eighth Street, near Locust; thence under Eighth Street to Clark Avenue, a total length of 4,095 feet between portals. The tunnel is really a double tunnel, a partition wall separating the two tracks; the width of each portion of the tunnel occupied by a track is fourteen feet, except at the curve, where it is fifteen feet, and the height from the top of rail to the arched roof is sixteen feet six inches.

The tunnel was constructed in open cut, the street surface being replaced on top of the arches as they were completed. The work was very difficult, as the sides of the cut came close up to the building line of the streets, and massive buildings required to be supported until the tunnel was completed.

The tunnel was finished on June 24, 1874, and the railway tracks laid in the following month. The first traffic through the tunnel was the transportation of the stone for the new government building, which was delivered through the opening originally intended for mail service.

The tunnel was originally ventilated by means of openings in the roof, four feet by ten, placed in the center of the blocks between intersecting streets. The smoke from these openings proved to be so annoying that the city ordered them closed. To provide the necessary ventilation a stack 120 feet high was built in 1882, at the mid-length of the tunnel, on St. Charles Street; in the stack was placed a large exhaust fan, fifteen feet

in diameter and nine feet face, which was driven by a 150 horse-power engine. This fan was estimated to be capable of discharging 250,000 cubic feet of air in a minute, and to clear the tunnel of smoke in four and a half minutes after a train passed the bottom of the stack. In 1893 the fan required renewal, and, in view of the largely increased traffic passing through the tunnel, a new fan, twenty feet in diameter and of nearly double the capacity, was erected. The difficulty now experienced in securing proper ventilation is due to the great number of trains passing through at certain hours of the day, the maximum interval between trains during that period being a minute and a half; in consequence the fan can not clear the tunnel of smoke before another train enters the tunnel.

The volume of traffic has enormously increased since the tunnel was opened. In the report of the first year's operation of the tunnel the number of loaded freight cars passing through is given at 16,364, or an average of forty-five cars per day. The first passenger train crossed the bridge June 13, 1875, and in the ten months covered by the report of 1876 the total number of passengers carried was 496,886. The total number of passenger coaches, and mail, baggage and express cars for the same period was 59,711. In 1896 the total number of cars of all kinds passed through the tunnel was 555,719, conveying 1,478,152 passengers and 3,418,848 tons of freight.

Turkey Creek, Battle of.—One of the gloomiest days of the Confederate invasion of Missouri, in the fall of 1864, was the 25th of October, and one of the most grievous disasters it encountered was the battle and defeat of that day at Turkey Creek, with the capture of Generals Marmaduke and Cabell. General Price had been marching west with the purpose of reaching Fort Leavenworth, and then turning south through Kansas; but the pursuit of the Union forces in his rear was so hot, and the Union forces in front of him so formidable, that he was forced at Westport, after a desperate fight, to abandon the design of crossing the border, and to seek safety of his army in retreat. On the 24th, after a painful march of thirty-five miles, he encamped near the Marais des Cygnes, Generals Cabell and Marmaduke in the rear on the north side of the stream, and the

Union Army a short distance off. In the morning the Union forces advanced on the retreating line of Confederates and attacked as the Confederate train was crossing Turkey Creek. Cabell had sent warning to General Price of the danger and asked for support, but the Confederates were showing signs of demoralization, and no support could be sent. Marmaduke asked assistance from General Fagan, whose command was near at hand, but even Fagan's troops, among the best trained in the Trans-Mississippi department, were in confusion and could render little aid, and when the Union forces crossed the creek above and turned their right, the Confederates broke in disorder, leaving Marmaduke and Cabell with only a small force to defend them. Both were taken prisoners, Marmaduke being dragged from his horse in the melee. Fagan's division was routed also, and the entire rear of Price's retreating army was broken up. The Confederates lost seven pieces of artillery, and by their own admission, 500 prisoners, among them, Colonels Jeffers, Slemmons and Ward, but the capture of two generals was the most disheartening part of the defeat, which was followed by successive disasters, until, by the time General Price's army reached a place of safety in Arkansas, it was little less than a mob, with Shelby's brigade alone maintaining the discipline and compactness of an army.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

Turk-Jones Feud.—From 1840 to 1843 Benton County was the scene of a feud which led to numerous brutal assaults, murderous affrays and nine violent deaths. The country was terrorized, courts were defied, and when the end came there was but one survivor of those with whom the trouble originated. The parties were a family named Jones, four brothers, Andrew, Samuel, Isaac and John, strong, resolute and quarrelsome, who lived on Big Pomme de Terre River, south of Breshear's Prairie; and Colonel Hiram K. Turk and his sons, James, Thomas, Nathan and Robert, lately immigrated from Tennessee, well educated and superior in address to most of the people of the neighborhood. The election in August, 1840—Turk's cabin, north of the present Quincy, in Hickory County, being the voting place—marked the beginning of the bloody strife. The place

was a country store, where whisky was sold. A quarrel sprang up between James Turk and Andrew Jones, some said concerning a horse race, others said the Jones boys had been accused of passing counterfeit money at the bar. A general fight followed, the Jones brothers on one side and Colonel Turk and sons on the other. Thomas, James and Robert Turk were afterward tried for riot and fined \$100, which was remitted by Governor Reynolds. Colonel Turk and his son, James, were indicted for assaulting Andrew Jones with intent to kill, and the case was continued. April 3, 1841, the day for trial, Abram C. Nowell, a witness against the Turks, while on his way to court in company with James Suttleff, was overtaken by James Turk, with a drawn pistol. Nowell, who was unarmed, took a gun which Suttleff carried, raised it, and ordered Turk to stop. Turk continued to advance and Nowell shot him dead. Nowell left the country, but returned in September and was tried and acquitted, the evidence being as herein stated, and further establishing the peaceable disposition of the accused and the quarrelsome nature of Turk. When James Turk was killed, he, with his father and brother, Thomas, were also under bonds to answer in court for assault and resisting an officer, the case arising in an attack made by James Turk, with knife and club, upon John Graham, and the rescue of James by his father and brothers while he was in the custody of officers. About the same time the elder Turk, while intoxicated, created a disturbance at the house of Archibald Cock, and there were other reasons for complaint against the family. In May, 1841, Sheriff Smith undertook the arrest of James Morton, a relative of the Joneses, charged with the commission of a murder in Alabama. Morton refused to surrender, and was taken at night by the sheriff, with the assistance of the Turks. Hiram Turk was bound over for kidnaping, but this did not allay the anger of the Jones brothers. July 17, 1841, Hiram Turk was shot from ambush and died from the wound a few days later. Indictments for his murder were returned against Andrew Jones, as principal, and Milton Hume, Henry Hodge, Jabez Harrison and John Whittaker for complicity. Jones was acquitted; the case against Hume was continued and dismissed in 1842; the others accused left the country. Enraged by the failure of the courts

to punish the indicted persons, the Turks organized about thirty men, determined to rid the country of the Jones family. Some of these were not parties to the family feud, but believed the Jones brothers to be horse thieves, as well as undesirable characters otherwise. Thomas Turk headed this company; among his followers were, beside his brothers, Andrew Turk (no relative), Isham, John and Jeff Hobbs, Alexander D., Thomas and James Cox, Thomas Draffin, Nathan Hamilton, James Rankin, Alexander and Robert Brown, Charles Brent, James and Anselm Jackson, William Norton, James Morton, Alston Gregory, William and William Y. Evans, Joseph Hobaugh, Joseph Montgomery, Ben Miller, Eph Davidson and James Mackey. With the Jones brothers were Henry Hodge, Thomas Meadows, William Brookshire, Jabez Harrison, Loud Ray, Harvey and Luther White, Nicholas Suben, Julius Sutliff, John Whittaker, Milton Humes, Berry and John Chapman, John Thomas, John Williams, James and Lee Blakemore, Archibald Cock and Abram Nowell. January 28, 1842, the Turk company went to Andrew Jones' house, but found no one there except Berry Chapman, whom they threatened with whipping or shooting and warned to leave the country. They then visited William Brookshire and Thomas Meadows, whom they whipped cruelly, the latter named dying soon after. The next day they visited the house of Sam Jones, whom they did not find. At James Blakemore's house they found Isaac Jones concealed, and after abusing him ordered him to migrate. They then severely whipped Luther White, John Whittaker and Jabez Harrison. It is said they extorted from the latter a confession implicating the parties to the killing of Hiram Turk. This ended their operations, and both parties resorted to the courts. The Jones party procured warrants against the Turk party for their acts of violence, and were in turn proceeded against for killing Hiram Turk, for horse stealing and other offenses. There were so many of these criminal cases and so much difficulty in serving process that Captain John Halloway's militia company was ordered out by Judge DeWitt C. Ballou, and accompanied the civil officers in their attempts to make arrests, at one time being fired upon by Andrew Jones. During the prosecutions the Turk and Jones parties occupied separate re-

sorts in Warsaw, where quarrels and bloody encounters were of frequent occurrence. During this time, and while the militia were yet on duty, the Turk party continued to persecute their enemies. Jacob Dobkyns was shot, and shortly afterward Abram Nowell was killed at his own door. In 1843 Jeff Hobbs was waylaid and killed, as was Thomas Draffin shortly afterward. The latter was buried by the Turks, who reported it a case of suicide. In September of the same year, the Turks severely whipped Samuel Yates. Thirty-eight men were indicted for being concerned in these whippings, but all cases were dismissed, except against Jonathan Martin, who was fined, appealed and was acquitted. The Turks were never brought to trial. Thomas Turk was waylaid and killed by Isaac Hobbs, who was arrested, escaped, recaptured, and again broke jail, fleeing to Tennessee, where he was killed in resisting arrest. The Jones family and others of their party had dispersed. Nathan Turk followed them to Texas and assisted in the hanging of Andrew Jones, Harvey White, Loud Ray and others unnamed. This ended the known history of that faction in the long-continued feud. Nathan Turk came to his death in an affray in Shreveport, Louisiana, and the mother with her only remaining son, Robert, returned to Kentucky.

Turley, John Wesley, physician, was born in St. Francois County, Missouri, November 11, 1865, son of W. W. and Emeline (Shelley) Turley, the first named being a well known farmer of St. Francois County. He received a good education at the common schools and the State University, which he attended from 1885 to 1887, in the academic department. In 1891 he attended the Missouri Medical College and the following year went to Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1894. Returning to Missouri, he located at Desloge, removing successively to Herculaneum and Doe Run, and having as partners Dr. Frank L. Keith and Dr. L. A. Anthony. In May, 1898, he returned to Desloge and made it his permanent field of practice. He took a special course on the treatment of diseases of the eye, which has added materially to his capacity for usefulness. His practice extends over a wide district, and his learning and skill have caused



Engraved by J. H. Smith.

H. J. Turner

Printed by J. H. Smith.

him to be recognized as one of the most successful physicians of southeast Missouri. He is a member of the Democratic party and has taken a prominent part in the political affairs of his county. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. May 31, 1887, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Chadbourne, who died February 7, 1892. The children born of this marriage were Florence and Robert Lee Turley. June 2, 1899, Dr. Turley was again married, Miss Cora E. Robinson becoming his wife at that time.

Turner, Benjamin E., lawyer, was born in Lewis County, Missouri, March 18, 1850, and died at Kahoka, Missouri, in 1896. He was reared on his father's farm and had only such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. He gained a knowledge of law by hard study, and when he reached his majority was admitted to the bar. He settled at Kahoka, the county seat of Clark County, and soon acquired a fair practice. From 1874 to 1878 he was prosecuting attorney of Clark County, and in 1880 was appointed judge of the Fourth Judicial District (now First), comprised of Clark, Lewis, Scott and Knox Counties. He was re-elected in 1886 and 1892. He died suddenly, and the vacancy on the bench was filled by the appointment of E. R. McKee.

Turner, Benjamin Franklin, prominent as a business man, and former public official of Butler County, was born March 19, 1828, in Logan County, Kentucky, son of Willis and Sarah (King) Turner. His father was a native of Virginia, as was also his mother, and the elder Turner was for many years a prosperous Kentucky farmer. He removed to Missouri in 1857 and settled about sixteen miles north of Poplar Bluff in Butler County, where he resided on a large farm until his death, which occurred in 1864. In his young manhood he served as a soldier in the United States Army in the War of 1812. Benjamin Franklin Turner grew up in Kentucky, and enjoyed only such educational advantages as the schools of the rural districts afforded in that State during the first half of the last century. Home study supplemented the knowledge which he obtained in the old "field schools," and to this

he was largely indebted for the education which made him a young man of more than the average intelligence and ability. He came to Missouri in 1857, soon after his father settled in Butler County, and followed agricultural pursuits on the home farm until 1868. In that year he was elected sheriff and collector of Butler County, and at the end of his first term of two years was re-elected and served until 1872. In 1878 he was again elected sheriff and collector, and discharged the duties of that office fearlessly and conscientiously for two terms of two years each. Since then he has held no public office, but has devoted his entire time and attention to his farming and stock-raising interests. He was reared under Whig political influences and affiliated with that party until it passed out of existence. He then became a member of the Republican party, and the official honors which have been bestowed upon him came to him from that party. During the Civil War he was a non-combatant, but had some thrilling and exciting adventures in a region which was occupied alternately by Federal and Confederate troops. Several times he was forced to take refuge in the swamps and remain in hiding until threatened dangers had passed by, and at different times he also afforded succor to small detachments of Union soldiers who were compelled to seek places of safety. An early settler of Butler County, he has witnessed almost all of its development and has seen the city of Poplar Bluff grow from a village of 300 people to its present proportions. During the most of his forty years' residence in Butler County he has lent his influence and enterprise to the development of its resources and the advancement of its interests, and has been a useful and popular citizen. He is a member of the orders of Free Masons, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. Mr. Turner has been twice married. First in 1859, and of this marriage was born a daughter, Margaret Turner, now the wife of William Warren. In 1867 he married his second wife. The children born of this union have been Sarah, now Mrs. Gardner; Mary, deceased; Martha, now Mrs. Petrie; Benjamin, deceased, and Minnie Turner, now Mrs. Jaggard.

Turner, Henry Smith, who achieved distinction as soldier, public official and

banker, was born April 1, 1811, in King George County, Virginia. His father was Major Thomas Turner, who was born in 1772, married in 1798, and died in 1839. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Carter Randolph, and she was born in 1782 and died in 1866. Henry Smith Turner was educated at West Point, entering the military academy in 1830 and being graduated therefrom in 1834. Previous to his admission to West Point he had been under private tutorship at "Kinloch," his father's country home in Fauquier County, Virginia. At his graduation from the military academy he was appointed second lieutenant in the First Regiment of Dragoons, and served with his regiment at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, then on the frontier. He was commissioned second lieutenant in August of 1835, and was appointed adjutant of his regiment July 3, 1836. March 3, 1837, he was promoted to first lieutenant and became aide-de-camp to General Henry Atkinson. In July of 1839 he was sent by the War Department, with two colleagues, to the cavalry school at Saumur, France, to study cavalry tactics and prepare a manual of instruction for that arm of the service in the Army of the United States. At the end of two years spent in France he returned to this country, and after his marriage, which took place upon his return, he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and served as adjutant of his regiment until June, 1846, being on duty at Fort Gibson, Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis, as well as at Fort Leavenworth, as acting assistant adjutant general of the Third Military Department. During this time he was also attached to an expedition which explored the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. He was promoted to captain of the First Dragoons in April of 1846, and when the Mexican War began was appointed adjutant on the staff of General Stephen W. Kearny. His services in the arduous campaign that followed were brilliant, and were highly appreciated by the gallant commander of the expedition. At San Pasqual, California, on December 6, 1846, a fierce attack was made on the United States troops by mounted Mexican lancers, and in the combat which ensued Captain Turner received a painful flesh wound from a lance, although his comrades knew nothing of it until after the enemy had been routed. He participated in the skirmish at San

Bernaldo which occurred on the following day. For his gallant and meritorious services on the Mesa, on December 9th following, and in other engagements, he was brevetted major, his promotion to date from the first of these engagements. The Army of the West returned to the United States by way of El Paso in the summer of 1847. Major Turner was an important witness at the trial, by court martial, of Colonel John C. Fremont, and was detained in Washington until the treaty of peace with Mexico in 1848. In July of that year he resigned his commission in the army, and retired to private life, making his home in St. Louis. Soon afterward he was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer for St. Louis, which office he held until 1853, when he embarked in the banking business in partnership with the late James H. Lucas and General W. T. Sherman. This partnership lasted until 1857, when it was dissolved. During this period Major Turner resided chiefly in San Francisco, where was established a branch of the bank of Lucas, Turner & Company. In 1863 he was made president of the Union National Bank, of St. Louis, and served in that capacity until 1869, when he accepted the presidency of the Lucas Bank. Of this old and well known banking house he was thereafter the official head until 1874, when he resigned the position of president. Aside from the United States treasurership, the only civil office which he filled during his residence in St. Louis, or at any time in his life, was that of Representative in the Missouri Legislature, in which body he served from 1858 to 1860. In everything he was a fine type of the old school Virginia gentleman. A gallant soldier and commander while in the military service of his country, he retired to private life to become the capable and sagacious man of affairs, noted alike for his strict integrity and courteous treatment of all with whom he came into contact. Major Turner married, in 1841, Miss Julia Mary Hunt, granddaughter of the distinguished pioneer, Judge Jean B. C. Lucas, and daughter of Captain Theodore Hunt, of the United States Navy, whose wife, Ann Lucas Hunt, was the only daughter of Judge Lucas. Major Turner died December 16, 1881, at his home in St. Louis and left a family of ten children, viz.: Thomas T., who died January 31, 1897, aged fifty-four years; Julia, who married Mr. William H. Lee; Charles H. J.



M. W. W.

Talton Turner

Lucas, who died February 10, 1888, aged thirty-three years; Nannie, who died October 19, 1884, aged twenty-eight years; Eliza Randolph, who married Mr. George M. Paschall; Henry S.; Delphine, who married Colonel Edward M. Heyl, United States Army; Wilson P. H., and Susan, who married Dr. John H. Bryan.

Turner, John Wesley, who achieved distinction as soldier, public official and man of affairs, was born in 1833, at Saratoga, New York, son of John B. and Martha (Voluntine) Turner, and died in St. Louis April 8, 1899. He graduated from the military academy at West Point in 1855, and was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery, and served on the Oregon frontier and in Florida. When the Civil War began he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He was assigned to duty in western Missouri and Kansas as chief of the commissariat of the Department of Kansas, with the rank of captain. In 1862 he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and assigned to staff duty, with the rank of colonel. September 7, 1863, he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers and transferred to the Army of the James. He was in command of a division of the Tenth Corps of the Army of the James during the campaign of 1864 against Richmond. As commandant at Richmond he brought order out of chaos which he found there. In 1866 he was ordered to St. Louis, where he served as purchasing and depot commissary of the government, under the direction of the commissioner of Indian affairs, until 1871. In September of that year he resigned to become president of the Bogy Lead Mining Company of Missouri. After that time he was a conspicuous figure in business circles, a man of commanding influence and force of character in every sphere of action. He was connected officially and as a stockholder with various business enterprises of large magnitude. His greatest public service to the city of St. Louis, and one which entitles him to the lasting gratitude of all its citizens, was rendered as street commissioner, an office to which he was appointed in 1877, and which he filled for eleven years. In this capacity, and as the dominating force in the board of public improvements, he brought about a general reconstruction of the streets of the business and more thickly settled portions of

the city, substituting granite block and asphaltum for the old wooden block and macadam pavements. General Turner married, in 1869, Miss Blanche Soulard, daughter of Benjamin A. Soulard, and granddaughter of Surveyor General Cerre, who held office prior to the transfer of the Province of Louisiana to the United States government.

Turner, Talton, government land surveyor, and one of the distinguished pioneers of Missouri, was born November 2, 1791, in Raleigh, North Carolina, and died at Glasgow, Missouri, October 14, 1858. His parents were Philip and Abigail (Hickman) Turner, and his grandfather was John Turner, a Revolutionary soldier. John Turner served as a sergeant in Brown's company of the First North Carolina Regiment during the struggle of the colonies for independence. The chief of the bureau of records and pensions at Washington is authority for the statement that he enlisted August 1, 1777, and was borne on the records until June, 1778. Thomas Turner, his son, at the age of fifteen years entered the colonial military service as a substitute for his father, who had a very large family. In the early boyhood of Talton Turner his parents removed to Madison County, Kentucky, and there the son enjoyed good educational advantages, completing his studies at Richmond, Kentucky. He mastered the science of surveying in the office of Green Clay, of the famous Kentucky family of that name, who was considered one of the best surveyors of his day and was widely known. Through the efforts of Mr. Clay in his behalf, young Turner was sent out to Missouri as a government surveyor. He began his career in this State with no other capital than a vigorous constitution, fine intellectual endowments and indomitable energy. For several years he was in the employ of the government as a surveyor, and during this time he became thoroughly familiar with the character of Missouri lands, and was thus placed in a position to make selections of some of the finest tracts in the State, which he purchased at government prices. His earnings were largely invested in this manner, and it is not inappropriate to state here, as an incentive to honest industry and enterprise, that at the time of his death he was probably the most extensive landowner in

Missouri. He was in many respects a remarkable man. All who knew him acknowledged the clearness and precision of his judgment. This not only aided him to manage his own affairs successfully, but was the cause of the success of many of his friends who acted upon his advice and suggestion. In addition to those traits of character which distinguished him from the majority of men, he had a calm self-reliance which nothing disturbed, and an invincible determination which never faltered. Whether marching with General Harrison through the snows of a Michigan winter, half-starved, half-clad and practically shoeless, or traversing those trackless wastes between the confines of Missouri and the outposts of the United States Army on the head waters of the Mississippi or the western tributaries of the Arkansas, swimming deep and rapid streams when so disabled by rheumatism that his companions who were afraid to venture in had to lift him from his horse, Talton Turner was the same undaunted character, invariably accomplishing whatever he undertook. It has been said by one who knew him well that had he been in Napoleon's Russian campaign he either would have been created a field marshal or else would have been selected by Ney as one of the rear guard of the grand army. But as well and widely known as Mr. Turner was, only those who knew him most intimately could fully understand and rightly appreciate his character. While to strangers, and even to ordinary acquaintances, he seemed silent and reserved, no man was more social in his disposition, or enjoyed more the companionship of his friends. To these he was ever frank and affectionately kind. "A man of stricter moral integrity," says this writer, "we never knew; and this assertion is made after a most intimate acquaintance of twenty years' duration, and made, too, by one bound to him by no ties save those of esteem and admiration for his many estimable qualities. For more than sixteen years, during which time he had been subject to great bodily, as well as mental, suffering, no murmur of distress or complaint ever fell from his lips, and when at last he saw the approach of death, he met it with that Roman fortitude which characterized his whole life." His home in Howard County was for many years a notable one, and the hospitality extended to all guests was of the charming, old fashioned,

Southern kind. His farming operations were very extensive, and he was especially well known as a large raiser of hemp when that was one of the chief industries of Missouri. While making one of his early trips to Missouri Mr. Turner met Judge James Earickson, who was moving from Kentucky to this State with his family, consisting of wife, one daughter and two sons. The acquaintance with the daughter ripened into love, and in 1820 he married Miss Sallie Small Earickson. They were the parents of a large family of sons and daughters who married into other prominent families, and among their descendants are numerous prominent citizens now living in different parts of Missouri. Eight sons and daughters survived him. His eldest daughter, Eliza, married John D. Perry, of St. Louis; Mary married James R. Estill, of Howard County; Eleanor married Benjamin W. Lewis, of Howard County, and Rebecca married his brother, W. J. Lewis, of St. Louis; Abigail married James T. Utterback, of St. Louis; Henry married Cornelia Jackson, and John married her sister, Bettie, both daughters of Thomas Jackson, of Howard County; William married Lucy, daughter of John Sebree, of Howard County. Most of these have large families.

Turners.—Physical culture, more particularly in the form of straight gymnastics, has long been a feature of German educational life. The first to introduce it in a prominent way was Johann Guthsmuth, at a private school in Thuringia. This institution was a preparatory school for the university, and as such was patronized by the sons of wealthy men. The building has been modernized, and is preserved as a national landmark; it is known to-day as the Philanthropion.

The next great movement, known as the renaissance of gymnastics, was inaugurated by Frederick Ludwig Jahn, better known as "Father Jahn." Napoleon at that time was practically dictator of Europe. Inflamed with patriotic sentiment, Jahn exclaimed: "The only way in which we can free ourselves is by the systematic physical training of German youth." He was in this inspired, probably, by the recollection of what the ancient Greeks had accomplished by similar methods. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm, and the German people gave themselves over with true Teutonic fervor to building up the

healthy body in which to house the healthy mind. The King of Prussia lent his countenance to the work, and gave consent to Jahn and his pupils using the Hasenheide, just outside of Berlin, free. Here Jahn and his scholars regularly resorted, and here Jahn's monument stands to-day as a perpetual memorial of a movement which, ultimately, did much to thrust the invaders back once more across the Rhine. This was in the year 1810. Jahn soon found himself surrounded by an enthusiastic following. In association with Eiselen, Friesen and others, Jahn formulated his system, which he published in 1816, under the name of "Turnkunst" (the art of gymnastics). The movement spread from the schools to the army. The work was systematically pushed by Spies, so that in Germany to-day there is no educational institution of importance where physical culture is not a part of the regular course, nor a town of any size which does not possess one or more gymnastic societies.

Physical culture upon scientific lines was first introduced into the United States about the year 1825 by Charles Follen, a political refugee. Follen soon associated himself with Harvard University, where the first training school was shortly afterward founded, the first in this country. A great stimulus was given to physical culture in the United States by the unsuccessful revolution in Europe in 1848. Immediately following that event a great wave of immigration set in for this country, bringing along with it some of the best and most sturdy blood of Germany. One of the results was the formation of the Nord Amerikanischer Turnbund, or North American Gymnastic Union. This association spread rapidly, with societies spread over thirty-four States, and with upward of 200 trained professional teachers. Of the 314 societies reporting in 1894, 206 possessed their own halls, with all the requisite gymnastic apparatus, etc. The returns officially issued April, 1898, report a total membership of 36,651 male adults, of whom 30,503 were citizens of the United States of America. One hundred and ninety-four societies own their own halls, the value of the real estate being \$1,235,198, and of the improvements, \$3,005,129. The value of the furniture was \$246,476; of the apparatus, \$165,612, and of the library, containing 66,792 volumes, \$55,566. Two hundred and forty-one societies were incor-

porated, of which 194 owned their own halls. Seventy-eight societies had special sick and burying funds, which are optional, and twelve possessed their own organ or paper. The total number of societies in the bund at date of last report was 294; number of accidents reported for the year, 104 light and eight severe.

Among those who fled to this country and made their homes in St. Louis, upon the failure of the great reform movement in Germany in 1848, were many men who had attended the celebrated gymnastic school, or Turnschule, of Jahn. Some of those got together, and on May 12, 1850, formed a gymnastic society, or turnverein, to which they gave the name of "Bestrebung," or Endeavor, which was afterward changed to the St. Louis Turnverein. When the Civil War broke out there were over 500 enrolled members upon the list, but so many of these volunteered for service in the Federal Army that the work of the Turnhalle was almost brought to a standstill.

At the conclusion of the Civil War the Turnbund was reorganized and solidly established, and the St. Louis Verein entered upon a career of prosperity, soon having a membership of 416 male adults and 250 pupils.

Shortly after the war the Turnbund put forth a declaration of principles, which is still in force. This declaration or platform has for its cardinal tenets, loyalty to government, the advancement of education, limitation of hours of labor, and opposition to sumptuary legislation.

At the head of the bund stands the national convention, which meets biennially. Under it, and exercising supreme executive authority, is a board of fifteen members. Below these are the district conventions, which meet annually, which are empowered to make laws and regulations for their several districts, and to enforce the same, but subject to the general laws and regulations of the bund.

The Turners seek to make their halls attractive as well as useful. To this end they are fitted out with most of the features of a club—such as library, reading room, also rooms for refreshments and for such simple forms of amusements as billiards, cards, etc. Higher forms of entertainment are given at different intervals, usually monthly. Upon such occasions concerts, dramatic entertainments and balls are the order of the day.

Special sections have charge of this work, the wives and sisters of the members zealously co-operating. In the summer picnics into the country are arranged, and at Christmas time special efforts are made for children, Christmas trees, with prizes, etc. They have a special school permanently located at Milwaukee, for the training of teachers in gymnastic work. The course covers two years, and is quite severe, including, as it does, physical culture, theory and art of teaching gymnastics, anatomy, physiology, elementary surgery, hygiene, etc. The official organ of the Turnbund is "Die Turnerzeitung," published at Milwaukee, besides which is issued a periodical in English, under the title of "Mind and Body."

The St. Louis district is the banner district of the whole bund. It has eighteen societies, of which eleven are located in St. Louis. The eleven societies of St. Louis return 3,821 full members, out of a total, for the entire country, of 36,651, or over 10 per cent. In ladies and scholars under eighteen St. Louis makes even a better showing. The parent body, the St. Louis Turnverein, from which have grown all the others, has the largest membership of any society in St. Louis, and the second largest in the country, being excelled only by the Turngemeinde, Philadelphia. It is claimed for St. Louis that it has not only more Turner halls than any other city in the United States, but that it also has the best equipped gymnasium. There are four other societies in St. Louis connected with Turnbund, viz.: Schweizer National Turnverein, Rock Spring Turnverein, Suedwest St. Louis Turnverein and Humboldt Turnverein. These four societies had, according to the official returns for 1898, an aggregate membership of 582 adult males, 100 ladies, 392 boy pupils, 267 girl pupils, and 54 ladies' auxiliary. Other societies in the St. Louis district are as follows: One in Highland, one in Quincy, one in Centralia, and one in Mount Olive, all in the State of Illinois; one in Washington, State of Missouri; one in Herman, State of Missouri, and one in Little Rock, State of Arkansas.

Turney.—A small station on the Cameron & Kansas City branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, in Clinton County, twelve miles northeast of Plattsburg, the county seat. It was laid out in 1869, and

has two churches, a Methodist Episcopal and a Southern Methodist; several stores and miscellaneous shops, and the Turney Bank, with a capital and surplus of \$12,000 and deposits of \$20,000. Population in 1899 (estimated), 200.

Tuscumbia.—The judicial seat of Miller County, an incorporated village situated on the Osage River, ten miles from Aurora Springs, the nearest railroad point. It was laid out in 1837 on land donated to the county by James P. Harrison. It has a good brick courthouse, a stone jail, Christian and Presbyterian Churches, a steam flouring mill and sawmill, two newspapers, the "Osage Valley Record," published by Barr & King, and the "Autogram," edited by "Mord" McBride. The town supports about a dozen business houses, including general and grocery stores. Population, in 1899 (estimated), 500.

Tutt, Thomas E., merchant and banker, was born October 9, 1822 in Luray, Virginia, and died in St. Louis, March 28, 1897. His father, Dr. Gabriel Tutt, removed with his family to Missouri in 1835. The son obtained a practical education and fitted himself for business. With a former school-mate he opened a general store at Camden in 1844. In 1848 he removed to St. Louis, where he established himself in the wholesale boot and shoe trade in company with Jas. S. Watson. Mr. Tutt then engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business, from which he retired in 1858 on account of ill-health. After a season of rest and recreation he again engaged in a wholesale trade in 1859. From 1864 to 1870 he was engaged in business in the far West. He returned to St. Louis in 1870, and was thereafter most prominently identified with the banking interests of the city, and, in association with James M. Franciscus, founded the Haskell Bank, of which he became president. Later he was identified with the Lucas Bank as a director, and in 1877 became president of the Third National Bank, holding the latter position until July of 1889, when he resigned. At the time of his death he was a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. In 1884 the great responsibility was imposed upon him of adjusting the affairs of the Wabash Railroad as receiver for the company. For

many years he was president of the board of trustees of the Missouri Institution for the Blind, and served as president also of the Mercantile Library Association. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he was a Democrat of the old school. He was married, in 1855, to the eldest daughter of Dr. James H. Bennett, of Columbus, Missouri. Mrs. Tutt died in 1864, and in 1871 he married Miss Sallie R. Rhodes, daughter of Colonel Clifton Rhodes, of Danville, Kentucky. His wife and two daughters are the surviving members of his family.

Tuttle, Arthur Lemuel, mining engineer and mine operator, was born October 30, 1870, in Salt Lake City, Utah, son of Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, and Harriet M. Tuttle. Until he was sixteen years of age he lived in Salt Lake City, and his early education was obtained at that place. In 1886 he was sent to St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire, and was a student at that institution until 1888. In that year he entered Washington University at St. Louis and was graduated from that institution with the degree of mining engineer in the class of 1893. During the college year 1893-4 he was instructor in the mining department at Washington University, and then went to Old Mexico. Thereafter until 1898 he was engaged in professional work in the Mexican mines, and during the year 1899 was engaged in the same capacity in the placer mines at Virginia City, Montana. Returning to Missouri in 1899, he became identified with the lead mining interests of the southeastern portion of the State, and has since continued to be thus engaged. At the present time (1900) he holds the position of manager of the Columbia Lead Company at Flat River, Missouri, and is also superintendent of the affairs of the Catherine Lead Company at Fredericktown, Missouri. Thorough education to begin with, and broad and varied experiences in later years, have combined to make him eminently successful, both as a mining engineer and a practical mine operator. Mr. Tuttle was married, October 8, 1896, to Miss Mary E. Hackley, of Danville, Kentucky.

Tuttle, Daniel Sylvester, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, was born

January 26, 1837, at Windham, Green County, New York. He comes of good American stock, and his paternal grandfather was a Connecticut soldier of the Revolution. His father was a devout Methodist, and his years of boyhood were blest with the family prayers and godly example of a Christian home. Young Tuttle grew up in the country, and from country air and exercise laid the foundation of the physical robustness which stood him in good stead in after years of laborious duty. The Methodist Church was two miles in one direction from his home, and was in the village where was the postoffice. The Episcopal Church was one mile distant, in an opposite direction, and situated in the open country among the farmers.

A kindly, well-educated old bachelor was the rector of this church (Trinity Church, Windham). His name was Thomas S. Judd. One day, when young Tuttle was about ten years old, the rector happened in at the country school when the boys were "speaking their pieces." He heard young Tuttle, and, struck with the evidence of manly intellectual gifts displayed by the youthful orator, he went the next day to the father and asked him if the boy might study Latin with him. The father gratefully consented, and so the boy was launched into the perplexities of Latin declensions and conjugations. He also became a regular attendant at the Episcopal Sunday school. His Latin studies, followed by Greek, were an annex to his district school work. Mr. Judd continued the faithful tutor for three years or more. Then, in the autumn of 1850, he arranged for his pupil to enter Delaware Academy, Delhi, New York. Mr. Judd was acquainted in Delhi, having been a teacher there. He arranged for his young pupil to pay his expenses by living with a widow, whose two cows he should care for, and whose garden he should cultivate. In Delhi young Tuttle stayed three years. In the last of these years, while still studying in his own higher classes, he became an assistant teacher in the institution, helping thus to pay his own way. In the spring of 1853 he was baptized by the rector at Delhi, and in the summer was confirmed in the Windham Church by Bishop Wainwright. In the fall of the same year, through Mr. Judd's guidance, he became assistant teacher in a school for boys in Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York, under Rev. W. W. Olssen. With

a little sum of money that he had been enabled to lay by, he entered the sophomore class of Columbia College, in New York City, in 1854. He graduated the second in rank in his class in 1857, having been helped in his college course by a scholarship from the "Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning," and by a loan from his elder brother.

For two years he was private tutor in various families in New York City, and for part of the time an assistant teacher in the Columbia College Grammar School. From his income he paid off all his debts. Then, in 1859, he entered the General Theological Seminary, New York City, where he continued three years, graduating in 1862. Among his classmates were those who became afterward Bishop Robertson, of Missouri; Bishop Jaggar, of Ohio, and Bishop Walker, of Western New York. Another classmate was William T. Sabine, since gone to the Reformed Episcopal Church, who, in answer to Joseph Jefferson, the actor, characterized the Church of the Transfiguration by the famous words, "the little church around the corner."

During his seminary course he did not altogether give up his labors as a private tutor. And among his pupils this time were the sons of Bishop Horatio Potter and Bishop Whitehouse.

Ordained deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York, June 29, 1862, the Rev. Tuttle went, in July, to Zion Church, Morris, Otsego County, New York, and became assistant to the rector, Rev. Geo. L. Foote, who was prostrated by paralysis. In November, 1863, Mr. Foote died, and Mr. Tuttle was elected rector. Subsequently, September 12, 1865, the young rector married Harriet M., the eldest daughter of his predecessor. In Zion Church he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Potter, July 19, 1863.

Rev. Mr. Judd came to the neighboring parish of Butternuts, and so the faithful teacher and pupil were associated together again. January 30, 1864, Mr. Judd died, and in the week's illness before his death Mr. Tuttle was constantly with him. He alone was with him at midnight in his hour of death, and had the sad pleasure of closing his eyes to their peaceful rest. To his godly parents in the flesh, and to his kind and much loved foster father, Rev. Mr. Judd, the bishop

in after years has often been heard to say he owes, under God, all which he is.

The Morris parish was singularly adapted to bring out and develop the powers and energies of the young rector. It was a large parish of near ten miles square, and the parishioners were much scattered. Under Rev. Mr. Foote's unspeakably valuable suggestions and guidance the young assistant learned how to do pastoral visiting among them. On Sundays they only asked for morning services. After an intermission at noon the Sunday school met in the afternoon. Mr. Tuttle consequently had only one sermon a week to prepare. This concentration of his weekly studies on one sermon was a great benefit. On Saturday he retired to a grove near the rectory, and preached his sermon out loud to the birds and squirrels. So was he prepared to preach, and not simply to read, his sermon each Sunday morning. Many towns and hamlets around Morris had few or no Episcopal services in them. It was not long before, by parceling out his Sunday nights, Mr. Tuttle was giving some attention to seven of them.

This reaching out of missionary work on Mr. Tuttle's part, combined with what the bishop knew of his scholarly abilities as the tutor of his own boys, without doubt contributed to direct Bishop Horatio Potter's attention to the young Morris rector as a suitable man to make a missionary bishop of. Therefore, when, in a meeting of the House of Bishops, on October 5, 1866, the house seemed at sea on fastening upon one to be chosen for bishop of Montana, to have jurisdiction also in Idaho and Utah, the bishop of New York finally put Mr. Tuttle in nomination, and, though he was unknown personally to all in the house except Bishops Potter and Whitehouse, he was elected. On the evening of the same day Bishops Potter and Lay, the appointed committee, waited on Mr. Tuttle to acquaint him with his election. He was stopping in New York City, at the house of Dr. Sabine, the father of his seminary classmate. After the two bishops had explained their errand Mr. Tuttle informed them that he was only twenty-nine years of age, while the church law says a man must be thirty years old before he can be made a bishop.

Then the two bishops, after a consultation together, speaking through Bishop Potter,

said: "My brother, go home to Morris to your work, continue in it quietly and steadily till after January 26, 1867, when you will be thirty years old. After that you will doubtless receive from the presiding bishop (Hopkins, of Vermont) information to guide you in your next step."

So it came about. When in the end of January the presiding bishop's letter came, Mr. Tuttle sent back his acceptance of the position, and on May 1, 1867, in Trinity Chapel, New York City, he was consecrated bishop of Montana, with jurisdiction over Idaho and Utah. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, was the presiding bishop; Bishops Potter, of New York, and Odenheimer, of New Jersey, were the presenters; Bishop Randall, of Colorado, was the preacher, and Bishops Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, and Neely, of Maine, joined also in the laying on of hands. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and Rev. Dr. S. R. Johnson, Mr. Tuttle's theological professor at the seminary, were the attending presbyters.

The vast field over which Bishop Tuttle was appointed missionary comprised an area of about 310,000 square miles, and the nearest spikes of a railroad were nearly 1,000 miles distant. The population was about 155,000, of which nearly 100,000 were Mormons. No clergyman of the Episcopal Church had ever set foot in Montana. The bishop of the Northwest (Talbot) had once been in Utah, but only as a visitor. In Idaho a missionary, Rev. St. Michael Fackler, once of Missouri, had been at work, and under him a little church had been built in Boise City. But he had gone from Boise before the bishop was chosen.

Virgin soil, indeed, was handed over to Bishop Tuttle to be plowed and tilled. He girded himself for the work. He secured Rev. Geo. W. Foote, his brother-in-law, and Rev. T. W. Haskins to go on before him in April, 1867, and to take possession of Salt Lake City. Then, on May 23d, with Rev. G. D. B. Miller, another brother-in-law, and Rev. E. N. Goddard, and with two ladies, the wife and youngest sister of Rev. Mr. Foote, he himself left New York for Utah. At that time crossing the plains was a serious matter. The Union Pacific Railroad had only reached North Platte, 300 miles west of Omaha. Arriving here, the bishop and party found the stage lines completely demoralized. The Indians had been at work, capturing and

driving off the horses, robbing the mails, burning the stage stations, and killing passengers and employes. The party was detained at North Platte until the stage company could make arrangements to forward the passengers who had accumulated. On June 9th there started three six-horse Concord coaches, each containing twelve passengers inside, and as many or more on the roof, with mail bags for seats, and the front and rear boots crammed with mail and baggage. The number of women to each coach was limited, and every man had to carry a revolver and rifle. Outriders from the United States troops preceded the coaches on either side half a mile distant. For four days and nights the bishop and his two clergymen rode without stopping, except for precarious meals, with their rifles in their hands. At Denver they were detained twelve days, it being impossible to send out stages through the Indian country, but the bishop's party reached Salt Lake City in safety, July 2d. One of the first things the bishop did was to call on Brigham Young, and inform him in an outspoken and straight-forward manner what he had come for.

The first confirmation in his new field occurred at Salt Lake City, July 14th, when eleven persons were confirmed. He soon started out on his first visitation of Montana and Idaho, and spent the winter of 1867-8 in Virginia City, where he lived alone with his cat "Dick" in a log cabin. The following summer his family came out, and they lived in Helena during the winter of 1868-9, in a hired house of five rooms, paying \$60 per month rent in gold. In the autumn of 1869 the bishop moved to Salt Lake City, where he resided until his removal to St. Louis, in 1886.

In the year 1868, in Virginia City, there came to the bishop a telegram, June 1st, from Rev. Dr. M. Schuyler: "Elected bishop of Missouri, at Kirkwood, May 29th, on first ballot." He did not deem it right to leave his new field at that time, and declined the election. By reason of the growth of the church in the field, in December, 1880, Montana was set apart under the care of Rt. Rev. L. R. Brewer, at whose consecration, at Watertown, New York, December 8th, Bishop Tuttle preached the sermon. Thenceforward his jurisdiction comprised Utah and Idaho.

After the death of Bishop Robertson the diocesan convention of Missouri the second time elected Bishop Tuttle, on May 26, 1886. The telegram from Dr. Schuyler announcing the election reached him at Silver Reef, Utah, and on June 16th he sent in his acceptance, and was translated to the diocese of Missouri, August 9, 1886.

In his Western field, when Bishop Tuttle went to it, in 1867, the Episcopal Church had no existence. Now (1898) there are three bishops, forty-one clergy and 3,424 communicants. Up to the present time the bishop has baptized 1,381 persons, confirmed 8,401, married 200 couples, buried 199 persons, and ordained twenty-one deacons and twenty-four priests. Columbia College conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D., in 1866, and in 1884 appointed him its representative at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh.

Tuttle, Thomas Benton, postmaster at Carthage, was born February 23, 1841, at Henrietta, Monroe County, New York. His ancestry is peculiarly interesting and honorable. He is sixth in descent from William and Elizabeth Tuttle, who immigrated from England and landed in Boston in 1635. Their twelfth child, Nathaniel, was a soldier in the Indian wars of the Colonial period; four of his grandsons served during the Revolutionary War, and among these was Ichabod, whose son, Hezekiah, was also a soldier at the same time. Erastus Lines, born in Rutland, Vermont, grandson of Ichabod, married Ann Rosepha Woodward; they were among the pioneers in western New York, locating in Monroe County when the present city of Rochester was but a small collection of log cabins. The husband was for some years an officer in the New York Militia, holding a commission from Governor DeWitt Clinton; he died in 1847, and in 1853 his widow married Chester Cabot; January 1, 1900, they were living in Williamstown, Michigan, at the advanced ages of eighty and eighty-nine years respectively. Thomas Benton, son of Erastus Lines and Ann R. Woodward Tuttle, was named for Missouri's great statesman, whom the father held in admiring regard. His boyhood was passed upon a farm, during which time he attended the district schools. At a later time he was a student in a public school in Rochester, New York. August 31, 1862, he enlisted in the

Sixth Company, First Regiment, of New York Sharpshooters, a command which was armed at its own expense with the Berdan rifle, having telescopic globe sights, the most effective small arm of that day. The Sixth and two other companies were attached to the famous "Iron Brigade." June 14, 1864, while in the rifle pits in front of Petersburg, Virginia, Private Tuttle was commissioned by President Lincoln as first lieutenant in Company E, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of United States Colored Infantry, and February 18, 1865, he was promoted by the same authority to the captaincy of the company. He was mustered out of service at Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 21, 1866, after serving for twenty-one months as a private soldier, and the same length of time as a commissioned officer, and having participated in nearly all the operations of the Army of the Potomac, including the battles of Suffolk, Blackwater, Mine Run, Kelley's Ford, Rappahannock Station, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Spottsylvania, Locust Grove, Petersburg, the several assaults on the last named place in June, 1864, and numerous skirmishes and minor affairs. In 1870 he located in Carthage and assisted materially in the building up of the new city, working as a carpenter upon the first woolen mill and other buildings. In 1872 he established an insurance agency, and from 1881 to 1897 was an agent and adjuster for the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in Jasper County in 1873, but never entered upon general practice. From time to time he has occupied various positions of honor and trust, discharging his varied duties with ability and fidelity. For ten years he was justice of the peace at Carthage, city collector for one term, and councilman from the Fourth Ward for two terms. August 1, 1898, he was commissioned by President McKinley as postmaster, without an opposing candidate. He has always been an earnest Republican, and is a firm believer in the present financial and tariff policies of that party. His first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln in 1864, in the field, New York soldiers being privileged to vote. From that time he has voted for every Republican presidential candidate, and also for all other candidates appearing upon a Republican ticket. For thirty years past he and his wife have been habitual attendants

upon Presbyterian services, and he has contributed toward the erection of every church edifice in Carthage during that period. He is highly regarded in the various fraternal organizations in which he holds membership, and particularly in those of a military character. In 1867 he was mustered into O'Rourke Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, at Rochester, New York, being a charter member of that post. He is a charter member of Stanton Post No. 16, at Carthage, has served as post commander, and in 1898 was unanimously elected junior vice commander of the Department of Missouri. He is also a member of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Jasper Commandery of Knights Templar, and a Noble of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. February 28, 1862, he was married to Miss Katie Haley, of West Henrietta, New York. Born of this marriage, December 7, 1883, was Fay Tuttle, the only child. Captain Tuttle is intensely loyal to the State of his adoption, in which he has resided longer than in that of his nativity. He is one of the most enterprising citizens of Carthage, and in his present position as postmaster has provided a service which is a model of efficiency. To his effort is due the rural delivery route established in 1899, as well as assurance of a more extended service, as further appropriations become available.

Tuxedo Park.—A station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in St. Louis County, nine miles from St. Louis, which is regularly laid out and has macadam streets. There is a spacious and artistic station house, with ornamental grounds round it, and a number of stately residences near by.

Twentieth Century Club.—Near the close of the year 1868 the increasing protest within the Republican party against the proscriptive spirit of the so-called Drake Constitution assumed in St. Louis a more definite form in an organization which was nominally a social dining club, but the chief purpose of which was political in character. This club, which was then known as the "Twentieth Century Club," a title suggestive of its progressive policy, for more than two years

thereafter met regularly on each Saturday evening at its apartments in the old Planters' Hotel. It was composed of Carl Schurz, who acted as president; Henry T. Blow, Emil Preetorius, B. Gratz Brown, William M. Grosvenor, William Taussig, James Taussig, Charles P. Johnson, John McNeil, Enos Clarke, G. A. Finkelnburg, Felix Coste, and, from time to time, such guests as were in political sympathy with its purposes. This was the active, forceful nucleus of that movement which subsequently secured the election of Mr. Schurz to the United States Senate, and of B. Gratz Brown as Governor of the State of Missouri, and culminated in the National Liberal Republican convention, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872.

Twin Groves.—See "Carl Junction."

Twiss, Stephen Prince, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and one of the oldest and most prominent members of the bar of Kansas City, was born May 2, 1827, at Charlton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, son of James Jennison and Elsie (Prince) Twiss, both descendants of old and honorable New England families. His mother's ancestors were Puritans who came to Boston early in the seventeenth century. His paternal great-great-grandfather, Amos Singletary, was elected to the Provincial Congress from Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, February 1, 1775, and was a delegate from Sutton to the General Assemblies of 1776-7-8 and 1780-1-3. His daughter, Mehitable, married Peter Jennison, of English descent, whose daughter, Lucy, married James Twiss. Their son, James Jennison, married Elsie Prince, and the latter became the parents of the subject of this sketch. James J. Twiss, whose life was devoted to farming, removed to Illinois about 1870, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. George H. Brewer, where he died January 8, 1878. As a boy Stephen P. Twiss attended the district school at his native place, and the Leicester Academy in Worcester County. After teaching a district school for a brief period, and clerking in a store in Boston, he entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1852. The year following he located for practice in Worcester, where he pursued his professional career until 1865. Early in

life a Whig, he became one of the founders of the Republican party in 1856, and from that time to the present has taken an active interest in the success of that organization. In November, 1856, the Republicans of Worcester County elected him as their Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature; in 1862 he was elected to the city council of Worcester, and while serving in that office he was elected city solicitor, and at the end of his term was re-elected to the same office. Upon his removal to Kansas City in 1865 Judge Twiss almost immediately became one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar of western Missouri. In 1872 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature as the nominee of the Republican party, serving three terms of two years each. In April, 1878, he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the office of city counselor of Kansas City, to which he had been appointed by Mayor George M. Shelley, and it is a noteworthy fact that not only was the mayor, who appointed him, a Democrat, but the city council which confirmed him also was Democratic by a large majority. In the year in which he served in that office he disposed of damage suits against the city aggregating \$70,000, and all the judgment, costs, etc., against the city amounted to less than \$900. Judge Twiss was local attorney for the Kansas City & Northern Railway from the date of its organization, and retained that position under all the changes it underwent, including its incorporation into the Wabash system, until the spring of 1880, when he resigned to become a candidate for judge of the circuit court. He was defeated at the election that year, but in December following President Hayes appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, in which office he served until January 28, 1885. Since that date he has been engaged in private practice in Kansas City. It is a fact worthy of note that during the nine years in which he served as attorney for the Wabash Railroad and its predecessors, there was rendered against these roads but one verdict which stood the test of the Supreme Court, and that was for less than \$200, notwithstanding the fact that these corporations had more business in Jackson County than in any other county in the State excepting St. Louis. While on the Federal bench in Utah, his interpretation of the Edmunds law against

polygamy won for him the confidence of all parties concerned. In the noted cases in that Territory, his opinion, which was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, created widespread interest. Extracts from this opinion were soon printed in the "Reporter," a law magazine, published in New York, and Mr. Pomeroy, a prominent writer of law books, wrote to the reporter of the Supreme Court of Utah asking for a full transcript of the opinion, stating that he had read a portion of it, that it was a new departure, right in principle, and that he would soon write a note upon it for publication. Mr. Pomeroy died soon afterward, and if he wrote the note it was never published. Judge Twiss has been deeply interested in the cause of higher education. For several years he served as trustee of Drury College, a Congregational institution at Springfield, Missouri, and has been for a long time president of the board of trustees of Kidder Academy, in Caldwell County, Missouri. He has taken the Knight Templar degrees in Masonry, with which order he has been identified since February, 1881. In religion he is an active member of the Congregational Church. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is now serving as president of that society. Judge Twiss has been twice married. February 16, 1870, he was united to Louisa Woodbury Clark, a native of Charlton, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Rev. Nelson and Elizabeth (Gillman) Clark. She died in Kansas City in August of the same year. August 5, 1873, he married Mrs. Emeline Bidwell, widow of Alonzo F. Bidwell. Judge Twiss is possessed of profound learning in the law, and his contemporaries regard him as a practitioner of unusual prudence and sagacity. Though now in a large measure retired from active professional labors, he is frequently called into consultation with other attorneys in important cases, his long experience in the law in its various aspects giving his opinions great weight.

Twyman, Leo, one of the pioneer physicians of western Missouri, and one of the State's earliest and most prominent settlers, was born January 23, 1799, in Scott County, Kentucky. He received his literary education at Bardstown, Kentucky, and mas-

tered the languages and classics thoroughly, speaking several tongues fluently. He was known as a most scholarly man and was well versed in letters and all matters pertaining to high mental attainment. After completing the classical course he turned his attention toward medicine, and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. In 1827 he removed to Missouri, locating at St. Charles. From that place he removed to Westport in the fall of 1844, and was, therefore, one of the pioneer residents of a section of the State that was then in the very infancy of development. When Dr. Twyman came to Westport there was no Kansas City. During his lifetime he saw remarkable changes and participated actively in affairs of great importance. In November, 1845, he removed a few miles westward to Independence, Missouri, which was then a growing town, and one of the most prosperous settlements of western Missouri. There were a number of physicians in Independence at the time of Dr. Twyman's residence there, and by them, as well as by the profession of the entire State, he was regarded as a man of rare ability and superior medical skill. Always a close student, he kept pace with the advancement of the profession, and was well posted in the new methods that were introduced during those days of the progressive march of medical science. His finished education fitted him for any vocation, and would have made him successful in whatever he might have undertaken, but nevertheless he was completely devoted to his chosen calling, and was a doctor who loved his life work. He held to the principles of Democracy during his useful and eventful life, and was a believer in the same political faith at the time of his death, which occurred in Independence, Missouri, April 22, 1872. During his faithful devotion to books early in life it was expected that he would become a Catholic priest, but this expectation was not realized. At one time he united with the Methodist Church, but later returned to the Catholic Church, and was in full fellowship in the creed and doctrines of the latter at the time of his death. Dr. Twyman was married, in 1819, to Miss Julia Ann Paine, of Franklin County, Kentucky. To them seven children were born: George Buford, William Paine, Lyddall Wilkerson, Joseph Henry, James, John and Anna Maria Twyman. Two of the sons, Lyddall Wilkerson

and Joseph Henry Twyman, became physicians. The life history of Dr. Leo Twyman is closely interwoven with the history of medicine in western Missouri. He occupied a place of prominence in the ranks of the profession and held a high position in the estimation of those who knew him and were acquainted with his splendid traits of character and his brilliant abilities. He left to posterity an honored name and reputation, and the descendants who have followed in his footsteps have upheld the dignity of the position held by him in the days of Missouri's formative period.

Twyman, Lyddall Wilkerson, physician, was born February 28, 1825, in Woodford County, Kentucky, son of Dr. Leo and Julia Ann (Paine) Twyman. He was educated in the college at St. Charles, Missouri, and was also a pupil in the Avondale Academy. At the head of the latter institution was William Clough, a noted educator who was strict in his methods and severely thorough in his instruction. He took only twelve pupils at a time, and it is said that his exactions included the requirement that every lesson be perfectly learned before the hour for recitation. After preparing himself for the medical profession by laying a good foundation along elementary and classical lines, L. W. Twyman took up the required readings in the office of his father. While the son was quite young Dr. Leo Twyman had moved, in 1827, from Kentucky to St. Charles, Missouri. In 1844 the family removed to Jackson County, settling at Westport, and a year later changed the place of residence to Independence. In the spring of 1846 Dr. L. W. Twyman began the practice of medicine at Stony Point, now known as Grain Valley, and in 1847 he went to Pleasant Hill, Missouri. There he practiced in partnership with Dr. Lampkins. In 1848 he was married and went to Independence, and was living there in 1849 when the scourge of cholera made its dreadful presence felt in Jackson County. That year he removed to Pleasant Hill, and in 1850 he went to Blue Mill, a settlement now called Twyman. Since 1850 he has been a resident of Blue Mill, and is ranked among the veteran practitioners. This residence was broken, however, by two winters which were spent in Independence, and by a year away from Jackson County on account of the cruel

"Order No. 11." Dr. Twyman and his family were given but a few hours in which to leave the county. The invaders had taken almost everything of value. An old wagon with three wheels was left, and by borrowing a wheel from Jesse Morrows, a neighbor, the vehicle was pressed into service. In this, together with an old buggy that had not been taken by the raiders, the head of the family took his wife and children to Howard County. In November of the same year they removed to Missouri City, just across the river from the old home. Many trying scenes were passed through, and at the close of the war they returned to their home to find possessions and chattels swept away, and a picture of desolation and want where plenty and abundance had been a few months before. Dr. Twyman has always been a Democrat, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Years ago he belonged to the Masonic order, and in 1848 was secretary of the lodge at Pleasant Mill, Missouri. In 1852 he removed his membership to Sibley, Jackson County. The charter of the Sibley lodge and all the fixtures and valuables belonging to the organization were destroyed during the Civil War, and Dr. Twyman has never renewed his membership. He was married, March 22, 1848, to Frances C. Fristoe, daughter of Judge Richard Marshall Fristoe, one of the first county judges of Jackson County, Missouri. To them six sons and one daughter were born: Mary Julianna; Frances Twyman, born in 1849 and died April 11, 1864; William Wilkerson, born in 1852; George Thomas, born in 1853; Richard Leo, born in 1855; Joseph Peace, born in 1858; James Lovel, born in 1862, died April 21, 1884. Mrs. Twyman is a lady of excellent literary attainments and has made frequent valuable contributions to various newspapers and magazines. The living members of Dr. Twyman's family have become prominent and useful members of society. Following in the paths in which walked their distinguished grandfather and father, they have profited by good example and noble deeds. GEORGE THOMAS TWYMAN, physician, son of the subject of the above sketch, and one of the representative members of the medical profession in Jackson County, was born December 16, 1853, on the old home place where his father now resides, at Blue Mill, Jackson County. He received his early education in

the common schools of Missouri, and later attended William Jewell College, at Liberty, an institution in which several members of the Twyman family have been students. For three years after leaving college he was associated with his father at Blue Mill, and under so able a preceptor prepared a substantial foundation for the medical training which he was to receive at the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky. From this institution he was graduated in March, 1879. After his graduation he spent eight years in the practice with his father. At the end of that time he removed to Independence, where he has since resided, in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. Dr. Twyman, like the other members of the splendid family of which he is one, holds to the doctrines of Democracy, and is a believer in the creed of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, the Kansas City District Medical Society, the order of Heptasophs and the Woodmen of the World. He served as president of the Kansas City District Medical Society for one term. He was married, October 12, 1881, to Carrie M. Robinson, daughter of Albert Robinson, of Jackson County, Missouri. Her father removed to this State from Kentucky soon after the war. Three children, two sons and one daughter, have come to this happy union. Reference to the life work of his father and grandfather will demonstrate the fact that Dr. Twyman comes from a notable family, and that his abilities along medical lines are inherent and real. Conservative and unassuming at all times, he is devoted to the profession that was honored by those before him, and enjoys the full confidence of those associated with him in a professional way, and the high regard of all who are brought into contact with him in social life.

Tygart, Flavius Josephus, banker, who is a descendant of two old Virginia families, was born November 16, 1839, in Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia), son of Agon Blackburn and Sarah (Lantz) Tygart. His mother's father, John Lantz, served in the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War. The education of the subject of this sketch was begun in the public schools of his native county and concluded in the University of Virginia. Upon leaving the latter institution he became an

attache in the office of the chief quartermaster for the Union Army in West Virginia. In this capacity he served until near the close of the Civil War, most of the time being in charge of the quartermaster's stores located on the Kanawha River. At the conclusion of his term of service he embarked in the mercantile business in Preston County, West Virginia, in which he continued about a year and a half. During that time his store was looted on two different occasions, once by Union soldiers and once by those of the Confederate Army. In the fall of 1865 Captain Tygard started for Missouri, which he had decided upon as his future home. In that year his father had taken the remainder of the family and removed to Licking County, Ohio, and there Captain Tygard spent the following winter. Resuming his journey in the spring of 1866, he stopped at nearly every populated point between St. Louis and Kansas City, looking for a favorable location, and finally decided upon Holden as the place then affording the best opportunities for an enterprising and energetic man. Here he remained three years, establishing a bank and serving for a time as postmaster by appointment of President Andrew Johnson. Soon after the failure of Dunbaugh & Co., bankers, of Butler, he entered into a combination with Smith & Cheney, bankers, of Holden, for the purpose of establishing a new bank in Butler. In the spring of 1870 he removed to the latter place and soon had organized and put in operation the Bates County Bank. In June, 1871, it was reorganized under the Federal banking laws, becoming the Bates County National Bank; but in 1884 it reverted to State supervision, and since then has been operated under its present name, the Bates County Bank. Of this bank Captain Tygard has been an officer ever since its establishment. The first president, Lewis Cheney, served in that capacity until 1875, the year of his death, during which time Captain Tygard acted as cashier. In that year the latter assumed the duties of president, and has filled that office up to the present time. In addition to his establishment of this institution and the bank at Holden, Captain Tygard became the founder of the Rich Hill Bank in 1881. He was the first president, serving in that capacity for several years, and was succeeded by his brother, William F. Tygard, the present in-

cumbent. Thomas M. Orr, his wife's brother, has been its cashier since its establishment. One of the original incorporators of Rich Hill, Captain Tygard served as treasurer of that place for several years, and he was also an original incorporator and secretary of the Rich Hill Coal Company. In 1891 he, in company with William E. Walton, J. R. Jenkins and J. C. Clark, organized the Butler Water Company, which, in that year, erected the system of waterworks supplying the city of Butler with drinking water from the Miami River, the source of supply being located four miles west of the corporation limits. Of this company the subject of this sketch has been president since the date of organization. Expert engineers have pronounced the plant to be the best constructed in western Missouri. Captain Tygard is also interested as a stockholder in other financial institutions; in fact, few local enterprises of public utility have failed to receive his support from their inception. He has always been closely identified with Masonic work in Missouri, and is actively connected with all the local bodies of the fraternity, in which he has passed the various chairs, taken the thirty-second Scottish Rite degree, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Ararat Temple, Kansas City. In the Missouri Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar he has served in many of the highest offices. During the grand conclave in San Francisco in 1883 he was serving as grand commander of the Missouri Commandery, and was largely instrumental in securing the location of the triennial convocation in St. Louis in 1886. It was at this memorable convocation that John R. Parson, of St. Louis, chairman of the triennial committee, conceived and promulgated the idea of a great concert to be given in that city under the auspices of the Knights Templar, the proceeds to be devoted to the establishment of a Masonic home in St. Louis. This concert, probably the most notable ever given in the State of Missouri, netted the organization, after the payment of all liabilities, the sum of \$33,000, which formed the nucleus around which the fund for the erection of the home was built. Captain Tygard was not only a member of the triennial committee at this time, but became one of the incorporators of the Masonic Home, was a member of the committee appointed to select a location, and has been a

member of the board of directors and treasurer of the institution from the date of incorporation to the present time. He has also been treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri for many years, and still holds that office. In the Missouri Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., he has occupied most of the elective offices, serving as grand master in 1897 and 1898. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years has been a member of the board of trustees of that church in Butler. Captain Tygard was married, in 1864, to Marinda Orr, a native of Pennsylvania. He and his wife occupy a handsome home in Butler, where they dispense a generous hospitality among their friends.

Typothetae.—This is the name taken by an association of printers, and its appropriateness is indicated by the fact that the word is formed from an English word and a Greek word, the combined meaning of which is "to set type." As early as 1885 the printers of St. Louis formed what was known as the "Typothetae Club," which was a local organization. At the same time many similar organizations existed in other cities of the country, and shortly afterward a movement was set on foot to unite these various clubs and societies into a national association. This was accomplished at a general convention held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1887, at which was organized "The United Typothetae of America." The association thus formed was composed of master printers of the United States and Canada, and brought together the representatives of vast business interests. The objects and purposes were to foster and protect the interests of those operating printing establishments; to enable them to act together in opposing unreasonable demands made upon them; to contribute as far as possible to the improvement of the art of printing in all its branches, and to promote good fellowship and social intercourse among those who became members of the organization. "The St. Louis Typothetae" became a branch of "The United Typothetae" at its organization. All the leading printing houses of St. Louis are represented in this association. At a session of the national, or, more properly speaking, international body, held in

Toronto, Canada, in 1892, William H. Woodward, of St. Louis, was elected to the presidency, and the following year he presided over the most largely attended session in its history, which was held at Chicago—the birthplace of the organization—during the World's Fair.

Tyree, William Chiles, oculist and aurist, was born February 11, 1854, near Lexington, Missouri. His parents were Abraham and Sarah Martha (Chiles) Tyree, both natives of Virginia. The father was descended from John, one of two brothers who immigrated from England in 1774 and performed military service in the war for independence. John Tyree was subsequently a farmer in Tennessee. Abraham Tyree, when a young man, was engaged in farming and cattle-breeding in Missouri. He made several trips with cattle across the plains to California, where he died in 1857. He was the father of two sons—Walter, who died in 1872, and William Chiles. William Chiles received his early education in the common schools of Jefferson City, and when fifteen years of age entered upon a four years' course in Westminster College at Fulton. He was then engaged for a year in the Indian Territory, in the service of the government, surveying lands for the Indians. In 1873 he entered the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1876. In 1877-8 he took a postgraduate course in the University of New York, from which he received a diploma. During the same period he took a special course of instruction under Dr. Herman Knapp, the renowned eye and ear specialist. He first entered upon the practice of general medicine in Kansas City in 1876, intermitting to take special studies before mentioned, and again in 1887 to visit Europe, where he took further instructions in eye and ear treatment. In 1881 he abandoned general practice to devote himself entirely to those departments of medical science for which he had so amply prepared himself. Aside from his extensive personal practice various professional bodies claim a large share of his attention. He is professor of ophthalmology and otology in Kansas City Medical College, to which position he was elected in 1888, and is also secretary of the board of directors of the same institution. He

is senior oculist and aurist of St. Joseph's Hospital and of the Scarritt Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, and of St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas. In 1891 he was elected president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was married January 14, 1891, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Asa Over-all, of St. Charles, Missouri. Two children,

Jeanne and Walter Tyree, have been born of this marriage.

Tywappity Bottoms.—A tract of land stretching along the Mississippi River, in Scott County, and extending from Commerce to Bird's Point. The first settlement in the Scott County territory was made on these bottoms about 1798.

U

Ulloa, Antonio de, first Spanish Governor of Louisiana and a distinguished Spanish naval officer, was born in Seville, January 12 1716, and died on the Island of Leon, July 3, 1795. He entered the navy in 1733 and served under the French astronomers who measured an arc of the meridian in South America. In 1742 he organized the forces at Guayaquil against the British under Admiral Anson, which captured Payta. For two years afterward he commanded a frigate and cruised along the coast of Chili and the Island of Juan Fernandez. In 1745 he was aboard a French merchant vessel captured by the English at Louisburg, Canada, and for some time thereafter was held prisoner. After his release he was made a post captain, and appointed superintendent of the mercury mines at Jalapa, in Peru. In 1760 he was made a rear admiral in the Spanish navy, and in 1764 was appointed Governor of Louisiana. He failed to establish the Spanish authority in the province, and was recalled in 1766. In 1770 he was made lieutenant general of the naval forces, and later, being recommended for land duty, passed the remaining years of his life as president of the Naval School for Cadets at Cadiz. He devoted much of his life to scientific research, and formed the first cabinet of natural history and the first school of metallurgy in Spain, founding also other institutions.

Umpires.—The "umpires" were officials of the primitive government of St. Louis, who acted in conjunction with the "syndics" in controlling and directing the public affairs of the town prior to the organization of a village government. Eight umpires were

nominated in general assembly of the people on the first day of the year and served during the year, their chief duty being to see that the common field fences were kept in good order. Umpires also assessed the damages resulting from the trespassing of live stock on cultivated lands and lots.

Underwriters, Board of.—A corporation chartered by the Missouri Legislature, January 14, 1860, having for its object the better preservation from loss or damage of property wrecked or stranded upon the navigable rivers of the State. (See also "Insurance.")

"Unconditional Unionists."—The name assumed in the early part of the year 1861 by those who were in favor of Missouri adhering to the Union without conditions, and if need be of bringing all the power of the Federal government into exercise against secession and disunion. Frank P. Blair, of St. Louis, was the leader of the Unconditional Unionists, and with him stood B. Gratz Brown, Samuel T. Glover, James O. Broadhead and Edward Bates, supported by nearly the entire German population of St. Louis.

Union.—The county seat of Franklin County, on the Bourbeuse River and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railway, fifty-nine miles southwest of St. Louis. It was laid out in 1826 by Brackett Barnes and Moses Whitmire. In 1827 it became the county seat by removal from Newport, Reuben Harrison, William G. Owens and Ephraim Jamison deeding lands to the county for public purposes. It was incorporated in

1848, with the following named trustees: John G. Chiles, David Edwards, Farmer Harper, John T. Vitt and Alexander Chambers. In 1870 it became a city of the fourth class, with John T. Vitt as mayor and John C. Weimer, Thomas Bruch, John Achenbach and E. C. Wilson as councilmen. Several additions were laid out between 1857 and 1887. Among the first inhabitants was Ambrose Ranson, in whose double log house was held the first circuit court session, June 11, 1827, Judge William C. Carr presiding. Among the first of his official acts was the naturalization of Hugh Arbuckle, a Scotchman. June 25, following, the first session of the county court was held at the same place, and among its first orders was the issuance of a dram-shop license to Alexander Chambers on payment of \$10. For court record reference is made to "Franklin County." The first resident lawyer was one Carr, in about 1828. D. Q. Gale began practice in 1834. At later dates were General John D. Stevenson, Judge John R. Martin, Judge A. J. Seay and A. W. Maupin, all of whom became conspicuous in professional and political affairs. Judge A. W. Maupin still resides at Union at an advanced age. Rev. John F. Fenton, a Presbyterian, was one of the earliest ministers, and Amos P. Foster the first teacher of any prominence. The earliest physicians were William Bass, Elijah McLean, John G. Childs, William Park and Samuel Rule. The first newspaper was the "Union Flag," founded in 1848 by Giddings & Vanover, which suspended after three or four years. In 1865 the "Franklin County Progress," Republican, was established by Dr. William Moore. After frequent changes of management and removals to Pacific and Washington, it reappeared at Union as the "Tribune." The "Record," begun in 1874, afterward became the "Republican," and was consolidated with the "Tribune," which now exists as the "Tribune-Republican." Prior to and during the Civil War the town was dominated by the loyal element. At the outset A. W. Maupin represented the county in the State convention of 1861 as an uncompromising Unionist. He was commissioned captain, and organized a company which was armed from the United States arsenal at St. Louis upon his personal application to General Lyon. At a later day he assisted in the organization of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri In-

fantry, and succeeded Colonel Thomas C. Fletcher in command. Judge A. J. Seay became lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment of Missouri Infantry, and Daniel Q. Gale assisted in the organization of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, of which he became colonel after the resignation of George Krumsick. The first efficient school establishment dates from 1870, when Charles Reinhard, John H. Pugh and O. Wengler were elected directors. In 1887 a brick school building of two stories, one of the most substantial in the State, was erected at a cost of \$7,000, and a building was also provided for colored pupils. Capable teachers are employed in both, and the full common school course is taught. The oldest religious body is Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, organized December 1, 1845, by the Rev. Joseph Fenton and John Gilbreath. The first house of worship was a log dwelling, occupied by the first minister, the Rev. Philip Heier. George H. Hollmann gave ten acres of land upon which was built a two-story frame house; the lower floor was used as a church and the upper rooms by the minister's family. In 1866 a substantial stone church was erected at a cost of \$3,000. The membership is altogether German. The Church of the Holy Conception, Catholic, was organized by the Rev. Alexander Mathaushek, December 8, 1870. A Christian Church was founded at a later date. At this place are located the machine shops of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railway, which contribute largely to its business prosperity. The Union Roller Mills, a modern and extensive plant, have grown out of the first steam flouring mill in the county, built by J. T. Vitt in 1859. The cost was \$15,000, and the daily capacity is seventy-five barrels. There are a wagon factory, a large lead smelter, numerous well kept stores and two hotels. The Bank of Union is a substantial financial concern. The city has a fine system of waterworks and excellent electric light and telephone service. It is a large shipping point for wheat, lumber, building stone, onyx, gravel and sand. In 1890 the population was 610; 1899 (estimated), 900.

Union City.—See "Joplin."

Union Club.—One of the leading social clubs of St. Louis, formed by citizens residing in the neighborhood of Lafayette Park. Ar-

ticles of association were adopted on the 24th of November, 1891, which set forth that the name of the association should be the Union Club; that the location of the club should at all times be in the southern part of the City of St. Louis; that its object should be to furnish facilities for bringing together gentlemen residing in or interested in property or business enterprises in the southern part of the city, for educational, amusement and protective purposes and for the discussion of and action on all matters and things tending to develop the moral and mental faculties of its members, and plans and enterprises for the protection of the rights and prosperity of the residents of that part of the city. The club was incorporated November 27, 1891. Its first president was Charles C. Rainwater, and its first vice president was Edward S. Rowse. Later a company was formed called the Union Club Improvement Company, with a capital of \$30,000, afterward increased to \$75,000. This company purchased a lot at the corner of Lafayette and Jefferson Avenues and erected thereon a handsome clubhouse which was leased to the Union Club, December 29, 1893. On the 27th of May, 1896, the building was wrecked by a tornado. Undismayed by this catastrophe, provision was made for the rebuilding of the clubhouse, and to accomplish this the capital stock of the Improvement Company was increased to \$100,000. The contract for a new building was let on the 15th of September, 1896, and the building was completed and ready for occupancy on the 1st of February following.

Union Clubs.—On the eve of the Civil War the leaders of the Unconditional Union party of St. Louis sought to gather into compact and well disciplined organizations, which should have a common aim and purpose and act in concert, all those who were opposed to the secession movement and in favor of the preservation of the Union, regardless of previous political affiliations. These organizations became known as Union Clubs. (See "War Between the States; Federal History.")

Union Guards.—In January of 1861 a meeting of the leading Unionists of St. Louis was held at the office of O. D. Filley, at which provision was made for organizing a body, or bodies, of men for mutual protection, and sixteen companies, aggregating in all about 1,-

400 men, were formed in pursuance of this arrangement between that date and the 15th of February following. They were drilled in different parts of the city and acted in harmony with and under the direction of the committee of safety. These companies were armed, in part, with muskets sent to St. Louis by Governor Yates, of Illinois. They were called the Union Guards of St. Louis. (See "War Between the States; Federal History.")

Union League.—An organization of staunch Unionists organized in St. Louis in 1862. Branches of the league were organized throughout the State of Missouri and co-operated in aid of the suppression of the uprising of Southern States and the maintenance of the Union. It became a power in the politics of the State and embraced in its membership many of the leaders of the radical wing of the Republican party. Becoming later a part of the National Union League, it adopted the constitution and ritual of that organization. In the presidential election of 1864 it wielded a powerful influence in Missouri. After the war the organization lacked the stimulus which had brought it into existence and was finally discontinued.

Union League Club.—An active Republican organization in St. Louis formed May, 1868, and called at first the Young Men's Republican Club. It lasted only about two years, but during that time it inspired and directed the Republicans of the city and State, causing its powers to be felt in the State and national campaigns of 1868 and in the municipal election of 1860.

Another organization bearing the same name, sprang into existence spontaneously, January 10, 1897. It may be said that local antagonism to the national (Democratic) administration was probably the chief cause of its sudden creation. The purpose is to make it a State organization, and it probably now has 200 or 300 members scattered over the State. It further directs the organization of auxiliary clubs throughout the State, of which it is the grand head.

Union Merchants' Exchange.—When in January, 1862, a considerable body of earnest Unionist members of the old Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, taking offense at what they regarded as the purpose of the majority

to choose a Southern sympathizers' ticket of officers for the Chamber, withdrew and organized a new body, they called it the Union Merchants' Exchange. This name was maintained for thirteen years, when, in 1875, on the occasion of taking possession of the new building on Third Street, it was changed to St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. (See also "Merchants' Exchange.")

Union Refugees.—In the fall of 1861 St. Louis was crowded with people who had been driven from their homes in southwestern Missouri by those who were in arms under the Confederate government, or who were in active sympathy with the secession movement. These sufferers from war were called "Union Refugees" and provision was made for their relief by the loyal people of St. Louis and also by means of a fund raised by assessment on Southern sympathizers.

Union Star.—A thriving town in the western part of DeKalb County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Polk Township. It is the center and shipping point of a prosperous and productive farming district. It was laid out in 1879, and in 1884 the Shepherd block was erected for business. In 1885 a brick school building was erected at a cost of \$4,000. There are three church organizations, the Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian, the two last named worshipping in the same building. The Farmers' Bank has a capital and surplus of \$22,190 and deposits of \$41,420. It has two newspapers, the "Union Star-Herald" and the "Comet," a feedmill, a cheese factory, seven stores, a Masonic lodge, a Grand Army of the Republic post, and a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Population about 600.

Unionville.—A city of the fourth class, the judicial seat of Putnam County, located on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, ten miles south of the Iowa State line. It was settled about 1846, and in its early history was known as Harmony. It was made the county seat in 1853, and a few years later became known as Unionville. It has Catholic, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, a substantial courthouse, a handsome public school, two banks, two flouring mills, an opera-house, fire department, three newspapers, the "Repub-

lican," the "Leader" and the "Journal," two hotels, and about seventy miscellaneous business places, including stores, lumber and coal yards and shops. The population in 1900 was 2,050.

Unitarianism.—Nothing can be more certain, historically, than that the primitive Christian Church was essentially Jewish, Monotheistic and Unitarian. "That it ceased to be Jewish in expression was the accident of history, not the purpose of its founder." During the first three centuries of its existence its essential character was radically changed, but the initial marks of that change are not found in the recorded words of Jesus himself, nor in those Apostolic traditions which bear incontrovertible marks of a very early origin. Even the Fourth Gospel, which the hand of biblical criticism is pushing irresistibly into the second century, contains no doctrine of a divine Trinity; and, when treated in a genuinely critical spirit, shows traces of a theology that is distinctly hostile to the Nicene and Athanasian decrees. The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton has frankly declared that the first two centuries of Christian history may be justly called the Unitarian epoch of the church. When Christianity was born Judaism was passionately Monotheistic. Any traces of an earlier polytheism that might have lingered in its sacred oracles had been submerged by the rising tide of a purer creed, and Jesus but echoed the supreme word of its deepest religious consciousness when he proclaimed the essence of the Sacred Word to be: "Hear, O, Israel, the Lord, our God, the Lord is one!" If at any time, in his earthly career, Jesus had announced a doctrine subversive of the eternal dogma of his nation, it would have meant a religious revolution of the most tremendous significance. Are there any traces of such a revolution found in the Gospels? The advocate of Tri-Unitarianism throws his searchlight into all the crypts of the New Testament, and rests his case upon the forced interpretation of a few doubtful and obscure texts, which may be stretched or shrunk to fit his dogma. If that dogma were scripturally true it would be the plainest, simplest and most obvious truth of the New Testament. The Christian Church only ceased to be Monotheistic when it ceased to be Jewish—when from its creeds and councils the voice of Israel had faded utterly away.

But Unitarianism does not seek to reproduce the exact lineaments of the Primitive Church. It recognizes that principle of historic development by which Christianity has been adapted to the needs of a growing civilization. Only it declares that in the great historic churches development has been irrational, unwarranted and unscientific. No religious institution, taking its rise in the Aryan stock, has ever been persistently and for a long period of time Monotheistic. For more than fifteen centuries Christian theology has been in the hands of the various branches of that stock. The result has been a church which shows the shaping hands of Greek mysticism and Roman imperialism—a church which has obscured the Unity of God, transformed a social democracy into an oppressive hierarchy, deadened a dominant spirituality into a magical sacramentalism, and given a new emphasis to Persian dualism by elevating the Devil to a throne which almost rivals the splendor of the Eternal God. The late Dean of Westminster says: "Churches, like States, have not to go back to a state of barbarism to justify their constitution. It has been the misfortune of churches, that, unlike States, there has been on all sides equally a disposition either to assume the existence in early days of all the later principles of civilization, or else to imagine a primitive state of things which never existed at all." The form of the primitive church will never be restored. Such a restoration is neither possible nor desirable. Its formal administrative defects have been slowly outgrown. But Unitarianism seeks to reproduce the spirit of the Apostolic Church—its democratic simplicity, its freedom from sacerdotalism, its boundless charity, its spiritual spontaneity, its vital ethicalism. These qualities are essential and indestructible in Christianity. They will survive all future changes of forms and all the possible modifications of doctrine which larger knowledge may make necessary.

During the Middle and Dark Ages, the sublime doctrine of the Divine Unity was mainly left to the guardianship of the despised and dispersed Children of Israel. But in the earliest dawn of the Protestant Reformation the serious study of the restored Bible gave a few choice minds the realizing sense of the scriptural insufficiency of the popular creeds, whether Catholic, Lutheran or Calvinistic. The typical reformers had but few purely

doctrinal controversies with the Romish church. But, if we may trust a somewhat obscure and shadowy tradition, an unbroken line of descent from the common faith had stretched from Constantine to the time of the Great Reformation. In the early part of the ninth century we find that Claudius, bishop of Piedmont, is accused of "Arianism." "It is not impossible," says Joseph Henry Allen, "that this earliest protest against the autocracy of the Empire Church may have left a line of living descent sheltered among the southern valleys of the Alps, and become part of the celebrated Leonine tradition that runs back to the days of Constantine * * * that emerged in the general stir of thought promoted by the Crusades, when we first hear of the Albigenses and the Waldenses." In 1179 the Third Lateran Council condemned the "Arian heresy," which had apparently become strong enough to merit the honor of persecution. As early as 1535 Arians were burned alive in England, and even Melancthon at one time fell under the suspicion of having favored this "heresy." In 1553 Servetus was burned alive in Geneva for teaching anti-trinitarianism. Servetus was of Spanish birth, and his name suggests the curious fact that it was in southern Europe, where the Roman Church was most strongly intrenched, that we find at first the most vigorous growth of those more rational ideas of Christianity which soon disappeared among the Northern Reformers. Had the Inquisition not done such deadly and successful work in Italy, there might have been a growth of Protestantism in that land of art and literature of a broader and more rational type.

Prominent among those who sought refuge in Switzerland from the horrors of that dread tribunal was Socinus, whose name has been intimately associated with the most conspicuous revolt against Trinitarianism in the sixteenth century. Finding little encouragement in Switzerland or Germany, the small body of Italian Reformers planted the seed of their faith in Poland and Transylvania, where, in 1568, we first find the name "Unitarian" officially applied to a religious organization. But in 1658 the Unitarians were driven out of Poland, largely through Jesuit influence. In Transylvania we find the oldest existing body of Unitarian churches. They were, as just stated, officially recognized as a separate body

in 1568. That recognition was confirmed by a royal charter in 1671; and, although this charter has been often assailed, it has never been annulled. Here, on the extreme eastern border of the Austro-Hungarian empire, has existed a group of churches conspicuous for personal morality and that love of knowledge which distinguishes the sect wherever found.

In England the various forms of Unitarian opinion obtained an early but more precarious foothold. As early as 1550, a "Strangers' Church" was founded in England, only to be trodden out in the reign of Mary. In 1575 a little congregation of "Arians," evidently Dutch refugees, was scattered and destroyed. One John Lewes was burned at Norwich, in 1583, for "denying the God-head of Christ," and only two years later, a clergyman named Francis Ket was burned in the same town for the same crime. Smithfield witnessed such an execution of one man in 1612 for being an "Arianizer." In 1640 Laud issued a series of canons, one of them condemning the "damnable and cursed heresy of Socinianism." As early as 1636 Chillingworth, the great champion of Protestantism, was accused by a Jesuit writer of the heresy of "Socinianism." In 1648 an ordinance was passed making it felony, punishable with death, for any one to maintain that "the Father is not God, the Son is not God, or the Holy Ghost is not God, or that they three are not one Eternal God." During Cromwell's time the Unitarian Independents took a rest from persecution. But John Biddle, born in 1615, has been called the real father and the earliest martyr of defined English Unitarianism. He died in 1662 of a fever contracted in a noisome prison, where he had been cast for his religious opinions. The little society he had gathered together did not survive his death, but his work was continued by a disciple named Thomas Firmin. In 1667 William Penn published his little pamphlet called "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," in which the dominant doctrines of orthodoxy, including the scholastic Trinity, are forcibly attacked. Unitarianism was quietly spreading in England. Among its most illustrious advocates were John Milton and Algernon Sidney. Toward the end of the seventeenth century we find John Locke accused of Socinianism. Just as the century was going out we find Thomas Aikenhead, a

boy of eighteen, a student in the University of Edinburgh, executed for blasphemy, the charge being based upon a denial of the divinity of Christ. This was in Scotland. In England heresy was no longer punishable with death; but an act was passed in 1698 making heresy an offense punishable with loss of civil rights. This was not repealed until 1813, and Unitarians were not vested with full civil rights until 1844. Early in the eighteenth century practical Unitarianism began to spread among the more learned ministers of the Established Church. Dr. Samuel Clark was frankly Arian, and Nathaniel Lardner, a distinguished theologian of the Presbyterian Church, accepted the fundamental doctrines of Unitarianism. In fact, so naturally did doctrinal Unitarianism grow out of some of the higher and more liberal forms of orthodoxy, that to-day no less than twenty-five Unitarian congregations in Great Britain still bear the name of Presbyterian, and two the name of Baptist. Dr. Martineau has even suggested the adoption of the Presbyterian name by all liberal congregations, so that the truly doctrinal and polemic suggestions of the Unitarian name may be avoided.

The first Unitarian Church in England, distinctly known as such, was established by Theophilus Lindsey in 1778. Lindsey was a clergyman of the English Church, who at the age of fifty left the establishment for conscience's sake. "Within ten years after Lindsey's death," says Mr. Allen, "the great body of those Presbyterian congregations not bound by the terms of their foundation to orthodox formularies were avowedly Unitarian." In 1794 the saintly Joseph Priestly, who shared with Benjamin Franklin the distinction of being the highest authority upon the subject of electricity, and who was as eminent as a liberal preacher as he was distinguished in physical science, was driven from England by an infuriated mob whose religious bigotry was sharpened by their hate of his political views. The direct successor of Priestly was Thomas Belsham, who resigned an honorable and influential position to join the Unitarians. Another name, honorable in the history of the despised sect was Dr. Lant Carpenter. In the world of letters that sect could boast such names as William Roscoe, Samuel T. Coleridge, Sir John Bowring, Helen Maria Williams, Sarah F. Adams, the author of

"Nearer, My God;" Anna L. Barbauld, Maria Edgeworth, Joanna Baillie and Harriet Martineau. But the most eminent name in the ranks of English Unitarians is that of James Martineau, beyond question the greatest living theologian. The sect numbers in Great Britain only about 350 congregations, but its members wield a measure of religious, scientific and political influence immensely disproportioned to their numerical strength. "Authorities are weighed, not counted."

American Unitarianism was a slow and almost unconscious evolution from earlier forms of religious thought. Its germinal life was brought to this country by its first New England settlers. The earliest colonial churches were creedless and Congregational. The Pilgrims at Plymouth, "as the Lord's free people, joined themselves into a church estate, in the fellowship of the Gospel, to walke in all (God's) wayes made known or to be made known unto them." The Salem Church adopted this: "We covenant with the Lord and with one another, and doe bynd ourselves in ye presence of God, to walke together in all his waies, according as he is pleased to reveale himself unto us in his Blessed Word of truth." The First Church in Boston declares, after a brief preamble: "We * * * do hereby solemnly and religiously promise and bind ourselves to walk in all our ways according to the rule of the Gospel, and in all sincere conformity to (Christ's) holy ordinances, and in mutual love and respect each to other, so near as God shall give us grace." "The earliest documents show," says Dr. Allen, "why it was that New England Unitarianism was not, like the English, a secession, but an offshoot or development from the original Congregational order." Of course, all these churches were rigidly orthodox in belief and practice; but in admitting the spirit of free inquiry, and omitting creedal tests of fellowship, they opened the doors of future rational doctrinal development. Heresy was punished and discredited, and strong efforts were constantly made to put orthodox limitations to the results of free inquiry, but these churches never formally abandoned their ecclesiastical independency; and thus varieties of heterodox opinion were constantly appearing. Dr. Sprague declares that there were forty-nine ministers of known Unitarian belief settled in Congregational churches during the eight-

eenth century. Dr. Ebenezer Gay, who was settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1717, was called "the father of American Unitarianism." The presence and influence of these forty-nine testify to the freedom of religious thought tolerated by the principles of Congregationalism. In fact, it might almost be said that every man of very wide influence in the formation of our early national life, with the single exception of Samuel Adams, from Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Jefferson, was a disbeliever in New England orthodoxy. In 1754 George Whitefield made his last visit to Boston, and he candidly declared, in vigorous language now almost absent from religious controversies, that the New England clergy were "dumb dogs, half-devils and half-beasts, unconverted, spiritually blind, and leading their people to hell." Which meant, translated into courteous English, that the people of New England no longer responded to his frantic emotionalism. In 1747 Jonathan Mayhew was settled in the West Church, in Boston, and it was said of him that he was "the first clergyman in New England who expressed and openly opposed the school doctrine of the Trinity." He defined Christianity to be "not a scheme of salvation to be defined by dogma, but the art of living virtuously and piously." Mayhew's successor in the West Church, Simeon Howard, was also esteemed an Arian. In 1781 Joseph Willard, an Armenian in creed, was elected to the presidency of Harvard College, and at the end of the century it was "confidently believed that there was not a strict Unitarian clergyman of the Congregational order in Boston." On the 19th of June, 1785, the first Episcopal Church in New England became the first Unitarian Church in America by voting to strike out of its service "whatever teaches or implies the doctrine of the Trinity." When the present century opened, while scarcely a prominent Congregational preacher in New England remained orthodox, there was as yet no line of demarkation drawn. In truth, speaking generally, the liberal ministers dreaded and deprecated all forms of sectarian controversy. They preferred to see rational religious thought slowly grow in those churches whose earliest covenants had provided for such an expansion. "We preach," says Dr. Channing, "precisely as if no such doctrine as the Trinity had ever been known." But in 1815

Belsham's "Life of Lindsey," the English Unitarian, precipitated the controversy. The liberal party was reluctantly forced into the acceptance of a sectarian name. Doctrinal differentiation in the Congregational churches was henceforth to be inevitable and irresistible. Dr. Channing's celebrated sermon preached in Baltimore, on May 5, 1819, at the installation of Jared Sparks, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the well-known Dedham case, very clearly defined the terms of the controversy and determined the methods of ecclesiastical separation. But so repugnant was the adoption of a sectarian name to the liberal party, that, out of twenty-nine churches in Boston, now known as Unitarian, only four officially bear that title. In 1825 the American Unitarian Association was formed and became the recognized instrument for the propagation of liberal Christianity, and we find that all of the Congregational churches founded by the earliest settlers of New England, have, while retaining their original titles and methods of ecclesiastical government, become Unitarian in the temper of their religious thought. In these churches orthodox doctrine imperceptibly and slowly faded away, and was in no case violently displaced. The history of Christianity shows that if you will lift from any mind the repressive or interpretative force of a creed, leaving it free to face either the light of nature or the teachings of the Bible, it will inevitably lose the impress of orthodoxy. No unassisted intelligence, however clear or commanding, ever found the common creeds of Christendom in the Scriptures. This was abundantly demonstrated in the history of New England Congregationalism. Free, rational Christianity was not born from the womb of controversy. It sprang from the spirit of unshackled inquiry which the older covenants permitted, if they did not encourage.

As a distinct sect, Unitarianism has had neither a rapid nor an affluent growth in America; but it has numbered either among its avowed apostles or those who have been consciously affected by its teachings a long list of men and women who have been illustrious in the various departments of our country's intellectual and spiritual history. The list includes a long line of statesmen, jurists, men of science, historians, poets and eminent philanthropists, "including," says Dr. Allen,

"with hardly an exception, every one of those who, from Prescott to Holmes, have given Boston its place in our intellectual history"; while, if we counted in our ranks every man who had revolted, with greater or less distinctness of consciousness, from the popular creeds, but a meager group of great names would be found upon the outside.

Early in the third decade of the past century a young clergyman, twenty-three years of age, came from New England to what was then the frontier town of St. Louis. This was William Greenleaf Eliot. "He left," says Dr. Allen, "the most flattering prospects of a metropolitan career that he might devote his life, as he did with singular intelligence, consecration and energy, to what was then remote frontier service in St. Louis, gaining for his reward the largest moral and personal power accorded to any man in that great community." As early as 1830 Rev. John Pierrepont, of Boston, the famous apostle of temperance, while passing through St. Louis, preached once in the market-house, on Main and Market Streets; and in 1833 Rev. George Chapman preached three times in the parlor of the National Hotel. Some interest was excited among a small body of New England immigrants, prominent among whom were Christopher Rhodes, James Smith and George H. Callender. These persons started a movement which resulted in the establishment of regular Unitarian services in November, 1834, in Shepard's school rooms, under the leadership of Rev. W. G. Eliot, recently from the Harvard Divinity School. January 26, 1835, a Unitarian Church was formally organized under the name of the First Congregational Society of St. Louis. In the next year a lot was purchased at the northwest corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, and the corner stone of a church laid. From November of 1835 until the new church was finished, the society met in Masonic Hall, at the corner of Main and Locust Streets. This was one of the few business houses spared by the great fire of 1849. Dr. Eliot's extraordinary faith in the ultimate success of his movement is admirably shown in the pluck, energy and unconquerable hope with which he toiled in the face of marked discouragements. On Easter Sunday, 1836, eight persons sat down together to the communion of the Lord's Supper. Two

years after, when the church covenant was adopted, the church membership had not doubled in number. When, in 1835, an effort was made to establish a Sunday school, eight teachers appeared, but no children. When, in 1837, a Sunday school was established, the sexton's eight or nine children furnished the chief ground for the hope of success. October 29, 1837, the new church was dedicated. By 1842 the church was enlarged by one-half, thus increasing its debt to \$11,000, which was all lifted in 1846. For many years the growing Sunday school was mainly under the admirable administration of Mr. Seth A. Ranlett and Mr. Henry Glover, the former occupying the position of superintendent for thirty-one years. In the autumn of 1840 a ministry at large was established and placed in charge of Rev. Charles H. A. Dall, who afterward became an efficient missionary to India. Mr. Dall visited among the poor, organized a day school for very indigent children, and a sewing-school for girls. During several winters he also conducted a night school for apprentices. St. Louis being somewhat slow to adopt the public school system, the first school for colored children west of the great river was established in the Unitarian Church. November, 1841, the whole church resolved itself into a charitable organization, thus going back, and perhaps unconsciously, to the exact methods of the primitive Christian church. Since Mr. Dall's time, the place of minister at large has been successively filled by Rev. Mordecai DeLange, Charles C. Ward and Thomas L. Eliot. The year 1849 was made terribly memorable in the history of St. Louis by the presence of Asiatic cholera and a devastating fire which destroyed a vast percentage of its property. But in spite of these pressing calamities, or perhaps, as Dr. Eliot suggests, because of them, the church felt the inspiring touch of the people's newly aroused energy and hope, and in the very next year, preparations were made to build a large house of worship. This was done, as Dr. Eliot says, "as a thank offering to God, and as a provision for future growth and usefulness." The corner stone of the church was laid July 1, 1850, at the corner of Ninth and Olive Streets. The society first purchased a lot at the corner of Eleventh and Olive Streets, but when a number of people complained that they "did not want to attend church in the country,"

the location was fixed two blocks further east. The formal dedication took place December 7, 1851, Rev. A. A. Livermore, of Cincinnati, preaching the sermon, and Rev. John H. Heywood, of Louisville, offering the prayer of dedication. Thirteen hundred people attended the exercises, and 250 joined in the communion service. But a debt of nearly, or quite, \$50,000 remained on the church. On October 19, 1852, twenty gentlemen met at the house of Mr. John Tilden, and then and there cleared away the undesirable incumbrance. From 1834 to 1873 Dr. Eliot remained pastor of the church. During this period he secured the services of several admirable assistants, Revs. O. O. White, Robert Hassal, Carlton A. Staples and Thomas L. Eliot serving at various times in that capacity, the last three having been regularly settled as colleagues. In 1873 Dr. Eliot definitely resigned from the pastorate of the church, designing to give the larger measure of his strength and energy to the chancellorship of Washington University, the vast duties of which had multiplied upon his hands, and the church selected as its pastor Rev. John Snyder, of Hingham, Massachusetts, who continued in that office until the year 1899. In 1879 positive steps were taken by the society to dispose of its property at Ninth and Olive Streets, and build a church house nearer the dwellings of its people. Two of its members, Messrs. George E. Leighton and Hugh McKittrick, purchased the property for \$50,000, voluntarily offering to give to the church the benefit of any increased value in the property when it came to be resold. Twenty thousand dollars proved to be the added value. A lot was bought at the northeast corner of Locust Street and Garrison Avenue, and the ground broken for a new building in November, 1879. On the 6th day of July of that year the last services were held in the old church, and after the usual summer vacation, the people found themselves without an abiding tabernacle, worshipping, as it were, in tents. The corner stone of the new temple was laid on the first day of February, 1880, and on December 26th the society held its glad Christmas services in the new building. The entire cost of the church, including everything except its magnificent stained glass memorial windows, was \$109,000. The church was formally dedicated on the 16th of December, 1881, Rev.

H. W. Bellows, D. D., the distinguished president of the National Sanitary Commission, preaching the eloquent sermon of dedication. Early in its career, as has already been said, the church gave itself unstintedly to the noble work of public philanthropy and education. In 1839 the first free school west of the Mississippi River was established in the basement of its church building, and a few years after it established and generously endowed a "Mission House," in which half a hundred homeless children now find refuge, which sustains a day and Sunday school, and is active in almost every type of philanthropy. Washington University was almost the creation of Dr. Eliot, and its various branches have been liberally endowed by members of the Unitarian Church who looked to Dr. Eliot for wise direction in the administration of their generous trusts. The names of George Partridge, James and William Smith, Hudson E. Bridge, Wayman Crow, Ralph Sellew, Gottlieb Conzelman, George E. Leighton, J. G. Chapman, and many other men and women of lesser means, but equal generosity, bear testimony to the preponderant influence which the Unitarian Church has had in ministering to the higher life of St. Louis. In making a conservative estimate of the extraordinary generosity of the members of the Church of the Messiah, Dr. Eliot declared, in 1881, that they had given to enterprises not connected with the support of their own religious organization, or for the dissemination of their own peculiar religious views, not less than \$1,000,000 in the preceding twenty-five years. "The same degree of effort and cost," he remarked, "would have built and supported a score of churches."

At the beginning of the year 1868, it had become apparent to many thoughtful men and women that the growth of St. Louis demanded the creation of another Unitarian Church in the southern part of the town. Ten gentlemen, some of whom were members of the Church of the Messiah, joined in an application for legal existence of the Church of the Unity, and, in November of that year, bought a piece of land at the corner of Armstrong and Park Avenues, upon which the corner stone of a new church building was laid in August, 1869. The building was completed early in 1870. While the church was building, the Church of the Messiah invited to its own pulpit such ministers as the

members of the new organization desired to hear as candidates. In January, 1870, Rev. John Calvin Learned, of Exeter, New Hampshire, was unanimously invited to become the pastor. The invitation was accepted. Mr. Learned preached his first sermon in the new church on April 17, 1870, and on May 15th of the same year the church was dedicated, Mr. Learned and Dr. Eliot jointly conducting the services. In the words of Mr. Edward S. Rowse: "The society grew slowly in numbers and rapidly in debt, until in 1873 the debt was nearly \$14,000." In May of that year the entire sum for the payment of that debt was promised, but the fearful panic of 1873 bankrupted many of the subscribers and the debt was not finally extinguished until 1881. In 1884 considerable additions were made to the church, which were promptly paid for upon completion. The great cyclone of May, 1896, partially destroyed the church building and wrecked the homes of many of its devoted people; but the structure was promptly restored. Its first pastor, Mr. Learned, was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, August 7, 1834. He prepared for Dartmouth College, but instead of entering that institution he came to Missouri and taught school in the Ozark region for several years. He entered the Harvard Divinity School in 1859, remained three years and then spent several months in Europe. He was called to the Unitarian Church of Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1863, and became pastor of the Church of the Unity, St. Louis, in 1870, remaining there until his death, on December 8, 1893. Mr. Learned was one of the ripest and most exact scholars and impressive preachers of the Unitarian fellowship, but his noble work for the education and uplifting of his fellowman was so modestly and inconspicuously accomplished that great multitudes felt his wholesome influence who were unacquainted with his personality. In June, 1894, the church called Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer to be its pastor. Mr. Hosmer, who still retains that relationship, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, in the year 1840. He graduated from Harvard College in 1862, and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1869, having taught four years after his collegiate graduation. In October, 1869, he was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Northborough, Massachusetts, as assistant

pastor to the Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D. In 1872 he accepted a call to the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Quincy, Illinois. He resigned this charge in 1877, spending one year and a half in travel and study in Europe. Upon his return in the latter part of 1878, he became pastor of the Unity Church, of Cleveland, Ohio. He became, in 1892, for a brief period, secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference. On account of failing health, he spent one year in Colorado and on the Pacific Coast. Upon his return he became pastor of the Church of the Unity, St. Louis, his pastorate dating from September 1, 1894. In connection with Rev. W. C. Gannet, Mr. Hosmer published, in 1885, a volume of religious poetry, entitled "Thoughts of God in Hymns and Poems." In 1894 a second series was published, bearing the same title. Mr. Hosmer's hymns have been widely published and used, both in this country and England; indeed, it is but modest praise to say that he is the most gifted hymnologist living to-day among English-speaking people. For the lyric expression of pure religious feeling, he has, indeed, few superiors in any age of the church.

JOHN SNYDER.

All Souls' Unitarian Church, of Kansas City, was organized in the summer of 1868, with the Rev. Henry M. Smith, Agnes Smith, E. D. Parsons, Amos Towle, G. S. Morrison, Alfred Pirtle, Ross Guffin and Henry A. White as original members. Meetings were held in rooms over stores and in halls until 1871, when a frame building was erected on Baltimore Avenue at a cost of under \$5,000. The Rev. W. E. Copeland was the first pastor, and was succeeded in turn by the Rev. C. E. Webster, the Rev. Enoch Powell and the Rev. W. S. King. The work of the church was interrupted in 1880. In May, 1881, the Rev. D. N. Utter became pastor, and under his ministrations a large gain in membership was made. In 1884 the Rev. Robert Laird Collyer, D. D., was called to the pastorate. While he was in charge was erected the brick church edifice on Tenth Street, near Broadway, at a cost of nearly \$25,000. The Rev. John E. Roberts succeeded to the pastorate in 1887. In 1897 Mr. Roberts withdrew with about two-thirds of the congregation, then numbering some

500 people, and soon organized "The Church of This World." (See "Church of This World.") All Souls' Church edifice was then rented for some months to the Christian Scientists, and the Unitarians met in the Athenaeum rooms, where services were conducted by the Rev. W. G. Todd. Later the same year the congregation returned to its church home, and installed as pastor the Rev. George W. Stone, whose service continued until June, 1900, when he resigned in order to resume his labors as field agent of the American Unitarian Association, with his headquarters on the Pacific Slope. During his pastorate the church was re-established healthfully, and an indebtedness of \$10,000 was liquidated, three-fourths of the amount being paid by two friends of Mr. Stone at the East, conditioned on the remainder having been paid by members of the congregation. The vacant pastorate was to be filled in the autumn of 1900.

In 1890 there were six Unitarian organizations in the State of Missouri; eight church edifices, having a seating capacity for 2,850 persons, and valued at \$230,800; and the number of members was 1,135. One of these churches was in Kansas City, established in 1868, and one was in St. Joseph, established in 1868. There was, in 1900, a church in Carthage, established in 1891.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of.—A secret fraternal and benevolent organization which came into existence in Pennsylvania in 1853. It is not, as might be inferred from its name, an organization composed of mechanics, that term being used in the sense in which it is used by the naturalists who aver that "man is a tool-making animal." It is called the Junior Order to distinguish it from the older Order of United American Mechanics, of which it is the offspring. The author of the first ritual of the order, and also of the constitution and by-laws of the first council of the Junior Order established, was William Weckerly, then secretary of the Pennsylvania State Council of the Senior Order. The movement which resulted in the establishment of this order was set on foot by Gordon D. Harime, and the first council, named Washington Council, was instituted in Germantown, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1853. The objects of the order

were declared to be: "First, to maintain and promote the interests of Americans, and shield them from the distressing effects of foreign competition; second, to assist Americans to obtain employment; third, to encourage Americans in business; fourth, to establish a sick and funeral fund; fifth, to maintain the public school system of the United States of America, and to prevent sectarian interference therewith, and uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein." That these objects have commended the order to the American public is evidenced by the fact that at the beginning of the year 1898, it had a membership in excess of 200,000 in the United States. The first council instituted in Missouri was organized in St. Louis by Deputy Frank MacClelland, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1888. In the year 1900 there were twenty-one councils in the State, with a membership of about 2,700. Eleven councils were in St. Louis, three in Kansas City, three in St. Joseph, one at Springfield, one at Kirkwood and one at Ardmore.

United Brethren in Christ.—A body of Christians in the United States, founded during the period of 1726-1813 by Rev. Philip William Otterbein, of Pennsylvania. Their polity is a mixture of Methodism, Congregationalism and Presbyterianism, and they are opposed to Free Masonry and to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Their organization is episcopal, and they have a publishing house in Dayton, Ohio. In 1890 they had in Missouri forty-five church edifices, with a seating capacity for 14,150 persons, valued at \$47,825, and 4,361 members.

United Confederate Veterans.—An organization of surviving soldiers who did service in the army of the Confederate States in the Civil War of 1861-5, its object being social, benevolent and historical; to hold reunions at which the members may mingle in song and recollections and keep alive the fraternal memories of the lost cause; render assistance to needy survivors and their families, and collect and preserve facts, incidents and events of the struggle. It covers all the States that took part officially or through the voluntary action of a considerable body of their citizens in the Confederate cause. The

smallest member of the organization is a camp, composed of the Confederate veterans in a locality, who unite together for the purpose; all the camps in the State constitute a division; and all the divisions hold a reunion or encampment once a year in a city chosen by a committee of the general organization. The Missouri division had its beginning in February, 1895, when General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, commander of the general organization, appointed General Jo. O. Shelby commander of Missouri, with authority to organize camps. General Shelby divided the State into the Eastern and Western Brigades, and appointed Brigadier General Robert McCulloch, of Boonville, commander of the Eastern Brigade, and Brigadier General Gid. W. Thompson, of Barry County, of the Western Brigade. The organization of camps was rapidly prosecuted, and the Missouri division, represented by nine camps, and with Miss Lyda Kelly, of Windsor, as sponsor, attended the fifth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Houston, Texas, May 21, 1895. In October of the same year, Major James Bannerman, of St. Louis, president of a body already existing, known as the Confederate Association of Missouri, in the interest of the Confederate Home, came to the assistance of the Missouri division, and through him and his associates of the Confederate Association, sixty additional camps were formed in the State. The national reunion of 1896 was held at Richmond, Virginia, June 30th, and the Missouri division, incited by a stirring appeal from their commander, General Shelby, sent over 300 ex-Confederate soldiers, from seventy camps, with Miss Sa Lees Kennard, of St. Louis, as sponsor, to the Virginia capital to represent it, the State standing third in the number of camps attending the reunion. On the death of General Shelby, in February, 1897, General Gordon appointed Brigadier General Robert McCulloch to the command of the Missouri division, and at the seventh annual reunion of the national organization held at Nashville, Tennessee, June 22, 1897, the Missouri division was represented by 238 ex-Confederates, Miss Ethlyne Jackson, of Marshall, granddaughter of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, officiating as sponsor, with fifteen maids of honor. General McCulloch was unanimously elected major general of

the Missouri division, and General G. W. Thompson to the command of the Western Brigade, and S. M. Kennard, of St. Louis, to the command of the Eastern Brigade. The same year, September 28th, 29th and 30th, the Missouri division held its first annual reunion and convention at Miller's Park, in Moberly, the order of proceedings being, call to order by General McCulloch, followed by prayer by Rev. J. R. Hitner, one of Stonewall Jackson's men; address of welcome by Honorable Willard P. Cave, mayor of Moberly; address of welcome by Mrs. L. W. McKinney, of Randolph County, in behalf of the Daughters of the Confederacy; oration by Honorable M. E. Benton, orator of the day; address by Honorable C. H. Vandiver, of Higginsville; address of General William H. Kennan to the survivors of Pindall's battalion of sharpshooters, Parsons' brigade, on presenting the old flag of the battalion from the widow and only surviving son of L. A. Pindall, commander of the battalion; report of Colonel Henry A. Newman, of Huntsville, adjutant general and chief of staff, Missouri Division, United Confederate Veterans, with roster of camp officers; address by Colonel John C. Moore, of Kansas City, General John S. Marmaduke's chief of staff, Colonel Moore's address being an eloquent eulogy upon General Jo. O. Shelby, the deceased commander. The roster presented by the adjutant general, Colonel Newman, showed seventy-two camps, at the following places: St. Louis, Bowling Green, Hannibal, Memphis, Paris, Madison, Moberly, Huntsville, Fayette, Columbia, Mexico, Fulton, Jefferson City, Boonville, Bunceton, Vienna, Waynesville, Rolla, Steelville, Salem, Huston, Cabool, West Plains, Alton, Eminence, Doniphan, Greenville, Poplar Bluff, Farmington, Fredericktown, Marble Hill, Jackson, Morley, Dexter, New Madrid, Kennett, Bloomfield, St. Joseph, Platte City, Liberty, Plattsburg, Gallatin, Richmond, Mooresville, Linneus, Kansas City, Independence, Belton, Lee's Summit, Pleasant Hill, Oak Grove, Odessa, Higginsville, Lexington, Waverly, Miami, Marshall, Sweet Springs, Sedalia, Warrensburg, Windsor, Clinton, Butler, Springfield, Greenfield, Eldorado Springs, Lamar, Carthage, Waddill, Pineville, Exeter and Nevada. The Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri held their first annual meeting at Moberly at the same time and in connection with

the convention of United Confederate Veterans. A cordial and friendly relation exists between the two bodies, and it was through their united efforts and their common action at the Moberly reunion that the erection of the noble and beautiful Confederate monument in the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield was assured. On the occasion of the national reunion at Nashville, Tennessee, in June, 1897, a committee was appointed to visit the battlefield at Franklin, eighteen miles south of Nashville, and report on the condition of the graves of the Missouri Confederate soldiers who fell in the disastrous attack by General Hood's army at that place. The committee were cordially received by the Franklin Camp of United Confederate Veterans and driven over the battlefield. They found that the Missouri dead had been taken up from the place where their comrades buried them after the battle, and reinterred on Colonel John McGavock's farm about a mile from Franklin. In that delightful location a beautiful cemetery had been laid out, and the dead of each State buried in a separate place, each grave to itself, marked with a headstone bearing the initials of the soldier buried beneath, and also a number. This number refers to a register which gives the company and regiment. There were 130 known Missouri graves thus marked. The headstones cost \$2 each, and the entire work had been accomplished by the generous people of Franklin, who for thirty-three years had with affectionate diligence cared for the brave Missourians who fell far away from home in one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War.

United Irishmen, Order of.—A social and beneficiary organization composed of Irishmen, which came into existence in St. Louis October 1, 1869. After some years its meetings were suspended, but in 1883 a new charter was obtained and a reorganization took place. Some of the leading Irish-Americans of the city were later numbered among its members.

United Order of Hope.—A local fraternal and beneficial order, which originated in St. Louis, and was incorporated August 8, 1888. It admitted to membership persons of both sexes between the ages of eighteen and forty-nine years. The order paid death bene-

fits and disability benefits by assessments upon its members. At the beginning of the year 1898 there were twelve lodges in St. Louis, and its supreme governing body was also located there, with Dr. James C. Nidelet as supreme president. The total membership of the order was then approximately 600, and was confined to St. Louis. Early in the year, however, dissension arose and ten German lodges seceded. The result was that in May of 1898 the order gave up its charter and passed out of existence.

United States Courts.—An interesting fact, and one, it is believed, not generally understood, appears in the first legislation of Congress, on the subject of Federal courts, in what now constitutes the States of Missouri and Arkansas. By an act of Congress of March 26, 1804 (2d United States Statutes at Large, p. 283), the land acquired of France was divided into two Territories. That portion lying south of the Mississippi territory and an east and west line commencing on the Mississippi River at the thirty-third degree of north latitude and extending west to the western boundary of the cession, was called the Territory of Orleans. By Section 12 of said act the residue of the Territory, being that north of said line, was called the District of Louisiana. This District included the present States of Arkansas and Missouri and all that region lying north and west of said two States. By said act, the Governor and judges of the Indiana Territory were directed and authorized to establish in said District of Louisiana inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and also to make all laws which they might deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof. Under the authority thus given, the Governor and judges of the Indiana Territory, under date of October 1, 1804, framed a system of laws for the government of said District of Louisiana and established courts therein, which laws comprise the first sixteen chapters of Volume I of Territorial Laws, published by the authority of the State of Missouri in 1842.

By chapter two of the laws enacted by the Governor and judges of the Indiana Territory, justice's courts were established for the trial of small causes, and said chapter defines the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace in their respective districts and the

practice to be observed by them, the details of which it is unnecessary to set forth.

A probate court, consisting of one judge, was established in each of the Districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, to take proof of last wills, to grant letters testamentary and of administration, and to perform all things pertaining to such court and to hold four terms a year.

By Chapter 13 of laws enacted by the Governor and judges of Indiana Territory, a court styled the general quarter sessions of the peace was established in each of the Districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, consisting of a competent number of judges, who were required to hold four terms each year in their respective districts.

A court of common pleas, consisting of a competent number of judges, commissioned by the Governor, was required to be held in each of said districts, to hold pleas of assize, *scire facias* replevins, and hear and determine all manner of pleas, suits, actions and causes, civil, personal, real and mixed according to law.

These courts were required to commence their terms on the same days on which the general quarter sessions of the peace began their terms.

A supreme court of record, styled the general court, was required to be held twice in each year in St. Louis, on the first Tuesday in May and the last Tuesday in October. It had both original and appellate jurisdiction. Parties aggrieved by the judgments of the general quarter sessions of the peace, or other courts of record, could take their cases by appeal or writ of error to the general court and have them reviewed. All writs in this court were to run in the name of the United States and bear test in the name of the chief justice, or presiding judge. Beside its appellate jurisdiction, the general court had jurisdiction in all criminal cases and exclusive jurisdiction in those which were capital, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of \$100 and upward.

Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1805 (2 United States Statutes, p. 331), changed the name of the District of Louisiana to the Territory of Louisiana and provided for the appointment of a Governor, who should reside in said Territory, and a secretary and

three judges. The legislative power was vested in the Governor and three judges, or majority of them, and they were also empowered to establish inferior courts in said Territory and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, but in all criminal prosecutions, the trials were to be by a jury of twelve good men of the vicinage and also in civil cases where the amount involved was of the value of \$100, if either party required it. The judges thus required to be appointed were to hold their offices for four years, were to possess the same jurisdiction which was possessed by the judges of the Indiana Territory, and were to hold two courts annually at places most convenient to inhabitants in general, and the Governor, secretary and judges were to receive the same compensation established for similar officers in the Indiana Territory and to be paid out of the treasury of the United States. All laws and regulations in force in said district at the passage of said act not inconsistent therewith were continued in force until altered, modified or repealed by the Legislature thereby established.

Chapters 17, 18 and 19 of Territorial Laws were introduced by the clause: "Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Louisiana," but all subsequent acts, from Chapter 20 to 84, both inclusive, had as their enacting clause: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana." This latter enacting clause seems to be fully justified by the ninth section of the above act of Congress, which speaks of said Governor and judges as "the Legislature."

The courts established by the Governor and judges of the Indiana Territory remained unchanged until the passage of Chapter 38 of Territorial Laws, on July 3, 1807, entitled "Practice at Law." This act recognized and continued in force the courts of common pleas and of quarter sessions of the peace and justices of the peace, and established a new court entitled a court of "Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery" for the trial of all capital offenses in each district, to be held by one of the judges of the general court and the common pleas judge of the district. It took away from the general court its original jurisdiction, except in cases of proceedings by information against public officers for oppression or misdemeanor in

office, etc., and with these exceptions the general court exercised appellate jurisdiction only.

The above mentioned Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana on July 4, 1807 (Chapter 40 of Territorial Laws) organized an "Orphans' Court," for the management of the estates and persons of minors and their guardians, trustees and tutors, and to bind out such minors as had no estates for their support, and to cause them to be taught some useful trade or business. The period of the Legislature, of the Governor and judges of the Territory of Louisiana, in regard to courts and other matters, extended from April, 1805, to October, 1810.

By act of Congress March 3, 1807, (2 United States Statutes, p. 431) the judges appointed by the authority of the United States in the Territory of Louisiana and other Territories were allowed an annual salary of \$1,200. By the act of Congress June 4, 1812, (2 United States Statutes, p. 743) the name of the Territory was changed to Missouri. This act vested the legislative power in a General Assembly, consisting of a Governor, a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives, with power to make all laws, civil and criminal, for the good government of the people, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the constitution and laws of the United States, and had power to establish inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties. The Legislative Council was to consist of nine members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The members of the Council were appointed in this manner, to-wit: When the Representatives were elected and convened by the Governor and had met, they were to nominate eighteen persons, residents of the Territory for a year preceding their nomination, each possessing in his own right 200 acres of land, and return the names to the President of the United States, from which the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, was to appoint and commission nine for a period of five years, and so on from time to time. The House of Representatives provided by said act were to be chosen by the people of the Territory every second year to serve for two years. No person was eligible for Representative unless he was twenty-one years of age and had resided in the Territory for one year next

preceding the day of election, and was a freeholder in the county in which he was a candidate. Under this act of Congress of June 4, 1812, the General Assembly organized under it enacted the Territorial laws embraced in Chapter 85, July 12, 1813, and subsequent chapters to and including Chapter 250, dated December 24, 1818, as published in said Volume I, heretofore referred to, and this last chapter closes the legislative acts of the Territorial Legislature.

The judicial power, by said act, was vested in a superior court, inferior courts and justices of the peace, who were to hold their offices for four years, and the superior courts were to have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, which was exclusive in those that were capital, and original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases involving \$100 or more, and were to receive such compensation as was established by law, and were to be paid quarterly out of the treasury of the United States.

By the act of Congress of December 18, 1812, (2 United States Statutes, p. 788) the Territorial judges of the United States were required to reside within the Territories for which they were appointed, and were prohibited from acting as counsel or attorney, and from practicing law.

On January 27, 1814, (3 United States Statutes, p. 95) Congress provided for the appointment of an additional judge for the Missouri Territory for a term of four years and who was to reside at or near the village of Arkansas, as fixed and established while the same was a part of the Territory of Louisiana, or as the limits should be established by the General Assembly of the Missouri Territory. Said judge was authorized to possess and exercise within the limits of the late district of Arkansas the jurisdiction possessed and exercised in said district by the court of common pleas, as well as that possessed and exercised by the superior court within the said district. The superior court, however, could issue writs of error to the court established by this law and have cognizance thereof and of all appeals for errors in law. The judge of this new court was to receive the same salary and be paid in the same manner as the judges of the superior court in the Territory of Missouri.

By the third section of an act of Congress of April 29, 1816, (3 United States Statutes,

p. 328) the General Assembly of the Missouri Territory was authorized to require the judges of the superior court to hold superior and circuit courts, and the circuit courts were to be composed of one of the judges of the superior court, and were to have jurisdiction in all criminal cases and exclusive original jurisdiction in those that were capital, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases involving \$100 or more; and the superior and circuit courts were given chancery powers, as well as common law jurisdiction in all civil cases, and appeals were allowed in all cases from the circuit courts to the superior court. Up to March 2, 1819, what now constitutes the State of Arkansas was a part of the Missouri Territory and under its control. By an act of Congress of that date (3 United States Statutes, p. 493) all that part of the Territory of Missouri lying south of a line beginning on the Mississippi River at 36 degrees north latitude, running thence west to the St. Francis River; then up the same to 36 degrees, 30 minutes, north latitude, and thence west to the western boundary line, was erected into a new Territory to be called the Arkansas Territory, thereby leaving in the Territory of Missouri the domain that now constitutes the State of Missouri, less the Platte Purchase, afterward added.

The act of Congress of April 29, 1816, seems to be its last legislation in reference to the courts of the Territory of Missouri. It may be against the popular and general understanding at the present time to class the courts of the Territory under the head of Federal courts, yet they were such, in fact, as they were established by acts of Congress, and their powers and jurisdiction were defined by Congress, and the judges were appointed by the President of the United States with the advice of the Senate, and their salaries were fixed by Congress and paid out of the treasury of the United States. It is true that the Territorial Legislature, under authority given it by Congress, passed laws applicable to and enforced by the courts, but this did not destroy their Federal character. Both the Legislature and the courts were, during Territorial times, the creatures of the general government and may be truly considered as Federal courts during the Territorial existence.

It may be of interest to know who were the judges of the superior court during Terri-

torial times. The following is the list, showing the years they were severally appointed: 1805, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin; 1805, John B. C. Lucas and Rufus Easton; 1806, Jonathan Meigs, Jr., and John B. C. Lucas; 1807, John B. C. Lucas and Otto Schrader; 1808, John B. C. Lucas, Otto Schrader and John Coburn; 1812, John B. C. Lucas and William Spriggs; 1813, John B. C. Lucas, William Spriggs and Silas Bent; 1814, Alexander Stuart and Silas Bent; 1816, Silas Bent, Alexander Stuart and John B. C. Lucas; 1817, Alexander Stuart and John B. C. Lucas, and 1818, John B. C. Lucas, Silas Bent and Alexander Stuart.

By an act of Congress of March 6, 1820, (3 United States Statutes, p. 545) the Territory of Missouri was authorized to adopt a constitution and form a State government and be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. In accordance with the provisions of said act, the convention called to act in the matter framed a constitution, and by ordinance of July 19th of the same year, accepted the terms proposed by Congress. (Volume 1, of the Statutes of Missouri of 1825, p. 40.) Congress, by resolution of March 2, 1821, declared that Missouri should be admitted into the Union provided that the Legislature of the State should, by solemn public act, declare the assent of the State to the fundamental conditions that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the State constitution submitted to Congress should never be construed to authorize the passage of any law by which any citizen of either of the States of the Union should be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States, and should transmit to the President of the United States on or before the fourth Monday of November thereafter an authentic copy of said act. The Legislature of Missouri, by act of June 26, 1821, declared the assent of the State to the fundamental conditions and transmitted it to the President, and thereupon he, by proclamation of the 10th of August, 1821, declared the admission to be complete. (Volume 1, of Laws of Missouri of 1825, pp. 67, 68 and 69.)

Missouri having thus become a State, the system of Federal courts, as organized in all the States of the Union, was first established

by the act of Congress of March 16, 1822, (3 United States Statutes, p. 653) and all laws of the United States not locally inapplicable were to have the same force in such State as elsewhere in the United States. By said act also, the entire State constituted one district and was to have one district judge, who was required to reside within the State and was to receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States, and was to hold at the seat of government three sessions annually, beginning with the first Monday of June, 1822, and the other two sessions of each year on the like Monday of every calendar month thereafter, and was to exercise the same jurisdiction and powers given by law to the judge of the Kentucky district, under the act to establish judicial courts of the United States, being the act of September 24, 1789, (1 United States Statutes, p. 79) and an amendment thereto by act of March 2, 1793 (1 United States Statutes, p. 333). Said court was to be held at the permanent seat of the State government of Missouri, but until that was permanently fixed it was to be held in St. Louis. In addition to the powers and jurisdiction given to the district court by the act of September 24, 1789, Section 9, the court was to have jurisdiction of all other causes, except appeals and writs of error, that were cognizable in circuit courts, as was the case in the District Court of Kentucky. The original jurisdiction of the United States courts, as established by Section 9 of the act of September 24, 1789 (1 United States Statutes, p. 73) embraced all crimes and offenses, cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed in their respective districts, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, was to be inflicted; all causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation, or trade of the United States, where seizures are made on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burthen, saving to suitors the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it; also exclusive cognizance of all seizures on land, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures, under the laws of the United States; and jurisdiction exclusive of the State courts of

all suits against consuls, vice consuls; and trials of issues of fact, in all cases, except in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction were to be by jury.

By an act establishing a United States District Court in Missouri, provision was made for the appointment of a United States District Attorney, learned in the law, who was to receive, in addition to fees, a salary of \$200 in full for his services; and also for the appointment of a United States marshal, who, in addition to fees, was to receive the like sum of \$200 in full for extra services. James H. Peck was commissioned, April 5, 1822, as the first district judge, and Joshua Barton was commissioned April 16, 1822, as the first United States District Attorney, and Isaac Barton was appointed the first clerk of said court on May 15, 1822. The said act, in declaring that the Missouri district court should exercise the same jurisdiction and powers given to the judge of the Kentucky district, gave to the judge of the Missouri district the jurisdiction and powers of a United States Circuit Court—for such was the jurisdiction of the Kentucky District Court. The terms of said court, by act of Congress of April, 1824, (4 United States Statutes, p. 22) were changed and were to be held on the first Mondays of March and September of each year, and by act of May 19, 1828 (4 United States Statutes, p. 278), Congress declared that the courts of the United States in States admitted into the Union subsequent to September 29, 1789, the form of mesne process, except style, etc., in common law cases, should be the same in each State as are used in the highest court of original and general jurisdiction; and in equity and admiralty, according to the principles of such courts, except so far as Congress or the United States courts may by rules alter or modify the same. A special jurisdiction was conferred upon the United States District Court of Missouri by an act of Congress of May 26, 1824, (4 United States Statutes, p. 52) to hear and determine all claims for land in the State that arose under the treaty with France of April 30, 1803. Congress soon after said treaty had appointed boards of commissioners to pass on such claims, and by different acts had authorized the United States Recorder of Land Titles to hear and decide upon such claims, yet there were many still undecided, and by the above act the

United States District Court was authorized to hear and pass upon such claims as should be brought before it. The proceedings were to be according to the rules of a court of equity, and appeals were provided for to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose judgment would be final, and if no appeal was taken from the judgment of the district court, its judgment was to be final.

Of James H. Peck, first United States District Judge, little is known by the writer hereof, except that he was a practicing attorney and came here from Tennessee. In December, 1826, Luke E. Lawless, an attorney of St. Louis, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States a petition praying for the impeachment of Judge James H. Peck for oppression in office, alleging as ground of impeachment that on the fourth Monday of December, 1825, said judge rendered a final decision for defendant in the case of Julia Souldard et al. vs. the United States, from which said plaintiff took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, of which said judge had notice, and thereafter adjourned said court to the third Monday of April, 1826; that on March 30, 1826, after such appeal was taken, said judge caused to be published in the "Missouri Republican" what purported to be the opinion of the court in said case, which opinion said Lawless criticized in an article signed "A Citizen," published on the 8th of April, 1826, in the "Missouri Advocate" and "St. Louis Enquirer;" and that on the third Monday of April, 1826, said judge caused the arrest of said Lawless for contempt of court on account of said article and caused him to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours and disbarred from practicing in said court for eighteen months. After a delay of some four years the House of Representatives presented articles of impeachment to the United States Senate, under which a trial was begun on December 30, 1830, and continued until January 31, 1831, when by a vote of 21 for conviction and 22 for acquittal, the impeachment was defeated, and Judge Peck escaped, as it were, "by the skin of his teeth." In this trial the managers for the House of Representatives were Ambrose Spencer, James Buchanan, George McDuffie, Mr. Storrs, and Charles A. Wickliffe; Judge Peck was represented by Mr. Meredith and William Wirt.

By the act of Congress of March 3, 1837,

(5 United States Statutes, p. 176) the Supreme Court of the United States was to consist of a chief justice and eight associate justices, and nine circuits were established. The District of Kentucky, East and West Tennessee and Missouri were made the Eighth Circuit, and the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri was to be held at St. Louis on the first Monday of April in each year, and so much of the acts of Congress as conferred on the district courts the power and jurisdiction of a circuit court was repealed, and the circuit court was to be held by such associate justice of the United States Supreme Court as might be allotted to the circuit together with the district judge, either of whom might hold the circuit court, which, and the judges thereof, were to have like powers and exercise like jurisdiction, as other circuit courts and judges, and the district court and judge thereof were to have and exercise like powers and jurisdiction as the district courts and judges in other circuits. Provisions were made by the act for transferring to the circuit court, thus created, from the district court all cases and suits originally cognizable in a circuit court, and the circuit court for the District of Missouri was to be governed by the same law and regulations that were applicable to other circuit courts of the United States. The jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Courts was originally defined by the eleventh section of the judiciary act of September 24, 1789, (1 United States Statutes, p. 78) and was concurrent with the courts of the several States, in all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the amount in issue exceeded, exclusive of costs, the sum of \$500 and where the United States were plaintiffs, or where an alien was a party, or the suit was between a citizen of the State where the suit was brought and a citizen of another State. Its jurisdiction was exclusive as to all crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where the acts or laws of the United States otherwise directed, and was concurrent with the district courts as to crimes and offenses cognizable therein, etc.

Under this act Associate Justice John Catron, of Tennessee, was assigned to the circuit, and he continued to hold the circuit court in and for the District of Missouri, in connection with the district judge, until 1862,

when he was assigned to the Sixth District, and Samuel F. Miller was assigned to the Missouri circuit. On June 27, 1836, Robert W. Wells was commissioned as judge of the District Court of Missouri as successor of James H. Peck, and continued as such until his death in 1862.

On the 28th of February, 1839 (5 United States Statutes, p. 321), Congress passed an act amendatory of the judicial system of the United States, regulating points of practice and authorizing the judges to appoint circuit court clerks, and in case of disagreement between the judges, the presiding judge should appoint. By another act of the same date, imprisonment for debt, on judgment of the United States Courts, was abolished in States where by State law it was abolished. By act of March 3, 1839 (5 United States Statutes, p. 337), the District Judge for Missouri was required to attend at St. Louis on the first Monday of October, annually, and was granted power to make all necessary orders touching any suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleading, or proceedings returned to the circuit court, and all writs and process were made returnable to said court on the first Monday of October, in the same manner as to the sessions of the circuit court, directed to be held by act of March 3, 1837, and by said acts the lien of judgments rendered prior to its passage, as against subsequent purchasers and incumbrances on the real estate and chattels real of defendants, were to cease at the expiration of five years after the passage of the act, and liens of judgments afterward rendered were to expire in ten years from the day of docketing the same. Jurors in the United States courts (act of July 20, 1840, 5 United States Statutes, p. 394), were to have the same qualifications and exemptions as jurors of the highest court of law in each State, and the Federal Courts were authorized to make all necessary rules in regard to them, not in conflict with the Federal Statutes.

The act of August 23, 1842 (5 United States Statutes, p. 516), defines the powers of commissioners appointed by the circuit courts, authorizing them to take acknowledgment of bail and affidavits, and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace in respect to offenders against the United States by arresting, imprisoning or bailing the same, and might require recognizances from witnesses to appear

and testify. And by said act district courts were clothed with the same jurisdiction as the circuit courts in regard to crimes and offenses against the United States, the punishments for which were not capital. Said act further required the district courts as courts of admiralty, and the circuit courts as courts of equity, to be always open for the purpose of filing libels, bills, petitions, answers, pleas, etc., and for making interlocutory motions, orders, rules, etc.

By act of Congress of June 17, 1844 (5 United States Statutes, p. 67), the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to any circuit was not required to attend the circuit courts in any district but once in any year, and the term of such attendance might be designated by him.

On February 26, 1845 (5 United States Statutes, p. 726), the district courts were given the same jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort concerning steamboats and other vessels of twenty tons burden and upward engaged in navigation between ports of different States and Territories, upon the lakes and navigable waters connecting said lakes, as is possessed and exercised by said courts in cases of like steamboats and other vessels upon the high seas or tide waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and the remedies and forms of process and proceedings were to be the same used by such courts in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, etc.

Neither in Missouri nor in other States bordering on the Mississippi River and other navigable rivers did the United States claim or exercise jurisdiction in admiralty cases until about 1853, when Judge Wells, Judge of the Missouri District, claimed such jurisdiction and declared it to be exclusive of State courts and State statutes. Prior to that time the several States bordering on such rivers had passed statutes giving to State courts the power to sue and attach and render judgment *in rem* against vessels navigating such rivers. This decision, with others that soon followed in the same line, was sustained by the United States Supreme Court and put an end, in the State courts, to a large class of cases that prior thereto had been brought in the State courts.

The salary of the District Judges for Missouri, as well as of the District Judges in certain other States, was fixed by the act of

March 3, 1845 (5 United States Statutes, p. 788), at the sum of \$1,500 per annum. By act of Congress of March 14, 1848 (9 United States Statutes, p. 213), when attachments are issued in any district in courts of the United States they shall be treated in the same manner and placed upon the same footing as in the State courts in said districts. On February 11, 1855 (10 United States Statutes, p. 611), Congress required the Judge of the District Court of Missouri to hold at St. Louis a circuit court on the first Monday of October in every year, at which time might be transacted any business that could be transacted at the April term of said court, and authority was given to the circuit court and the judge of the district court to order special terms for the transaction of any business that could be done at regular terms.

In 1857 (11 United States Statutes, p. 197), the State of Missouri was divided into two judicial districts, the counties of Schuyler, Adair, Knox, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Montgomery, Gasconade, Franklin, Washington, Reynolds, Shannon and Oregon, with all that part of the State lying east of the above named counties, were to compose the Eastern District, and the court was to be held at St. Louis; and the remaining part of the State was to compose the Western District, the court in which was to be held at Jefferson City. Two terms were to be held at Jefferson City on the first Mondays of March and September of each year, and three terms were to be held in the Eastern District, at St. Louis, on the third Mondays of February, May and November of each year, and both courts were authorized to hold adjourned terms whenever in the opinion of the court the business required it. Provision was made for distributing between said courts cases then pending, and Judge Wells was allotted to the Western District and Samuel Treat was appointed for the Eastern District, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The circuit court for the districts of Missouri was to be held at St. Louis at the same times as before the passage of said act, and was to be composed of the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to said circuit—Judge Catron, at that time—and the two district judges, and might be held by any one or more of said three judges. The then district attorney and marshal were continued in office for the Eastern District, and the then clerk of the

district court was assigned to the Western District, and a district attorney and marshal were to be appointed for the Western District, and the Judge of the Eastern District was empowered to appoint a clerk of his court, and the then clerk of the circuit court remained as clerk of the circuit court as modified by said act.

By act of February 18, 1861 (12 United States Statutes, p. 130), from all judgments and decrees of any circuit court, a right of appeal or writ of error was granted to the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases of controversy in law or equity regarding copyright or patent claims under the laws of the United States, without regard to the amount in controversy.

By act of August 2, 1861 (12 United States Statutes, p. 285), the Attorney General of the United States was given superintending control over district attorneys and marshals in all the districts of the United States, and they were required to give to him an account of the official proceedings. By act of July 1, 1862 (12 United States Statutes, p. 432), to provide for the collection of internal revenue for the support of the government and the payment of interest on the public debt, and acts amendatory thereof, additional jurisdiction was conferred upon both the district and circuit courts of the United States for the recovery of penalties and inflicting punishments for violations of said acts. On July 15, 1862 (12 United States Statutes, p. 576), a new arrangement of circuits was enacted by Congress, by which the districts of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota constituted the Ninth Circuit, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Samuel F. Miller was assigned to this circuit thus organized. On July 16, 1862 (12 United States Statutes, p. 588), the laws of the State in which the United States courts are held were to govern as to the competency of witnesses. By act of Congress of July 23, 1866 (14 United States Statutes, p. 209), the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas were to constitute the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller was assigned to the Eighth Circuit. The act of Congress of July 27, 1866 (14 United States Statutes, p. 306), provides for the removal of causes from State courts to United States courts where the suit is against an alien, or a citizen of another State, where the sum involved exceeds \$500

exclusive of costs, and points out the mode of making such removal and conducting said suits in the United States courts; and in the same volume, page 385, act of February 5, 1867, the courts of the United States and the judges of such courts were authorized to grant writs of *habeas corpus* where persons are restrained of their liberty in violation of the constitution or any treaty or law of the United States, and to hear and determine the same. By act of March 2, 1867 (14 United States Statutes, p. 517), by a bankrupt law then passed, the United States district courts were constituted courts of bankruptcy, to hear and adjudicate all cases of bankruptcy, with right of appeal to the circuit courts. Similar jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases has been conferred on the United States district courts by acts of April 4, 1800, and of August 9, 1841.

On April 10, 1869 (16 United States Statutes, p. 44), the Supreme Court of the United States was to consist of eight associate justices, and provision was made for the appointment in each of the nine existing judicial circuits of circuit judges residing in their several circuits, who were clothed within their respective circuits with the same power and jurisdiction as the Justices of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, and Justices of the Supreme Court were required to attend at least one term of the circuit court in each district during every period of two years. It was further provided by said act that any judge of any court of the United States who had held his commission as such at least ten years, after having attained the age of seventy years, might resign his office and thereafter during his natural life receive the same salary that was payable to him at the time of his resignation. Under this act the Honorable John F. Dillon was appointed December 22, 1869, the Circuit Judge of the District in which Missouri was included. Said circuit judges so appointed were to receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. On May 21, 1872 (17 United States Statutes, p. 135), terms of the Circuit Court for the Districts of Missouri were to commence on the third Mondays of March and September in each year.

On June 1, 1872 (17 United States Statutes, p. 196), it was enacted that where the judges differed in opinion, that of the presiding judge should prevail, and that upon a

certificate of difference of opinion, either party may remove the case to the United States Supreme Court, and that writs of error or appeals to the Supreme Court must be taken within two years from the entry of judgment, and that practice, pleadings, etc.,—except in admiralty and equity cases—should conform as near as may be to those existing in the State courts, etc. In the same volume, page 282, on June 8, 1872, a circuit court in the Western District of Missouri was required to be held at Jefferson City on the third Monday of April and November of each year, and also in the Eastern District, in St. Louis, as already provided by law, and said courts in both districts were to be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and the Circuit Judge of said Eighth Circuit, and the District Judge of such districts respectively, or any one of them, in the absence of the remainder. The clerk, district attorney and marshal of the existing circuit court were to remain and act in the circuit court of the Eastern District, and a clerk for said Western District was to be appointed by the court, and the existing district attorney and marshal of said Western District were to act as such for the circuit court in the Western District of Missouri.

By act of February 25, 1873 (17 United States Statutes, p. 476), the circuit court in and for the Eastern District of Missouri is made the successor of the late circuit court, and was to try and dispose of all suits pending in the late circuit court for the Districts of Missouri, and two terms of the district court in said Eastern District were established, to be held on the first Mondays of May and November of each year. By act of March 3, 1875 (18 United States Statutes, p. 470), the circuit courts are given original jurisdiction, concurrent with the courts of the several States, in all suits of a civil nature at common law and in equity where the amount involved, exclusive of costs, exceeds \$500, arising under the constitution, laws or treaty of the United States, or in which the United States are plaintiff, or in which there is a controversy between citizens of different States, or between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

By act of January 21, 1879 (20 United States Statutes, p. 263), the Western District of Missouri is divided into two divisions, to be known as the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Western District of Missouri. The Western Division to include the counties of Andrew, Atchison, Barton, Bates, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Cass, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Jackson, Jasper, Lafayette, Linn, Livingston, Mercer, Nodaway, Platte, Putnam, Ray, Saline, Sullivan, Vernon and Worth. The remaining counties in said district constituted the Eastern Division thereof. The terms of the district and circuit courts of the Western Division were fixed on the third Mondays of May and October in each year, at Kansas City, and the terms of the district and circuit courts for the Eastern Division were to be held at the terms already prescribed by law, at Jefferson City.

Congress, by act of February 28, 1887 (24 United States Statutes, p. 424), declared that the city of St. Louis and the counties of Franklin, Gasconade, Jefferson, Crawford, Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Dent, Iron, Madison, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Shannon, Reynolds, Wayne, Scott, Carter, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Mississippi, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren, St. Charles, Macon, Adair, Audrain, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Madison, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby and Randolph shall constitute an Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, and all of the remaining counties of the State shall constitute the Western Judicial District of the State. The Eastern Judicial District of Missouri was divided into two divisions, to be known respectively as the Northern and Eastern Divisions of said district—the Eastern Division to embrace the city of St. Louis and the counties of St. Louis, Franklin, Gasconade, Jefferson, Crawford, Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Dent, Iron, Madison, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Shannon, Reynolds, Wayne, Scott, Carter, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Mississippi, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren and St. Charles, the courts for which, as thereby established, were to be held and continued at St. Louis. The remaining counties within said Eastern District were to constitute the Northern Division of said district, and the courts therefor were

to be held at the city of Hannibal. The Western Judicial District was divided into four divisions, to be known as the St. Joseph, the Western, the Eastern and Southern Divisions. The counties of Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, Sullivan, Jackson, Lafayette, Saline, Cass, Jackson, Bates, Henry, Vernon, Putnam, Caldwell, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Linn, Barton, Jasper and St. Clair were to constitute the Western Division, the circuit and district courts for which were to be continued at Kansas City. The counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Holt, Andrew, Buchanan, Platte, Clinton, Harrison, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry and Worth were to constitute the St. Joseph Division, and the courts therefor were to be held at St. Joseph. The counties of Cedar, Polk, Dallas, Laclede, Pulaske, Dade, Greene, Webster, Wright, Texas, Lawrence, Christian, Douglas, Howell, Newton, Barry, McDonald, Stone, Taney and Ozark were to constitute the Southern Division of said Western District, the courts for which were to be held at the city of Springfield. The remaining counties in said Western District were to constitute the Central Division of said district, and the courts, circuit and district, were to be continued and held at Jefferson City. Thereby was established a District and Circuit Court of the United States in each of the several divisions of the said Eastern and Western Districts thus created, except the Southern Division of the Western District, in which a district court only was created. In each of said divisions there were to be held two terms of the district and circuit courts in each year, except in said Southern Division, in which were to be held two terms of the district court in each year. The times of holding said terms of court in St. Louis, Kansas City and Jefferson City were to be the same as already established by law, and in the other divisions therein named the times of holding terms of court were to be, at Hannibal on the first Mondays of May and November, and at the city of St. Joseph on the first Mondays of April and October, and at Springfield on the first Mondays of February and August. The counties of Cedar, Polk, Greene, Dade, Lawrence, Newton, McDonald, Barry and Stone were attached to the Western Division of the Western District for circuit court purposes in all cases and proceedings.

The District Judges for the Eastern and

Western Districts, each in the division of his proper district, and the Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit were required to hold said courts. All suits brought in the courts of the United States in Missouri, not of a local nature, were to be brought in the division having jurisdiction over the county where the defendants, or one of them, resided. If there were more than one defendant and a part of them resided in different divisions or districts, plaintiff might sue in either division or district. Appointment of clerks in the new divisions created by said act was provided for, and the district attorney and marshal of the Eastern and Western Judicial Districts were to act as marshal and district attorney of their respective districts and to receive the fees as allowed by law. Before the judge was to hold terms of court at St. Joseph, Hannibal and Springfield, he was to have satisfactory evidence that the county court judges in the counties where said towns were located had set apart in said towns a court room, clerk's office, marshal's office, and district attorney's office free of rent to the United States, to be used and occupied until the completion of public buildings by the United States.

Thus it will be seen that Missouri is well provided with United States courts, conveniently located in different parts of the State, there being four courts in the Western District and two in the Eastern. It is believed that no other State has so many United States courts within its borders.

On the 19th of April, 1888 (25 United States Statutes, p. 88), the times of holding the district and circuit courts at Hannibal were fixed for the fourth Monday of May and the first Monday of December of each year, and in the same volume, page 497, by act of September 26, 1888, the circuit court of the Western Division of the Western District was to be held at Kansas City on the first Mondays of March and September of each year, and the district court for said division was to begin at Kansas City on the first Mondays of May and October annually; and the circuit and district courts for the St. Joseph division were to begin and be held at said city on the first Mondays of April and November annually; and both circuit and district courts in the Central Division of the Western District were changed to the third Mondays of April and November annually; and the terms

of the district court of Springfield were to begin on the third Mondays of May and October annually.

By act of October 1, 1888 (25 United States Statutes, p. 498), the county of Audrain was detached from the Northern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri and attached to the Central Division of the Western Judicial District of Missouri.

By act of May 14, 1890 (26 United States Statutes, p. 106), Congress amended the act of February 28, 1887, so as to establish both a district and circuit court in each of the several divisions of the Eastern and Western Districts, and in each of the several divisions two terms of a circuit court were required to be held in each year. Those at St. Louis, Kansas City and Jefferson City were to be held at the times designated by the original act, and in other divisions they were to be held at Hannibal on the first Mondays of May and November, at St. Joseph on the first Mondays of April and October, and at Springfield on the first Mondays of February and August. The district judges for the Eastern and Western Districts of the State, each in the divisions of the proper districts, and the circuit judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, were required to hold the said courts. Juries were to be summoned as then directed by law, and whenever the circuit and district courts in either of said districts or divisions should be held at the same time and place, jurors should not be summoned for each of said courts, but for both courts, and they were to act accordingly as grand and petit jurors for both of said courts. Again, on the 29th of August, 1890 (26 United States Statutes, p. 369), changes were made in the times of holding circuit and district courts, as follows, to wit: At Kansas City on the first Mondays of March and September annually, at St. Joseph on the first Mondays of April and November annually, at Jefferson City on the third Mondays of April and November annually, and at Springfield on the third Mondays of May and October annually. All process was to be deemed returnable to the terms thereby created, and all recognizances were to be taken to have reference to the respective terms thereby established.

By act of March 3, 1891, (26 United States Statutes, p. 826), Congress made

provision for the appointment in each circuit, of an additional circuit judge; with the same qualifications, power and jurisdiction that the circuit judges of the United States then had under existing laws, and to have the same compensation as the circuit judges then had in their respective circuits. Said act also created in each circuit a circuit court of appeals, to consist of three judges, of whom two should constitute a quorum, which should be a court of record, with appellate jurisdiction. Said court was to prescribe the form and style of its seal, and the form of writs and other process, conformable to the exercise of its jurisdiction, and could appoint a marshal and a clerk, who should exercise the same duties and powers within its jurisdiction as were then performed by the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The salary of the marshal was fixed at \$2,500 per annum, and of the clerk at \$3,000, to be paid in equal proportions quarterly. The Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court assigned to each circuit, and the circuit judge within each circuit, and the several district judges within each circuit were competent to sit as judges of the circuit court of appeals within their corporate circuits. The Chief Justice, if attending said court of appeals, was to preside, and an associate justice, if attending, was to preside in the order of seniority of their commissions. A term was to be held annually, and the court in the Eighth Circuit was to be held at St. Louis on the second Monday of January, 1891, and thereafter at such times as the court should fix. No appeal or writ of error could thereafter be taken from district courts to existing circuit courts, and no appellate jurisdiction was thereafter to be exercised by existing circuit courts, but all appeals by writ of error or otherwise from district courts were subject to review in the Supreme Court, or the circuit court of appeals thereby established. Appeals or writs of error could be taken from district courts or existing circuit courts direct to the Supreme Court in cases in which the jurisdiction of the court alone was involved, in cases of final sentence and decrees in prize cases, and in cases of capital or infamous crimes, and where the construction or application of the United States laws were involved, or where the constitutionality of any law or treaty of the United States was

in question, or where the Constitution or law of a State is claimed in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. The circuit courts of appeals were to exercise appellate jurisdiction on appeals or writs of error on final decisions in the district courts or existing circuit courts in all cases other than those above mentioned, and their judgments or decrees were to be final in all cases in which the jurisdiction is dependent entirely upon the opposite parties to the suit being aliens and citizens of the United States, or citizens of different States; also in cases arising under patent laws, under revenue laws and under criminal laws, and in admiralty cases, excepting that in every subject within its appellate jurisdiction the circuit court of appeals may certify to the Supreme Court questions or propositions of law for its instruction. Said act of Congress sets forth provisions and regulations for the guidance of said circuit courts of appeals, which it is not necessary to specify in detail.

On April 19, 1892 (27 United States Statutes, p. 20), Congress again changed the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States in the Western District of Missouri after the 1st of July, 1892, by declaring that the terms of said courts should begin at Kansas City on the fourth Monday in April and the first Monday in November annually, at St. Joseph on the first Monday of March and the third Monday of November annually, at Springfield on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October annually, and at Jefferson City on the third Mondays in March and October annually.

On July 23, 1894 (28 United States Statutes, p. 115), the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is required to appoint an additional circuit judge in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, who shall possess the same qualifications and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction as then prescribed by law for circuit judges.

By act of February 8, 1896, of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Judicial Circuit is extended to all suits at law or equity then pending therein upon writ of error or appeal from the United States Court in the Indian Territory.

By act of January 28, 1897 (p. 502, of Acts

of Second Session of the Fifty-fourth Congress), the county of Audrain in Missouri is detached from the Western Judicial District of Missouri and is attached to the Eastern Judicial District. It is a curious fact that the county of Audrain, which was first placed in the Eastern District, from the time of the division of the State into two districts, at almost every session of Congress was transferred from the division in which it was first placed to the other, and then back again. It might be called a traveling or locomotive county. Congress played foot ball with it and kept it moving backward and forward between the different districts or divisions.

The above compilation of the acts of Congress shows, in brief, the action of the government in reference to the powers and jurisdiction of Federal courts in the State of Missouri, whether granted by special or general acts. The gentlemen who, at different times, have held the positions of judges of the district and circuit courts in Missouri, and the associate justices of the United States Supreme Court assigned to the Missouri Circuit, have all been men of eminent ability and learning and will compare favorably with any judges of other Federal courts throughout the country, both as to legal learning and integrity of character. The following are the judges of the United States courts in Missouri:

Judges of the District Court: James H. Peck, commissioned judge of the District Court of Missouri, April 5, 1822, and retired March 8, 1836; Robert W. Wells, commissioned June 27, 1836, and died September 22, 1864, while still in office; Samuel Treat, commissioned March 3, 1857, for the Eastern District of Missouri, and resigned March 5, 1887; Arnold Krekel, commissioned for the Western District, March 9, 1865, and died in office June 8, 1887; Amos M. Thayer, commissioned for the Eastern District in February, 1887, and appointed United States circuit judge August 9, 1884; John F. Philips, commissioned for the Western District, June 25, 1888, and still in office; Henry S. Priest, commissioned for the Eastern District, August 9, 1894, and resigned May 13, 1895; Elmer B. Adams, commissioned for the Eastern District, December 9, 1895, and still in office.

Circuit Court Judges: John Forest Dillon, commissioned December 22, 1869, and

resigned September 1, 1879; George Washington McCrary, commissioned December 9, 1879, and resigned March —, 1884; Henry Clay Caldwell, commissioned March 7, 1890, and still in office; David Josiah Brewer, commissioned March 31, 1884, and appointed associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, December 20, 1889; Walter B. Sanborn, commissioned March 17, 1892, and still in office.

Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court assigned to the Eighth Judicial Circuit in Missouri are included: John Catron, March —, 1837, and continued until 1862, when he was transferred to the Sixth Circuit; Samuel Furman Miller, commissioned July 16, 1862, and assigned first to the Ninth Circuit, in which Missouri was then included, and afterward, when Missouri was placed in the Eighth Circuit, he was assigned to that circuit, and so continued until his death, October —, 1890; David J. Brewer, associate justice of the Supreme Court, after the death of Justice Miller, was assigned to the Eighth Circuit.

Many important questions have arisen in the Federal courts of Missouri under the treaty by which the United States acquired of France the Louisiana Territory, which by appeals or writs of error have been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Their decision by this latter court has established principles in reference to land titles that have controlled similar questions that have arisen in Florida, acquired of Spain, and in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, acquired of Mexico. Constitutional questions have also arisen in the Missouri United States courts that have had a national bearing, notably the Dred Scott case, whose decision by the United States court aroused public attention and discussion throughout the whole country and was one of the causes that contributed to the late Civil War. The test oath cases, under the Missouri Constitution of 1865, involved principles of civil liberty which were passed upon and settled by the United States Supreme Court.

MELVIN L. GRAY.

United States Engineers' Office.—This office was established in St. Louis in 1872 and has charge of the engineering operations incident to the improvement of the Mississippi River between the Ohio and Mis-

souri Rivers. The object of this improvement is to obtain eventually a minimum depth at standard low water of six feet from the mouth of the Missouri to St. Louis, and of eight feet at the same stage of water from St. Louis to the mouth of the Ohio River, the natural depth being in many cases from three and one-half to four feet. The plan adopted contemplates a reduction of the river to an approximate width of 2,500 feet below St. Louis, the natural width being in many cases from one to one and one-half miles. This work has been in progress since 1872 under appropriations made by Congress from time to time, aggregating \$8,033,333.32, the total amount expended from that period to June 30, 1897, being \$7,072,766.50, which resulted in extending the improvement in a partially completed condition to Red Rock, Missouri, eighty-seven miles below St. Louis. The plant used in the work and belonging to the United States consists of the towboats "General Gillmore" and "General F. L. Casey," and the towboat and dredgeboat "General H. L. Abbot," with two dredges and accessory craft and machinery. The engineers' office is also charged with the duty of removing snags and wrecks from the Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Missouri to New Orleans. This work is carried on by snagboats belonging to the United States under an annual appropriation not to exceed \$100,000, made by act of Congress approved August 11, 1888, and the total amount expended from that date to June 30, 1897, was \$788,777.73, or an annual average expenditure of \$87,641.97.

United States Senators.—The following is a full and accurate list of the United States Senators from Missouri, from 1820 to 1900, inclusive, the years of their service and dates of their death if not living:

David Barton, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1820, for four years, and re-elected November, 1824, for six years. Died in Boonville, September 28, 1837.

Thomas Hart Benton, St. Louis.—Elected November 20, 1820, and re-elected thereafter every six years for a period of thirty years. Died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1858.

Alexander Buckner, Cape Girardeau.—Elected November, 1830, for six years. Died in St. Louis, June 15, 1833; buried on his farm near Jackson, Missouri.

Louis Fields Lynn, St. Genevieve.—Appointed by Governor Dunklin in 1833 to fill the vacancy of Senator Buckner, deceased. Elected November, 1836, for six years; re-elected November, 1842, for six more years, and died October 3, 1843.

David Rice Atchison, Platte.—Appointed by Governor Reynolds, October, 1843, to fill Senator Lynn's vacancy, and served by re-elections until March 4, 1854. Died in Clinton County, January 26, 1886.

Henry S. Geyer, St. Louis.—Elected February 22, 1851, for six years, defeating Senator Benton, and died in St. Louis, March 5, 1859.

James S. Green, Lewis.—Elected January 12, 1857, for four years, to fill vacancy occasioned by failure of the Legislature to elect in 1855. Term expired March 4, 1861. He was not expelled from the Senate as many newspapers represent. Died in St. Louis, January 19, 1870, and buried at Canton, Lewis County.

Trusten Polk, St. Louis.—Elected January 13, 1857, for six years. Expelled for disloyalty January 10, 1862, and died in St. Louis, April 16, 1876.

Waldo P. Johnson, St. Clair.—Elected March 18, 1861; expelled from the Senate for disloyalty January 10, 1862, and died in Osceola after three days' illness of pneumonia, August 15, 1885. He was buried at Osceola, but during the winter of 1898-9 his remains were removed to Forest Hill Cemetery, which occupies the site of the Westport battle grounds, about eight miles south of the city. His heirs erected at his grave a monument, on one side of which is a *fac simile* of the Confederate flag, and on the other a brief record of his public services.

Robert Wilson, Andrew.—Appointed in 1862 by acting Governor Hall (in the absence of Governor Gamble) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Waldo P. Johnson. Died at Marshall, Missouri, May 10, 1870.

B. Gratz Brown, St. Louis.—Elected November, 1863, to fill unexpired term (March 3, 1867) of Waldo P. Johnson. Died in Kirkwood, December 13, 1885.

John B. Henderson, Pike.—Appointed by acting Governor Hall in 1862 to fill vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Senator Polk, and was elected to fill a full six years' term ending March 4, 1869. Is yet living in Washington, D. C.

Charles Daniel Drake, St. Louis.—Elected January, 1867, for six years; resigned in 1871 to accept the judgeship of the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., and died there, April 11, 1892.

Carl Schurz, St. Louis.—Elected January, 1869, for six years. Is yet living in New York City.

Daniel F. Jewett, St. Louis.—Appointed by Governor McClurg, December 19, 1870, to fill Charles D. Drake's vacancy, the Legislature not being in session. He served thirty days. Is yet living in St. Louis.

Francis Preston Blair, Jr., St. Louis.—Elected January, 1871, to fill unexpired term of Senator Drake, ending March 4, 1873. Died in St. Louis, July 9, 1875.

Lewis Vital Bogy, St. Louis.—Elected January, 1873, for six years. Died (before end of his term) September 20, 1877.

David H. Armstrong, St. Louis.—Appointed September 29, 1877, by Governor Phelps to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Bogy, and served till January 21, 1879, when James Shields, of Carroll, was elected by the Legislature to serve the balance of the term—that is, from January 21, 1879 till March 4, 1879, or forty-two days. Senator Armstrong died in St. Louis, March 18, 1893, and Senator Shields at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

Francis Marion Cockrell, Johnson.—Elected in January, 1875, for six years; has been since re-elected four times, and is now filling a fifth term, which will expire March 4, 1904, or thirty years.

George Graham Vest, Jackson.—Elected in 1879; re-elected in 1885, 1890 and 1897, his term of service expiring March 4, 1903, or twenty-five years.

Total number of United States Senators, without regard to length of service, twenty-one. Now living five, namely, John B. Henderson, Carl Schurz, Daniel F. Jewett, Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was founded by John Jordan Upchurch, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of October, 1868. He was at that time engaged as a machinist in the railroad shops of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, now the Erie, and had become the presiding officer in

an organization at that time existing in Pennsylvania, known as the "League of Friendship, Supreme Mechanics' Order of the Sun." The conduct of this order having proven unsatisfactory to the membership of the lodge to which he belonged, he proposed to it the surrender of the charter and abandonment of the order and the establishment of a new one on a plan which he had been several years in maturing. His proposition was accepted, and the lodge appointed a committee of seven, consisting of J. J. Upchurch as chairman, Wm. W. Walker, J. R. Umberger, M. H. McNair, Henry DeRoss, A. Klock and J. R. Hulse, to mature the new plan and report at a subsequent meeting. At the same time the charter of the existing order was surrendered and that lodge became defunct. The membership was called together on the 27th of October by the committee, at which time there were present fourteen members, including Upchurch, and the first lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted, Upchurch acting as the instituting officer. This lodge was called Jefferson Lodge No. 1 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is still a prosperous and flourishing lodge of the order in Meadville. Upchurch prepared the first ritual and wrote the first code of laws. The society was designed as a mutual protective association for working men—professional men, and especially lawyers, being excluded from membership in the original constitution. It was a fraternal society very much of the style of the Masons and Odd Fellows, then the leading fraternities of the country, and added another feature to social and educational work. The first code of laws did not provide for the protective feature of the order, but did make provisions that such a feature should be added whenever there were 1,000 members. Just one year afterward Upchurch proposed the article which established this feature of the order.

From the first the order was popular and grew rapidly, extending into the adjoining States. Soon a Grand Lodge was organized in Pennsylvania, followed in a short time afterward by another in Ohio and another in Kentucky. In February, 1873, these three Grand Lodges elected representatives to form a Supreme Lodge, and for this purpose they met in the city of Cincinnati on the 11th day of February of that year, and the Su-

preme Lodge of the order was instituted. Its growth thereafter became much more rapid, as there was a central power to direct the work of extension, and one by one Grand Lodges were established in other States and Territories and in the Provinces of Canada, until at the present time there are about thirty-six Grand Lodges, and about 5,000 subordinate lodges, the total membership being 343,295 on January 1, 1898. Since the establishment of its beneficial features it has distributed to widows and orphans the sum of \$81,108,819.27.

The order was introduced into Missouri in 1875, the first lodge having been instituted in the city of St. Louis on the 12th day of May of that year and known as St. Louis Lodge No. 1. It is still an active and prosperous lodge. The order was introduced in the State by R. L. Miller, acting then as deputy supreme master workman, afterward the senior past grand master workman of the jurisdiction. After its introduction into the State it grew rapidly, especially up to about the year 1891, by which time it had completely occupied the State. The Grand Lodge of Missouri was organized in the city of St. Louis on the 25th of April, 1876, with R. L. Miller as past grand master workman; Henry Kramer, as grand master workman; E. Raband, as grand foreman; Wm. Brennecke, as grand overseer; J. O. Hubler, grand guide; Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, grand recorder; E. F. Schreiner, grand receiver; R. L. Mueller, grand watchman. Following the institution of the Grand Lodge, the progress in Missouri was rapid. On the first of January of the year 1898 there were 68 lodges in St. Louis, and 450 in the State, containing about 21,065 members in all. The jurisdiction was set apart by the Supreme Lodge as an independent beneficiary jurisdiction in September, 1878. From the introduction of the order in Missouri to the first of January, 1898, it had disbursed to the widows and orphans of this State the sum of \$7,499,900.38. The present headquarters of the order are in the city of St. Louis, the three active officers being Grand Master Workman Wm. H. Miller; Grand Recorder Henry W. Meyer, and Grand Receiver Dr. John D. Vincil.

At the beginning of the year 1900 there were 420 lodges in Missouri with 22,507 members; there being 65 lodges with 7,594 members in St. Louis, 11 lodges with 818

members in Kansas City, and 2 lodges with 467 members in St. Joseph. To December 31, 1899, the order had disbursed in death benefits in Missouri \$8,830,125.

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

University Club.—The University Club of St. Louis was organized December 30, 1871, by representatives of the following colleges: Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Brown, Hamilton, Oberlin, Kenyon and Aberdeen (Scotland). The club may be said to have really begun to live when its first president, the Honorable Thomas Allen, was inaugurated in June, 1872, and the clubhouse was opened. The intention at first was to confine the membership to graduates of universities and colleges, but it was provided that one-fifth might be non-graduates. In 1874 the provision requiring graduation was abandoned so that no restriction of that sort remained and the membership was placed upon the same basis as in any other social club. The spirit of the early days has, however, always dominated the life of the University Club, and it is the natural rallying place of all college men in St. Louis. The club occupies the Allen House, on the northwest corner of Washington and Grand Avenues.

The club has had but four presidents since its organization in 1872. Honorable Thomas Allen, the first president, died in 1882, having served the club from its beginning. He was succeeded by Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge, who also continued to hold the office until his death in 1891. In January, 1892, the vacancy was filled by the election of Marshall S. Snow, who served until January, 1896, when he retired, and Benjamin B. Graham was his successor, who was re-elected in 1897.

University Medical College.—In the early months of 1881 a few gentlemen with ambition to become medical educators, and with some substantial means financially, conceived the idea of establishing a Kansas City University, having attached to it a medical department, a law department, an art department and such others as the public in the future might demand. They decided to open the medical department in the autumn, and to that end raised a building fund and erected a building at the southeast corner of Twelfth

and McGee Streets, where the first session was opened. The faculty was composed as follows: Dr. H. F. Hereford, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; Dr. Andrew O'Connor, professor of principles and practice of medicine; Dr. John W. Jackson, professor of principles and practice of surgery; Dr. J. W. Elston, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. E. R. Lewis, professor of anatomy, descriptive and surgical. The professorships of physiology and chemistry were not filled. Honorable H. P. White was made professor of medical jurisprudence; Dr. J. R. Snell, clinical medicine and physical diagnosis; Dr. J. P. Jackson, professor clinical surgery, fractures and dislocations; Dr. J. L. Teed, professor mental and nervous diseases; Dr. F. B. Tiffany, professor pathology, histology and diseases of the eye and ear; Dr. J. Miller, professor orthopedic surgery; Dr. C. W. Adams, professor diseases of children; Dr. Albert P. Campbell, professor of diseases of chest and throat; Dr. Lyman A. Berger, professor of hygiene; Dr. G. W. Davis, professor genito-urinary diseases; Dr. M. O. Baldwin, professor psychological medicine and medical electricity; Dr. Alex. Jamison, lecturer on medical chemistry and physics lecturer on chemistry; Dr. John Wilson, professor dermatology; Dr. G. E. Buxton, adjunct professor obstetrics and diseases of women; Dr. W. B. Sawyer, adjunct professor clinical medicine and physical diagnosis; Dr. W. M. Lewis, adjunct professor materia medica, therapeutics and lecturer on pharmacy; Dr. G. M. Bergen, adjunct professor physiology; Dr. C. V. Mottram, lecturer on forensic medicine; Dr. J. T. Eggers, demonstrator of anatomy. The session started early in October, and the matriculants numbered, in all, twenty-five. Dr. F. F. Dickman filled the chair of physiology, and Dr. Jamison the chair of chemistry. There was a determination and energy on the part of the faculty to make it a first-class school, and every attention was given to the thoroughness of the course of instruction.

The session of 1882 was opened with twenty-eight students, and with Dr. Willis P. King, professor of gynecology; Dr. J. L. Teed, professor of general pathology, and Dr. N. H. Chapman, professor of nervous and mental diseases. A postgraduate session was inaugurated in the spring of 1882, with the same faculty and the same assign-

ment of subjects as the winter session. The course began March 13th and closed May 20th. The postgraduate course of 1883 had Dr. John Duncan as professor of physiology. The third session opened with Dr. J. M. Allen, of Liberty, Missouri, in the chair of medicine, Dr. O'Connor having died. A spring course followed from March 17th to May 26th. The session of 1884-5 was marked by the loss of Dr. J. L. Teed by removal from the city, leaving the chair of general pathology vacant, and by the death of Alexander Jamison, professor of chemistry, Dr. J. B. Browning filling the chair of nervous diseases, and Dr. R. R. Hunter the chair of chemistry. Dr. J. E. Logan was elected adjunct lecturer on physiology. In 1886-7 Dr. J. E. Logan was elected professor of physiology, Dr. Duncan taking diseases of the skin. Dr. Emory Lanphear was elected professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system. Dr. Hal Foster was elected adjunct to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, and Dr. Frank Hereford adjunct lecturer to the chair of gynecology. In the session of 1887-8 Dr. Hereford was made emeritus professor of obstetrics and diseases of women, and Dr. C. W. Adams took his place in the chair, Dr. W. H. Wilkes having the place of obstetrics and diseases of children; Dr. J. B. Jones, professor materia medica and therapeutics, Dr. Willis P. King and Dr. J. W. Elston retiring; Dr. W. O. Wilkes and Dr. K. P. Jones, demonstrators of anatomy.

In 1888 a thorough reorganization was had. A new college building was constructed at Tenth and Campbell Streets, adjoining All Saints Hospital. Much more suitable for a medical college, and being close to All Saints Hospital, it gave better facilities for clinical teaching and thus afforded the students what is most needed—a practical knowledge of medicine. The faculty as now constituted consisted of Drs. J. W. and J. P. Jackson, professors of theory and practice of surgery and clinical surgery; Dr. J. M. Allen, professor of theory and practice of medicine; Dr. J. R. Snell, professor of clinical medicine; Dr. E. R. Lewis, professor surgical anatomy and clinical surgery; Dr. F. B. Tiffany, professor diseases of the eye and ear and histology; Dr. C. W. Adams, professor diseases of women and children; Dr. G. W. Davis, professor genito-urinary and venereal diseases; Dr. J. T. Eggers, professor of anat-

omy; Dr. J. H. Duncan, professor of diseases of the skin; Dr. J. E. Logan, professor of physiology and diseases of the nose, throat and chest; Dr. Emory Lanphear, professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system; Dr. J. B. Jones, professor of materia medica and therapeutics and adjunct professor of clinical medicine; Dr. R. R. Hunter, professor of chemistry; Dr. Lyman A. Berger, professor of obstetrics; Honorable H. P. White, professor of medical jurisprudence; Dr. R. L. Green, demonstrator of anatomy. During this year an amendment to the charter was obtained and the name changed from the Medical Department of the University of Kansas City to University Medical College. There was also added to the faculty Dr. Claud C. Hamilton, instructor in chemistry; Dr. W. B. Steinburg, instructor in microscopy. During this year the college sustained one of its greatest losses since its organization in the death of Professor J. W. Jackson. From its foundation he had been its leading spirit, its wise counselor and its financial supporter, as well as one of its most capable teachers. His place was most difficult to fill. In the session of 1890-1 Drs. J. P. Jackson and E. R. Lewis filled the chair of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery; Dr. Emory Lanphear, materia medica and therapeutics, as well as orthopedic surgery. Dr. J. M. Allen was elected president; Dr. J. F. Binnie, demonstrator of microscopy; Dr. Henry S. Douglass, assistant demonstrator of anatomy; Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, prosector to the chair of anatomy. In the session of 1891-2 Dr. R. L. Green was made professor of anatomy; Dr. J. F. Binnie, professor of pathology; Dr. S. G. Gant, demonstrator of physiology; Dr. Julius G. Keefer, demonstrator of microscopy; Dr. J. Punton, assistant to chair of medicine; Dr. C. F. Wainwright, lecturer on clinical medicine; Dr. J. N. Jackson, assistant demonstrator of anatomy. In 1892 Drs. George Halley and B. E. Fryer, having resigned from the faculty of the Kansas City Medical College, were given places in the University Medical College, Dr. Halley as professor of clinical surgery, and Dr. Fryer as professor of pathology. Honorable W. S. Cowherd took medical jurisprudence; Dr. W. F. Kuhn, professor physiology and therapeutics; Dr. A. M. Wilson, adjunct to the chair of medicine; Dr. S. C. James, assistant to the chair of medicine; Dr. John

Punton, mental and nervous diseases. This is the first time the regularly matriculated attendants reached the one hundred mark. In the session of 1893-4 the attendance markedly increased. The additions to faculty were Dr. Chet McDonald and Dr. C. E. Wilson, demonstrators of anatomy. In the session of 1894-5 Honorable Albert L. Berger took the chair of medical jurisprudence; Dr. Leon Rosenwald, demonstrator of bacteriology, histology and microscopy. In the session of 1895-6 Dr. I. J. Wolf was made professor of bacteriology; Dr. Chet McDonald, assistant to the chair of medicine; Drs. C. E. Wilson, J. P. Kaster, E. P. Blair and M. H. Downs, demonstrators of anatomy. Dr. George Halley was made professor of principles and practice of surgery, clinical and operative surgery. Regular number of attendants 170.

The sessions of 1896-7 saw but few changes in the personnel of the teaching corps. A few assistants were added. Dr. J. N. Jackson was made professor of anatomy (Dr. Green having left the city), also, adjunct to the chair of surgery. Dr. C. C. Hamilton's long illness and final death necessitated T. W. Schaefer to fill the chair of chemistry. Dr. V. W. Gayle was elected professor of materia medica; Dr. S. G. Gant, professor rectal and intestinal surgery. Drs. C. E. Wilson, W. L. Luscher, J. W. Frick and J. H. Austin were elected assistants to the chair of surgery; Drs. J. P. Kaster, B. C. Hyde, G. W. Grove, B. Albert Lieberman, H. F. Mather, demonstrators of anatomy. The death of Lyman A. Berger by the hand of an assassin deprived the city of one of its best physicians, and the college of one of its most energetic workers and promoters. Dr. C. A. Ritter was elected to fill his place, with Dr. M. B. Ward as assistant. In the session of 1898-9 but few changes were made in the leading chairs. The attendance of the students was more than the most sanguine friends of the college had expected, reaching above the 300 mark. This gain had been largely due to constancy in attendance to their duties as teachers, and ability on the part of the faculty. The session of 1899-1900 was the most successful ever held. The number of matriculated students in regular attendance was 326, with a graduating class of 117.

The session of 1900-1 opened with a teaching corps of fifty, many of them having been engaged in the work of imparting med-

ical instruction for over twenty-five years. The younger members of the faculty have been selected after a thorough trial in subordinate departments, not alone for their learning, but for their known ability to impart instruction. There is not a college in the State with a brighter prospect, nor one that is doing more earnest work in educating young men for their chosen life work.

GEORGE HALLEY.

University of Missouri.—The University of Missouri was located June 24, 1839, at Columbia, by a board of five State Commissioners, the board deciding, after having visited the county seat of each of the six central counties of Boone, Callaway, Cole, Cooper, Saline and Howard, that Boone County had offered to the university, as a consideration for its location, the largest sum in money, and that county also offered a more advantageous location than either of the others. Boone County bid to secure the institution at Columbia \$117,900, and paid every dollar of the sum promised. Preparations for the building of the institution were at once begun, and the corner stone of the first building—which was to be of brick, 156 feet front and four stories high—was laid July 4, 1840. The first board of curators consisted of fourteen citizens, all of whom are now dead, and Judge William Scott was the first president, and William Cornelius, first secretary. Academic work began in 1841, before the completion of the building, under John H. Lathrop, LL. D., who was first president of the faculty, and who entered upon the discharge of his duties March 1, 1841, in the old Columbia College building. The whole number of students up to September 30, 1842, was only seventy-four. The new university building having been completed and accepted by the board of curators, was formally dedicated in the presence of a large audience in the new chapel, President Lathrop delivering his inaugural address, July 4, 1843. A normal department of the university was established in 1867. The people of Boone County having donated 640 acres of land adjoining the university campus for an agricultural farm, and, in addition thereto, \$30,000 in cash, the Legislature, in 1870, located the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Columbia, and the School of Mines at Rolla, Phelps County. The de-

partment of law was added to the university in 1872, the department of medicine in 1873, the department of engineering in 1877, and the United States Experiment Station in 1887. On the night of January 9, 1892, the main building of the university, together with the library, life size oil portraits of Honorable James S. Rollins, Honorable Edward Bates and Honorable David R. Francis, and other paintings, the laboratory and much other equipments, were destroyed by fire. The next Legislature appropriated a large sum of money, which, with the insurance on the building that had been destroyed, enabled the curators to erect, around a quadrangle on the campus, the present magnificent buildings, including a powerhouse and Academic Hall. Academic Hall is four stories high, with a frontage of 319 feet and a depth of 60 and 130 feet. The tip of the dome is 180 feet above the level of the campus. The auditorium or chapel in this hall has a seating capacity—floor and gallery—of 1,500, and is one of the finest of its class in the Mississippi Valley. Including the Scientific Hall, erected in 1872 for the Agricultural College, the Medical Building, Laws Observatory, president's house, the clubhouses, etc., there are now sixteen buildings on the campus belonging to the institution. The buildings, equipment and grounds, including farm and gardens, are worth at least \$1,000,000. The permanent interest-bearing endowment consists of the following:

Proceeds of sales of 46,000 acres of seminary lands donated by Congress on March 6, 1820, invested in a State certificate of indebtedness at 6 per cent per annum interest.....	\$122,000
Legislative appropriation of March 24, 1872, represented by a State certificate of indebtedness at 5 per cent interest.....	100,000
Proceeds of sales of agricultural college lands donated by Congress July 2, 1862, invested in State certificate of indebtedness at 5 per cent interest.....	349,882
Proceeds of war tax refunded by the United States to Missouri, invested in certificate of indebtedness by act of Legislature, March 26, 1891, at 5 per cent interest—one-fifth to the State School of Mines at Rolla.....	646,958
Proceeds of J. S. Rollins scholarship fund invested in State certificate of indebtedness March 31, 1883, at 5 per cent interest.....	6,000
Proceeds of sales of land to School of Mines, March 31, 1883, invested in State certificate of indebtedness at 5 per cent interest.....	2,000
Certificate of indebtedness April 1, 1896, at 5 per cent interest.....	3,000
Total endowment.....	\$1,249,840
Annual interest on endowment fund.....	63,712

Tuition is free at the university, except in the law and medical departments, and all the departments are opened to women. The university is the head of the public school system of the State, and it aids by free tuition to summer schools of public school-

teachers in the recess of regular university instruction and by other means in helping forward the elementary and secondary schools of the State. During the collegiate year 1898-9 there were 815 students in attendance at the university, and 126 in attendance at the School of Mines, making a total of 941. The total teaching force is sixty-four, fifty-two of whom are connected with the university, and twelve with the School of Mines. Richard H. Jesse, LL. D., is president of the university.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Unzaga, Luis de, Governor of Louisiana, was born in 1720 and died in 1790. He entered the Spanish military service in early life, and after a campaign with "Charles of Naples," in his operations against Austria, was made a brigadier general. He succeeded O'Reilly as Governor of Louisiana in 1769, and, adopting a conciliatory policy, soon established friendly relations between the Creoles and the Spanish authorities. He was made Captain General of Caracas in 1776, and Governor of Cuba in 1783. In 1785 he returned to Spain and died there.

Upper House.—A name sometimes applied to the Senate of the State General Assembly.

Uriah.—A village in Henry County, on the Kansas City, Clinton & Southern Railway, eighteen miles northwest of Clinton, the county seat. It has a public school, a Baptist Church and a Christian Church, a Democratic newspaper, the "Herald," a bank and a flourmill. In 1899 the population was 700. It was platted in 1871 by H. C. McDonnell, the first merchant.

Ursuline Academy of Arcadia.—See "Arcadia College."

Utica.—A town on Grand River, in Livingston County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, six miles southwest of Chillicothe. It was laid out in 1839. It contains Adventist, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal and colored Methodist Churches, a graded public school, a hotel, sawmill and handle factory, a newspaper, the "News," and about twenty-five business houses, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

V

Vagrants, Sales of.—At one time in the history of St. Louis, vagrants, or persons with no visible means of support, generally loafers, gamblers and thieves, were sold at public auction for six months to the highest bidder. There were a number of such sales in front of the courthouse along in the "forties." "The Reveille" of July 29, 1847, gives an account of the sale of a white man named Jack Bowers, to a livery-stable keeper on Sixth Street. The price given is not stated. The law had a wholesome effect in ridding the town of disreputable characters.

Valliant, Leroy B., lawyer and jurist, was born June 14, 1838, at Moulton, Alabama. His father was Denton Hurlock Valliant, descendant from French and English families, blended first in London and transplanted later to the United States. During the reign of Louis XVI, Jean Vaillant, French gentleman, transferred his place of residence to London, and there married an English woman. Within a generation his name was anglicized by the transposition of an "i" from the first to the last syllable, and its pronunciation was changed to that which it has since retained. John Valliant, the son of Jean Vaillant, who was the progenitor of the American family, immigrated to the Colonies in 1658 and settled in Caroline County, Maryland, where many of his descendants still reside. In this country the family became blended with the Hurlock family, descended from Jonathan Hurlock, an Englishman who came to the Colonies in 1716 and also settled in Maryland. His descendants of the present day reside chiefly in Dorchester County and in the city of Baltimore, in that State. Judge Valliant is descended from these two families in the paternal line, and through his mother, whose maiden name was Narcissa Kilpatrick, a strain of Scotch-Irish blood has been handed down to him. He was reared in the South and completed his academic course of study at the University of Mississippi, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1856. Immediately after his graduation from college he matricu-

lated at Cumberland University Law School, of Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1858. A year later he was admitted to the bar of Greenville, Mississippi, and was practicing there when the Civil War began. The war temporarily changed the course of his life, and carried him away from professional pursuits. Entering the Confederate military service with a lieutenant's commission, in Company I of the Twenty-second Mississippi Infantry, he was later promoted to captain, and in the battle of Shiloh commanded his regiment after all the regimental officers outranking him had been either killed or disabled. At the close of the war he returned to Greenville, Mississippi, and resumed his law practice at that place, remaining there until the beginning of the year 1875. He then came to St. Louis, a well seasoned, well rounded lawyer, admirably equipped for practice in a broader and more remunerative field. His brilliant talents quickly obtained recognition, and he not only impressed his individuality strongly upon the bar of the city, but became recognized as one of the ablest and most attractive political orators in Missouri. After practicing with marked success for eleven years and demonstrating his fitness for the exercise of judicial functions in many hard fought legal contests, he was in 1886 nominated for a circuit judgeship on the Democratic ticket, was elected in November following, and at the beginning of the year 1887 took his place upon the circuit bench. At the close of his first term of six years he was unanimously renominated by his party, and to such an extent had his administration of the affairs of the circuit court commended itself to the public that, notwithstanding the fact that his political opponents carried the city for the State and national tickets, he was re-elected by a majority of more than 5,000 votes. Reviewing his career on the bench and the work of the court over which he presided, an eminent member of the St. Louis bar has recently written of him as follows:

"The Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis

has the highest original civil jurisdiction, and before it comes the great mass of litigation incident to St. Louis becoming a great metropolis. Hence, there have come to Judge Valliant, in quick succession, numerous cases affecting not only large property interests, but also the most intricate and important phases of State and municipal law. Special mention should be made of the various mandamus and injunction cases against executive and legislative officers that have come before him and afforded him an opportunity in a marked way to exert great influence in shaping the policy of our laws. His decisions have made it clear that these extraordinary writs, which in late years have become so much more in use than formerly, should be used with great good judgment, learning and care; that there should be no hesitation to apply them with courage and effect when they are rightly demanded, but care should be taken to avoid use of them, to which the tendency of the times would lead. He has been particular to leave ministerial and other officers to the full use of the discretion with which the law clothes them, careful to define the officer's responsibility and hold him to the performance of his duty in a proper case, yet at the same time careful not to trench on the constitutional or legislative prerogatives. That has occurred with election officers, Board of Health, Municipal Assembly, Police Commissioner, State Treasurer, State Bank Examiner, Supervisor of Building Associations, etc. In *State ex rel. Wear vs. Francis*, the Board of Police Commissioners was by mandamus compelled to rescind an order it had made declaring that the police would not enforce the Sunday dramshop law in St. Louis, and was ordered to enforce the law; it was contended that there was no precedent for the exercise of such a power by the judiciary, but the court held that if a precedent was wanting, one should be made, and the ruling was sustained by the Supreme Court. But in *Neiser vs. Williams*, the danger of recognizing authority in a chancellor to control by injunction an election officer in issuing a certificate of election is pointed out, and instances of the abuse of the power cited. In the recent case of the appointment of a receiver for the Mullanphy Bank on application of the Secretary of State, as head of the State Bank Inspection Department, a decision was given sustaining the

right of the Secretary of State to name the receiver, and so elucidating the construction to be placed upon the bank inspection law that the decision is regarded throughout the State as placing the law upon a popular and enduring foundation. In the still more recent case of *State ex rel. North & South Railway vs. Meier*, President of the City Council, in which it was sought by a mandamus to compel a legislative officer to sign a bill which it was claimed had passed the council, but which the president refused to sign, the boundary lines between the co-ordinate departments of the government were drawn, the powers of the judiciary over the others defined, and the danger of the abuse of the power pointed out. His opinions in these cases of a public character, as well as those affecting property rights of the individual, have been written with the same degree of care, not only as to be clear expositions of legal principle, but also as to elegance of diction, as if they were to appear in regular printed reports. Having had experience prior to coming to St. Louis in presiding over a court of chancery for a full term in a State where the old chancery practice was still in vogue, he has been particularly distinguished as a chancellor in handling the intricate and delicate questions arising in equity jurisprudence. Noteworthy has been his influence in directing the judicial mind in the city and State against the unwarranted use of mandatory injunctions in preliminary hearings. His high moral character, courteous bearing, unflinching courage and marked learning have distinguished him on the bench and shown to be natural his effort to dignify the court and bar; to make the young lawyer feel at home in his court; to impress upon members of the bar their high duties, not merely as advocates of their clients' cases, but as officers of the court, assisting in the administration of justice; to treat lawyers as men whose words should always be above question and whose aim should be to aid and not to mislead the court. Of the several thousand cases decided by him, there have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the State only 187 cases, and of these only thirty-nine, or one in five, have been reversed, while there have been appealed to the St. Louis Court of Appeals only 228 cases of which only fifty-five, or less than one in four, have been reversed. And a number of the rever-



W. T. Van Buren

W. T. Van Buren.

W. T. Van Buren

sals were on minor points, the main points being approved. It is doubtful if there has ever been a better record on our circuit bench. By profession a lawyer, by religion a Methodist, by fraternity a Knight Templar, by application a scholar, by favor of the people a judge, by nature a modest gentleman, and, as has been said of others of the Scotch-Irish race, 'full of grit and grace.'"

In 1898 his eminent fitness for the exercise of the highest judicial functions caused him to be elevated by the vote of the people to the supreme bench of Missouri, which position he now occupies. Judge Valliant married, in October, 1862, Miss Theodosia Taylor Worthington, daughter of Judge Isaac Worthington, of Mississippi, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a son of a soldier of the Revolution. He has three talented sons, one of whom is a lawyer.

Van Blarcom, Jacob Craig, banker, was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, June 1, 1849. In 1866 he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of Peterson, Hanthorn & Co. He remained with the firm until 1870, and at the age of twenty-one, was invested with a power of attorney to liquidate its business and close up its affairs. In 1870 he became head accountant of the Bank of Commerce, and when he was twenty-eight years of age he was made cashier of the bank, and has held that position up to the present time. He married, January 19, 1871, Miss Mary Gamble, of Bloomington, Illinois.

Van Brunt, William Thomas, street railway manager, was born June 26, 1858, in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. His parents were Peter Schenck Van Brunt, of Holland ancestry, and Mary Harriet (Thomas) Van Brunt, the first named born at Schenectady, New York, and the last named at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, both now living, aged, respectively, sixty-eight and sixty-six years. In 1860 the family removed to Red Bank, New Jersey, on the Shrewsbury River, and the son attended the public school near their home at that place until he was ten years of age. He then attended private schools at Red Bank for four years, and for two years he was at school in Brooklyn, New York. As a youth he was a sufferer from hay fever, and this led to his spending much of his time during the sum-

mer seasons aboard a small yacht, cruising in the waters adjacent to New York. The consequence was that he became deeply interested in the science of navigation, and made a careful study of it. Determining to follow the water, he purchased a half-interest in a sidewheel steamboat when he was nineteen years of age, and established the first steam packet line between New York City and points on the Shrewsbury River. He made a marked success of this business venture and continued it until 1880, when he accepted the position of commander of C. F. Chickering's steam yacht. In 1885 the failure of Mr. Chickering's health caused him to sell his yacht to Thomas J. Montgomery, of New York City, and Mr. Van Brunt commanded the yacht for Mr. Montgomery until 1887. In that year he began making a study of electricity as applied to street railways, gaining a practical knowledge of this subject at Richmond, Virginia. He then went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, as general manager of one of the principal lines of street railway in that city, taking charge of the management of this line in the fall of 1887. This line was at that time a horse railway. Mr. Van Brunt introduced electric power, and later consolidated all the street railway lines of Scranton, which he had in successful operation by April 1st of the year 1889. In the spring of that year he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, to look after one of the street railway lines of that city, which had been purchased by the owners of the Scranton lines. Thereafter he divided his time between St. Joseph and Scranton, managing the lines controlled by the company with which he was connected in both cities. This continued for six months, at the end of which time, the Scranton lines being in excellent condition, and the St. Joseph lines requiring close attention, Mr. Van Brunt concentrated his energies on the development and improvement of the last named line. He accordingly established his home in St. Joseph, and has since been one of the men most conspicuously identified with the remarkable growth and material progress of that city. In 1890 he consolidated all the street railways of St. Joseph, and became the chief executive officer of the corporation controlling the street railway interests of that city. He is now vice president and general manager of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, and

since this corporation came into existence has devoted the larger share of his time to the improvement of its properties. A man of wonderful activity, with quick perceptions and the happy faculty of dispatching matters of business with rapidity and ease, it was natural that he should become interested in various other enterprises in a growing city developing into an industrial center, and he is also president of the St. Joseph Steam Heating Company, secretary and treasurer of the Lake View Railway and Land Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Lake Improvement Company, all St. Joseph corporations. He was also one of the original incorporators and first president of the Artesian Ice Company of St. Joseph. Mr. Van Brunt's business career may be said to have begun when he was only a school boy in age, and the fact that it has been one of unbroken success and unmarred by a single failure, is evidence conclusive of his sagacity and his ability as a man of affairs. June 10, 1889, he married Miss Ella C. Murray, of Middletown, New Jersey. Mrs. Van Brunt, whose superior attainments and womanly graces admirably fit her to be the companion of such a man as Mr. Van Brunt, is the daughter of Honorable George C. Murray, now deceased, who graduated at Yale College when he was eighteen years of age, then took a three years' law course in New York City, and later became distinguished in his profession and in public life. An accomplished and eminently practical business man, Mr. Van Brunt has naturally been deeply interested in various economic questions which have figured in the politics of our country, but has taken no active part in political campaigns. He formerly affiliated with the Democratic party, but in the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 voted with the Republicans.

Van Buren.—A town laid out in Osage County, in 1841, by Robert Goodman. Its site was five miles southeast of Linn, and it was founded with the view of making it the county seat. Failure of this resulted in the town soon dying out.

Van Buren.—The seat of justice of Carter County, a village one mile from Chicopee Station, on the Current River branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Rail-

way. It is in a beautiful location and promises to become a place of considerable importance. It has, besides the county buildings, three churches, a public school, sawmill, gristmill, two hotels, five stores and one newspaper, the "Current Local," published by M. C. Harley. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

Van Buren, James, Jr., general agent of the National Surety Company, was born in 1865, in Kingston, New York. His parents were James and Mary (Mulks) Van Buren, both of whom were born in the State of New York. The father was at the head of a large leather business in Kingston that has been in the family since 1667, having been established then by Tobias Van Buren. He was succeeded in its management and ownership by his son, Cornelius, who in turn was followed by his son Tobias. It was while the one last named was in charge of the business that his leather, boot and shoe business, harness store, residence, tannery and barns were burned by British soldiers in the year 1777. The property, or a portion of it, was recovered and the enterprise was continued in the same distinguished family line, being next owned by a Cornelius Van Buren, then by his eldest son Tobias, the two names having alternated in this regular manner up to that time, and then by James, the father of the subject of this sketch. The members of this branch of the Van Buren family are descended from the same stock as that traced by the branch to which President Martin Van Buren belonged. It is recorded that two brothers came to this country from England about 1658 and located at Kingston, one of the oldest settlements in New York. One of the brothers made a permanent home in Kingston, while the other, within a few months, removed to Kinderhook, New York, and there established his family. Martin Van Buren was from the Kinderhook branch of the family, while the subject of this sketch descended from the ancestor who continued to reside at Kingston after his first location there. James Van Buren, Sr., died in May, 1900. James Van Buren, Jr., received his education in his native town, and after leaving the school room engaged for a time with his father in the old established leather business. He then came west and accepted a position with the National Water Works Com-

pany as chief clerk in the office at Kansas City, Missouri, of which city he has since been a resident. At the end of eight years, and in October, 1895, he became associated with the National Surety Company, and has since served that large corporation as general agent for Kansas City. This corporation was organized as the National Surety Company of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1897 the old company was absorbed by a new, called the National Surety Company of New York, organized in 1897. Under the management of Mr. Van Buren the affairs of the company have prospered in Kansas City, and he is regarded as one of the most able general agents in the western territory. Politically he is a Democrat and takes more or less part in public affairs. He is identified with the Episcopal Church and occupies a dignified position in the social affairs of the city with which he is identified. Mr. Van Buren is one of the leading young men of western Missouri, and although his affections are strongly drawn toward the State of his nativity, he has absorbed enough of the loyalty and patriotism that are born of State pride to make him a genuine Missourian and a loyal part of the Commonwealth in whose prosperity and greatness he has a deep and general interest.

Van Buren County.—A county now known as Cass County, which see. Van Buren County was created out of Jackson County, May 3, 1835, and was named in honor of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was nominated for President by the "Free-Soilers," who were opposed to the introduction of slavery into the territory acquired as the result of the Mexican War. The same year the Democrats nominated for President General Lewis Cass, who was favorable to slavery extension, and February 19, 1849, the General Assembly of Missouri passed an act changing the name of Van Buren County to that of Cass.

Van Cleave, James Wallace, manufacturer, was born July 15, 1849, near Lebanon, Kentucky. He began his business career in Louisville, Kentucky, with the stove manufacturing firm of J. S. Lithgow & Co., and this connection continued until 1888, when he came to St. Louis and entered the Buck's

Stove & Range Company, of which he has since been vice president and general manager. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and is in sympathy with the Democratic party politically. March 23, 1871, Mr. Van Cleave married Miss Catherine Louise Jefferson, daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth (Creagh) Jefferson, of Louisville, Kentucky. The children born to them have been Edith Corrine, who married James Humphrey Fisher; Hiram, who died in infancy; Giles Belle, Wallace Lee, Harry Fones, Wilhelmina Born and Brenton Gardner Van Cleave.

Vandalia.—A city of the fourth class, in Audrain County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, twenty-four miles east-northeast of Mexico. It has four churches, a graded public school, an electric lighting plant, two banks, two flouring mills, a fire brick plant, coal mines near by, two papers, the "Leader" and the "Mail and Express," two hotels and about forty other business places, including stores of different classes, etc. The Vandalia Coal Company employs about 100 men. Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

Vandalia Line.—The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railway was opened in 1870. The Vandalia system is composed of this road, together with the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, the Terre Haute & Logansport, the Terre Haute & Peoria, and the East St. Louis & Carondelet Railroads. The Pennsylvania and Vandalia systems are closely related.

Vandervoort, William L., merchant, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 18, 1830, and died in New York in 1900. He comes of an old Knickerbocker family, the male members of which had been merchants for a hundred years before his time, and some of whom were famous among the old merchants of New York. He entered a Baltimore dry goods store when twelve years of age, and advanced in various establishments until he became connected with the wholesale department of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York. In 1860 he came to St. Louis and founded the dry goods house of William L. Vandervoort & Co., later Vandervoort, McClelland & Co., and then Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, which was in turn succeeded by the present

wealthy corporation, the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company. Mr. Vandervoort became the buyer of silks and fine goods for the house, and after a time the purchaser of all its foreign goods and importations, going to New York, which city has since been his home. Once or twice each year he visited St. Louis to look after his business interests. A bachelor and hence untrammelled by family ties, he was a member of all the leading social clubs of New York, and of the St. Louis Club.

Vandiver, Willard Duncan, Congressman and educator, was born March 30, 1854, in Hardy County, Virginia (now West Virginia), son of Louis Hyder and Mary A. (Vance) Vandiver. In the paternal line he is descended from a Holland ancestor, who was among the first settlers at New York, and his mother belonged to the noted Vance family of Virginia and the Carolinas. His father, who is a Methodist minister, has faithfully followed his calling for a third of a century, and is one of the successful and popular preachers of central and southwest Missouri. His mother, who was a lady of rare culture and refinement, as well as deep piety, was a ready writer and an occasional contributor to literary and religious papers. She lived a useful life and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Many years since she passed to her reward, and her remains rest in the old cemetery at Fayette, Missouri. Willard D. Vandiver, the son, obtained his early education in the public schools of Missouri, and then entered Central College at Fayette, from which institution he was graduated in 1877, having taken the Latin scientific course and received the "William A. Smith prize" for oratory. Soon after his graduation he accepted the chair of mathematics in Bellevue Institute at Caledonia, Missouri, and three years later he succeeded Rev. Thomas M. Finney, D. D., as president of that institution. Its successful career under his management made it one of the leading educational institutions of the State. Becoming widely known as an educator, Professor Vandiver received several tempting offers of professorships in other institutions, and finally accepted the chair of physical science in the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau. He consented to fill this position because it promised to afford him

better opportunities for private study and scientific investigation, and in June of 1889 he entered upon the discharge of his duties in this connection. In 1893 the presidency of this normal school became vacant by reason of the resignation of President R. C. Norton, LL. D., and Professor Vandiver was chosen to fill that position. When the great campaign for the remonetization of silver began in 1896, Professor Vandiver, who had always been a staunch Democrat and a close student of economic as well as of scientific problems, became deeply interested in the issues which were to be determined by the people of the United States. Previous to this he had often participated in political campaigns, but had never been a candidate for any office. Espousing the silver cause, he became one of its most distinguished champions in Missouri, and was nominated by his party for Congress in the Fourteenth Congressional District, which at the preceding election had given a Republican plurality of 1,087 votes. At the ensuing election he received a plurality of 4,430 votes, and in 1898 he was re-elected, and is now serving his second term in the national House of Representatives. His district is a large one, comprising seventeen counties, with a population of nearly 300,000 people, and each year he makes a complete tour of the district to ascertain the wants and needs of his constituents, which he looks after ably and faithfully at Washington. In public life he has well sustained the high reputation which he had previously gained as an educator. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but their hearty sympathy and co-operative effort is extended to all religious and charitable institutions. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken all the Royal Arch and Knights Templar degrees, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the order of Modern Woodmen. June 17, 1880, he married Miss Alice L. Headlee, youngest daughter of Rev. J. H. Headlee, who was an honored clergyman of southeast Missouri for more than half a century. Their children are Dean Vance, Helen Louise and Lillian Vandiver. Professor and Mrs. Vandiver have a happy home. Of simple manners and domestic tastes, he has a marked preference for country life, and often expresses the wish that at no very distant date

he may become the owner of a good farm and spend his declining years as he spent his boyhood, amid flocks and herds, breathing the pure air of the country, surrounded by rural environments and enjoying genuine freedom amidst his books and friends.

Van Eman, John Howard, physician and vice president of the board of directors of Kansas City Medical College, was born February 11, 1840, at Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Andrew and Eliza (Taylor) Van Eman. The ancestral Van Emans were Hollanders, who immigrated to America from the Palatinate in the seventeenth century, and were among the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania. Andrew Van Eman, an ancestor of Dr. Van Eman, who was a farmer, saw service during the French and Indian Wars as an officer in a regiment of Pennsylvania troops commanded by Colonel Crawford. The mother of Dr. Van Eman was also descended from a pioneer family of the same State, and her grandfather was the first justice of the peace in western Pennsylvania. Of seven children born to Andrew and Eliza Van Eman, John Howard is the eldest. His early education was acquired in the common schools of western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and all beyond that was secured through his own effort. At the age of seventeen years he entered upon an academic course under a private tutor, and in 1858 he became a student in South Salem College. Up to this time he was obliged to intermit his studies in order to provide himself with means by teaching country schools, and in 1861 the Civil War brought his literary studies to a close. July 4th of that year he enlisted in Company I of the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Ohio Infantry, commanded by Colonel John Groesbeck, and served with it in the Army of the Tennessee under Generals Pope, Rosecrans, Thomas and Grant, participating in the operations at New Madrid and Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, the battle of Iuka and the second battle of Corinth. Early in 1863, when disability incident to the service incapacitated him for field duty, he was placed on detached service as a non-commissioned officer, and was honorably mustered out in August, 1864, at the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment. Upon being discharged he became a civilian employe of the government,

and occupied responsible positions in charge of river transportation at Paducah, Kentucky, from September, 1864, to March, 1865, and in charge of railroad transportation at Meridian, Mississippi, from the latter date until September of the same year. On returning to Ohio he resumed teaching, at the same time engaging in the study of medicine, and was graduated from Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, March 4, 1868. For one year he practiced medicine at Decatur, Ohio, in association with his former preceptor, Dr. W. A. Dixon, and then removed to Kansas, locating at Tonganoxie, where he was busied in his profession for seven years, until November 15, 1877, when he took up his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, and entered upon a practice which has been eminently successful and remunerative. During these later years he has contributed largely to the history of medical science in the Missouri River Valley. Upon his coming to the place it was a matter of common belief that disease of the typhoid type did not exist in that region for climatic reasons, and the larger number of the medical fraternity stoutly combatted his views to the contrary. He paid little attention to denial or criticism, but pursued investigation quietly, thoroughly and with persistence, finally demonstrating beyond all question the existence of the disease, and indicating the means for its arrest and treatment. He also became conspicuous as the performer of the first operation in Kansas City, and the third operation west of the Mississippi River, in oophorectomy, being entirely successful. His professional attainments have found recognition in his appointment to various important positions. He was for eleven years one of the attending physicians of St. Joseph's Hospital, Kansas City, professor of clinical medicine from 1881 to 1891, and since the latter year professor of diseases of women in the Kansas City Medical College, and vice president of its board of directors. He is an esteemed member of the District Medical Association, of the Missouri State Medical Association, of the Western Gynecological and Surgical Association, and of the American Medical Association, and the journals and proceedings of various of these bodies contain his papers and references to his observations and notable cases. In his youth he was in sympathy with the Democratic party, but begin-

ning with the attack on Fort Sumter, and particularly from the second candidacy of Lincoln for the presidency, he has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and its principles. He was for many years a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as surgeon of his post, and also holds membership with the United Workmen. He was married, July 15, 1868, to Miss Laura A. Osborn, daughter of the Rev. Henry Osborn, of Elmira, New York. Of this union have been born five children, Dr. Frederick T., a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College, class of 1896; Hattie C., Gertrude M., Ida L. and John Howard Van Eman, the last named a student in the Kansas City high school. Dr. Van Eman is in the prime of his physical and mental powers, and, with his wealth of medical knowledge and experience, is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in western Missouri.

Van Frank, Philip Riley, civil engineer, was born January 10, 1829, in Cortland County, New York, son of Gerrit and Emily (Garrett) Van Frank. Gerrit Van Frank was born March 6, 1801, at Deerfield, New York. His ancestors came from Holland at an early date and settled near Albany, New York. The original name, Van Vranken, was changed by some of the descendants to Van Frank. Emily (Garrett) Van Frank was born February 9, 1801, near Utica, New York. Her parents were Samuel and Irene (Russell) Garrett, both of English descent, whose ancestors settled near Branford, Connecticut, at an early date. The Russells were of the distinguished English family of which Lord John Russell was a member. In the spring of 1835, Gerrit Van Frank and his family moved from Cortland County, New York, to Lorain County, Ohio, and in the spring of 1837 moved to Elkhart County, Indiana, and settled near Bristol, where he died November 4, 1854. His wife died in Dodge County, Minnesota, May 15, 1888, at the home of her eldest son, James G. Van Frank, and was buried at Bristol, Indiana. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, and carefully instilled the principles of Christianity, strict honesty and rectitude of conduct into the minds of their children. In the family were eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of

whom lived to years of maturity. Philip Riley Van Frank, the third child of Gerrit and Emily Van Frank, received his early education in the common schools, supplemented by teaching at home by his mother, who was a woman of education and refinement, and made home a place of continuous instruction and study for her children, thus firmly fixing in them the love of knowledge and habits of industrious self-application in the acquirement of it. In the spring of 1847 he went to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and made his home in the family of his uncle, Russell F. Lord, who was chief engineer and general superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, where he received from a private teacher instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, mechanics, philosophy, astronomy and engineering. Natural desire for the acquisition of knowledge and studious habits acquired in youth have gone with him through life, and he has always been a great reader and close student. In the spring of 1848 he commenced the practice of his profession in the engineer corps of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and was employed two and a half years on the enlargement and improvement of the canal then made, which more than doubled its capacity. In September, 1851, he went to western Virginia and assisted in making a survey and estimate for making Coal River navigable by slack water navigation. In February, 1852, he took a position in the engineer corps of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, first as levelman, and later as assistant engineer, between Cincinnati and the west line of Lawrence County, Indiana. In September, 1853, he went with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and as assistant engineer took charge of a division extending from Nolin Creek to a mile south of Green River, at Munfordville. Work being suspended on the road for lack of funds in May, 1854, he went to southeast Tennessee and made a survey and estimate for a railroad from Cleveland to the Ducktown Copper Mines, after which he was employed for a short time on the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad. In March, 1855, he came to Missouri, and as assistant engineer on the construction of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad had charge of a division in Washington County, having his office at Hopewell. After the completion of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad to Pilot



Philip R. Van Frank

Knob, in 1858, he was employed as assistant engineer of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, with office in St. Louis. At the beginning of the Civil War, when Governor Hamilton R. Gamble called for volunteers to serve six months in the State of Missouri, a company was organized at Hopewell in September, 1861, Mr. Van Frank being elected captain of the company. The principal service done was guarding bridges on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, and protecting the country from depredation by bushwhackers and guerrillas. In May, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant and quartermaster, Twelfth Cavalry Regiment, Missouri State Militia. This organization was in the service of the United States under the same regulations as volunteers, except they were not required to go out of the State of Missouri. Of this regiment Albert Jackson (late Judge Jackson) was colonel; Samuel P. Simpson, lieutenant colonel, and B. F. Lazear, major. In October, 1862, Lieutenant Van Frank was appointed acting assistant quartermaster and commissary for the Army of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters, first at Patterson, Wayne County, and later at Van Buren, Carter County. The regimental organization was broken up in March, 1863, the regiment consolidating with other regiments, and Lieutenant Van Frank was mustered out of service. He then went to northeastern Pennsylvania, where he spent the summer and part of the following winter making surveys and estimates for railroads from Hawley to Lanesboro, on the New York & Erie Railroad, and from Carbondale to Lanesboro, after which he returned to Missouri, and in April, 1864, was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment Enrolled Militia of Missouri. In September, 1864, having occasion to go to New York and Washington on railroad business, he left Lieutenant Colonel I. K. Walker in command of the regiment. During his absence Price's raid took place through southeast Missouri, and Lieutenant Colonel Walker and part of the regiment were captured at Potosi, Missouri, and at night Lieutenant Colonel Walker and two of his men were taken out and shot, and their bodies thrown into a mineral hole. On this trip east Colonel Van Frank made arrangements with the Mount Carbon Coal & Railroad Company to take charge, as chief engineer, of

their work in opening coal mines at Murphysboro, Illinois, and building a railroad from the mines to Grand Tower, on the Mississippi River. Therefore he resigned his commission in the Missouri militia and went to Murphysboro, Illinois, where he made his home until December, 1869. In June, 1868, he accepted a position as division engineer on the Belmont extension of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. On the completion of that work, in July, 1869, he received the appointment of chief engineer of the Cape Girardeau & State Line Railroad, and in December, 1869, he moved his family to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where he made his home until the death of his wife in November, 1881. In July, 1872, he was elected president of the Cape Girardeau & State Line Railroad Company. In December, 1879, he received the appointment of chief engineer of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railway, and had his headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas. After the completion of that road from Little Rock to Pine Bluff he again entered the service of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway (1881), making surveys and estimates for a branch from Mineral Point, in Washington County, to the northwest corner of Howell County, Missouri, and in 1882 and 1883 had charge of the location and construction of the White River branch and some other work in Arkansas and Missouri. August 21, 1883, the tornado that destroyed the town of Rochester, Minnesota, also destroyed the home of his brother, James G. Van Frank, in Dodge County, Minnesota, severely injuring several members of the family, his mother being among the injured. Immediately on receipt of information of this misfortune Colonel Van Frank went to Minnesota and spent the rest of the year erecting buildings and fitting up a new home for the family, his brother not being in financial condition to rebuild and replace the destroyed property. In April, 1884, he entered the service of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and was employed mostly in making explorations, surveys and examinations of different routes and lines proposed for the extension of the system, among them being the following: Preliminary examination and survey from Bald Knob to Memphis, in 1884; surveys in northern Kansas, from Bull's City, in Osborne County, to Atwood, in Rawlins

County, and from Atwood eastward, through the northern tier of counties to Hiawatha, in Brown County, and several shorter lines, made in 1885; survey from Carthage, Missouri, to Bald Knob, Arkansas, made in the winter of 1885 and spring of 1886; survey from De Soto to Pacific, Missouri, for a cut-off connecting the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway and the Missouri Pacific Railroad; survey from Minden, Missouri, to Fort Scott, Kansas; reconnoissance for extension of the Jefferson City & Lebanon branch to Nevada, Missouri; examination from Colony to Madison, Kansas; reconnoissance from Ness City, Kansas, to Pueblo, Colorado, and from Great Bend, Kansas, to Colorado Springs, Colorado; also from Jefferson City via Marshall, to Lexington, Missouri, for low grade route; survey from Houston to Fayetteville, Texas, all in 1886. In 1887 he made surveys from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Hope, Arkansas, and from Fort Smith, Arkansas, by way of Caddo Gap, to Gurdon, and from Greenwood to Little Rock. In December, 1888, he received the appointment of chief engineer of the Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Railroad, and was engaged on that work until January, 1890, when he again entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and was employed during the year as an expert in examining different railroad properties, making reconnoissance of proposed railroad routes and making surveys. Since 1890 he has done but little work in the line of his profession. In politics he has been a Republican from the first organization of that party, but has never taken an active part in political affairs, and has never been a holder of any political office. At the age of sixteen years he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has always lived a life consistent with such membership, but since coming to Missouri has not affiliated with the church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the only secret organization with which he has ever been connected. He was initiated into this organization at Murphysboro, Illinois, in Lodge No. 498, November 19, 1866, was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, December 17, 1866, and raised to the degree of Master Mason, January 14, 1867. He received the chapter degrees in Wilson Royal Arch Chapter, No. 75, at Cape Girardeau,

Missouri, January 4, 1873, his membership still remaining in that chapter. November 24, 1859, Colonel Van Frank married Miss Frances Evens, daughter of John and Charlotte Evens, of Hopewell, Washington County, Missouri, both English by birth. John Evens was born at Castle Donington, Leicestershire, England, December 10, 1797, and came to the United States in 1821, and to Missouri in 1822. He became a business man of much prominence, successfully carrying on lead-mining and smelting, merchandising, milling and farming. He was a Republican in politics, a staunch Union man during the Civil War, and was at one time a member of the Missouri Legislature as Representative from Washington County. His wife, Charlotte (Haigh) Evens, was born at Old Lindley, Yorkshire, England, April 11, 1806, and came to the United States in 1820 with her parents, and to Missouri in 1821. Both Mr. and Mrs. Evens were members of the Presbyterian Church. Frances Evens was born August 18, 1833, on her father's farm about two miles east of Potosi, and was educated in the common schools in the neighborhood and in the academy at Arcadia, Iron County, Missouri. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was faithful in discharging her duties as such. She died at Bismarck, Missouri, November 21, 1881, and was buried at Hopewell, her old home. Of this union six children were born, three of whom died before the mother, and three—one son and two daughters—are living at the present time (1900). The son, Philip R. Van Frank, Jr., is a civil engineer by profession, and resides at Little Rock, Arkansas. The elder daughter, Lucy Emily, is now the wife of John M. Overstreet, a prominent druggist residing at Springfield, Missouri; and the younger daughter, Mary Charlotte, is now the wife of Frank H. Dunlap, who resides at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Colonel Van Frank, in years of youth as well as of maturity, has been strictly temperate and exemplary in his habits and of strict integrity in all business transactions. A sense of justice to all and equity in all things being predominant in his character, has had a governing influence in all his actions, and has secured to him the confidence and esteem of all who are acquainted or have had business dealings with him.

Van Horn, Robert Thompson, distinguished for brilliant and eminently useful services as journalist, soldier and statesman, was born May 19, 1824, in East Mahoning, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. He was of Dutch ancestry, and the American branch of the family was planted in New Amsterdam in 1645. From this came a descendant, who, in 1711, settled at Communipaw, New Jersey, and whose name, according to a local historian, is so inseparably linked with it, that one would seem incomplete without the other. Henry Van Horn was a captain of Pennsylvania troops during the Revolutionary War, and died in service; his son Isaiah served in the same company until the end of the war. Henry and Isaiah Van Horn, respectively, were grandfather and father of Henry Van Horn, who served in the War of 1812. The last named Henry Van Horn married Elizabeth Thompson, a native of Ireland, who, when a child, came to America with her parents. Their son, Robert Thompson Van Horn, was reared on the paternal farm, and his educational opportunities were the most meager, limited to a few months' attendance at a country school, where he learned reading, writing and arithmetic, with a little geography, but nothing of grammar. At the age of fifteen years he became an apprentice in the office of the "Indiana (Pennsylvania) Register," where he remained for four years, mastering his trade, and at the same time acquiring, through industrious reading, a generous store of information, and grounding in himself a desire for further knowledge, which became the passion of his life, and in time brought him recognition as one of distinguished literary attainments and superior mind. For twelve years, beginning in 1843, he worked as a journeyman printer, setting type on the leading newspapers in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana, and at times editing and publishing country journals. At intervals he was a boatman on the Erie Canal and on steamers on Western waters, at one time acting as clerk, and deriving from the position the title of captain, which clung to him until war service replaced it with one more honorable. During the same period he studied law in the office of Honorable T. A. Plants, of Meigs County, Ohio, with whom he was associated in practice for a short time, and who many years afterward was a fellow Congressman with him.

July 31, 1855, Captain Van Horn located in Kansas City, Missouri, which has ever since been his home, and to whose interests he has devoted a lifetime of strenuous and successful effort. From this date his history must be written as journalist, soldier and statesman. In October following his coming he bought the "Enterprise" newspaper, which afterward became the "Journal," paying therefor his entire cash capital of \$250, and incurring a debt of like amount, of which he was afterward freely discharged by the stockholders in recognition of his ability and fidelity to local interests. For three years he performed much of the labor of type-setting and press work, as well as of editing. At the beginning the paper was a four-page, six-column sheet, and the town numbered not more than 500 inhabitants. The editor gave little attention to politics, but laid all possible stress upon the possibilities and destiny of Kansas City, and that idea has continually dominated the conduct of the paper to the present time. In the hands of Colonel Van Horn, the "Journal" was ever the promoter of all local enterprises. Every trunk line of railway now reaching the city was advocated through its columns before a locomotive came into sight. The same may be said of many of the leading industries of the city. From the beginning the "Journal" was the moulder of local enterprise, and gave inspiration to its activities, and it was a mighty power in attracting population, not only to the city, but to all the outlying region. In 1860 it supported Douglas for the presidency. When the Civil War began it declared unqualified attachment to the Union. In 1864 it contended for the re-election of Lincoln, and from that time it was a steadfastly Republican journal. In 1897 Colonel Van Horn retired, after forty-one years' control of the paper. Even during his long period of congressional service he directed its conduct, and at the same time wrote much of its editorial matter. As a writer he was always lucid and vigorous. Affecting none of the arts of the polished writer, his sentences were always models of clear, understandable and grammatical English, characterized by an originality of expression peculiar to the deep and logical thinker, absolutely sincere and fearless. For many years preceding his retirement he wrote a Sunday article, embodying philosophical reflections upon topics

of current interest. These frequently verged upon the metaphysical, and were at times daring in their adroit indictment of mental faults and moral offenses. They were always delightfully readable, and attracted so great attention that competent critics, among whom are included some who could not approve all the conclusions of the writer, have urged their publication in book form. During the past few years Colonel Van Horn has written little, except in the way of occasional encomium upon some well regarded pioneer who has passed away. Among such writings are to be mentioned a tribute to the memory of Colonel M. J. Payne, read before the Old Settlers' Association, and one to the memory of Colonel Theodore S. Case, read before the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Perhaps his latest work of peculiar local interest is his article on "Kansas-Missouri Border Troubles," written for the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri."

As a soldier Colonel Van Horn is deserving of an honorable chapter in the history of the great Civil War, for his services were of more than local usefulness. In April, 1861, when the first blow was delivered against the Union, Colonel Van Horn, a Douglas Democrat, denounced the assault and appealed to all good citizens to aid in supporting the government. He was selected as the Union candidate for the mayoralty, and was elected by a decided majority over Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, a secessionist. The incident is deeply significant. The election of Colonel Van Horn saved Kansas City to the Union, and it was the only city in the State where a municipal election turned upon the great issue of loyalty to the general government. To defeat the purposes of the Union municipal authorities in Kansas City and elsewhere, the Missouri Legislature, dominated by secessionists, passed a bill divesting the mayor of power to control the local police, and vesting that power in a Board of Police Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, then Claiborne F. Jackson. At this critical juncture Mayor Van Horn was inspired to a magnificent display of patriotism and courage. Repairing to St. Louis, he there met General Nathaniel Lyon and the Honorable Frank P. Blair, to whom he communicated his fears for the safety of Kansas City, and his desire that its loss should be averted, and in return he was assured that assistance

would be afforded at the earliest possible moment. Not many days later Kansas City was occupied by a small force of United States troops from Fort Leavenworth, the officer in command, Major W. E. Prince, being under orders to recognize only Mayor Van Horn in the disposition and use of his command. Mayor Van Horn, under authority of the War Department, now recruited what was known as Van Horn's Battalion of United States Reserve Corps, the first organized Union force in Missouri outside St. Louis, which was mustered into the service of the United States, under command of Major Robert T. Van Horn, who assumed command of the post, Captain Prince and his troops retiring. From this time until peace was restored Kansas City remained in possession of the Union forces. Major Van Horn established a fortified camp, known as Fort Union, at the southwest corner of Tenth and Central Streets, and instituted a rigid guard system and school for military instruction. Meantime the resident secessionists sought to embarrass him, but his fertility of resource effected their complete discomfort. He ignored Governor Jackson's Police Commissioners, and on occasion, in the exercise of his own authority as mayor, he quelled opposition by threat of using his own troops as a United States officer. July 17, 1861, Major Van Horn, with two companies of his battalion, made an expedition southward, and, near Harrisonville, skirmished with the enemy under Colonel Duncan, whom he defeated, losing one man killed and killing three of the enemy. In command of two companies of his own battalion and two companies of Peabody's St. Joseph battalion, Major Van Horn confronted the army of General Price in its approach upon Lexington, September 12th. In this affair, known as "the fight in the lane," the bloodiest encounter of the campaign, the enemy were driven back more than two miles, suffering considerable loss. Major Van Horn and his command were engaged during the entire siege, and on the last day he was severely wounded. After being exchanged, Van Horn's battalion was made a part of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry Regiment, and Major Van Horn was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and, with General B. M. Prentiss' division, took a

conspicuous part in the desperate battle of Shiloh. The first rebel onslaught fell upon the brigade in which was this regiment, and to the latter belonged the first man to fall. Colonel Van Horn commanded his regiment throughout the engagement (Colonel Peabody being brigade commander at the beginning, and killed soon afterward), and his horse was killed under him. In the operations against Corinth, Colonel Van Horn acted for a time as brigade commander. When the city was occupied, his regiment, which had become proficient in engineering, was assigned to the duty of constructing Batteries A to F, and he carried on the work under the direction of the regular engineer officers. These works were the principal point of attack by the Confederates in October following, and their successful defense gave the victory to General Rosecrans. Colonel Van Horn's Regiment, greatly depleted through the casualties of active service, early in 1863 was returned to Missouri for recruiting purposes. Later it was ordered to New Madrid, Missouri, to open a military road through a swamp, but the project was abandoned by order of General Schofield after a personal reconnoissance and adverse report by Colonel Van Horn. In July Colonel Van Horn was assigned to duty as provost marshal on the staff of General Thomas Ewing, commanding the District of the Border, with headquarters at Kansas City. This assignment was made by General Schofield at the urgent solicitation of many citizens of Jackson County, whose sympathies were aroused by needless sufferings imposed upon many through the execution of the famous "Order No. 11." The conduct of Colonel Van Horn in those distressing times, and in a position of peculiar responsibility, was that of which only the noblest of men could be capable. Intent upon the suppression of disloyalty, and with that loyal submission to superiors which is characteristic of the true soldier, he executed his orders with firmness. At the same time he mitigated their severity to the extent of his power, tempering his acts with forbearance, consideration and sympathy, and in many cases aiding with subsistence and assisting to new homes those who had been dispossessed. At various times during his active life, and in the more recent days of his peaceful retirement, have come to him expressions of gratitude and deep-seated re-

gard from some who tenderly remembered his kindness, and from others of a younger generation who honored him because of his helpfulness to their parents or other near relatives. Early in 1864 Colonel Van Horn's regiment was consolidated with Colonel Bissell's engineer regiment, necessitating the discharge of supernumerary officers; among the latter class was Colonel Van Horn, who was honorably mustered out, Colonel Flad, the ranking colonel, as well as a professional engineer, being retained in service. During the Price raid, in October, 1864, Colonel Van Horn, at the time mayor of Kansas City, was charged by General Curtis with the organization of the militia and the construction of city fortifications, and he devoted himself so arduously to his duties that for three days and nights he took little food or rest. As volunteer aide to General Curtis, he witnessed the battle of Westport and the defeat of the Confederate forces.

In his political life Colonel Van Horn never sought a personal end, but all his energies were devoted to advancing the interests of Kansas City and the region tributary thereto. In 1862, while with his regiment in the field, he was elected to the State Senate, and in the session of January following he was one of seven members who effected the election of John B. Henderson to the United States Senate, an event which was a potent factor in the conduct of Missouri politics for years afterward. In the session of 1864-5, in the same body, he had charge of the bill providing for the completion of the Missouri Pacific Railway to Kansas City, the first railway to reach the place; and with the aid of M. J. Payne and E. M. McGee, who urged the same measure in the House, success was attained. This was a critical epoch in the history of Kansas City, and failure then would have rendered impossible the great city of to-day. In 1864 Colonel Van Horn was elected to Congress, and was twice successively re-elected. He was elected to the same body again in 1880. In 1894 he contested the election of J. C. Tarsney and secured his seat late in the session. During his congressional service he served on various important committees, and was always known as an active and vigilant member. He was not given to much speaking, and only on rare occasions upon political questions. In all pertaining to Western interests, in river im-

provements, and the encouragement of railway enterprises, he was intensely interested, and his services in behalf of Kansas City were of incalculable value. He secured the charter for the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad bridge, the first across the Missouri River. Up to that time Leavenworth was pointed to as the coming Western metropolis, but the legislation secured by Colonel Van Horn made Kansas City the favored and successful point. He aided in securing the legislation providing for the building of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, and enabling the company to secure the neutral lands, now the counties of Crawford and Cherokee, Kansas, in aid of construction. He was author of a bill in 1869, providing for the consolidation of Indian tribes and the organization of a government in the Indian Territory, this being the first legislation introduced providing for the organization of Oklahoma. He was in Congress when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bridge charter was granted, and secured its passage in the House of Representatives. In various other ways he assisted in the development of the Missouri Valley region, an important instance being as a member of the Kansas City delegation to the Indian Council at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1865, when was secured, by treaty, a railway right of way through their lands. In all the enterprises enumerated, and numberless others, Colonel Van Horn supplemented his service as a public official with persistent and vigorous effort through his newspaper, and in attendance upon all manner of conventions and legislative gatherings where the interests of Kansas City could be at all furthered.

In 1857, two years after coming to the city, Colonel Van Horn was elected alderman, and in 1861, and again in 1864, he was elected mayor. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him to the postmastership, which he resigned in 1861 to enter upon the mayoralty. In 1875 President Grant appointed him collector of internal revenue for the Sixth Missouri District, and he occupied the position until June, 1881. In 1877 he was recommended by the Republicans of Missouri, and unanimously by both houses of the Kansas Legislature, for the position of Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes. He was originally a Democrat, and supported Douglas for the presidency in 1860. He was ever

afterward a radical Republican, and was for many years the acknowledged leader of the party in western Missouri. From 1872 to 1876, and from 1884 to 1888, he was a member of the national Republican committee, and he was chairman of the State Republican committee from 1874 to 1876. He was an original member of the Kansas City Association for Public Improvement, organized in 1856, which afterward became the Chamber of Commerce. He was among the organizers of the Kansas City Academy of Science in 1877, and was its president for many years. His interest in scientific subjects led him to warmly advocate through his paper the establishment of a Manual Training School, and the present excellent institution probably owes its existence more to the sentiment created by his utterances than to any other agency.

It is not too much to say that while there were many able and energetic men engaged in the making of Kansas City, Colonel Van Horn stood foremost. Every step taken for its advancement was in face of almost insuperable obstacles. Other towns were more important at the outset, and were adventitiously aided through denser population, wider influence and consequent friendly legislation. All that was accomplished for Kansas City was purely through undismayed hopefulness and unconquerable determination, and among those who displayed these attributes in their perfection was Colonel Van Horn. During forty-one years' service as editor, in the Legislature and in Congress, and unceasingly by personal effort as a private citizen, his life work has been for the upbuilding of the great city in which he takes such hearty pride. In his personal character he is modest to an extreme, readily yielding to others more credit for accomplished results than he cares to have ascribed to himself. A deep student of books, a close observer of events and a rare judge of men, through a long and eventful life, in which he has met in familiar contact the greatest actors in a wondrous era, he is a rarely entertaining conversationalist, uniting in his discourse the knowledge of the historian, the wise discrimination of the critic, and the well tempered judgment of the philosopher.

Colonel Van Horn was married, in 1848, to Miss Adela H. Cooley, of Meigs County,

Ohio. Born of this marriage were four sons, of whom Dick alone survives, and is now connected with the Kansas City "Journal." Those deceased were Henry, Charles and Robert, who died in the order named, aged, respectively, eight, nineteen and thirty-five years. Robert served as assistant under Postmaster Theodore S. Case, and at the time of his death was a stockholder in the Kansas City Journal Company, and actively engaged upon that paper.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Van Matre, Peter Cyrus, newspaper editor and postmaster at Warrensburg, Johnson County, was born in Henry County, Indiana, August 10, 1860, son of Abner and Elizabeth (Stewart) Van Matre. His father was born in Delaware County, Indiana, and his mother in Clark County, Ohio. The Van Matre family is of Holland descent, the founders of the family in America having come from Gelderland, South Holland, in 1663, and settled in New York and New Jersey. Abner Van Matre was an attorney by profession. He came to Missouri in 1865 and located in Holden, where he remained until his death, December 12, 1895. His widow, who still resides in Holden, is descended from Scotch ancestry. Peter C. Van Matre received his education in the common schools of Holden. Entering the office of the "Holden Enterprise" as a youth, he learned the printer's trade, and in 1885 purchased a half-interest in the "Holden Herald," a Republican weekly paper. He remained editor of this paper until 1893, when it consolidated with the "Warrensburg Standard" as the "Standard-Herald," owned by the firm of Baldwin & Van Matre. Since 1895 Mr. Van Matre has been its editor, the firm changing to Van Matre & Shepherd, his partner looking after the business and mechanical departments. Mr. Van Matre has always been an ardent supporter of Republican principles. For four years he served as city clerk of Holden; in 1886 was the Republican nominee for clerk of the Circuit Court of Johnson County, leading the ticket; in 1889 was appointed postmaster at Holden by President Harrison, holding the office four years, and July 23, 1897, was appointed postmaster at Warrensburg by President McKinley. For nearly fifteen years he has been a regular attendant upon the Republican State conventions as delegate, was

chairman of the Republican county committee four years, and secretary for an equal period. He was also twice president of the Republican Editorial Association of Missouri. Fraternally he is a third degree Mason, a member of the order of the Eastern Star, and an Odd Fellow. He was married, June 25, 1890, to Nellie B. Shockey, a native of Venice, Illinois, then of Warrensburg. They are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Van Matre is one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party of Johnson County, and devotes much of his time to strengthening its bulwarks and extending its ranks.

Vaudreuil, Pierre Francisco, Governor of Louisiana from 1743 to 1752, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1698, and died in Paris, France, October 20, 1765. He entered the French military service in his young manhood and attained the rank of major in the Marine Corps. He was appointed the Governor of Three Rivers in 1733, and served ten years as Governor of that province. In 1755 he became Governor of Canada, and capitulated to the British General Amherst at Montreal, after the capture of Quebec, in 1760. Charges preferred against him by the French General Montcalm caused him to be imprisoned after his return to France, but a trial before the Chatelet de Paris resulted in his being absolved from all blame in his administration of the affairs of Canada.

Van Studdiford, Henry, physician, was born at Parcupenny, New Jersey, April 2, 1816, and died in St. Louis, August 1, 1886. He graduated from the medical department of the Pennsylvania University, and in 1839 entered upon practice in St. Louis. His great skill in diagnosis was recognized in the profession, and his opinion as to the nature of a malady was rarely at fault. After an active and unusually successful practice of twenty-five years he withdrew from the routine of daily visits and confined himself mainly to an office practice. He had the sagacity to foresee from the beginning the wonderful future that awaited St. Louis, and the investments he made in real estate proved judicious and in the end yielded an ample fortune. Dr. Van Studdiford married Miss Margaret Thomas, second daughter of Colonel Martin Thomas, who established and was first commandant at the United States Arsenal.

Vaughan, Isaac Pleasants, notable for his attainments as a physician and surgeon, was born February 27, 1816, at Orapax, Goochland County, on the James River, in Virginia, and died September 15, 1895, at Glasgow, Missouri. He was the son of Dr. Nicholas Meriwether and Anne Randolph (Pleasants) Vaughan, both natives of the same county. Dr. Nicholas M. Vaughan, who died in Virginia in 1833, was a well known citizen and a physician of wide reputation. He graduated in 1800 from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, over which presided such eminent men as Dr. Phisick and Dr. Benjamin Rush, the latter named being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and both of whom were his warm personal friends through life. His father was Shadrach Vaughan, and his mother was Mary Meriwether, an aunt of Captain Meriwether Lewis, the explorer of the Missouri River. Shadrach Vaughan, grandfather of Isaac P. Vaughan, was a large land owner and a successful business man. He was a lieutenant with Washington at Braddock's defeat, having secured his appointment to the army through the influence of his friend, Colonel Bird, who laid out the city of Richmond, Virginia. For his military services he was granted 3,000 acres of land in what is now the State of Kentucky, and the patent issued in 1755, in the reign of King George III, and bearing the signature of Thomas Jefferson as Governor of Virginia, is preserved among the archives of that State at Richmond. When the colonies took up arms he resigned the sheriffalty of Goochland County and served under Washington during the entire war, sharing the suffering at Valley Forge, and being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He ranked as colonel when the war ended, and died August 11, 1806, aged seventy-five years. The mother of Isaac P. Vaughan came to Missouri in 1839, and died in 1850 in Saline County, at the home of a son, Richard C. Vaughan. She was a daughter of Colonel Isaac Webster Pleasants, a Revolutionary War soldier, and his wife, Jane Pleasants. Colonel Pleasants was son of Jonathan Pleasants, whose wife was Anne Randolph, a younger sister of Jane Randolph, who was the wife of Peter Jefferson and mother of Thomas Jefferson. The father of Jane and Anne Randolph was Isham

Randolph, of Dungeness, Virginia, and his wife was Jane Rogers, of London, England. The father of Isham Randolph was William Randolph, the famous tobacco planter of lower Virginia. William Randolph, great-great-great-grandfather of Isaac P. Vaughan, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1651, and came to Virginia and settled on a plantation known as Turkey Island. He was elected to the House of Burgesses of Virginia in 1711. His wife, Mary Isham, mother of Isham Randolph, was a daughter of Henry and Catherine Isham, of England. The grandmother of Isaac P. Vaughan on the paternal side was Mary Meriwether a daughter of Nicholas and Frances (Morton) Meriwether. Nicholas Meriwether was son of Colonel David and Anne (Holmes) Meriwether. Colonel Meriwether was one of those who caught General Braddock as he fell from his horse mortally wounded at the moment of his memorable defeat. It thus appears that Shadrach Vaughan, grandfather of Isaac P. Vaughan, then twenty-four years of age, was on the field of battle with Colonel David Meriwether, a man well advanced in years, whose granddaughter he afterward married. The father of Colonel Meriwether was named Nicholas, and his mother was Elizabeth Crawford. The father of the last named Nicholas Meriwether and grandfather of Colonel Meriwether was also named Nicholas, and his wife's Christian name was also Elizabeth. He died in England in 1676. The Meriwethers were among the first settlers of James City County and Jamestown, Virginia. Dorothy, a daughter of Isham Randolph, married John Woodson in 1773, and was grandmother of Edward Bates. (See "Bates, Edward.") James Pleasants, of Virginia, an uncle of Isaac Pleasants Vaughan, was a member of Congress, a United States Senator and Governor of Virginia. In 1824, when General Lafayette visited Richmond, as a guest of the State, it is noted in the printed report of the banquet given to the illustrious soldier that among those present were Governor James Pleasants, John C. Calhoun, Chief Justice John Marshall and Robert Scott, and that Governor Pleasants had commissioned the Honorable James Lyons to meet General Lafayette in New York and escort him to Yorktown, Virginia. Isaac Pleasants Vaughan, son of Dr. Nicholas M. and Anne Randolph (Pleasants) Vaughan,

was one of eight children. He began his education in private schools, and took a special course in the University of Virginia. He studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1837, when he was twenty-one years of age. He practiced in Virginia for a time, and in 1839 removed to Glasgow, Missouri. He relinquished a large practice in 1846 to accept a commission as assistant surgeon of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan's regiment, which he accompanied as far as Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was left in charge of the sick and disabled. After some months he resigned, and, with only the old frontiersman, Stephen Smith, and a negro servant, as companions, came home over the Santa Fe trail, enduring all the rigors of a severe winter and the dangers of a region teeming with hostile Indians. He resumed practice at Glasgow, which was thenceforward the field of his labors excepting a period during the Civil War, when he had charge of the Marine Hospital in St. Louis. On several occasions he acted as post surgeon at Glasgow, serving without an army commission. He continued in active professional life until he had reached his seventy-seventh year, and for a year later he met all requirements save those involving long drives. Even then only his physical strength failed him, his mental faculties remaining unimpaired. During this long period of fifty-six years he was regarded by his professional associates as one of the most accomplished and proficient practitioners in the State, and pre-eminently capable in surgery, in which field he greatly surpassed in ability and experience the ordinary practitioner of the day. As fearless as he was skillful, he performed with remarkable success the most difficult and dangerous operations known to the surgery of the day, and in a time when antiseptics were unknown. He was wonderfully resourceful, and on occasion he constructed apparatus or instruments to meet wants not otherwise to be supplied. Throughout his life he was the cherished professional peer of the most distinguished practitioners in the Mississippi Valley, who regarded him as one capable of adorning the principal chairs of their best colleges. It is curious to note that, while throughout his life he regretted not entering the West Point Military Academy, having

declined an appointment at the urgent solicitation of his mother, he pursued the practice and study of his chosen profession with unaffected enthusiasm. Although punctilious in all things pertaining to professional courtesy, he was peculiarly devoid of professional jealousy, and was especially kind and considerate in his intercourse with and treatment of young men just entering upon the practice of medicine. His talents were varied and of a high order. He was passionately fond of the best literature and was a close student of not only the ancient, but the English classics. His memory was wonderful, and his mind was a storehouse of information. He was an amateur artist and sculptor of no mean ability, and his thorough knowledge of anatomy enabled him to sketch or carve the human form easily and accurately. In his family he was most affectionate and forbearing, to his friends he was loyal and true, and to the many poor to whom he gave his professional services he was kind and considerate, inability to make compensation never depriving them of his services. He was among the founders of the Missouri State Medical Society in St. Louis, in association with Dr. John B. Johnson and Dr. William M. McPheeters, of St. Louis, and Dr. W. G. Thomas, of Boonville, and he was elected to its presidency at its third annual session. He was also a member of the American Medical Association. He took active interest in matters of public moment, and was habitually pronounced on political questions. Originally a Whig, he was a Unionist during the Civil War, and afterward affiliated with the Democratic party. Without political aspirations, he held but one public office, that of county judge of Howard County, in 1862, by appointment of the Governor to fill vacancy. He was at one time a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for many years preceding his death he was a Royal Arch Mason. May 27, 1841, Dr. Vaughan married Miss Ann M. Ward, a daughter of William Ward, a successful farmer and highly respected citizen, a native of Virginia, who in an early day settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he married Miss Margaret McClanahan; in 1818 he removed to near Fayette, Missouri, where he died January 9, 1844, surviving his wife eighteen years. His daughter, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of Dr. Isaac P. Vaughan, born February 25, 1821, is yet

living at the family home in Glasgow, Missouri. Born of her marriage were four sons and two daughters. The two oldest children, Richard Meriwether and Margaret Ward, have been dead for some years; the latter named married Ben L. Hickman, an attorney of St. Louis, in 1869, and died January 24, 1871, leaving a son, Vaughan Hickman, of Kirkwood, Missouri. Anne Randolph Vaughan married E. J. Ward, of Marseilles, Illinois, in 1881, and has one surviving child, Julia J. The surviving sons of Dr. Vaughan are George W., Louis K. and Oswald S. Vaughan.

Vaughan, James R., lawyer, was born January 6, 1845, in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, eldest son of Thomas and Susan B. Vaughan. In 1849 his father removed to what is now Christian County, Missouri, and became a farmer. The elder Vaughan took a prominent part in public affairs in those early days as a member of the Whig party, and during the Civil War was known as a staunch Unionist. In his early life he took part in the Seminole War in Florida. James R. Vaughan grew up on his father's farm and obtained his early education in the public schools of Ozark, in Christian County. In 1860 he entered Union University, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and remained there until the institution was closed on account of the Civil War. He then returned to Missouri and remained at his home until March 19, 1862, when he left without leave and enlisted at Cassville, Missouri, as a private soldier in the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, which became a part of the command of General Samuel R. Curtis, of the Union Army. He was only seventeen years of age at this time, but he made an excellent record as a soldier. After participating in engagements in western Missouri he was sent to Vicksburg, and took part in the siege of that place. He participated in the battle at Jackson, Mississippi, in a number of cavalry raids in eastern Louisiana, and in Banks' expedition up Red River, taking part in the engagements at Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, and later in an expedition into southeast Mississippi. He was mustered out of the service as sergeant major at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 22, 1865. Returning then to Missouri, he taught school for a time and then attended Illinois College, at

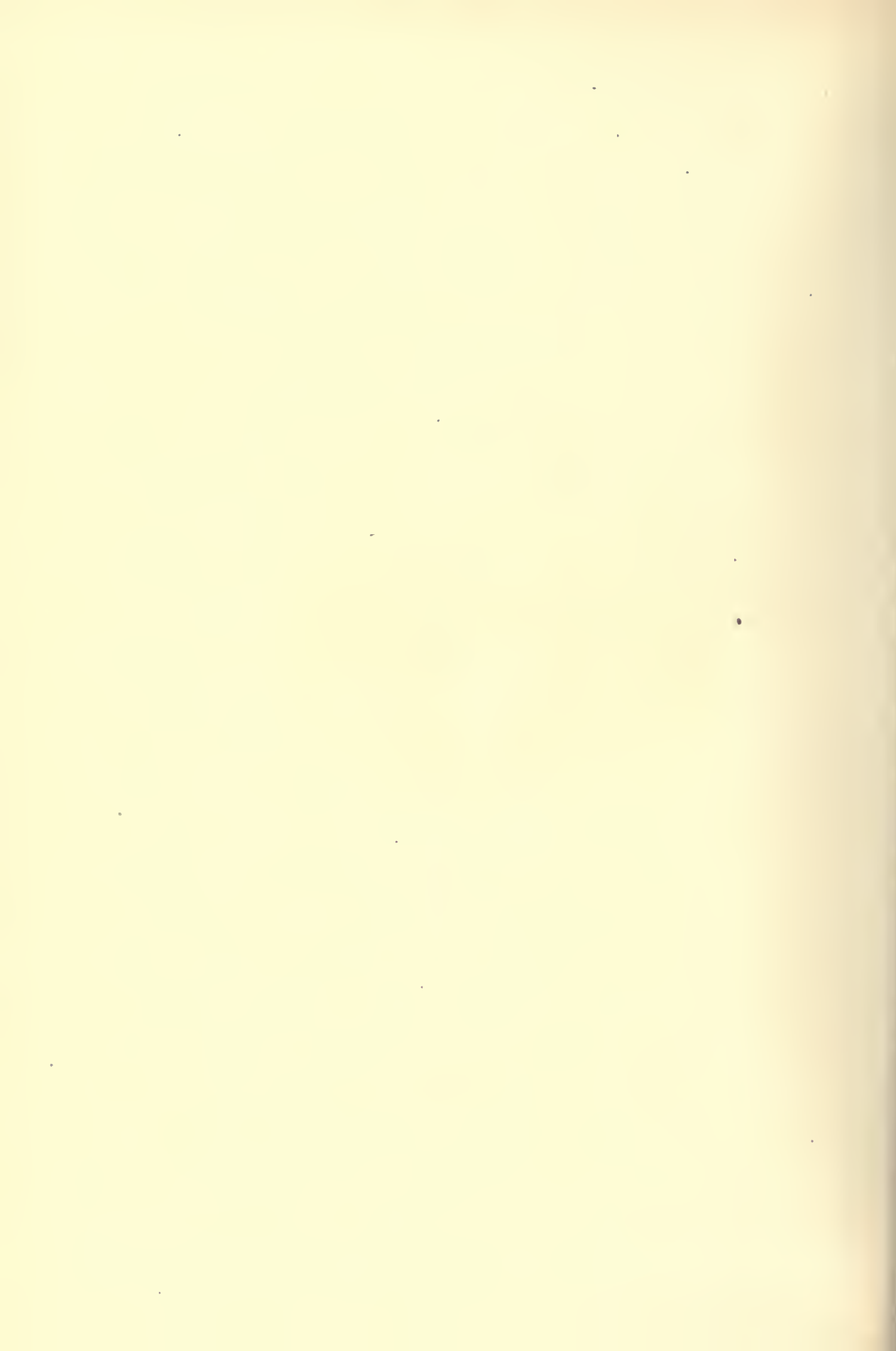
Jacksonville, Illinois, one term. After that he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from that institution in 1868. He began the practice of law at Ozark, in Christian County, and remained there until 1877, when he removed to Springfield, Missouri, in which city he has since been prominent as a member of the bar and man of affairs. In 1886 he was appointed judge of the circuit court of the Springfield Circuit, by Governor Marmaduke, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge W. F. Geiger. This position he held for a few months only, but gained recognition as an able jurist and a judge who discharged his duties without fear or favor. In politics Judge Vaughan is a Democrat. May 10, 1871, he married Miss Barbara A. Weaver, daughter of John R. Weaver, a native of Tennessee, and an honored citizen of Christian County, Missouri.

Vauxhall Gardens.—In 1823, and for a number of years afterward, a noted public resort in St. Louis, famous for its demonstrations on the Fourth of July and similar occasions, was known as Vauxhall Gardens, it being named after the popular and fashionable London resort formerly situated on the Thames above Lambeth. The first of the St. Louis resorts called by this name surrounded one of the oldest brick residences in the city, situated on the west side of Fourth Street, and between Plum and Poplar Streets, which had been built and previously occupied by Thomas C. Riddick. Some years later a second resort, also called Vauxhall Gardens, was established at the old Soulard residence, on Carondelet Avenue, south of Miller Street.

Vawter, Vincent Lockman, secretary of the Missouri and Kansas Zinc Miners' Association, was born June 22, 1862, in Jackson County, Indiana. His parents were Tazewell and Mary H. (Lockman) Vawter. His father, who was born in Virginia, served during the Civil War as a captain in the Sixty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Infantry Volunteers; he was a successful miller and merchant in Indiana, where he died. The mother of Vincent L. Vawter was a native of Indiana, and is yet living at Clear Spring, in that State. The son completed the common and high school courses in the town of Clear Spring, and then spent two years in the In-



Isa Vaughan



diana State Normal School at Terre Haute. He improved himself greatly afterward, when engaged as a teacher. He taught in various country schools in the vicinity of Carthage, Missouri, whither he removed after completing his studies in Indiana. In 1888 he was a teacher in the Central School at Carthage. The following year he removed to Joplin, and was occupied for a year as traveling agent and correspondent for the "Kansas City Star" newspaper. In 1890 he entered the Joplin public school as a teacher; for four years he taught classes, and the fifth year he served as principal of the high school, making an excellent record during his entire engagement. In 1895 he engaged in mining as owner of the Gray Wolf mine at South Carterville, recently temporarily closed. He is also interested in other mining operations. In May, 1899, he was elected secretary of the Missouri and Kansas Zinc Miners' Association, a position for which he is admirably fitted by reason of his intimate knowledge of mining values and market conditions, and his excellent business qualifications. To his effort was largely due the cohesion and unity of the zinc miners of the Joplin and Galena district during the shut-down of the mines in 1899, and the circulars which he penned from time to time, addressed to miners and producers, were models of clearness of statement and weight of argument upon that side of the question. He has constantly affiliated with the Republican party, attending all its conventions and aiding in its purposes. At present he is the secretary of the Jasper County Republican central committee. He is a member of the Baptist Church and of the local Masonic and United Workmen lodges. Mr. Vawter was married, December 20, 1883, to Miss Mary Penhale, of Clear Spring, Indiana. Four children were born of this union, of whom one, Grace, died at the age of five years. Two daughters are living, Bamie, aged fourteen years, and Gladys, a babe, and a son, James P., aged four years.

Veiled Prophet.—Early in the spring of 1878 a goodly number of choice and congenial spirits met and agreed that an association fashioned on the order of the Southern Mystic Societies would flourish in St. Louis, and since the fall of that year the Veiled Prophet has made his annual appearance in that city. Each year since then the Veiled

Prophet and his faithful followers have appeared on the streets of St. Louis in a pageant of magnificence and splendor, "casting sunshine and flowers" to the multitude. These street pageants have been given on Tuesday night of the first week in October, and no expense has been spared in their preparation. As a result the spectacular displays have attracted to the city every year thousands of visitors from all parts of the country, who have been delighted with the entertainment provided for them. The Veiled Prophet's Ball, which follows the street pageant each year, is a notable social event. Mobile, Alabama, was the first American city to give a mystic society celebration, and the carnivals in New Orleans have long been famous. The Veiled Prophet has given St. Louis quite as much celebrity as the Mardi Gras has given New Orleans. (For a complete account of these pageants see "Veiled Prophet," by Frank Gaiennie, in "Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis.")

Vera Cruz.—A hamlet in Douglas County, on Bryant's Fork of White River, ten miles southeast of Ava, the county seat. It was the seat of justice of the county from its organization, in 1857, to 1864. Two saw-mills and a general store are located there.

Verdict.—A law term, which means the decision of a jury, rendered in writing, of the case on trial submitted to them. In a criminal trial the jury finds the prisoner "guilty" or "not guilty"—and fixes the punishment, and in this all the jury must agree and sign their names to the verdict. In civil cases the jury find for the plaintiff or the defendant, under the contract or on the showing as presented in the evidence.

Vernon County.—A county in the southwestern part of the State, ninety-five miles south of Kansas City. It is bounded north by Bates County, east by St. Clair and Cedar Counties, south by Barton County, and west by the State of Kansas. The area is 850 square miles, of which about three-fourths is under cultivation. The surface is principally undulating prairie, bearing highly productive soil, varying in places from black loam of alluvial character to a sandy loam with traces of fertilizing minerals, particularly adapted to large yields of grain, flax,

castor beans and fruits. About one-fifth of the acreage is timbered, bearing all the native hard woods except cedar, and providing excellent range for cattle. Bituminous coal underlies the entire county in such strata as to be reached readily and worked profitably. In some places there are three distinct strata; the first, varying in thickness from 16 to 26 inches, lies near the surface, and crops out in places, particularly in mounds; the second, from 20 to 32 inches in thickness, is found about thirty feet beneath the surface; the third, at an average depth of fifty feet, varies in thickness from three to seven feet. Iron and lead exist, but remain undeveloped. Various useful stones are found, including qualities valuable for hydraulic cement and grinding purposes; limestone and sandstone for building, and a species of marble, black and gray, susceptible of a high polish. There are large quantities of fire and potter's clay, and beds of ochre of various colors. Springs in various places show traces of crude petroleum, naphtha and asphaltum. The county is abundantly watered. The Osage River forms a portion of its northern boundary in the eastern part, receiving the Little Osage River flowing in a diagonal course from the central west, and Marmaton Creek from a nearly central point in the county; each has numerous affluents. In the southwest is Big Drywood Creek, in the south Little Drywood Creek, and in the southeast are the east and west forks of Clear Creek. Railways traversing the county are the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Lexington & Southern and the Nevada and Minden Divisions of the Missouri Pacific, entering Nevada; the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, passing southwardly through the western part of the county; the Fort Scott Division of the Missouri Pacific, in the northwest, and the Kansas City, El Dorado & Southern, in the eastern part. The principal towns are Nevada, the county seat, Schell City, Walker, Montevallo, Sheldon, Deerfield, Moundville, Carbon Centre and Bronaugh. In 1898 the principal surplus products were: Wheat, 5,064 bushels; corn, 53,541 bushels; oats, 40,657 bushels; flax seed, 73,577 bushels; hay, 31,651,500 pounds; castor beans, 26,022 bushels; tobacco, 1,460 pounds; flour, 4,005,480 pounds; corn meal, 30,860 pounds; shipstuff, 873,060 pounds; poultry, 901,339 pounds; butter, 34,196 pounds; eggs, 395,370 dozen; tallow, 121,870

pounds; apples, 785 barrels; small fruit, 4,642 crates; fresh fruit, 130,957 pounds; dried fruit, 22,734 pounds; cattle, 9,103 head; hogs, 40,377 head; hides, 295,363 pounds; wool, 59,919 pounds; lumber, 185,400 feet; logs, 18,000 feet; piling, posts and logs, 60,000 feet; coal 239,554 tons.

The first white settlers of whom there is record found evidences of previous occupation by civilized people. This subject is treated in articles upon "Vernon County, Indian and French Occupation of," and "Zinc and Lead Mining in Southeastern Missouri," in this work. The first permanent settlers were three brothers—Jesse J., Moses and Allen Summers. They were Kentuckians, who had removed to Warren County, Missouri, about 1820, afterward went into Arkansas, and in 1829 or 1830 located on the Osage River, fifteen miles northwest of the site of the present city of Nevada. In 1832 William Modrel came from Harmony Mission and located one mile east of the site of the present Little Osage post office, which came to be known as Balltown, when Cecil D. Ball located there in 1837, after visiting the country in 1833. In the spring of 1835 the Rev. N. B. Dodge (father-in-law of William Modrel) and family joined the Osage settlement, and the following year Daniel H. Austin came from Harmony Mission and put up a mill at Balltown. George and Joseph Douglas and George Requa located on the west side of Marmaton Creek. George Douglas assisted the United States officers in locating Fort Scott; his family were educated and refined, and his home was for years a pleasant resort for army officers and distinguished travelers. In 1838 Peter Weyand and Isaac Yocum, from Ohio, and William and Robert Quay, from Pennsylvania, and Henry Letiembre made their homes on the Little Osage. John Son located at Belvoir in 1837, and established the first ferry across the Osage River, long known as Son's Ferry. In 1839 Anselm Halley located two miles southwest of Belvoir, at the bluffs which bear his name. James Fergus, the first settler in the northeastern part of the county, came in 1837. The first settlers in the southeastern part were the Wilkeys, who came in 1838, and Samuel Dunnagin, who came in 1839. About the same time John K. Gammons and Smith Profit located in the southwest. In 1836 the Deerfield settlement, ten miles west

of the present Nevada, was made by Abram Redfield, Alexander Woodruff and Ebenezer C. Howe, who followed George Douglas. The first children born within the present limits of the county were Jesse and Hardin, sons of Allen Summers, in 1830. The first marriage was that of David Cruise and Fanny Summers, daughter of Moses Summers, Rev. Amasa Jones performing the ceremony, in 1832. In 1835 a log building was erected on the Osage River, near Balltown, for school and church purposes, and the first teacher is supposed to have been Leonard Dodge, in about 1839. A Miss Pixley had taught a school in 1838 at the house of Alexander Woodruff, and in the same year Freeman Barrows, who afterward became the first clerk of Bates County, taught a school in a log building erected for the purpose by George Douglas. The first preaching in the county was by Rev. N. B. Dodge, through an interpreter, to the Indians, in 1821; the first white congregation was addressed by the Rev. Amasa Jones, at the house of William Modrel, in 1832. The first merchants, after the French traders, were Bernhart & Raper, at Balltown, in 1836-7; James Johnson, one mile below, on Osage River, and William Waldo, on the Marmaton River. In 1840 there were less than fifty families within the present limits of the county. In 1844 a Fourth of July celebration was to have been held, but the great river rise prevented a gathering of the people. In 1848 a celebration was held, 300 persons being present, and Judge A. F. Nelson delivered an oration, which has been preserved. In 1850 the incoming population hardly more than compensated for the California emigration. In 1856 and 1857 nearly all vacant land was entered, either by actual settlers or by speculators, and there was a brisk immigration. During the border difficulties some of the residents of the county went into Kansas at various times to vote at elections and upon predatory expeditions. Again, free-soilers from Kansas came to work reprisal, and in 1858 John Brown and a party ran off a number of slaves from the farm of James Lawrence, while some of his followers robbed and killed David Cruise at his own home. (See "Vernon County Raided by Kansans.") Most of the slaves in Vernon County were removed to the interior of the State in order to keep them out of the hands of the abolition-

ists. These disturbed conditions worked an almost complete stoppage of immigration. Just prior to the Civil War sentiment was unanimously favorable to the South. A few Republicans were known, but not a single Republican ballot was cast at the presidential election in 1860. When war began a regiment of 400 men was organized for the Confederate service, under Colonel Dewitt C. Hunter. The number of men who enlisted in the Federal Army has been estimated at fifty. Early in the summer of 1862 the population had in large measure disappeared, and in 1863 the northern portion of the county was entirely depopulated under the operations of General Ewing's Order No. 11. The towns were laid in ruins by act of one army or the other, or of marauding bands, who ravaged the country continually. When peace was restored there was not a store in the county, and the few goods purchased were obtained at Fort Scott. For several years after the war ended there was much disorder, growing out of old feuds. In the punishment of crime more cases were disposed of by vigilance committees than by process of law. Thomas Ingram was lynched for complicity in the murder of General Joseph Bailey, sheriff of the county, but a reward of \$3,000 was unavailing to effect the apprehension of Lewis Pixley and Perry Pixley, who actually committed the crime. December 28, 1883, William Fox was hung for the murder of Thomas Howard, and January 15, 1886, Henry S. Stair was hung for the murder of Jacob Sewell and his son, Mack Sewell.

The real development of Vernon County dates from October 26, 1870, when the first railway reached Nevada, the Tebo & Neosho, now a portion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system. In 1882 the Lexington & Southern branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway was completed, and in 1886 the Nevada & Minden branch of the same road was built. Litigation grew out of bond grants issued to various roads, and in 1878 a compromise was effected, when the outstanding indebtedness amounted to \$300,000. January 1, 1900, \$140,000 of refunding bonds were yet outstanding, and the county was also liable for \$70,000 in warrants issued for road work, bridge building and current expenses. The educational system is sustained with intelligence and liberality, and the schools take rank with those of any county in Missouri.

In 1898 there were 191 schools, 189 teachers and 9,419 pupils. The permanent school fund was \$11,739.86.

In 1851 an ineffectual attempt was made to organize Vernon County. February 27, 1855, it was legally created out of Bates County (which see), and named after Miles Vernon, who fought under General Jackson at New Orleans. He was a State Senator from Laclede County, Missouri, in 1861, and presided over the Senate branch of the Jackson Legislature, which passed the ordinance of secession at Neosho. Hiram Stevens, of Cass County; James Ramey, of Bates County and James F. Walker, of Jasper County, were appointed commissioners to locate a county seat. They neglected to act, and a new commission was appointed, of whom A. Cassel, of Cass County, and J. W. Boyd, of Jasper County, acted in agreement upon the selection of Nevada City, by which name it was known until 1869, when the word "City" was dropped. The people of Bates County undertook to defeat the institution of the new county, by writ of injunction forbidding the location of a county seat. The action of the commissioners was defended by R. L. Y. Payton and C. F. Bullock, and they were sustained. The first officers elected were Conrad G. Carr, Andrew Still and James Grace, county judges; W. J. Wassam, sheriff; Dewitt C. Hunter, clerk; James Dillard, assessor; Reuben H. Williams, treasurer; James Bryan, surveyor, and James H. Moore, public administrator. The first term of the county court was held July 9, 1855, at the house of Noah Caton, four miles north of Nevada. The first county attorney was A. J. McBane, in 1857. That year a frame courthouse was built, at a cost of \$900; it stood north of the southwest corner of the public square; the upper room was used for court purposes, and the lower room for religious meetings. In 1860 a jail was built, and a brick building for a clerk's office, the latter costing \$550. The first term of the circuit court was held April 28, 1856. Dewitt C. Ballou was judge, Dewitt C. Hunter was clerk, and R. H. Williams was sheriff. Foster P. Wright was circuit judge in 1860, and his last docket entry was made November 9th. There was a total suspension of civil order during the war period. October 17, 1865, acting under authority of Governor Fletcher, the county court reorganized, with Enoch S.

Weyand and David Redfield as judges, James L. Wilson as clerk, John Brown as sheriff, James H. Moore as treasurer, and John T. Birdseye as attorney. O. L. Davis was chosen presiding justice. The first session was held in the open air, in the public square. The courthouse having been destroyed, the old schoolhouse was ordered repaired for court purposes. The county was fortunate in recovering all records except one deed volume; these had been taken into Arkansas by the then clerk when he joined the Confederate Army, in 1861. At a later session the court adjourned to Balltown (Little Osage), where it continued to meet until January 22, 1866, when it returned to Nevada. In 1867 the erection of the present courthouse was begun, and it was completed in 1868, at a cost of \$25,000. The first circuit judge after the restoration of peace was Burr H. Emerson. His successors, in order, were David McGaughey, John D. Parkinson, Charles G. Burton and Daniel P. Stratton, the latter of whom served twelve years. Henry C. Timmonds was circuit judge in 1900. The county is included in the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit. J. N. B. Dodson, elected in 1856, was the first Representative in the Legislature. The county is now in the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, and in the Fifteenth Congressional District. The population in 1900 was 31,619.

Vernon County Fair Association.—

This association was formed in 1882. Its property consists of a tract of nearly forty acres immediately adjoining the northern limits of the city of Nevada. It contains a large building for the display of vegetable and floral products and agricultural implements. An amphitheater, accommodating several thousand people, overlooks an exceptionally fine half-mile track. The annual exhibits attract visitors from a large region, and the speed ring is noted for the number and high class of the animals exhibited.

Vernon County, Indian and French Occupation of.—The northeastern portion of Vernon County, bordering on the Osage River, is remarkably interesting for its early history. Here were located numerous villages of the Osage Indians, which were visited by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike in 1806. About five miles west of the site of Schell

City were located the Twin Mounds, natural elevations. The larger of these was Blue Mound, having an area of about 150 acres, and an elevation of about 150 feet, entirely untimbered. This was used by the Osages as a place of sepulture, and there were interred the remains of White Hair, a distinguished chief and a firm friend of the whites. The date can not be exactly determined, but was probably about 1824. Some time prior to 1850 the tomb was despoiled, and the skull and portions of the skeleton of White Hair were taken. The act was ascribed to Judge Charles H. (or "Horse") Allen. Long after their removal the Indians made frequent returns on hunting expeditions. The relations between them and the white settlers were generally amicable. Their only serious difficulty was a skirmish at the forks of the Marais des Cygnes and Walnut Creeks, in which two whites were wounded, one of whom, Nathaniel Dodge, died. Two miles north of Blue Mound, in the great bend of the Osage River, is Halley's Bluff, named for Anselm Halley. This is presumably the site of Fort Carondelet, established about 1787 by Pierre Chouteau, Sr., under Spanish authority, and commanded by him. This was at once a fortification and a trading post. Here, as late as 1838, were remains which the white settlers took to be those of lead furnaces, and some writers, among them Nathan H. Parker, in his "Missouri as it is in 1867," have argued that De Soto made his winter quarters there in 1541-2. Chouteau abandoned the post and must have destroyed it, for Lieutenant Pike, who ascended the river in 1806, makes no reference to it. Prior to 1820 Jeronx and Trudais, two Frenchmen, traded along the Osage River, and to them is ascribed the location and naming of Belvoir, meaning "Fair to View." One and one-half miles south of the latter place the early settlers found earthworks similar to those at Halley's Bluff, the origin of which is matter of conjecture.

Vernon County Raided by Kansans.—During the border troubles of 1858-9, Henry Township, in the northwest portion of Vernon County, was the scene of a raid by John Brown and two parties of his followers. On account of the proximity of Spy Mound, a point of observation for John Brown, the Vernon County slaveholders had

very generally sent their slaves farther into the interior for safe-keeping. John Larue, living three and one-half miles south of the northern line of the county and one and one-half miles west of the Kansas line, yet had five slaves on his place, and three-quarters of a mile to the north of Larue were five more slaves belonging to the estate of James Lawrence, in charge of Harvey G. Hicklin. Fearful of the slaves being run off by free-soilers, Hicklin waived his right to control of them until the following March, and authorized Peter Duncan, administrator of the Lawrence estate, to remove them to Jackson or Lafayette Counties. "Jim," one of the Lawrence negroes, sought John Brown, at one of his resorts in Kansas, to whom he related a story of cruelties imposed upon himself and family, and besought him to save them from being taken into Texas for sale. The night following this revelation two parties of abolitionists crossed over from Kansas. John Brown, with fourteen men, proceeded to the Lawrence farm, which they reached at midnight. Brown entered the room of Hicklin, who was asleep, but offered no violence. Meantime his men had secured possession of the negroes, two horses and harness, one yoke of oxen, some firearms and a quantity of provisions, whereupon they went on to the Larue place, where they took five negroes, six horses and provisions. A fortnight later some men, supposedly belonging to the same band, returned and took four horses from Hicklin, and two horses belonging to Mr. Martin and Mr. Hanway, who were stopping at Hicklin's that night. The foregoing statement was made by Mr. Hicklin in 1886. While Brown and his immediate party were committing the first robbery, John H. Kagi and eight men, who had set out with Brown, went to the house of David Cruise, in the same neighborhood, and demanded entrance. Cruise attempted to fire through the door with a revolver, but was unable to discharge it. The door was broken in, and one of the marauders shot Mr. Cruise, a man about sixty years of age, who died almost immediately. Here they took a slave woman, eleven mules, two horses, two yoke of oxen, a wagon load of provisions and other articles. They also took a mule from the place of Hugh Martin, a half-mile farther east. Two days later about 250 men went into Kansas from Vernon and Bates Coun-

ties to attack the Brown bands, but returned without having accomplished anything. Governor Stewart, of Missouri, issued a proclamation offering \$3,000 reward for the arrest of John Brown, and \$1,000 each for the murderers of Cruise, and their delivery to the Missouri authorities. He also sent a body of militia into the neighborhood where the crimes were committed. In May, 1859, the grand jury of Vernon County found bills of indictment against John Brown and others, but no arrests were possible. Kagi came to his death at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, where John Brown, his chief, was taken prisoner.

Vernon Seminary.—See "Cottey College."

Verona.—A village in Lawrence County, near the head of Spring River, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, eleven miles south of Mount Vernon, the county seat. It has electric lights, a public school, Cumberland Presbyterian, Southern Methodist, Swedish Methodist, Baptist, Missionary Baptist, Swedish Baptist, Christian, Catholic and Lutheran Churches, lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and a Grand Army Post, a Republican newspaper, the "Advocate," an operahouse, a bank, a steam roller mill and three water mills and a distillery. Lead and zinc are mined near by. In 1899 the population was estimated at 700. It was platted for James M. White in 1868, and incorporated as a village May 3, 1870, with Joseph Batesell as mayor. In 1875 Lutheran and Waldensian colonists located there.

Versailles.—The seat of justice of Morgan County, located at the terminus of the Boonville branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was founded in 1835 on land donated to the county for county seat purposes by Hugh Galbraith and his partner, whose name was Wyan. The first house erected in the town was built by Galbraith, who used it for a residence and a storeroom. Versailles was incorporated as a village February 13, 1866, and as a city of the fourth class May 21, 1881. It has twice suffered from fire—first, October 23, 1886, when a number of buildings were burned, and October 2, 1887, when the courthouse was burned and about one-fourth of the business part of

the town. The city has two public schools, six churches, a fine courthouse, built in 1890, lodges of the different fraternal orders, two banks, two newspapers, the "Leader" and the "Statesman," a flouring mill, pottery, a coal mine near by, and about forty other business enterprises, both large and small, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Vest, George Graham, lawyer and United States Senator, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1830. He entered Centre College, at Danville, in his native State, and graduated in 1848. Later he studied law at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from that institution in 1853, and shortly afterward came to Missouri. He located first at Georgetown, but in 1856 removed to Boonville, pursuing his profession with the zeal and devotion that has marked his whole life. His ability and earnest application brought him at once into a commanding position, and in 1860 he was chosen presidential elector on the regular Democratic (Douglas) ticket, and the same year was elected to the lower house of the Missouri Legislature. In the exciting and turbulent session that followed, Mr. Vest came to be recognized as the leader of the State Rights element in the House, and was placed at the head of the committee on Federal relations, at that time the most important committee of the House. He presented the report from it denouncing the capture of Camp Jackson as an "illegal, unchristian and inhuman violation of our rights and the murder of defenseless people." On the adjournment of the Legislature he went to the South and cast his fortunes with that section, serving in General Sterling Price's army until he was chosen by the Neosho Legislature to represent his congressional district in the Provisional Confederate Congress. In 1863 he was appointed by Governor Thomas C. Reynolds as Senator to represent Missouri in the Confederate States Congress at Richmond, as successor of General John B. Clark, Sr. On the collapse of the Confederate cause he returned to Missouri and resumed the practice of his profession at Sedalia, and in a short time was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1877 he removed to Kansas City, and two years after was chosen to the United States

Senate as successor of General James Shields. He was three times re-elected without opposition in his own party, and it may be said that no other United States Senator from Missouri has more faithfully represented its people or enjoyed a greater measure of their confidence. Few public men can compare with him in his capacity for research, and his speeches, in addition to being marked by eloquence, are so fortified with authorities that they always command respect from his opponents. On all the great questions that have been subjects of discussion and legislation during his career as Senator he has championed the interests of the West, and his speeches and efforts in behalf of the free coinage of silver have distinguished him as one of the foremost champions of that policy.

Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Historical Society.

—A society which was organized in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, November 17, 1888, the founders being John E. Liggett, Isaac S. Smythe, Joseph E. Edgar, Captain Joseph Boyce, Captain Henry Guibor, John Maguire, Peter Wonderly, Joseph Sycamore and Thomas Lynch. The membership is composed of persons who belonged to the old Volunteer Fire Department of St. Louis. The objects are social, and to gather and preserve relics and material of the old system. Unfortunately, nearly all records have been either lost or destroyed, only about one-third remaining, and these, together with the old hand engines, trumpets, firemen's suits, banners, portraits, pictures of fire scenes and other relics of the Volunteer Department, are carefully arranged and preserved in the rooms of the Historical Society. The organization has had as many as eighty-four members, but the number is steadily diminishing, Judge Hugo S. Jacoby, of Kirkwood, was the first president; L. L. Kitchen, vice president, and Thomas Lynch, secretary and treasurer.

Veterinary Medical Association.

—The Missouri Veterinary Medical Association was organized October 6, 1892, with Dr. L. M. Klutts, of Clinton, for president; Dr. J. B. Black of Kansas City, vice president, and W. W. Warren, of Sutherland, secretary and treasurer. The purpose and objects are "to contribute to the diffusion of science and the knowledge of veterinary medicine and

surgery; to promote fraternal feeling among its members, and protect the rights and privileges of practitioners, particularly those of Missouri." The members must be graduates of a regularly organized and recognized veterinary school, the membership fee being one dollar, and the annual dues two dollars. Practitioners living in other States may become corresponding members, and persons of pre-eminent reputation in the profession may be elected honorary members. Meetings are held annually, the time and place chosen by the association itself, and at these meetings a surgical clinic is held, when convenient, at which operations are performed illustrating the modern methods and processes of the science.

Veterinary Surgeon, State.

—An officer appointed by the board of curators of the State Agricultural College. His authority extends over the entire State, and when his attention is called to symptoms of infectious diseases among any kind of farm animals he may go to the place and examine, and if he finds that the disease exists, he may declare a quarantine and call upon the county court and the sheriff of the county to take such precautions as the case may require.

Veto.—A word whose meaning is "I forbid," and used to express the disapproval by a chief executive officer of a bill passed by the law-making body. In Missouri, when a bill is passed over the Governor's veto, it takes a two-thirds majority of all the members of each house to do it.

Vichy.—A village in the eastern part of Maries County, fourteen miles north of Rolla, the nearest railroad point. It was laid out in 1880 by E. D. Bowles and others, who owned a mineral spring there, the medicinal qualities of the water becoming well known at the time. It is also the seat of Vichy Normal and Business Institute. It has one church, a Masonic lodge, public school, hotel, flouring mill and three general stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

"Vide Poche."—A name given to Carondelet by the early inhabitants of St. Louis, in a spirit of good-natured raillery, its significance being due to the fact that the inhabitants of Carondelet were agriculturists,

rather than traders, and seldom had any money. The term "Vide Poche"—Empty Pocket—was therefore deemed appropriate to their condition, and the village was called by that name.

Vienna.—The judicial seat of Maries County, located in Jackson Township, near the center of the county, two miles west of the Gasconade River, 125 miles from St. Louis and seventeen miles from Dixon, the nearest railroad point. The town was founded in 1855, when it was made the seat of justice for the newly organized county of Maries. It is pleasantly situated on an elevation above the surrounding country and is remarkable for its healthfulness. It has a neat and commodious brick courthouse, erected in 1870, two churches—Catholic and Methodist Episcopal—a good public school building, two hotels, two newspapers, the "Maries County Gazette," published by D. Rainey, and the "Maries County Times," published by J. G. State; both are Democratic. There are a flouring mill and two sawmills, six general stores and blacksmith, wagon and other shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Vigo, Francis.—A St. Louis merchant of Italian origin, who rendered important services to General George Rogers Clark in connection with his operations in the Illinois country. Thoroughly committed to the American cause, he was intelligent, patriotic and resourceful, and when General Clark reached Kaskaskia with his scantily supplied army, Vigo furnished them with food and clothing to the value of \$20,000, taking his pay in Virginia Continental money. By the depreciation of this money and the confiscation of his property by Governor Hamilton, the British commandant, he was made poor. When Clark determined to capture Hamilton at Vincennes, he sent Vigo, accompanied by only one man, to reconnoiter the fort. Vigo was arrested as a spy when he was within seven miles of Fort Vincennes, but being a Spanish subject, was released and returned to St. Louis. He soon rejoined Clark, and was with him when he captured Vincennes. Later he sustained an intimate relationship to General William Henry Harrison, for whom he frequently acted as interpreter on important occasions. Born in Sardinia in 1747, he came to America as a private in the

Spanish Army, quitting the army in 1772 to come to St. Louis, where he engaged in the fur trade. Pierre Menard, who was afterward the first Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, was in his employ as a fur trader, and together they visited General Washington at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1789, to consult with him in reference to the best means of defending the Western frontier. Vigo died near Vincennes in 1835.

Village.—An organized town of less than 500 population. It may be incorporated by the county court on the petition of two-thirds of the taxpayers. It is governed by a board of five trustees, the first being appointed by the county court. The board has authority to enact ordinances for police regulation, and for levying and collecting taxes, and it may appoint a treasurer, assessor, collector, and a constable or marshal.

Ville de Roberts.—The name given by the early French settlers to the settlement which subsequently developed into the town of Bridgeton, St. Louis County.

Vineyard, William, prominently identified with the real estate interests of Kansas City and with its material development from an early day, was born January 15, 1835, in Green County, Kentucky. He is of Virginia ancestry, descended on the paternal side from a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who, on escaping from one of the bloody wars of his day, took refuge in Wales, whence he came to America; on the maternal side he is fifth in descent from Lord Stanley, of London, England. His grandparents removed from Virginia to Kentucky when their son, John W., was but a child. The latter named married Nancy G. Owens, of Green County, Kentucky, daughter of Honorable Nathaniel Owens. The pair removed to Illinois, where Mr. Vineyard laid out the town of Warsaw, selling his interests eighteen months later for \$20,000. In 1837 they located in Platte County, Missouri, when its development had scarcely begun, and assisted materially in opening up that fertile region, now a marvel of agricultural productiveness and dotted with many wealthy and populous towns. Mr. Vineyard was not only one of the earliest settlers, but during twenty years' residence he was among the most useful. He was practically the founder



Yours truly
Wm Vineyard

of Pleasant Ridge College, as he furnished the money to his brother, Professor B. W. Vineyard, in order to found the college, of which Professor Vineyard was first president. Brice W. Vineyard was a ripe scholar and accomplished teacher. In 1857 John W. Vineyard removed to Texas, where he died. His contemporaries united in testifying of him as a fine type of the old Virginia gentleman, of great strength of character, true and steadfast to a friend, a lover of children, generous in his hospitalities, and rarely judicious in his benevolences. Five of his sons served in Texas regiments in the Confederate Army, and the end of the war found all alive. William, the eldest of his thirteen children, was but two years old when he was brought to Missouri. He worked on the home farm and attended the neighborhood school until he was about seventeen years of age, when he entered Pleasant Ridge College, established and managed by his uncle. He was one of the very first pupils, and he remained to complete thorough English and Latin courses. March 12, 1858, he married Miss Emma Evans, daughter of William B. Evans, a man noted for his honor and integrity, and a member of the original Town Company of Kansas City. Mr. Vineyard, discerning the great advantages of location, and having faith in Kansas City becoming at no far distant day one of the greatest commercial and industrial emporiums of the West, determined upon it as his permanent abode. Soon after his marriage he laid off the first addition made to the original town, comprising that portion of the present city lying south of Seventeenth Street, between Harrison and Holmes Streets, and touched on the west by the McGee Addition, laid out later. At various times subsequently he platted four other additions to the city, all of which are known by his name, and are now occupied by many handsome modern residences, with a number of churches and schools. While engaged in these enterprises, of so much importance in the upbuilding and growth of the city, he has given his aid to various other instrumentalities conducive to the same ends. For ten years past he has been connected with the Union National Bank of Kansas City as a stockholder and director, and has been interested in various other channels of business. In politics he is non-partisan. In religion he is a Protestant with liberal views. Nine chil-

dren have been born to him, of whom two are deceased; seven are living—four sons and three daughters—the youngest of whom is of age. The family occupy an elegant residence at the southwest corner of Independence Avenue and Independence Boulevard, where the surroundings are among the most desirable to be found in this beautiful part of the city. Mr. Vineyard is in vigorous condition, physically and mentally, and gives daily attention to his business concerns, in which he maintains an active, practical interest.

Virginia Society of St. Louis.—This society was organized January 23, 1897, and incorporated February 18th of the same year. The first officers of the society were: James O. Broadhead, president; Henry L. Edmonds, first vice president; Henry T. Kent, second vice president; D. W. B. Yost, secretary; Robert McCulloch, treasurer; Directors, J. L. Ford, M. H. Alexander, T. T. Fauntleroy, Jr., John D. Vincil and Edward Cunningham, Jr. The objects of this society are to bring together Virginians and descendants of Virginians who reside in Missouri in friendly and fraternal relations, and to promote a closer union among them; to meet together from time to time to discuss the annals and traditions of Virginia and become better acquainted with the lives and achievements of her great men; to celebrate, on fitting occasions, memorable events in her history, and to welcome and entertain distinguished men from Virginia. The society was organized with a membership of twenty-five.

Vogel, Charles Frederick, who was for many years a public official of St. Louis, and is now prominently identified with the real estate and financial interests, was born March 22, 1845, in Neuchatel, Switzerland. He was educated in St. Louis, Missouri, and served during the Civil War in the Second Regiment, United States Reserve Corps, and in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He studied law, and was for four years clerk of the police court, and then deputy county clerk of St. Louis County. In 1877 he was made secretary of the upper branch of the Municipal Assembly. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and re-elected to that office in 1882. In 1887 he engaged in business as a real estate and financial agent, and has since rep-

resented various large interests in that connection. He has occupied high positions in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, and numerous business and social organizations. In the order of Odd Fellows he has been grand patriarch of the State of Missouri and grand representative from Missouri to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He was the first brigadier general of the Patriarchs Militant, commanding the Department of the Mississippi. Mr. Vogel married, September 22, 1869, Miss Laura Fisher, daughter of F. C. Fisher, a well known citizen of St. Louis. Their children are Estella, wife of Stephen Saum; Oliver C. and Edna Vogel.

Von Phul, Henry, one of the most distinguished of the pioneer business men of St. Louis, was born August 14, 1784, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, September 8, 1874. During his early life he trafficked with keel boats between Louisville and New Orleans. In 1811 he came to St. Louis and took a keel boat to New Orleans, and then made a voyage to the Madeiras. He returned to St. Louis, established a general store and became a leading merchant. He witnessed the landing there of the first steamboat, and, engaging in steamboat traffic, soon became owner of some of the largest boats. For some years he carried on his merchandising operations without partners, but in later years he was at different times head of the firms of Von Phul & McGill, Von Phul, Waters & Co., and H. Von Phul, Sons & Co. Under his control and direction, a business was built up which was one of the largest of its day in the West, and such was the financial standing of the house of which Mr. Von Phul was the head that many Western banks carried their St. Louis balances with it. Through no fault of his own his house was compelled to suspend business in 1872. He was then eighty-eight years of age, but turned his attention to the disentanglement of his financial affairs with much of the vigor of earlier years, and, against the protest of his attorney, the distinguished Lewis V. Bogy, insisted on paying every dollar for which he was morally or legally obligated, with interest at 8 per cent. Final settlement was made in accordance with his notions of right, notwithstanding the fact that it swept away almost entirely his splendid fortune.

Mr. Von Phul held many offices of trust and honor in St. Louis, and no act of his, official or otherwise, ever brought upon him a shadow of reproach. Every enterprise designed to build up the city, to expand its commerce or to promote its attractiveness received his hearty aid and encouragement, and to the end of his life his loyalty to the best interests of the city was made manifest whenever occasion offered. On the 10th of June, 1816, Mr. Von Phul married Rosalie Saugrain, daughter of Dr. Antoine Saugrain. On the 10th of June, 1874, he and his wife celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their marriage. On that occasion congratulatory letters and messages came to the aged couple from all quarters. Soon afterward Mr. Von Phul was taken violently ill, and on the 8th day of September following passed to a good man's reward. The children of Mr. Von Phul were as follows: Maria, who married Thomas M. Taylor; Eliza, who married Judge William M. Cooke; Julia, who married A. T. Bird; Sophie, unmarried; Henry Von Phul, who married Mary Daigre; Fred Von Phul, who married Lizzie Nidelet; Frank Von Phul, unmarried; William Von Phul, who married Mary Williams; Ben Von Phul, who married Martha Lape; and Phil Von Phul, who married Josephine Chatard; his second wife was Josephine Throckmorton.

Voodooism.—This species of demonology has been in vogue from the earliest times among the negroes, and especially among the Creole negroes of what was the Province of Louisiana under Spanish domination. It is said to have been derived from their ancestors in Africa. St. John's eve is devoted to the mystic rites of the voodooos. On that evening the negroes gather in some secluded spot and there they go through the voodoo dances and contortions, accompanied by a rude kind of music. Their magic is said to consist in a knowledge of several very subtle poisons which produce a slow and lingering death through exhaustion. The power of the voodooos is much feared by other negroes. In the old slave days in Missouri, when St. Louis was considerable of a slave market, voodoo doctors or priests were somewhat numerous in that city, and many stories are told of how the "stiff-leg varmint" chased the wicked wretches who had incurred the dis-

pleasure of the voodooist. When freedom brought churches and schools to the colored people their superstitions disappeared to some extent, but many of them still believe in the charms of voodooism. In later years the two best known voodoo doctors or priests in St. Louis have been Ezekiel Wilson and Benjamin Hicks, each of whom have been held in awe by a certain class of negroes. The negroes believed that each of these doctors could remove the pestiferous spirit put upon a person by the other, and both were much sought after as a result.

Vories, Henry M., judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the bench and bar of north Missouri, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, May 25, 1810, and died October 29, 1876, at his home in St. Joseph. His parents were from old and highly respected Kentucky families. His father went to Kentucky from Virginia at an early day. While he was yet young and undetermined as to what his course in life would be, Henry M. Vories drifted to Indiana after receiving what was termed a "very common" education in the common schools of his native State. For several years he led a varied life and finally engaged in the merchandise business, combining trading and farming generally in an unpretentious way. He also dealt in hogs, selling them at the Cincinnati market, which was nearest the little settlement where he engaged in the business, and his financial reverses along this line probably outnumbered his successes. Growing tired of these uncertain and almost profitless pursuits, when over forty years of age, he commenced the study of law in the office of Oliver Smith, of Indiana, who afterward became a United States Senator, and began the practice of law in a circuit where there were many good lawyers. One who has heretofore chronicled the life of H. M. Vories says: "Although he was only able to make a living, the contact with these men made him a sharp, ready practitioner and a perfect master of the science of pleading under the old Chitty practice." Mr. Vories removed from Indiana to Missouri in 1843, and located at Sparta, which was at that time the county seat of Buchanan County. He began the practice of law there in partnership with William B. Almond. In 1845 the agitation

in favor of changing the seat of government of Buchanan County from Sparta to St. Joseph was opened in earnest, and it was evident that St. Joseph would win. There was a general movement toward St. Joseph in anticipation of the change, and Mr. Vories joined in this, going to the latter place in 1846. There he resided until 1855, when he removed to San Jose, California. He remained on the Pacific Coast but two years, however, the desire to again breathe Missouri air and enjoy Missouri associations proving so strong that he returned to St. Joseph, and again took up his residence in that city. He at once secured an extensive practice, and had a large and select clientage. As a practitioner in a trial court he had no superior and but few equals in the State. He was well grounded in the principles of law, and had but little difficulty as a rule in fortifying his positions with precedents when arguing legal questions before the court. As an advocate, however, before a jury he was almost irresistible. In the first place, he had deservedly the unbounded confidence of the people in whose midst he lived, and what he said, therefore, was received with more than ordinary credence. In the next place, he was a practitioner of remarkable resources. His tact was unsurpassed. Although without a classical education, his arguments were presented in such an earnest and forceful way that he seldom failed to secure a verdict. He rarely yielded to an effort to win success through a display of the emotional; yet, at times, when wrought up by a sense of great responsibility, his appeals rose to the grandest heights of human expression. The blows he struck for the cause of his clients were, therefore, sturdy blows; and he always sought to buttress his argument by such an array of the facts established at the hearing as usually brought conviction to the minds of those to whom he spoke. If success in winning cases through honest methods is evidence of a great lawyer, then truthfully could Henry M. Vories lay claim to that distinction. After his return to St. Joseph he built a handsome suburban residence, southeast of the city, in which he resided until his death. The five acres of splendid land on which this home is situated were formerly owned by Governor Hall, one of Missouri's honored executives. Throughout the Civil War Judge Vories was an unflinching Union

man, and although it was impossible for him to take an active part in the strife, he gave substantial aid to the cause in more ways than one. He had served his country, however, in two Indian wars and in the Mexican War. He was elected to the position of great dignity and high honor—judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri—in 1872, and served with distinction until he resigned on account of failing health in the spring prior to his death, refusing to receive a salary from the State when incapacitated for work. Judge Vories was a man of high ideals and sterling characteristics. He disliked political intrigues and always stood for upright and fair methods, even at personal cost. A good illustration of his nature may be found in a recital of the facts that at one time he voluntarily withdrew from a congressional race on account of a factional fight in his party. Judge Vories was a Democrat of the old school. In 1845, when the Benton and anti-Benton factions were engaged in perpetual strife, he was induced to run for Congress under the promise that upon him the oppos-

ing factions would unite, and that harmony in the party would prevail. After he had accepted the nomination, however, the same bitterness in the ranks was manifest, and, in disgust, he withdrew from the race and refused to be considered a candidate for congressional honors.

Voter.—One who has a right to vote at elections. In Missouri the person must be a male, twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, or, if foreign born, must have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States not less than one year or more than five years before he offers to vote; must have resided in the State one year, and in the county, city or town in which he offers to vote sixty days before the election. Persons who possess these qualifications are allowed to vote at all elections by the people. In cities where registration is required, the voter must also be registered. Paupers, prisoners, and officers, soldiers and marines in the regular army of the United States, are debarred from voting.

W

Wabash Railroad.—The Wabash Railroad comprises twenty-two corporations. Of the Eastern divisions the main line extends from Toledo, Ohio, to East St. Louis, Illinois, a distance of 604 miles. Subsequent to 1865 the North Missouri Railroad (which see) became a part of the Wabash system, which afterward acquired the Brunswick & Chillicothe Railroad, the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad, and accessory roads in Missouri and Iowa. The various roads were consolidated in 1879 under the name of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. In 1880 it completed its St. Louis-Chicago line by securing the Chicago & Paducah, 165 miles, and in 1881 it completed its line between St. Louis and Detroit by securing the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, 100 miles. After these successive acquisitions, the road passed through the hands of receivers, and was sold, October 21, 1889, the purchasers representing O. D. Ashley, T. H. Hubbard and Edgar T. Wells—Mr. Ashley being, in 1899, president, and Mr.

Wells vice president of the present Wabash Company. Subsequent to this sale, the system was further extended by completing the road from Montpelier, Ohio, to the Indiana-Illinois State line, which gave the shortest connection between Chicago and Detroit, and in 1898, by leasing a line between Detroit and Buffalo. The Wabash, in 1899, presented a system 2,236 miles in extent, connecting St. Louis with Kansas City on the west, and with Chicago, Detroit, Toledo and Buffalo north and east. The general offices of the company have been, for many years, in St. Louis.

Waco.—A town in Jasper County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, fifteen miles northwest of Carthage, the county seat. It has a school, a flourmill and distillery. In 1890 the population was 220. The town was platted in May, 1878, by Charles Fagerberg.

Waddell, Walter B., banker, was born August 19, 1864, in Lexington, Mis-

souri. His parents were John W. and Elizabeth R. (Austin) Waddell. His grandfather, William B. Waddell, was a member of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, the celebrated pioneer freighters of the West. William B. removed to Lafayette County, Missouri, in an early day, and for several years lived on a farm four miles south of Lexington, now owned by the subject of this sketch. He followed the business of farming and combined mercantile pursuits with it. A few years before the Civil War he moved into Lexington, and resided there during the war. John W. Waddell, the father of Walter B., was one of the most active business men of western Missouri. He was the first president of the Lexington Savings Bank, which was incorporated in 1869, and was a large property and land owner. He was also interested in manufacturing in Kansas City, was active in religious and school work, was trustee of William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, and of the Baptist Female College at Lexington, Missouri, both of which he assisted very generously to maintain. He did not entertain political aspirations and held no public offices, although he helped to mould public opinion through an influential personality and high ideals, and was always found on the side of good government and true citizenship. During the early part of his life he was a Whig, but at about the time of the outbreak of the war he became a Democrat and held to that faith the rest of his days. He died in June, 1895, and his wife died in April, 1896, the son administering upon the affairs of the large estate. At the time of his mother's death, Walter B. Waddell was president of the Lexington Savings Bank, having been elected in January, 1896. He was then thirty-two years of age. Since January, 1897, he has been acting as cashier of the same banking institution. He is the holder of a comfortable fortune, being the owner of an elegant residence in Lexington, the beautiful new opera-house in Lexington, two substantial business houses, and a farm of 240 acres, well stocked with a fine herd of Hereford cattle. This farm has been owned by the Waddell family for three generations. Mr. Waddell was born in the family home in which he now resides, having purchased it shortly after his mother's death. He is held in popular esteem by the people of Lexington, and is noted for his public spirit, taking

an active interest in the affairs of church and school, and in all movements having a tendency toward the improvement of mankind, the growth of State interests and the welfare of Lexington and Lafayette County. He was educated in the schools of Lexington and at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, and received thorough, practical training for the excellent business reputation which he has established during the years of his active connection with commercial affairs. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is treasurer and trustee of the Baptist Female College at Lexington. Mr. Waddell has no political aspirations, his ambition being to prove a good, well rounded citizen of his town and State. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. His reputation in banking circles establishes him as a careful, conservative business man, and this reputation is fully borne out by the popularity in which he is held at home.

Waddill, James Richard, lawyer, ex-Superintendent of Insurance and ex-Congressman, was born November 22, 1842, in Springfield, Missouri, son of John Sevier and Sarah (Kellogg) Waddill, both natives of Tennessee, who settled in Missouri in 1836. His father was a lawyer of much prominence, well read and of much force of character. He served as circuit judge in the Rolla and Springfield Judicial Districts. His death occurred in 1880. Mr. Waddill's mother was a thoroughly practical home woman, devoted to the careful rearing of her family. She is yet living (1899) in the old homestead at Springfield, and, although in her ninety-second year, she enjoys good health and her mental faculties are unimpaired. The five children born to her are all living. The oldest son, General John B. Waddill, was Adjutant General of the State of Missouri under Governor Crittenden; Roswell S. is a wholesale clothing merchant in Springfield, Missouri, and James R., the subject of this sketch, is a practicing attorney in St. Louis. The daughters, Mrs. Mary S. Boyd and Mrs. John H. Gage, reside in Springfield, Missouri. James, the second son, received his education in Springfield, Missouri, in the public schools, and in the Springfield College. He then began reading law under the careful instruction of his father, but before he had finished the

fundamental works the Civil War began, interrupting all ordinary pursuits. After a time James, now grown to manhood, renewed his law studies under D. C. Dade, a capable attorney of Springfield, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1864. He at once entered upon practice in the courts of that city and throughout the judicial district, and was so engaged until 1878. In 1881 he removed to Kansas City, and in that larger field found wider scope for the development of his abilities in his chosen profession, and he remained there until 1893, with the exception of eighteen months, during which time he made his residence on the border of Mexico, his removal thither being made necessary on account of the ill health of his wife. Upon her recovery Mr. Waddill located in St. Louis, in 1893, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri under Governor Stone. Upon the expiration of his term of office in 1897 he resumed the general practice of his profession with James E. Hereford, Esq., as a partner, remaining so engaged until March, 1899, when he became senior member of the law firm of Waddill, Ellerbe & Hereford. Mr. Ellerbe had preceded Mr. Waddill as Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri, and Mr. Hereford had served as attorney for the Insurance Department. The gentlemen, thus associated, thoroughly equipped lawyers to begin with, in their combined knowledge derived from actual experience in all matters possibly connected with insurance, constituted a remarkably strong array of talent for the conduct of litigation arising under this head, and to this they devoted their special attention and effort. Later Mr. Waddill removed to Webb City, Missouri, where he continued the practice of his profession, and was interested also in mining enterprises until his return to St. Louis in 1901. During the Civil War he made a creditable record as a soldier. In April, 1861, he was among the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, enlisting in a company organized at Springfield, Missouri. The company performed garrison duty at that place and at Rolla, remaining in service for four months, although their term of enlistment called for but three months. He afterward re-enlisted as a private in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry

Regiment, and served in the arduous campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas, under the leadership of General Herron and General Steele, an incident of this service being the occupation of Little Rock, Arkansas. During a large part of this time Mr. Waddill held a commission as first lieutenant, and commanded his troop in frequent skirmishes and reconnaissances. In October, 1863, he was honorably discharged on account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty. His public service in civil life has been conspicuous. At various times, while a practicing attorney at Springfield, Missouri, he served as city attorney and district prosecuting attorney. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the Springfield District. The district was supposedly Republican, but the vote of that party was so divided between its own candidate, Charles G. Burton, of Nevada, and Judge Ritchey, Greenbacker, of Newtonia, as to make Mr. Waddill's candidacy successful. His service in Congress involved the most arduous labor. It occurred during the administration of President Hayes, when the country was greatly disturbed on account of the presence at the polls of United States marshals and military forces. Three sessions of the Forty-sixth Congress were held during these disturbed years. The district represented by Mr. Waddill comprised fourteen counties, and an unusual number of pension claims and much other personal business in the interest of his constituents made his labors outside of his public duties in the House very exacting. Upon the expiration of his term Mr. Waddill was renominated by acclamation, but the Republicans and Greenbackers effected a coalition, with Ira Haseltine as a candidate, and Mr. Waddill was defeated by a majority of 107 votes in a total of over 47,000. Mr. Waddill has always been a Democrat and an earnest and forcible advocate of the policies of his party before the people. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was one of the official board of the Walnut Street Church in Kansas City under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. John Mathews; he also occupied the same position in the Centenary Church of St. Louis under the same eminent divine. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Rowena Emily Leedy, daughter of Josiah Leedy, a Virginian, who was a contractor and builder, and

erected the courthouse at Springfield, Missouri, and other public buildings in that region; his death occurred during the war. To Mr. and Mrs. Waddill have been born four children, all of whom are living.

Wade, Festus J., whose genius for the conduct of real estate business has caused him to become one of the most widely known of Western operators in real property, was born in St. Louis in 1860 and grew up in that city. In 1875 he embarked in the first business venture on his own account, engaging in the manufacture of cider. He then became clerk for a railroad contractor. In 1877 he became clerk in the city office of the St. Louis Fair Association. In 1883 the qualifications of which he had shown himself to be possessed, received their first marked recognition in his appointment to the position of secretary of the Fair Association, which he held until December 31, 1886, and then resigned to accept a similar position with the August Gast Bank Note and Lithographic Company. He remained in the employ of the bank note company until July of 1888, but in the meantime he organized the real estate firm of L. E. Anderson & Co., succeeded in July, 1888, by the Anderson-Wade Realty Company. When this corporation was formed Mr. Wade resigned his position with the bank note and lithographic company, and since then has devoted all his time and attention to the real estate business. He has been the prime mover in inaugurating enterprises which have resulted in the erection in St. Louis, since the year 1890, of more than fifty buildings, among them being the Planters' Hotel, the Rialto Building, the Columbia and Republic office buildings, and the business houses occupied by the Hargadine-McKittick Dry Goods Company, the Roberts-Johnson-Rand Shoe Company, and the Desnoyer Shoe Company.

Wade, William H., farmer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Clark County, Ohio, November 3, 1835, and was raised on a farm, attending the common schools and Grove School Academy. April 17, 1861, when the Civil War began, he entered the Union Army and served until the end. In 1866 he came to Missouri and located in Greene County, and served two terms as a member of the Legislature for

that county. In 1884 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, and was re-elected twice in succession, serving in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. In his last election he received 16,480 votes to 13,601 for C. C. Matlock, Democrat, and 3,792 for F. P. Alter, Union Labor.

Waggoner, William H., miller, was born November 13, 1839, in Perry County, Pennsylvania. His parents were both natives of the Keystone State and came from two of the oldest families of Pennsylvania. There were four sons in the family, three of whom served the Union cause in the Civil War. Peter Waggoner, the father, was one of the early and well known millers of his State, was a practical workman and a man of industrious habits and integrity. He removed to Independence, Missouri, in 1866, and, with his son, the subject of this sketch, purchased a mill and engaged in his chosen business. He died in 1894. W. H. Waggoner came to Missouri in 1865, during the summer months, and chose Independence as a desirable location. The old city mill, an ancient structure around which much interesting history was woven, was purchased by Waggoner & Son. This mill had been moved from a site distant from the town of Independence. It was one of the oldest mills in western Missouri, and farmers brought their grists to it from many miles around. After it had been placed in its new location it stood across the railroad tracks from where the present large mill stands. In 1875 a new mill was built. Peter Waggoner retired from active connection with the industry, and the son was associated with prominent capitalists of Independence. In 1883 the Waggoner-Gates Milling Company was incorporated, with the subject of this sketch as president. The other incorporators were Peter Waggoner, George P. Gates and Judge E. P. Gates. W. H. Waggoner bought the interest of Peter Waggoner, and these men, with C. C. Chiles, are still associated in the business, which is most profitable. The capacity of the old mill, owned by J. A. Overfelt, was fifty barrels a day. The growth of the industry is shown in the fact that the present capacity is 500 barrels a day. Mr. Waggoner is a practical, self-made man. He had limited educational advantages, attending only the common schools of his native county in

Pennsylvania. The world has been his school and he has learned its lessons well. He has prospered, is a stockholder and director in the Bank of Independence, and his home is one of the most comfortable residences in that city. On the lawn stands the historic old studio of George A. Bingham, an artist and orator whose voice was heard on the streets of Independence in fearless utterances during the war, and whose brush and fruitful mind created the noted painting which depicts the results of the memorable "Order No. 11." The Waggoner residence was owned by Bingham, and the landmark is being preserved. The property was purchased by Mr. Waggoner in 1879. In politics he is a Republican, but has had little time for office holding, his experience along this line being limited to one term as alderman from the Fourth Ward of Independence. He was married, in 1882, to Elizabeth, a daughter of J. S. Fought, of Pennsylvania, and to this union five children, the oldest being thirteen years of age, have been born.

Wahl, John, was born April 15, 1832, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and came with his parents to the United States in 1840. He was educated in St. Louis, and began business life as a clerk. In 1860 he embarked in business as junior member of the commission firm of Harlow & Wahl. Three years later Mr. Wahl purchased Mr. Harlow's interest and conducted the business under the name of John Wahl & Co. until 1864, when the admission of John Carpenter to the firm caused its name to be changed to Wahl & Carpenter. The name of John Wahl & Co. was resumed in 1870, when Mr. Carpenter retired, Mr. Wahl purchasing his interest. In 1891 he incorporated this business as the John Wahl Commission Company. Mr. Wahl has since been the president of this corporation, its other officials being Henry Greve, vice president, and John B. Wahl, secretary and treasurer. For many years he has been known as one of the largest dealers in lead in the country. In 1867 he sold the first car load of pig lead shipped from the Joplin, Missouri, lead district. Mr. Wahl was a director and vice president of the German Savings Institution for many years, and October 16, 1898, he succeeded to the presidency. He has been a director in the Ameri-

can Central Fire Insurance Company since 1861 and is its second vice president, has served as a director of the Merchants' Exchange for two terms, and was vice president of that body in 1877, and president in 1879. August 3, 1854, Mr. Wahl married Miss Elizabeth A. Braun, of Pike County, Missouri. Their children are John B. Wahl, who is now secretary and treasurer of the John Wahl Commission Company; Josephine, wife of Henry Greve, vice president of the same corporation; Bertha and Edwin Wahl, the last named of whom is also associated with his father in business.

Wakenda.—An incorporated town in Carroll County, near the Missouri River, and on the Kansas City branch of the Wabash Railroad, eight miles southeast of Carrollton. It is also known as Eugene City. It has Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a public hall, a grain elevator, sawmill, two gristmills and about twenty stores and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

Walbridge, Cyrus Packard, ex-Mayor of St. Louis, was born July 20, 1849, in Madrid, New York, son of Rev. Orlo Judson and Maria Althea (Packard) Walbridge. He is a great-grandson of Asa Walbridge, who served in the Revolutionary Army during the struggle for American independence, and his grandfather, Franklin Walbridge, a Vermont farmer, was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain. In the maternal line, Mr. Walbridge is a descendant of William Hyde, who was one of the original settlers at Hartford, Connecticut, and one of the founders also of Norwich, Connecticut. The name of that worthy colonist appears on a monument erected at Norwich in honor of the founders of the place. The father of Cyrus P. Walbridge was a Methodist minister, and, as the circuit riding rules of the Methodist Church necessitated frequent removals of the family, the son did not enjoy the best educational advantages as a boy. His parents removed to northern Illinois in 1854, and he obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools of that State. In 1861 they went from Illinois to Minnesota, and established their home on a farm near Northfield. There Mr. Walbridge grew to manhood, dividing his time between farm labor and at-



C. P. Walbridge

tendance at Carlton College, of Northfield. While working on the farm he also learned the carpenter's trade and later turned his mechanical skill to good account as a means of earning money to continue his education. He also added to his resources by teaching school in the lumber regions of Michigan, and finally worked his way through the law department of the University of Michigan. Immediately after being admitted to the bar he opened a law office at Minneapolis, Minnesota, but after remaining there a short time came to St. Louis in 1876. There he had, to begin with, a struggle with adversity, such, indeed, as young lawyers in straightened circumstances are by no means unused to, but none the less trying, for all that. He began to enjoy the sunshine of prosperity when J. S. Merrell placed the legal business of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company in his hands. Thereafter he prospered professionally and in a commercial way, and in the course of time became interested as a stockholder in the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, of which he has now been president for several years. Soon after his coming to St. Louis, Mr. Walbridge became connected with the National Guard of Missouri, and for eight years thereafter took an active part in local military affairs. He was mustered into the State military service as a private and had attained the rank of lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment when he resigned from the service in 1885. In 1881 he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the House of Delegates of St. Louis, and represented the Tenth Ward in that body until 1883. When his term expired he refused a renomination and devoted himself attentively to the business of the drug company with which he was identified, never relaxing, however, his active interest in the politics of the city. In 1889 he re-entered politics conspicuously, becoming a candidate for president of the Council, and, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic candidate for mayor was elected that year, Mr. Walbridge, who is a Republican, was also elected. In 1893, at the expiration of his term as president of the Council, he received a unanimous nomination to the mayoralty, and was chosen to that office by a flattering majority, the first Republican mayor elected in eight years. His term as mayor expired in April of 1897, and he retired from the public service, after hav-

ing given the city one of the best administrations in its history. He was the first mayor of St. Louis to appoint women to offices in places which he thought them peculiarly well qualified to fill. The spirit of progressiveness, which characterized him in all his official actions, caused him to appoint ladies to membership on the Public Library Board, the Board of Charity Commissioners, and the House of Refuge Board, and he also aided the Humanity Club to introduce a woman guard into the city jail to care for female inmates. As mayor of the city, he dispatched business rapidly, dealt with all with whom he was brought into contact in a frank, open and straightforward manner, applied business methods to the conduct of public affairs, entertained the city's guests with grace and dignity, and has left a most lasting impress upon the city's history. As a public speaker Mayor Walbridge gained enviable fame. His mastery of his subject, the concise directness of his utterances, the simple naturalness of sentiment and of humor, and the classic purity of his style, always perfectly adapted to the subject and occasion, have been a source of pride to the city he has so ably represented both at home and abroad. An earnest and consistent churchman, he is a member of the First Congregational Church and president of the Congregational Club of St. Louis. He has fraternal connections with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Legion of Honor, and Woodmen of the World, and has interested himself in promoting the welfare of all these organizations. October 9, 1879, Mr. Walbridge married Miss Lizzie Merrell, daughter of Jacob S. Merrell, well known as a wholesale drug merchant, and from 1881 to 1885 city treasurer of St. Louis. He has one son, Merrell Packard Walbridge, born September 5, 1884.

Waldauer, August, who has done much for musical culture in St. Louis, and who has attained much more than local celebrity as a musician and educator, was born January 6, 1826, in Landau, Germany, and died December 10, 1900. He studied under his father and other accomplished musicians. In 1843 he came to America and made his debut as a solo violinist in the French Opera-house, New Orleans, Louisiana. He was its orchestra conductor in that city and in St. Louis. At a later date he was associated with

the old-time actor and manager, Ben De Bar, and partly managed his St. Louis theater. In 1857 Mr. Waldauer managed the Opera-house in St. Louis, and continued thereafter to be connected with orchestral affairs and theatrical management until 1861. At the beginning of the Civil War, when General John C. Fremont took command at St. Louis, Mr. Waldauer became a member of his staff, with the rank of captain, and was intrusted with the duty of organizing military bands for the army. In 1871 he established the Beethoven Conservatory of Music. He established, in 1880, in company with Mr. Dabney Carr, the "Musical Union" orchestra concerts. Professor Waldauer has acquired distinction through his contributions to literature. His work in this field has been, in the main, translations from the German and French, and these have met with great success. He has also been successful as a composer for the stage, orchestra, ballads, etc. He is the author of a comprehensive review of the history of music in St. Louis, published in these volumes. Professor Waldauer married, March 10, 1852, Mrs. Bertha von Happe, of New Orleans. Mrs. Waldauer died July 20, 1896.

Waldron.—A village in Platte County, eleven miles south of Platte City, the county seat, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. It was laid out in 1869 by J. M. and W. H. Waldron, from whom it took its name. It has several stores, a steam flouring and sawmill, an elevator, a distillery and a Baptist, a Methodist and a Christian Church. Population 200.

Walker.—A village in Vernon County, on the main line of the Eldorado Springs branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, eight miles northeast of Nevada, the county seat. It has a public school, congregations of Christians, Southern Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians and Latter-Day Saints; lodges of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, and United Workmen; a Democratic newspaper, the "Herald," a circulating library, and a bank. In 1899 the population was 600. It was platted in 1870 by the Walker Town Company, and was named for Hiram F. Walker, an early resident.

Walker, Benjamin T., merchant, civil engineer and legislator, is a native of Tennessee, son of James P. and Maria (Wilson) Walker. He comes of a well known family of Tennessee planters, his father and grandfather before him having followed that occupation successfully all their lives. James P. Walker, the father, was a graduate of Yale College and a cultivated gentleman. He died fighting in the Confederate Army, upholding principles which he thought to be right and which the whole South felt sure were right. He was a descendant of the Walkers who came to America with Lord Baltimore in the seventeenth century, and the branch of the family to which he belongs emigrated at an early date to Tennessee. Benjamin T. Walker was well educated at Durham Academy, in Tennessee, and then took up the profession of civil engineer. He had, however, a natural fondness for merchandising, and when he came to Missouri in the year 1868 he embarked in that business at Kennett, in Dunklin County. Since then he has been interested in numerous mercantile ventures, and has been a successful tradesman. It was in this business that he first engaged when he established his home at Dexter, Stoddard County, in 1875. When not engaged in merchandising he was employed as a civil engineer, and at different times did work in this line on both sides of the Mississippi River. During the administration of Governor Marmaduke he was appointed surveyor of swamp lands, and also held the position of register of swamp lands. While holding these offices he became deeply interested in the project of reclaiming these lands, which, it has been demonstrated, can be made the most fertile and productive in the State of Missouri. In 1892 he was elected to the State Senate, and at once turned his attention to the matter of securing legislation necessary to facilitate the redemption of the swamp lands and bring them under cultivation, and as a result of his efforts the Missouri Statutes contain thirty-eight pages of swamp land laws, which are said to be the best laws on this subject devised and placed on the statute book of any of the States of the Mississippi Delta. While serving in the General Assembly he introduced an immigration bill, which was highly commended by State officials and the general public, and also introduced a commendable

measure in the interest of borrowers from building and loan associations. Both bills were put through the Senate as a result of his efforts, but failed of passage in the House of Representatives. As a legislator, a promoter of immigration and a friend of every movement designed to aid the development of southeast Missouri, he has probably done more than any man now living for that portion of the State. One of the most important services which he rendered to that region as a Senator was the securing of an appropriation of \$30,000 for the building and repair of levees in New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties. Early in life he began taking an active interest in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and throughout southeastern Missouri he has long been recognized as one of the most influential members of that party. In 1900 he was appointed supervisor of the United States Census for the Twelfth District of Missouri, his recognized fitness for the position bringing to him this favor from a Republican administration. Senator Walker married, in 1881, Miss Laura B. Proffer, who belonged to an old and well known family of Stoddard County, and they have one daughter and two sons.

Walker, David Davis, merchant, was born July 19, 1840, near Bloomington, Illinois. His father was a native of England and his mother of Maryland, and both died on the farm near Bloomington on which they resided for many years, the father passing away in 1875 and the mother three years later. David D. Walker was reared on this farm and obtained his rudimentary education in country schools. He then attended for a time Beloit College, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and in 1857, while still a youth, came to St. Louis to enter upon a practical course of training for the business of merchandising. The firm of Crow, McCreery & Co. was then conducting the largest wholesale dry goods house in the city, and Mr. Walker entered the employ of this house as an office boy. He soon demonstrated that he had a genius for merchandising and advanced from one position to another until in 1865, eight years after he entered the employ of the house, he was admitted to a partnership. His intense energy and activity caused him to overtax his strength, and as a result he was compelled to withdraw from this business in 1878

and devote the next two years to rest and the recovery of his health. In 1880, having regained his physical vigor, he resumed merchandising, forming at that time, with Frank Ely and others, the firm of Ely, Walker & Co. The house thus founded by young and progressive men at once took a prominent position in the trade, and the expansion of its business brought about the organization and incorporation of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, in 1883. The record of this house has since been one of constant progression, and it has become one of the famous mercantile institutions of the West. Mr. Walker has from the beginning of his career been a student of every phase of merchandising and of all the markets in which he has been either buyer or seller. He was trained to the business under the preceptorship of Wayman Crow, one of the most thoroughly accomplished merchants who were ever identified with the trade in St. Louis, and his success has done credit to his training. Mr. Walker married, in 1862, Miss Martha A. Beakey, daughter of Joseph Beakey, of St. Louis. The children born to them have been Rose Marion, Joseph Sidney, William H., David D., Jr., George Herbert and James Theodore Walker. Three of the sons are associated with their father in business.

Walker, J. M., a physician and prominent citizen of Howard County, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, August 25, 1824. His father, W. W. Walker, was a physician, and when J. M. Walker was but a lad moved with his family from Kentucky to Boone County, Missouri, where, however, he remained but two years, when he located in Randolph County, where the boyhood of Dr. J. M. Walker was passed. He received all the advantages the schools of the community could give him, and having chosen to follow in his father's profession, he took up the study of medicine in his father's office. This was supplemented in 1848 by a course in the Louisville Medical College, of Louisville, Kentucky, after which he returned to Missouri and joined his father in practice. In 1855, being desirous of acquiring further professional equipment, he took a regular course at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated with high honors. He continued in practice until 1860, when he determined to retire to the enjoyment of the

comforts and quietude of a pastoral life. He accordingly purchased a farm of 320 acres, four and a half miles southwest of Armstrong, in Howard County, which has since been his residence. Here he has built up and established a beautiful and ideal home, in which he takes both pride and pleasure. Dr. Walker is a consistent and lifelong Democrat, believing strictly in the sound money doctrines, however, and is an ardent admirer of that apostle of old-fashioned Democracy, Grover Cleveland. Dr. Walker has been prosperous in life. He owns four good farms, is a stockholder in and one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Armstrong, and is a member of the Masonic order. Dr. Walker was married, March 31, 1850, to Miss Susan V. James. They have three children, Mrs. J. Y. Hume; W. W. Walker, assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Armstrong, and R. J. Walker. Dr. and Mrs. Walker are both leading and active members of the Christian Church at Armstrong. He has amassed a considerable fortune, and is prepared to pass the autumn of his days in quietude, comfort and happiness.

Walker, James P., Congressman, was born in Lauderdale County, Tennessee, March 4, 1851, and died in Dexter, Stoddard County, Missouri, July 19, 1890. He came to Missouri in 1867, and in 1886 was elected from the Fourteenth Missouri District to the Fiftieth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,400 votes to 10,533 for Davidson, Republican.

Walker, John Read, lawyer, was a native of Missouri, born at Pleasant Green, Cooper County, March 18, 1846. His ancestry was most honorable, being directly traceable to Robert Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His parents were Anthony Smith and Mary (Read) Walker. They were early settlers in Cooper County and very prominent residents of central Missouri. His father, a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, became one of the largest and wealthiest land-owners of Cooper County. During the Civil War he was a Union man, and was helpful to the cause. He reared a large and influential family.

John Read Walker began his education in the common schools of his native town, was prepared for college at the Kemper Family

School, Boonville, and entered Yale College in the class of 1868, but discontinued his studies when in his sophomore year. In 1867 he engaged in farming and stock-raising in Bates County, Missouri, in which he continued until he entered professional life. In 1870-2 he represented his county in the State Legislature, the youngest member of that body, and served as chairman of the committee on elections. Meantime he had entered upon the study of law, and on being admitted to the bar began practice in Boonville. In November, 1888, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Cooper County, and made a record noteworthy for the ability and energy displayed and success attained. In 1894 he removed to Kansas City, having been appointed by President Cleveland to the position of United States district attorney for the Western District of Missouri. In that important office he rendered distinguished services. Among the notable cases in which he secured convictions was one in which he was opposed by W. H. H. Miller, a noted criminal lawyer of Indianapolis, Indiana, who was United States Attorney General under President Harrison. After the expiration of his term of office, in which he was succeeded by Major William Warner, he was retained by the government as special counsel in two important cases which he had opened. Upon retiring from office he entered upon law practice in Kansas City, continuing to serve as trustee in the United States bankruptcy court, a position which he held until his death. In the line of his profession he was undoubtedly one of the brightest ornaments of the Missouri bar. He was conspicuously punctilious in mastering every detail of a case committed to him, devoting to it as close study as though it were without precedent or parallel. In argument he was clear and discriminating, holding attention out of respect for his earnestness and sincerity, and commanding acquiescence in his conclusions through the symmetrical marshaling of his facts and the logical statement of his deductions. The fact that out of 329 criminal cases which he prosecuted he failed of conviction in but three, is unanswerable attestation of his remarkable powers. Politically Mr. Walker was a Democrat. He rendered to his party faithful and distinguished service, and found recognition in various honorable positions other than those in the line of



Yours,
John R. Walker

his profession. In 1884 he was appointed by the Governor a special agent for Missouri to prosecute the war claims of the State against the general government. He was appointed one of the first members of the Board of Managers of the Missouri State Reform School by Governor Moorehouse, was reappointed by Governor David R. Francis, and again, reappointed by Governor William J. Stone; during his occupancy of this position he served as secretary of the board. In 1892 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, in which he gave earnest support to Mr. Cleveland, and he took an active part in the ensuing campaign. At various times he was prominently named for Governor, but never made an attempt to reach that office, nor even expressed a desire for it. A Southern Methodist in religion, he was devotedly attached to his church and advanced its interests earnestly and intelligently. For six years he was superintendent of the Sabbath school connected with the church at Boonville. On removing to Kansas City, he became connected with the Central Church, and was president of its board of stewards and of its board of trustees. In 1894 he was one of four delegates from Missouri to the General Conference at Memphis, Tennessee. He was a distinguished Mason, and had attained to the chapter degree in the York Rite, and to the thirty-first degree in the Scottish Rite. He was married, October 13, 1880, to Miss Alice Brevard Ewing, of Jefferson City, a refined and accomplished lady of excellent family, daughter of Judge E. B. Ewing, at one time an associate judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and a sister-in-law of Senator Francis M. Cockrell. Through the services of distinguished ancestors she holds membership in the order of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was regent of the Missouri Chapter during the years 1899-1900. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom the oldest, Alice Ewing, died in 1897, when just entering upon young womanhood. She was radiantly beautiful and gifted, and gave promise of a glorious womanhood. The living children are John Read, a graduate of the Central High School, Kansas City, and class orator in a class of 247; and Anthony Ewing and Ephraim Brevard Walker, now receiving their education in the Kansas City schools. Mr. Walker

died at his home January 27, 1900. The large and deeply affected assemblage which attended his funeral attested the affection and admiration with which he was regarded. Eloquent panegyrics were pronounced by divines who had sustained to him the relationship of pastor—the Rev. A. G. Dinwiddie, of Boonville, and the Rev. S. Halsey Werlein, of Kansas City—and the Kansas City Bar Association, through ex-Governor Thomas T. Crittenden, presented a fervent memorial. In all these utterances, from the various standpoints of the minister of the gospel, the professional associate and the personal friend, was heard the tribute due to the memory of the conscientious Christian, the manly citizen and the worthy member of an honorable profession. The bar memorial, representing one of the strongest professional bodies in the State, recognized in him one who stood in the front rank, having attained to a height reached by few. His was pronounced a well rounded character, marked by an unfaltering sense of duty and nobility of purpose, based upon the two lofty aims of his life—to serve God with an humble heart, and to do his duty to his fellow men. The clergymen ascribed to him the high character of a Christian gentleman, a leader in church affairs, a true and steadfast friend, a loving husband and an honored father. All testified to the loveliness of his personal traits, which throughout his life moved him to a great-hearted sympathy and kindly interest in his fellows, which would not permit him to think or speak evil of another, nor to desert a friend or pursue an enemy. Sympathy for his bereaved family was tenderly expressed by all classes of the community, and in the funeral cortege were various representative bodies, including the Kansas City Bar Association, the Masonic organizations, and the Order of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Walker, Ralph, was born in Clooncanon House, County of Galway, Ireland, where his ancestors resided for many generations. In 1851 he came to America, like many a son of the "Emerald Isle," to seek his fortune. He first located in St. Louis, where he secured a position in the office of the Adams Express Company, under his brother, John Walker, who was then their agent. In 1853 he resigned and accepted the

position of chief clerk on the "Michigan," which was then one of the most popular boats on the Mississippi River. During his life on the river he served on the "Thomas Swan," the "Edward Walsh" and the "Badger State," and can relate many amusing experiences of the old steamboat days. Among other things, the judge has the distinction of having served on the same boat under the same captain where the immortal "Mark Twain" received his first inspiration to write, and found the subject of many of his famous works. It was under Captain Bixby, and "Mark Twain" held the position of "cub pilot." Captain Bixby is still a conspicuous figure on the river boats. After quitting the river Judge Walker was appointed general agent for the Wabash Railroad at St. Louis, and remained there until after the war. Soon after the close of the war he moved to Greene County and located at Ash Grove, where he enjoyed a prosperous business until 1870, when he removed to Springfield. For many years he was in the real estate business, and did much toward the development of the southwestern territory. He made numerous deals in town sites, and was instrumental in locating Everton, Ash Grove, Seymour, Cabool and West Memphis. He was an intimate friend of the late General Nettleton, who was president of the Memphis road for many years, and the two gentlemen were closely connected in business. In 1870 Mr. Walker was elected judge of the County Court of Greene County, and served on the bench for six years. Later he was elected mayor of Springfield, and is now serving his fourth term in that capacity. In 1893 he was appointed inspector of oils by Governor Stone and served four years. While holding offices of trust he has jealously guarded the interests of the people, and faithfully discharged his duties. In 1857 he married Miss Frances Jane Wilson, and of this union four sons were born. In politics Judge Walker is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is senior warden of Christ Episcopal Church of Springfield.

Wall, George Wendelin, evangelical minister, was born in Germany, February 25, 1811. He was educated in Europe, and came to America in 1836. The same year he was made pastor of the German Protestant

Church of the Holy Ghost, of St. Louis, being the first ordained minister of that congregation. In 1845 he resigned to form a new church, which became the parent of the twenty Evangelical congregations now in existence in St. Louis. From 1845 to 1850 he was pastor of St. Johannes' Congregation, in what is known as the "Gravois Settlement" in St. Louis County, and at the same time officiated at St. Paul's Church, near Maltese Creek. In 1850 he again became pastor of the old St. Marcus' Congregation, which he served until his death. He was largely instrumental in promoting the growth of the Evangelical Church throughout the West, and was one of the founders of the present Synod of the West. In 1852 he was one of the delegates in the International Conference of Bremen, and in 1864 he sat as a delegate in the same body at Altenburg, Germany. His death occurred on Easter Sunday of 1867. July 12, 1842, he married Miss Julia Turnau. Of nine children born of this union those now living are Otto A., Louis J. W., Caroline, George W., Clara J. and Richard B. Wall.

Wallace.—A town in Buchanan County, platted in 1872 and having a population of 300. It is on the Atchison branch of the Rock Island Railroad.

Wallace, Joseph W., who had a long and useful career as a minister of the gospel, was born November 29, 1821, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His father, John Wallace, was directly descended in the paternal line from one who was a lieutenant of Pennsylvania troops during the Revolutionary War, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. The family removed to Virginia, where John Wallace was born; he removed to Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth Dunlap, a native of that State. Their son, Joseph W., was liberally educated, graduating from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1840, and from Princeton (New Jersey) Theological Seminary in 1845. For some time afterward he taught school and pursued a special course of reading in preparation for his life work. In 1847, at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, he was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church. For five years he occupied a pastorate in that city, and afterward

served a like period with a church at Versailles, Kentucky. In 1857 he removed to Jackson County, Missouri, locating near the site now occupied by the town of Lee's Summit, which then had no existence. He held ministerial relations with the churches at High Grove and Salem until their membership was dispersed during the Civil War. He then removed to Fulton, where he taught in Westminster College and in a young ladies' academy which he formed. Upon the restoration of peace he returned to his former home in Jackson County, and gathered such members of his former churches as remained and organized a church at Lee's Summit, which he served usefully and acceptably as pastor for twenty-five years. He also organized the Central Prairie Church, near the present town of Cockerill, which, during his ministry, erected a suitable edifice. In 1883 he removed to Independence, continuing his pastoral relations with the Central Prairie Church until the close of 1898, when he resigned to give the remainder of his life to pleasant home retirement. During a long and active life he was ever regarded with affection and confidence for his amiable traits of character and his excellences as a pastor and pulpit speaker. His interest in educational concerns was keen and intelligent, and for more than twenty years he was a valued member of the board of trustees of Westminster College at Fulton. He was twice a delegate to the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in the United States, and he repeatedly served in minor ecclesiastical bodies. He was married to Miss Ann Elizabeth Hockaday, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1851. Born of this marriage was a son, William H. Wallace, a brilliant lawyer of Kansas City, who has twice served as prosecuting attorney of Jackson County. Mr. Wallace subsequently married Mrs. Jessamine Riley, daughter of Dr. Archibald Young, of Jessamine County, Kentucky. Four sons were born of this marriage: John Wallace, a practicing lawyer in Kansas City, died in 1890; Theodor B. Wallace is associated with his half-brother, William H. Wallace, in the practice of law, and is receiver of the Missouri National Bank; Dr. Charles H. Wallace is a practicing physician at St. Joseph, Missouri, and the Rev. Archibald A. Wallace is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mexico, Missouri.

Waller, Alexander H.—One of the ablest lawyers now practicing at the bar in Missouri is Colonel A. H. Waller. Like many other distinguished citizens of Missouri, Colonel Waller is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Carroll County, in that State. He came to Missouri in boyhood and settled on a farm in Clay County, where he lived until after the close of the war, when his family moved just over the line and settled in Platte County. In September, 1873, he located in Randolph County, at Huntsville. It is worthy of remark that three of the best known attorneys of Missouri all came as young men to Randolph County in that same year—1873. They were Colonel A. H. Waller, Honorable F. P. Wiley and Judge H. S. Priest. In Huntsville Colonel Waller acted as deputy circuit clerk for two years in the office of Charles H. Hance, circuit clerk. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar by the late Judge G. H. Burkhart, and after practicing only one year was elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph County in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880 and 1882. He came, in 1885, to Moberly, where he has since lived. In April, 1899, he was elected to the office of mayor of the city of Moberly, which position he has filled with eminent ability. Colonel Waller is a lifelong Democrat, and has held a commanding position in the councils of his party in Missouri for years.

Walnut Grove.—A town in Greene County, on the Springfield division of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, twenty-five miles northeast of Springfield, the county seat. It has a graded school, Christian and Methodist Churches, a Masonic lodge, a Republican newspaper, the "Eagle," a steam flourmill, a fruit cannery and stores. In 1900 the estimated population was 500. The first store was kept by Nelson Montgomery, and the settlement was known as 'Possum Trot. The town was incorporated in 1866.

Walsh, Edward, merchant, manufacturer and man of affairs, who occupied a prominent place among the builders of St. Louis, was born in Ireland, December 27, 1798, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, March 23, 1866. He came to America in 1818 and settled in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri,

where he built a flouring mill and conducted it until 1824, when he removed to Madison County, Missouri, where he inaugurated another milling enterprise. Some time later he came to St. Louis and engaged in merchandising, being associated with his brother in a general store, conducted under the firm name of J. & E. Walsh. In 1831 he became the owner of a St. Louis flouring mill, and under his conduct it soon became the largest flour manufacturing establishment in the city. Later he became the owner of two other mills, and his operations were carried on on what was considered in those days a gigantic scale. As his wealth increased he sought new fields of investment for his surplus capital and became prominently identified with the Western river traffic, investing half a million dollars in steamboats and other river craft, and being interested at one time in more than a score of vessels. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and was an original subscriber also for the stock of the Ohio & Mississippi and the North Missouri Railroad Companies. With the inception and development of the street railway system of St. Louis his name is indissolubly connected. He was one of the builders of the first lines of street railway and was long identified with these enterprises. He was also one of the founders of the Old State Bank of Missouri and of the Merchants' National Bank. Mr. Walsh was twice married; first, in 1822, to Miss Maria Tucker, and, after her death, in 1840, to Miss Isabelle de Mun, daughter of Jules de Mun, of St. Louis. Six children survived their father. His daughter, Ellen, became the wife of Solon Humphreys, of New York, at one time president of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; Marie C., another daughter, became the wife of B. M. Chambers, of St. Louis County; and his three sons, J. A. Walsh, Edward Walsh, Jr., and Daniel E. Walsh, have all contributed largely to the upbuilding of St. Louis. Julius S. Walsh, another son, has achieved unusual distinction as a financier.

Walsh, Frank P., an accomplished lawyer of Kansas City, is a native of Missouri, born in St. Louis in 1864, son of James Walsh, a wholesale hay and grain dealer, whose house then carried on a very large

business. The failure of his father during the boyhood of the son materially affected the fortunes of the family, and necessarily limited the school opportunities of young Walsh and threw him upon his own resources at an unusually early age. With an appreciation of the circumstances not to be expected in one of his years, he adapted himself to conditions and applied himself to their mastery with a determination and persistence little less than heroic. His sole education under teachers was acquired in the Christian Brothers' Academy, beginning with his fifth and ending with his tenth year, and later in the public night schools of St. Louis. All else of his generous store of general knowledge has been self-acquired through close reading and contact with men whose attainments commanded his interest. While a mere lad, pursuing his night studies, he engaged as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He followed this with entering the employ of the St. Louis & Cairo Railway Company, now the Mobile & Ohio Railway Company, at East St. Louis, Illinois, as a clerk. Here he developed marked ability in the transaction of business, which, with his excellence in penmanship and book-keeping, earned for him the commendation of his superiors and led to his advancement to the position of cashier. During the same time he had become an expert stenographer, and he found employment in this capacity in the law office of Lathrop & Smith, in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1886. He at once determined to enter upon the study of law, and, under the instruction of his employers, who, recognizing his ability and admiring his ambition, assisted and encouraged him in a feeling of personal interest, devoted himself to his purpose so diligently during his spare hours that he was admitted to the bar on November 1, 1889. He at once entered upon practice as a member of the firm of Douglas & Walsh, which carried on a satisfactory business until 1892, when the firm was dissolved, owing to the appointment of Mr. Walsh to the position of assistant city counselor. His service in this capacity was extended to three terms through successive reappointments, and was marked with unprecedented success. Upon him devolved the actual trial of cases originated by the city, and of cases in which it was made the party defendant, and it is a matter of note that dur-



Eng. by Wm. A. P.

Frank P. Halsh

ing his administration, prolific of important litigation, the judgments rendered against the city were noticeably less in number than during any other like period. Upon retiring from office he became associated with Frank F. Rozelle in the firm of Rozelle & Walsh, which from that time has maintained a leading place at the bar in point of magnitude and importance of professional business. In 1896 Mr. Walsh was retained by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City as its trial attorney. His practice is almost without exception in the line of trial lawyer, before judge and jury, a department of the law in which he is admittedly without a superior, and with scarcely a peer, at the local bar. His qualifications for these duties are at once natural and acquired. Strength of conviction, great earnestness of manner, and vigorous, unaffected oratory, conspire to give him a commanding personality which arrests undivided attention and wins respect and confidence. His studies have afforded him deep knowledge of law, and his well disciplined mind is amply equipped for the thorough exposition of his case, particularly through the medium of cross-examination, in which he is exhaustively searching. Closely logical in his mental processes, he is perspicuous in argument, and his presentation is incapable of misconstruction. Mr. Walsh is an uncompromising Democrat, and stands among the most influential and highly regarded in the councils of his party in the State. He has taken an active part in every political campaign during the past ten years, and his forceful and impassioned oratory has been admirably heard at many of the largest political assemblages. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Democratic State central committee. He was re-elected to the same position in 1900, and is now a member of the executive committee of that body. He was married, in 1891, in Kansas City, to Miss Katherine M., daughter of John O'Flaherty, one of the pioneer residents of Kansas City. Three daughters and two sons have been born of this union.

Walsh, Julius S., financier, was born in St. Louis, December 1, 1842, eldest son of Edward and Isabelle (de Mun) Walsh. He was liberally educated, and was a graduate of the law department of Columbia College. Admirably fitted, both by nature and educa-

tion, for a successful career at the bar, he was constrained to devote a large share of his attention to the important business enterprises in which his father was engaged, probably changing, to a considerable extent, the course of his life. Understanding, better than anyone else, the character of the enterprises in which his father had been engaged, and having demonstrated his ability to care for these interests properly, he was made administrator of the estate of his father, and in his young manhood assumed responsibilities of large magnitude. In 1870 he was made president of the Citizens' Railway Company, and about the same time became president also of the Fair Ground and Suburban Railway Company. He was made president of the Union Railway Company in 1873. In 1877 he became president of the People's Railway Company, and also of the Tower Grove and Lafayette Railway Companies, and in 1885 built the Northern Central Railway, purchasing about the same time a controlling interest in the Fair Grounds and Cass Avenue Railway Company, and he became president of each of them. In 1875 he became president of the South Pass Jetty Company, and acted in that capacity until the desired results were obtained in the creation of a channel at the mouth of the river thirty-two feet in depth. From 1875 to 1890 he served as president of the St. Louis Bridge Company, and in 1889 was elected to the presidency of the Municipal Electric Light Company. In 1895 he was made vice president of the St. Louis Terminal Association, and in 1896 succeeded to the presidency. He became a director in various railway and banking companies, and in 1890 he organized the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of which he became president. In 1874 he was elected president of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, and during the four years that he retained that position it enjoyed a golden era of prosperity. He was married, January 11, 1870, to Miss Josie Dickson, daughter of the late Charles K. Dickson, of St. Louis.

Walsh, Thomas Waryng, architect, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, July 15, 1827. His father was an architect and chose this line for his son. He was finely equipped on coming to St. Louis in October, 1849, at the opportune time after the great fire. Many of

the public edifices and residences of the city bear witness to his esthetic ideas, not only in adornment, but in structural solidity. The Church of St. Francis Xavier was planned and, in his lifetime, partially built by him. The new St. Louis University, the Polytechnic Building, Four Courts and jail, many of the St. Louis public schools, the insane asylums at St. Joseph, Missouri, and Anna, Illinois, and numerous other institutions were designed by him. He was the consulting architect and superintendent of the old and new customhouses and post offices of St. Louis, and presented the premium plan for the Exposition. In 1854 Mr. Walsh married Isabella, daughter of Robert H. Betts, who, with their only offspring, Robert William Walsh, survive him. Mr. Walsh died March 24, 1890, a devout member of the Catholic Church. The son, like his father and grandfather before him, is an architect.

Walther College.—In January, 1858, an academy was opened in connection with the parochial school of Immanuel Lutheran Church of St. Louis. The principal of this advanced school was Mr. P. Albach, A. M., of Baltimore, Maryland, a theologian, who had pursued his studies at the Gettysburg Seminary and had for several years been the pastor of a Lutheran congregation. The branches of instruction taught in the academy were religion, German, English, geography, history, mathematics, natural philosophy, penmanship and drawing. The school flourished for several years, but suffered considerably under the influences of the war during the early sixties and finally passed out of independent existence. It was, however, revived in a different form when, in October, 1866, a high school was established by an association, the head and leader of which was Professor C. F. W. Walther. A building was provided by several members of the Lutheran congregations of St. Louis, on Barry Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The first teacher of this institution was Mr. George A. Witte, A. M., who had gained some renown as an educator in a public high school at Baltimore, and in the academy of St. Matthew's Lutheran congregation of New York. Mr. Witte having severed his connection with the school and returned east, Professor F. A. Brackmann, a learned philologist and accomplished educator, who

had been professor in the Maryland State University and St. Charles College, and a major in the Federal Army, was elected principal in 1868. His successor was Professor A. C. Burgdorf, a man with a classical education and large experience in the school room. Though for a time the school seemed in a fair way to prosperity, several reasons worked together to stunt its growth, and when the chief promoter of this educational enterprise, Professor Dr. Walther, departed this life, in 1887, the existence of the school was precarious, and serious doubts were entertained by its best friends whether it would be possible to continue the work another year. On December 14th of the same year a new association was organized for the purpose of founding a new institution in place of the untenable high school, and energetic efforts were made toward securing the necessary means for the establishment of a college with good and substantial buildings. The new organization was incorporated and obtained a charter under the name of Walther College Association. A board of trustees was elected, with Mr. Henry F. Mueller as president, Mr. Charles W. Behrens as vice president, and Mr. W. C. Schuetz as secretary and treasurer. Article III of the constitution adopted declared that "no person shall be eligible for membership to this association unless he be in harmony with the doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, commonly known as the German Lutheran Church, in accordance with the symbols of the Lutheran Church contained in the Book of Concord of 1580, and unless he possess such other qualifications as the by-laws of the association may require." The aim of the college was to be to offer its pupils opportunities of obtaining a good general education founded on the principles of true Christianity, and of preparing either for actual business life or for entering upon a full collegiate course, or for pursuing professional studies with the view of becoming doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, etc. In September, 1889, two classes of the new college were opened at the old building of the high school on Barry Street, but, on February 10, 1890, the school was transferred to its present quarters, a commodious building erected on the college grounds, which constitute the greater portion of the double block lying between Chouteau Avenue and Hickory Street,

and Eighth and St. Paul Streets. A stately mansion, which had been purchased with the grounds, was occupied by the president of the faculty, Professor A. C. Burgdorf, and the boarding students under his immediate supervision and control. In 1891 the boarding hall was enlarged by the addition of a third story, and a third teacher was engaged. In 1892 the college course was completed by the opening of a fourth class and the employment of two more teachers, one of whom was to devote all his time to the commercial department. A generous donation of \$16,000 by Mr. Mueller, the president of the board, enabled the society to add a third building, the Ladies' Hall, located on Paul Street, opposite the college, in 1896: The officers of the board of trustees in 1899 were H. F. Mueller, president; H. Schenkel, vice president; H. Harms, secretary and treasurer; Professor A. Graebner, superintendent, and Professor A. C. Burgdorf, president of the faculty. The faculty in the said year consisted of Professor A. C. Burgdorf, president; Professor E. Seuel, Professor A. O. Leutheusser, Professor Theo. Graebner, Miss A. Cramme and Mr. C. Rupprecht. The courses of studies open to students of both sexes are a classical course, a scientific course, an English course and a commercial course; besides, students are admitted to courses of elective studies on the individual plan.

PROF. AUGUSTUS L. GRAEBNER.

Walther, Karl Ferdinand Wilhelm, was born October 25, 1811, the son of a Lutheran pastor, at Langenschursdorf, in Saxony. He was educated at the University of Leipsic, and served as a private tutor. In 1837 he became pastor of a church at Braeunsdorf. In 1839 he came to America, one of the ministers accompanying more than 700 immigrants who sought a country where they might worship God without let or hindrance. Coming to St. Louis, Missouri, he contributed toward the establishment of the higher institution of learning which later developed into Concordia College and Seminary. When, in 1841, his brother, Otto Hermann, died, he was called to succeed him in the pastorate. In 1842 the first church of the congregation was erected with a basement for school rooms. In 1844 a branch school was opened in another part of the city, and this school was the germ of Imman-

uel's Church. In 1844 the congregation resolved on the publication of a religious periodical, which had been planned by Walther, and in September of that year the "Lutheraner" made its first appearance. When, in 1845 and 1846, the first steps were taken toward the organization of a strictly Lutheran Synod, Walther's draft of a constitution was adopted and he was chosen the first president of the body, of which he remained the acknowledged leader to the end of his life. In the theological professorship for which he was elected in 1849, and in which he continued to labor the rest of his life, he became the teacher of hundreds of theologians, who were afterward his fellow laborers in the ministry. In 1853 Walther founded a Bible society, of which he was the president as long as it existed. In 1855 "Lehre und Wehre," a theological monthly, made its first appearance under Walther's editorship. Mr. Walther proposed a plan of bringing members of the various Lutheran bodies in America into personal contact by free conferences for doctrinal discussions, and in 1856 the first free conference was held at Columbus, Ohio. In 1856 he was re-elected to the presidency of the joint Synod, in which he continued to serve till 1878. Walther took part in a convention at Chicago, preliminary to the formation of the Synodical Conference, which was accomplished in 1872 at a meeting at Milwaukee, for which he preached the opening sermon; he was also the first president of the Synodical Conference. In August of 1872 he was present at a free conference of English Lutherans at Gravelton, Missouri, for which he furnished the doctrinal theses, and this meeting was the germ of what is now the English Synod of Missouri and other States. In this year also Walther's work on "Pastoral Theology" was published in book form. In 1878 Walther accepted the title of doctor of divinity, conferred upon him by Capital University of Columbus, Ohio. In the same year, at his urgent and repeated request, his Synod finally consented to free him from the burden of the presidency, and this measure was providential, as the following years were to become the most exacting of Walther's public life, for in 1879 the great controversy, predicted by Walther during the jubilee Synod of 1872—the controversy on the doctrines of predestination and conversion—sprang up, which led to a rupture in the Syn-

odical Conference, though not in the Missouri Synod, as many had expected. After a lingering illness of many months, during which the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination was celebrated by his friends, the venerable doctor departed this life on May 7, 1887.

Walton, Farwell, express manager and ex-member of the Legislature, was born September 21, 1844, at Rumford, Oxford County, Maine, son of William Bowers and Charlotte (Thomas) Walton. The Walton family is of English origin, and various members of different branches acquired celebrity in Great Britain as writers, explorers, clergymen and physicians. Early in the history of America a number of the family cast their lots with the colonists in the new land. Some of them located in the Virginias and acquired distinction during the Revolutionary period; other members settled in Massachusetts and became identified with the struggles of the Puritans in their work of advancing civilization. One of the Waltons, the Rev. William, a pioneer Congregational minister, was a son of one of the family who settled in New England. He was born about 1629, and his children were William, Abraham and America. His oldest son, William, married a Miss Bowers, of a Puritan family, and their children were William Bowers and Farwell. Mrs. Bowers Walton died, and William Walton took as his second wife a Miss Doolittle, and the children born of this union were Calvin, Hannah, Euseba, America, Emmaline and Abraham. William Bowers, the eldest son of William, married Charlotte Thomas, about 1828, in Oxford County, Maine. Their children were Henry Bowers, Ursula, Thomas, Princilla, Morrell, Helen Maria, Benjamin Franklin, Harriet Emily and Farwell. Henry Bowers Walton married Clara Virgier, and soon after his marriage joined Company D, Twelfth Maine Volunteers, of which he was made captain. In the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864, he was mortally wounded, and when comrades attempted to move him from the field he refused their assistance, telling them to continue the fight and take care of themselves. His only child was Alice, born in 1862, at present (1900) a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. Ursula Thomas, the second child of William Bowers Walton, is now Mrs. William Cleaves, of Kennebunk, Maine;

Helen M. died in 1863; Benjamin Franklin died in 1890; Princilla M. married Charles B. Woodsum and resides at South Framington, Massachusetts; Harriet E. married Oscar M. Tucker, of Peru, Maine. Farwell, the youngest child of William Bowers and Charlotte T. Walton, with other members of the family, passed his youthful days on his father's farm, where he was born, and was given the advantages of the education the common and high schools of his native county afforded. At the outbreak of the Civil War he quit school and his father's home, notwithstanding the protests of his parents, and, though lacking a few years of being of age, enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Maine Volunteers, in which company he was made corporal, and after a year and a half of service was promoted to second lieutenant and transferred to Company C, Second Louisiana Heavy Artillery, in which he served until mustered out at the close of the war. After leaving the army he came to St. Louis, in 1866, to win his way through life. He was young, full of ambition and determined to succeed. In a small way he engaged in the express business, which gradually, by his good management, developed into one of the most important local express concerns in the United States, known as the Walton-Knost Express Company. Mr. Walton was the pioneer in employing the street car system of St. Louis in the express business, and over the different lines are run Walton-Knost Express Company. The Walton-Knost system thoroughly covers not alone the cities of St. Louis and East St. Louis, but the near by suburban towns, and the volume of business handled is enormous. He also has been interested in coal-mining at Sommerville, Illinois, in addition to his express business. Mr. Walton's political affiliations are with the Republican party. While a very busy man, he feels it a duty incumbent upon him as a citizen to give firm support to his party. An earnest worker in the political field, his partisanship does not prevent him from respecting the views of his friends who differ with him. He was never an office-seeker, but in 1895, at the solicitation of his party, made a successful run on the State legislative ticket, and served a term in the General Assembly. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Merchants' Exchange, the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Alpha Council of the Legion of Honor, and the Royal Arcanum. In public enterprises for the general benefit of the city he takes an active part, and in the course of charity he is one whose left hand knoweth not what his right hand doeth. Mr. Walton was married to Miss Dora P. Sommers, of St. Louis, July 14, 1870, by the Rev. Jesse L. Walker. Their children are Blanche Charlotte, born March 9, 1872, and Robert Farwell, born April 30, 1875. The latter, who is an assistant of his father in the express business, was married, October 22, 1898, to Miss Madge McDonald, of St. Louis. The family of Mr. Walton are members of the Congregational Church.

Walton, Thomas Peyton, educator and minister of the gospel, is a son of the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia, having been born near Cartersville, in that State, May 23, 1853. His early education was received in private schools, and in the fall of 1874 he entered Hampden-Sidney College, graduating from that time-honored institution with the class of 1877. The following autumn he entered Union Theological Seminary, then located at Hampden-Sidney, but now at Richmond, Virginia, as a divinity student, and graduated with the class of 1880. In the spring of that year he was licensed to preach by the West Hanover Presbytery, and upon his graduation he came at once to Missouri and was placed in charge of a group of churches in Chariton County. In the autumn of that year he was ordained to the full work of the ministry by the Presbytery of Missouri, which met at Olivet Church, in Callaway County. From Chariton County Mr. Walton went to Ashley, in Pike County, and for a time had charge of the churches at Ashley and Ebenezer. Accepting a call to the Court Street Church, in Portsmouth, Virginia, he remained as its pastor until he was elected principal of Watson Seminary at Ashley, Missouri, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the State, when he returned to that place and engaged in educational work, for which his tastes and inclinations, as well as his natural gifts and scholastic acquirements, so eminently fitted him. His earnest and exhaustive labor in this compatible field, however, undermined his health and sapped his strength, and at the end of

two years he was compelled to retire for a time from the active labors of the school room and resume the work of the ministry. He became the pastor of Mizpah Church, in St. Louis County, and remained there five years. During his pastorate there one of the elders of his flock died and the rest of the family moved to Clayton, where the mother was for a long time an invalid. Mr. Walton visited her and preached often in the sick room. An interest was aroused, the outcome of which was that before he left the county he organized the Clayton Presbyterian Church. It was also through his labors as pastor in Pike County that the Presbyterian Church at Bowling Green was organized. During his five years at Mizpah he was twice urgently entreated to accept the presidency of Elizabeth Aull Seminary, at Lexington, Missouri, and, finally yielding to solicitation and his inherent love for the noble work of the educator, he consented to leave one of the most delightful pastorates in the State and accept the presidency of the seminary. He remained at the head of this institution four years, when he was elected to and accepted the position of president of Synodical College, located at Fulton, which position he has since held. Mr. Walton loves the work of the ministry, and occasionally fills the pulpit now, but he is engrossed and absorbed in educational work, and, as a man of his type is bound to do, bringing full qualification united with an ardent love to the calling, he has been remarkably successful. Mr. Walton is a member of the Chi Phi College fraternity and the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. May 20, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Billingsley, daughter of Ferdinand Billingsley, of Glasgow, Missouri. Of five children born to them, two died in infancy. The remaining three—Thomas Peyton, Harrison Billingsley and Annie Louise Walton—are at the present time (1900) pupils of Synodical College.

Walton, William Edward, banker, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, August 31, 1842, a son of William P. and Louisa Jane (Turley) Walton. His father, a native of Virginia, was a son of William Edward Walton, also a native of Virginia, of English ancestry. William P. Walton removed from

Virginia to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1837, where he located upon a farm. His death occurred in Henry County, Missouri, in 1872. His wife, a native of Cooper County, is still living at Eldorado Springs, Missouri, in the seventy-eighth year of her age (1900). Benjamin T. Walton, a paternal uncle of the subject of this sketch, served under Stonewall Jackson as captain of a company in the Fifty-second Virginia Confederate Regiment, and was killed in action at the battle of Port Republic. The education of our subject was obtained in the public schools of Cooper County. While not attending school his boyhood days were devoted to assisting his father upon the home farm. At the age of nineteen years he began his business career as a clerk in a country store located near his home. Upon attaining manhood he engaged in the abstract business, first in Cooper County, and subsequently made abstracts of titles in Pettis, Henry and Bates Counties, in this State. In this work he found that no perfect system of recording abstracts was in general use, and, making the most of his experience and the faults of others, he invented, in 1869, what is known throughout the country as the Walton system of title abstracts. So accurate and convenient is this system that it has since been adopted by abstract experts throughout the United States, who, by its use, have been enabled to simplify the work of recording, saving time and money. In 1870 Mr. Walton decided to locate permanently in Butler, Bates County, where he has since resided. His career in that city was begun in an abstract and real estate office, which he opened immediately after settling there, and to this business he soon added that of loaning money on real estate. His operations were successful from the beginning. In 1880 he established the Exchange Bank of Butler, becoming its first cashier. When, in 1883, that institution placed itself under Federal supervision and changed its name to that of the Butler National Bank, he continued as cashier. Soon afterward it abandoned the national banking system and was reorganized as the Missouri State Bank, with Mr. Walton as the first president, which office he has continued to fill to the present time. In 1892 he organized the Walton Trust Company of Butler, which transacts a general business in making loans of money on real estate. The volume of business done is tremendous, es-

pecially when the location of the company is considered. The corporation is conducted on the plan followed by other trust companies throughout the country, and its books now show outstanding loans of about \$3,000,000. Besides controlling the two financial institutions referred to Mr. Walton is one of the incorporators and an officer of the Butler Water Company, organized in 1891 by himself, assisted by Captain F. J. Tygard, J. R. Jenkins and J. C. Clark, all of Butler. The waterworks system built and operated by them is pronounced by engineers to be one of the most scientifically constructed in the State of Missouri. The source of supply is the Miami River, the water being taken therefrom at a point about four miles west of Butler. It is pure and wholesome in quality, and the supply is great enough for a city of many thousands of inhabitants. Fraternally Mr. Walton is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion he is a member of the Christian Church, in which he has served as elder and deacon for several years. Though always unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party up to 1896, he cast his vote for McKinley for President in that year. The only public office he ever consented to fill was that of county clerk of Bates County, to which he was elected in 1874, serving four years. He has been twice married—first, in 1867, to Ellen Kincaid, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1876. His second marriage united him with Cora Allen, of Indianola, Iowa. Mr. Walton is regarded by the citizens of Butler as one of its most public-spirited and energetic business men, an opinion based upon his constant devotion to the best interests of the town. All institutions and movements tending to advance the welfare of the place find in him a promoter, and his fidelity to such causes has won him a place in the esteem of his fellow men that year by year is growing more pronounced. A thoroughly self-made man in every sense of the term, he knows how to appreciate the efforts of others who are contending against the odds which confront most men in their struggle for success.

War Between the States.—Missouri's record in the Civil War is a record of honor on its every page, but withal a record of suffering and sorrow. Her household was

divided nearly even, half on one side and half on the other, and the best of the blood shed on her soil was the blood of her own children, arrayed against one another and fighting with magnificent valor and too often with almost pitiless rancor, each for a cause which on either side was one they were eager to fight for and willing to die for. The local animosities were due partly to a fact that could not be avoided, and partly to an event that ought never to have occurred. Not only was Missouri, by virtue of its position as a border slave State, a territory of great strategic and political value, and, therefore, the fighting ground for contending armies, but the first blood shed on her soil—the firing on the multitude and killing and wounding of nearly a hundred persons at Camp Jackson, at St. Louis, after the surrender—imparted to the strife in the State a vindictiveness which it bore to the end, and which was projected into the seven years of intolerant and savage party contest which followed. It is pleasant to remember that in all the battles fought in Missouri during the war, the conduct of the commanders on both sides was marked by the highest propriety and honor; but in most of these battles, conspicuously at Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills) and Lone Jack, the fighting was the more desperate and deadly because of that bloody event. Official records show that between the seizure of the Liberty Arsenal, on the 20th of April, 1861, and the 20th of November, 1862, a period of nineteen months, over 300 battles and skirmishes were fought in the State, and reasonable estimates give 150 more between the 20th of November and the end of the war, making a total of 450 engagements for the four years. North of the Missouri River there was no attempt at a Confederate campaign; nevertheless, there was for a time fierce fighting, with little quarter asked or given, because the counties of that region, besides being recruiting grounds for the Confederate Army, were the field of operation for the enterprising and daring guerrilla bands, and between these bands and the armed bodies of recruits on their way to the Confederate camps in Arkansas and the Union State militia there were incessant collisions, with few prisoners taken. South of the Missouri River, the chief fighting district was the first tier of counties from Cooper to Jackson, including both, with a belt of forty

miles in width from Lexington down to the Arkansas border, and the counties in southwest Missouri from Doniphan to Potosi and Cape Girardeau. The records show that Missouri furnished to the Union cause 109,111 soldiers—8,000 of whom were colored—and it is reasonably estimated that 40,000 were furnished to the other side. It has been a matter of dispute which side the people of Missouri—that is, the majority of them—were on, in the strife. There were counties and districts where the people were overwhelmingly on the side of the Union, and other counties and districts where the majority was as overwhelmingly and unmistakably for the South; and personal sympathies and popular sentiment were at the mercy of events to such a degree that those who were at one time Unionists found themselves transformed into Southern sympathizers a month later. General Sterling Price, Uriel Wright and John M. Wimer are prominent examples of such change. Price, a man of high character and noble person and presence, had been a member of Congress, a colonel in the Mexican War and Governor of the State, and at the beginning of the trouble was an avowed Unionist and president of the State convention in 1861, until Camp Jackson drove him to the other side. Major Uriel Wright, one of the most distinguished members of the Missouri bar in 1861, was, perhaps, the most impassioned and effective speaker on the Union side, and also a member of the State convention until Camp Jackson; and John M. Wimer, "the first emancipation mayor of St. Louis," was an influential adherent of the Union cause until the same event that had turned Price and Wright caused him to turn his face to the South also. And, while Camp Jackson drove many Southern born men who at the beginning were Unionists over to the Southern side, subsequent events, with the hardening of the conditions of the strife, changed many who were Southern sympathizers at the beginning into active supporters of the Union cause. Missouri had always been a Democratic State, and as it was a slave State also, although the institution was not strong on its soil, it was claimed as part of the South, and under geographical and political obligations was expected to follow the lead of the cotton States and make common cause with them in abandoning a Union whose government was

about to pass into the control of a party hostile to slavery, and which had no following in the slave States; and the leaders in the cotton States recognized the importance of having as wide a territory as could be secured between them and the anti-slavery North, and recognizing, also, the special value of Missouri as a source of supply for grain, meat and animals in war, made an earnest effort to secure its co-operation in their enterprise. Two of these States, Georgia and Mississippi, sent commissioners to Missouri to lay the cause of secession before the people. Daniel R. Russell, the commissioner from Mississippi, was warmly received by Governor Jackson at the State capital, and addressed the General Assembly in the Hall of Representatives on the evening of January 18th; and Luther J. Glenn, the commissioner from Georgia, addressed the State convention on its first day of meeting at Jefferson City, six weeks later. But secession had no advocates in the State at that time, and the Southern commissioners met with scant favor. The Legislature had, indeed, upon the recommendation of Governor Jackson, already provided for calling a State convention, which the Governor and those acting with him hoped, when the naked issue came, would take the State out of the Union; but a proviso had been attached to the act calling the convention, requiring an ordinance of secession, if passed, to be submitted to the people; and when, on the 4th of March, the convention assembled, it was plain from its character that it would not even entertain such an ordinance, and it was never presented. The convention declared, in a series of resolutions, that "at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union;" and that, "the employment of military force by the Federal government to coerce the submission of the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the seceding States to assail the government of the United States, will inevitably plunge this country into civil war;" and "entreating, as well the Federal government as the seceding States, to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretense whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war." These resolutions, so feeble in the shadow of the tremendous events that were coming, and so absurd to us who know what these events

have been, nevertheless accurately expressed the sentiment of the people of Missouri at the time—opposition to secession and aversion to civil strife, for which it would be painful for them to take sides, since it would not only array their State against sister States, but array themselves against one another. The people of the State instinctively recognized that, if it came to the worst, when swords were crossed, it would be to them a war within a war, with the line drawn through counties, villages, neighborhoods, churches and households; and this is why they eagerly and desperately clutched at the "Peace Congress," which was never held, the "Crittenden Compromise," the proposition for a national constitutional convention, and whatever other vain and empty device could be brought forward to avert the storm of fire and blood, which would not only redden distant battlefields in other States, but stain their own doorsteps with brothers' blood by brothers shed. But their efforts and entreaties were unavailing, and the worst came. On the 12th of April, six weeks after the meeting of the convention, Fort Sumter was attacked and reduced, the stars and stripes hauled down, and the garrison surrendered to an army acting in the name of the Confederate States; three days later President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to maintain the authority of the Federal government; five days later the United States Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, was seized, and the ammunition and arms, including four brass field pieces, carried off; and three weeks later still, Camp Jackson, a camp of State militia at St. Louis, suspected of a design to attack the United States Arsenal in that city, was itself suddenly surrounded by United States troops and Union Home Guards under Captain Lyon, commanding at the arsenal, and compelled to surrender, and the people of Missouri were forced to recognize that the internecine war which they dreaded and deprecated had broken out in their own State, and there was nothing to do but take sides and fight it out. The Legislature called together in extra session on the 22d of April had passed a number of extraordinary measures and invested Governor Jackson with extraordinary authority to execute them. One of these measures was an act to organize the militia into the Missouri State Guard; another authorizing the Gov-

error to borrow a million dollars to arm and equip this force, and another diverting to the same object the school fund and other funds established by law for special purposes. The Missouri State Guard bill was under discussion in the afternoon of the 10th of May, when intelligence of the capture of Camp Jackson was received. In a paroxysm of uncontrollable passion, both houses passed the bill without further consideration and sent it to the Governor, who instantly affixed his signature, the whole proceeding consuming but a few minutes. That night a report was circulated in Jefferson City, based on a dispatch afterward discovered to be fraudulent, that 2,000 Federal troops were about to leave St. Louis to capture the State capital and break up the Legislature. The alarm was sounded by ringing the bells in the city, and the Legislature met in extraordinary session at midnight and remained in session until 3 o'clock in the morning, before the discovery was made that it was a false alarm. As soon as the report reached the city, Governor Jackson, under the belief that "two regiments of Blair's troops are now on the way to the capital," sent a force down to the Osage River to burn the railroad bridge, and the structure was destroyed before the discovery was made that there was no reason for it. The Legislature protested against the capture of Camp Jackson as "an illegal, unchristian and inhuman violation of our rights," and denounced the firing upon citizens, which followed the capture, as an "unparalleled atrocity," and instructed the Governor of the State to "make demand of the President of the United States for the immediate return of the arms, camp equipage and other property belonging to the State, and the unconditional release of our State troops." The Governor was requested to take instant action by calling forth the militia of the State for the purpose of defense. Governor Jackson appointed Sterling Price, ex-Governor of the State, to take command of the Missouri State Guard. On the 21st day of May, eleven days after the capture of Camp Jackson, General Price, as representative of the State government, and General William S. Harney, the United States military officer commanding in St. Louis, held a conference in St. Louis with the object of preventing further collisions, and agreed on a compact by which General Price pledged the whole power of

the State officers to maintain order within the State, and General Harney pledged himself to abstain from "making military movements which might create excitement and jealousies." This compact had no effect; indeed, it was virtually repudiated by the government at Washington in removing General Harney from command and appointing Captain Lyon to succeed him. Still another effort was made on the 11th of June to prevent collisions and maintain peace, when Lyon, who had been appointed brigadier general of volunteers, accompanied by Colonel Frank P. Blair and Major H. A. Conant, on one side, and Governor Jackson, General Price and Colonel Thomas L. Snead, on the other, met in conference at the Planters' House, in St. Louis; but this resulted in failure also, and Governor Jackson, General Price and Colonel Snead were forced to leave the city in haste, departing in a special train for Jefferson City and burning the railroad bridges behind them to obstruct pursuit. Next day Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia to "repel invasion, and protect the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of this State." He told the people: "Your first allegiance is due to your own State, and you are under no obligation whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which has enthroned itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its minions in this State." This was a formal recognition of the condition of war that had prevailed for a month or more, and from this time on, for four years, there was to be heard the tread of armies, the rumble of tumbrils and the shout and shock of battle. On the 13th of June General Lyon, with Colonel Frank P. Blair and 1,500 men, and a section of artillery under Captain Totten, embarked on two steamboats, the "Iatan" and "J. C. Swon," and on the 15th landed at Jefferson City and took possession. Governor Jackson, with General Price and other officials, had already left on the steamer "White Cloud" for Boonville, and, therefore, there was no opposition to the landing of Lyon's troops at the State capital, and there was little to be secured, as Governor Jackson, a month before, had sent off the money in the State treasury and 12,000 kegs of powder; which he had purchased in St. Louis for war purposes. A detachment from Colonel Blair's

regiment took possession of the capitol and hoisted over it the stars and stripes, and Colonel Henry Boernstein was appointed to command. Two days after, General Lyon left, with the main body of his troops on three steamers, for Boonville, where it was reported Jackson and Price had gathered the State Guard to oppose him. There was a force of several thousand men assembled at Boonville, but there was no organization, and the mass was without arms, coherence and discipline, without officers and supplies, and with only a single piece of artillery, which no one knew how to manage. General Price had taken sick and had departed for his home in Chariton County, and his counsel, together with that of Governor Jackson, had been against risking an engagement with the disciplined troops under Lyon, who had the additional advantage of field guns handled by United States artillerymen. But the men were full of spirit and eager for a fight, and accordingly Colonel John S. Marmaduke, who had been placed in command, led them down the river to meet the foe. The hostile forces came in collision between Boonville and Rocheport, where, after a good deal of fierce firing at long range, the State troops, as they were called, were driven from the field and Lyon took possession of Boonville. The casualties were trifling—two killed and nine wounded on the Federal side, and three killed and several wounded among the State troops. Next day, June 18th, General Lyon issued a proclamation, "To the People of Missouri," in which he assured them he had no purpose to subject them to military rule, or interfere with their business; that his only object was to assert and maintain the authority of the United States government and suppress armed opposition to it. Preparations for the contest now proceeded actively and earnestly on both sides, the government at Washington recognizing the importance of securing and holding Missouri, and pouring troops from other States into it to enable Lyon to make a prompt and vigorous campaign. The possession of St. Louis, which had been absolutely secured by the capture of Camp Jackson, was an incalculable advantage, since it gave control of the rivers and steamboats, with uninterrupted communication with the boundless sources of supply of men and material in the East and North. Other points of strategic value were occupied

and garrisoned from St. Louis, and in a little while St. Charles, Herman, Rolla, Cape Girardeau, Boonville and Jefferson City were so firmly held that they served throughout the war as gathering points for Union men and starting points for expeditions. Later on, Hannibal, St. Joseph, Lexington, Springfield, Pilot Knob and Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, were occupied and firmly held. The Confederates saw the garrisons established, one after another, without power to prevent it, and those of them whose discernment was not obscured by the passion of the contest saw in it the certainty of their ultimate loss of Missouri. After the fight at Boonville, Governor Jackson and General Price, with their bodies of unorganized and unarmed men—unarmed except with the shotguns and hunting rifles which, each for himself, had brought from home—set their faces toward the only one of the four borders of the State which they could approach with safety. On the north was Iowa, on the east was Illinois, on the west was Kansas—and only in the South could they expect the hospitality and shelter of a common cause. In McDonald County, on the Arkansas border, a halt was made and a camp established, where supplies could be gathered, the troops drilled and the approach of General McCulloch's army from Texas and Arkansas could be awaited. It is part of the strategic history of the war in Missouri that the Confederates never established, nor attempted to establish, a garrisoned stronghold in the State, although they had possession of Boonville, Lexington, Springfield, Neosho and other important places; and it is another important fact that they were never able to dislodge the Union forces from one of their fortified posts, except Lexington, which they abandoned after capturing it. On the 10th of August, two months after the affair at Boonville, the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, in which Lyon's army was defeated and its gallant commander killed on the field; and five weeks later General Price besieged and captured the Union garrison under Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, and these two events, which have justly passed into history as brilliant achievements of the Confederate arms, had great effect in inspiring the adherents of the Confederate cause, and protracting the struggle in Missouri. Nevertheless, the Confederates made no provision for holding the ground

which their victories gave them, and in six weeks both Springfield and Lexington were in possession of Union armies, and Price and McCulloch were forced to make northwestern Arkansas their seat of operations against Missouri. On the 6th of March, 1862, the battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern) was fought, and the Confederate army under General Van Dorn defeated and forced to retreat further into Arkansas. A few months after, the Confederates under Beauregard, besieged at Corinth, Mississippi, needed aid, and General Price, with his Missouri troops, was sent to their support, and southwest Missouri was for a time exempt from Confederate movements. In the fall of 1862 Colonel Vard Cockrell, with Colonel Jo Shelby, made a rapid march into the State and advanced to the Missouri River at Waverly, where a considerable body of recruits was mustered in, and on the 16th of August the bloody battle of Lone Jack, in Jackson County, was fought, after which Cockrell was forced to retreat, followed and harassed by the Union forces till he reached the Arkansas border. In September, 1863, Colonel Shelby made another raid into the State, advancing to Boonville, gathering a few recruits and some supplies, and being forced to retreat again to Arkansas. Indeed, after the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, the Confederates recognized that Missouri was lost to them, since all commanding points in the State were fortified and firmly held by strong Federal garrisons, and all they could do was to make incursions between the garrisons for the purpose of gathering recruits, horses and supplies. The last of these incursions, that of September, 1864, was carefully organized and of formidable proportions, being composed of 15,000 men led by General Price, with General Fagan, of Arkansas, and all the Missourians with him. Its chief purpose was to afford relief to the Confederate cause in the East and Southeast, where Lee and Johnston were being hard pressed by the advancing armies of Grant and Sherman, and it did have the effect of diverting to Missouri Federal commands that were destined for the Southeast. But the solemn shadow of the impending collapse of the Southern cause was upon it, and it was unfortunate from the start. There were delays at Pocahontas, Arkansas, before the movement began, and delays in reaching Pilot Knob, after entering

Missouri; the attack on Pilot Knob was a defeat attended by severe loss, and if it ever had been the purpose to make an attempt on St. Louis, as the troops were led to believe, it had to be abandoned. Even Jefferson City was not attacked; the invading column marched past the place and within sight, and kept on its course, capturing Boonville and Glasgow and moving on toward Lexington. But it was followed all the way from the Osage crossing, east of the State capital, by the Federal forces, which repeatedly attacked it in the rear, and when it entered Jackson County it was met by an army from Kansas under General Curtis. In the face of these thickening dangers General Price found that if he would save even part of his army he must return to Arkansas as rapidly as possible, and this he did, turning south from Jackson County and beginning a retreat that soon became a rout. He was continually attacked on his flight, and by the time his army reached a place of safety on the south side of the Arkansas River it was little else than a broken and disordered wreck. There was no more heart in it for further operations in Missouri, and the men waited dejected and despondent, in their camps in Texas, until the surrender of Lee and Johnston told them that the war was over and all that they had fought for was lost. If there was ever a doubt about the fate of Missouri in the war; if, before a shot was fired or a sword was drawn, it was uncertain which cause would secure the State, that doubt and that uncertainty was dispelled by the capture of Camp Jackson. It might be wished, even at this day, that we had been spared the shocking massacre which followed that event, for it was remembered that the firing was done by Germans and the victims were mainly Americans, and this imparted the spirit of blood feud to the struggle and caused the loss of many a life, which, but for it, would have been spared. But, with or without the massacre which followed, the result would have been the same; the capture not only startled and stunned the adherents of the Southern cause in Missouri by delivering full in the face the first blow which they intended and were preparing to deliver themselves, but what counted more than all else, in the long run, it gave St. Louis to the Unionists and assured them of the ultimate acquisition of the entire State. Five days after, Governor

Jackson, the recognized representative of the Southern cause, was a fugitive from the State capital, and from that time on all Confederate enterprises for recovering the State had to be organized outside its limits in the thinly settled cotton States of Arkansas and Texas, destitute of railroads, foundries and machine shops for preparing the engineering of war, and without the means of feeding, clothing and equipping armies. The guerrillas kept up the fight for Missouri with untiring energy and often with savage ferocity, throughout the contest, without the support of Confederate garrisons and armies, and they managed to inflict great injury upon the people, but the very appearance of the guerrilla bodies was to the Confederates an omen of disaster, for it showed that they were unable to maintain an army in the State and were under the necessity of accepting the aid of these lawless bodies which recognized no higher authority than themselves. After the failure of the raid in the fall of 1864 the guerrillas themselves disappeared, their leaders were killed in skirmishes or became fugitives and exiles, and the last show of resistance to the Federal authority was gone.

D. M. GRISSOM.

War Between the States—Federal History.—In order to speak understandingly of the condition of St. Louis during the Civil War it becomes necessary to refer to some events which preceded the condition of armed hostilities within the borders of the State.

Prior to the inauguration of President Lincoln, on the 4th of March, 1861, seven of the Southern States had seceded from the Union, formed new constitutions, elected officers, organized armies and claimed to have established independent governments within their territorial limits, hostile to the authority of the United States government, and had formed a Southern Confederacy, with a seat of government located at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 7th of February, 1861. The leading, active politicians of Missouri, its chief executive officers, a majority of the members of the Legislature, its United States Senators, favored the movement. Governor Jackson, in his inaugural message to the Legislature, said: "The destiny of the slave-holding States is one and the same," and Missouri, he thought, would "best consult her

own interest and the interest of the whole country by timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slave-holding States, in whose wrongs she participates and with whose institutions and people she sympathizes."

Upon the meeting of the Legislature in Jefferson City, January 2, 1861, Mr. Russell, as commissioner from the State of Mississippi, appeared before the joint meeting of the two houses for the purpose of inducing Missouri to join Mississippi in seceding from the Union, and was received with distinguished honors. January 9th, Vest, of Cooper County, introduced in the House the convention bill, which, following the course adopted by the seceded States, was intended to take the State out of the Union, coupled with a provision, however, which declared that any act of the convention proposing to change or dissolve the political relations of Missouri to the government of the United States, or any other State, should not be valid until a majority of the qualified voters of the State, voting upon the question, should ratify the same. The members of this convention were elected on the 18th of February, 1861.

The object of this convention, as expressed in the action of the Legislature providing for its existence, was: "To consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States, the people and government of the different States and the government and people of the State of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded."

In the election of delegates the question of union or secession was the prominent, we may say the only, issue, and the Union cause prevailed by a large majority. The convention assembled at Jefferson City on the 28th of February, 1861, and after two days' session reassembled at St. Louis on the 4th of March, the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. There was no building at Jefferson City at all appropriate for holding the convention, the Legislature was in session, and the capitol occupied, and on that account and for other good and sufficient reasons, and not "because the loyal atmosphere of St. Louis was preferable to that of the capital," the convention was moved to St. Louis. It was on that day

that Luther J. Glenn appeared before the convention as a commissioner from the State of Georgia and urged that Missouri should follow the course that Georgia had resolved to take, and unite with other Southern States in forming a Southern Confederacy. Georgia had not then actually seceded, but had chosen a convention, whose members were evidently intending to take that step, as was done afterward.

Previous to this Mr. Glenn had visited the Legislature at Jefferson City. On the 1st of March he was serenaded at the Virginia Hotel. When called upon he appeared on the balcony, escorted by Governor Jackson, and was introduced by the Governor as "the Honorable Mr. Glenn, from our Southern sister State of Georgia, with whose interests Missouri is eternally identified." Glenn made a long speech in favor of secession, and insisted that Missouri was in honor bound to sustain the seceded States. Jackson followed, and substantially sustained the position taken by Glenn, asserting that the day of compromise was past. There was a large crowd, and both speeches were enthusiastically applauded.

When the convention assembled at Mercantile Library Hall, in St. Louis, a secession flag was floating from the old Berthold mansion at the corner of Fifth and Pine Streets. Those present will never forget, and perhaps it would not be out of place to quote, an eloquent passage from the speech of Uriel Wright, then one of the ablest lawyers in Missouri, and a member of the convention, made on the 18th of March, 1861, in Mercantile Library Hall in reference to that flag:

"I looked one day toward the southern skies, toward that sunny land which constitutes our southern possessions, and I saw a banner floating in the air. I am not skilled in heraldry, and I may mistake the sign, but as it first rose it presented a single dim and melancholy star, set in a field of blue, representing, I suppose, a lost pleiad wandering through space. A young moon, a crescent moon, was by her side, appropriately plucked from our planetary system, as the most changeable of all representatives known to it; a satellite to signify the vicissitudes which must attend its career. The sad spectacle wound up with the appropriate emblem of the cross, denoting the tribulation and sorrow

which must attend its going. I could not favor any such banner."

It was such utterances as these which showed that the whole country was in the presence of a great crisis, that the heart of every citizen was thrilled with unaccustomed emotion. Beneath this outward show of antagonism so eloquently displayed on the floor of the convention there were undercurrents still stronger.

It is a great mistake to suppose that because of the large majority given to Union delegates in the convention the State could at that time be classed as a Union State; it is true there was among them a reverence for the Union, and it was hoped that all difficulties could be amicably settled and the Union preserved without raising the question of primary allegiance to their own State, and such an effort was made in the meeting called in support of the Crittenden compromise resolution, but it may be confidently assumed that at least two-thirds of the voters of the State outside of St. Louis held that "if the North (meaning the Federal government), pending the attempt to adjust matters peaceably, should make war upon any Southern State, Missouri would take up arms in its defense." This was the declaration, but such is not unionism. The authority of the government of the United States extends over individuals and not over States, and may cause every individual within any State, whether he be a State officer or not, or of all the States, to obey the laws of the United States passed in pursuance of the powers given by the constitution, and the Federal government may also suppress insurrections against its authority in any State, and may use the militia of any State for that purpose. The ridiculous declaration about making war upon a State means only that if the Federal government should undertake to use the military to execute the laws, or to suppress an insurrection against its authority, they would resist, and if it was a Southern State (that is, a slave State), would take up arms in its defense. The majority of the convention was, however, composed of Union men wise enough to know what unionism was. The people had elected them as such, and they took them at their word. Secession was of itself a threatened violation of law, because it was a declared resistance to any attempt to execute any Federal law

within the territorial limits of the State, but it was a *brutum fulmen* until some act of resistance had been committed. It was a threat, however, that the provisions of the Federal constitution which give that government the power to pass laws for the collection of the revenue, for the performance of postal service, for the management of the army and navy, for the preservation of the forts and arsenals, and the passage of such other laws as should be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the constitution, would be resisted, and, therefore, it was unconstitutional and unlawful, and could not be made binding upon any one citizen of any one State, even though a majority of the people of the State should approve it. The cry of "making war upon a sovereign State," so freely used in the convention and out of it, was a subterfuge, and designed to elicit and strengthen the regard and sympathy which the people had for their State as a political entity, to which, as such, they had become attached. The threat of secession in a certain contingency, and a manifest determination to make it effective, so plainly shown by the acts and declarations of the leading politicians in the State and by their representatives in Congress, made it necessary for those who loved the Union, beyond any affection they had for the State, to take warning and adopt such measures as would enable them to give all the aid in their power to the government to which their allegiance was first due.

It may be stated as an undoubted historical fact that on the 17th of April, 1861, when Governor Jackson addressed his letter of that date to Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, in response to the requisition of the President for four regiments of militia, in which he refused the requisition as "illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary," and long before that time, a large majority of the people of Missouri were in favor of secession and uniting the fortunes of Missouri with the States already seceded.

In a lengthy letter from Governor Jackson to J. W. Tucker, editor of the "State Journal," of the date of April 28, 1861, in which he bitterly denounced Paschall and the "Missouri Republican" as pimps and spies, he said that Missouri ought to go out of the Union, and no doubt will go at the proper time, that "she ought to have gone out last winter, when she could have seized the public

arms and public property and defended herself. This she has failed to do, and we must now wait a little while." In that letter he said: "I want a little time to arm the State, and I am assuming every responsibility to do it with all possible dispatch." And further, "Paschall knows the people are twenty to one against him, and hence he seeks to drag me into his aid and support." Mention will be made of this letter hereafter.

In addition to the facts above recited there were others that need not be mentioned, which satisfied the Union men of St. Louis that war was inevitable, and that they must prepare for the defense of themselves and the cause which they advocated. The police force was taken out of the control of the city and placed in the hands of the Governor, Southern States had seceded, and Governor Jackson in his message at the assemblage of the Legislature declared that Missouri must stand by the South. The States that had seceded had taken possession of the arsenals located in their territory. In the arsenal at St. Louis there were stored large quantities of arms and ammunition, and it was very evident from what was known at the time that an attempt would be made to rob the government of this property, which was not sufficiently guarded. In fact, during a larger portion of the month of January there was not even a company of troops within its walls, except a squad of soldiers, which was sent on January 11th, under command of Lieutenant Robinson, from Newport Barracks to take charge of the customhouse and subtreasury, and was afterward taken to the arsenal.

Mr. Isaac H. Sturgeon, now (1898) holding the office of comptroller of the city, has kindly furnished a written statement of the facts connected with the arrival of Lieutenant Robinson at St. Louis, which shows the valuable service he rendered to the Union cause. He was then holding the office of assistant treasurer, under the appointment of Mr. Buchanan. Owing to the movements in some of the Southern States, he became uneasy as to the safety of the public funds under his control, amounting at the time to nearly \$1,000,000 in gold and silver. Major Bell, in control of the public property at the arsenal, kept his accounts with the assistant treasurer. Mr. Sturgeon, alluding to the condition of things at the arsenal, says that on the

5th day of January, 1861, Major Bell told him that there were stored there 60,000 stand of arms, 200 or more barrels of powder, cannon, cannon balls and other munitions of war, with only one man to walk the grounds at night to keep out intruders. These facts being represented to Mr. Buchanan, the matter was at once referred to General Scott, who promptly ordered Lieutenant Robinson, with forty men, to St. Louis. At first these troops were placed in the upper rooms of the post office, at Third and Olive Streets, where the subtreasury was, but they were soon after removed to the arsenal, and subsequently they were reinforced by the troops then stationed at Jefferson Barracks.

On the 11th of January, the following card of O. D. Filley, mayor of St. Louis, appeared in the papers:

“**MAJOR’S OFFICE**, January 11, 1861.

“Gentlemen of the Board of Common Council:

“A very general and unusual excitement prevails in our community, and, although I do not apprehend that any actual disturbance or interference with the rights of our citizens will ensue, yet I deem it best that all proper precautionary measures should be taken to fully prepare for any event. I would, hence, recommend that the members of the council, from each ward, select from among their best citizens such a number of men as the exigencies of the case may seem to require, and to organize them to be ready for any emergency; our citizens are entitled to the full protection of the laws and must have it. Respectfully,

“**O. D. FILLEY.**”

This shows the excitement in St. Louis at the time. The fact is that during the months of January, February, March and April the city was resting upon a volcano. The struggle of the contending forces was for the establishment of an independent republic in the South on the one hand, and the maintenance of the Union on the other. The adherents of each thought that in securing the State of Missouri to their side they would determine the contest in their favor. It was, therefore, a contest of no ordinary magnitude, and destined to form an important era in the history of our country. Mr. Sturgeon says that after the troops had been removed from the barracks to the arsenal, Governor Jack-

son visited the North Missouri Railroad office on official business, and in the course of conversation with him said “that if his advice had been taken the arsenal would have been seized when he could have walked in with ten armed men and taken it, as it had no protection, but that to do so now would cost the lives of a great many men and the probable destruction of the city.” There can be no doubt of the great value of Mr. Sturgeon’s services in the cause of the Union. The St. Louis “Democrat,” on the 2d of February, 1861, in an editorial on the subject of the Federal officers in the State, said: “They eat the bread of the government they are plotting to destroy.” “The gentleman who fills the office of assistant treasurer, the Honorable Isaac H. Sturgeon, is the only one who has the decency to regard the spirit of the oath by which their fidelity is pledged to the government which employs and feeds them.”

Up to the 24th of January, 1861, Major Bell was in charge of the arsenal and of the ordnance stores deposited there; he was in complete sympathy with the secessionists; he was removed and Major Hagner appointed in his place. Just before the removal of Major Bell (who refused to give up his post and resigned his commission in the army) he came to an understanding with General Frost, the commander of the State forces, as appears in a letter addressed by General Frost to Governor Jackson of the date of January 24th, in which he said:

“I have just returned from the arsenal, where I have had an interview with Major Bell, the commanding officer at that place. I found the major everything that you or I could desire. He assured me that he considered that Missouri had, whenever the time came, a right to claim it as being on her soil. He gave me to understand that he would not attempt any defense against the proper State authorities. He promised me, upon the honor of an officer and a gentleman, that he would not suffer any arms to be removed from the place without first giving me timely information, and I, in return, promised him that I would use all the force at my command to prevent him from being annoyed by irresponsible persons.” On the 24th Major Bell was removed and Hagner appointed in his place; at that time Lieutenant Robinson and his forty men constituted all the military force within the arsenal. Toward the latter part

of January Captain Sweeny, with his company, reported to Major McRae at Jefferson Barracks, and he was ordered to relieve Lieutenant Robinson at the arsenal. On the 6th of February Captain Nathaniel Lyon arrived at the arsenal with his company of regulars from Fort Riley and assumed command of the troops, but not of the arms and munitions of war. They were in charge of Major Hagner, an ordnance officer, and his senior in rank. General Scott ordered troops to the arsenal, but still left Hagner in command. On the 16th of February 203 officers and men were brought to the arsenal; they were further reinforced a few days after by 102 officers and men. This increased the force to nine officers and 484 men. General Harney now informed the department that there never had been any danger of an attack upon the arsenal, and that if one should be made "the garrison would be promptly rescued by an overwhelming force from the city." He was mistaken in saying that there never had been any danger of an attack upon the arsenal. There certainly was a design to make such an attack on the part of Governor Jackson.

Mr. Snead, in his excellent work, "The Fight for Missouri," says that the minute men established their headquarters at the old "Berthold mansion;" that they, like Blair and the Home Guards, had their eyes fixed upon the arsenal, and formed and drilled companies in other parts of the city; that in the arsenal there were 60,000 good muskets, while in all the Confederate States there were not 150,000, and that they were willing to peril their lives any day to get those muskets; that the minute men were organized according to law and five companies mustered into the State service by General Frost on the 13th of February, formed into a battalion under the command of Captain Shaler, and assigned to Frost's brigade.

In regard to the "overwhelming force from the city," mentioned by General Harney, it is proper that we should go back and relate some of the prominent facts of historic interest which occurred previous to the 15th of February.

Previous to this time the Unconditional Union men, under the direction of General Blair, Mr. Glover and others, had taken action. They knew full well, as it would seem every one ought to have known, from the

declarations and actions of the Southern extremists after the election of Mr. Lincoln, of the men who controlled public sentiment in that section of the country, who not only controlled but dominated public sentiment, that there were but two alternatives, war or peaceable dissolution; they knew that the actors in revolutionary movements were always energetic and aggressive, necessarily so; that the quiet and conservative population would soon be driven by abuse, ridicule or force to join the revolutionists, as was proven to be the case afterward. They knew also that active steps had been taken by the State government to organize the militia of the State in the interest of secession; they knew also that there were a large number of arms and a large quantity of ammunition belonging to the Federal government in the arsenal, with no military force to protect them, for during the month of January, 1861, there were not at any time exceeding 100 United States soldiers in the arsenal.

During the presidential campaign of 1860 the Republicans of St. Louis had organized political clubs called the "Wide-Awakes," which had been disbanded after the election, but owing to the political condition of affairs Mr. Blair advised their reorganization. After the reorganization the movements of the opposition led to its abandonment and the organization of Union clubs was determined upon. To this end a meeting of Unconditional Union men was called for the evening of January 11, 1861; it was denominated a Republican meeting.

On the day before the meeting was to be held a conference was had at the office of Mr. F. A. Dick, on Fifth Street (now Broadway), near the old Presbyterian Church, composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: Samuel T. Glover, F. P. Blair, Jr., F. A. Dick, Henry T. Blow, O. D. Filley, Peter L. Foy, William McKee, James O. Broadhead, and I think Giles F. Filley, perhaps others, but not exceeding twelve in number. Henry T. Blow was a Union man, but he was the son-in-law of Thornton Grimsley, a strong secession sympathizer, prominent and highly respected as a citizen of St. Louis. Mr. Blow said that he had learned from Colonel Grimsley that the meeting at Washington Hall would be broken up, that a meeting had been held at a building on Olive Street, between Second and Main, nearly opposite the old Olive

Street Hotel, at which 100 men, strong secessionists, had pledged themselves to break up the meeting. The meeting, however, was held, and the room was crowded. There had been a meeting of Democrats, who called themselves Constitutional Union men, held at Washington Hall on the 9th of January, 1861, which appointed a committee of twenty to act with a committee of the Union party, "for the purpose of opposing black Republicanism." At the meeting of the night of January 11th, Mr. O. D. Filley, as a measure of precaution, had ordered a large force of police to attend the meeting. At that meeting the organization of the "Wide-Awakes" was abandoned and provision made for the formation of Union clubs, and at this meeting all Union men in the city of St. Louis, irrespective of old party ties, were invited to join in the new association, and a movement was made for the nomination of candidates for the convention to be held on the 28th of February, 1861. Most of the ultra Republicans were in favor of placing a straightout Republican ticket in the field, but this was opposed by F. P. Blair, Jr., Samuel T. Glover and others. One of the speakers said: "I don't believe in breaking up the Republican party just to please these tender-footed Unionists. I believe in sticking to the party." "Let us have a country first," responded Mr. Blair, "and then we can talk about parties." And it was this wise course suggested by Mr. Blair, advocated by Mr. Glover and adopted by the meeting, that paved the way for the triumph of the Union cause in Missouri, for the Republicans in the whole State at the presidential election had polled only about 17,000 votes. Subsequent events showed the wisdom of this course. A meeting of Unconditional Union men was called to meet at the Mercantile Library Hall for the 31st of January. Sol Smith was made chairman, resolutions in favor of the Union were passed, a committee of twenty was appointed to present at an adjourned meeting the names of suitable candidates for the convention. The committee of twenty was made up of Republicans, Bell and Everett men and Douglas men. By call of the chairman of this meeting all Unconditional Union men were invited to meet at Veranda Hall on the 6th of February for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. The committee reported to a large meeting at Veranda Hall,

through Mr. Alexander, the following names of Unconditional Union candidates for the convention: Ferdinand Meyer, George R. Taylor, Dr. M. L. Linton, H. R. Gamble, Hudson E. Bridge, John F. Long, Sol Smith, J. H. Shackelford, Uriel Wright, Turner Maddox, Wm. S. Cuddy, James O. Broadhead, Isador Bush, John How and Henry Hitchcock. Blair made a speech favoring the nominations, and said he did not care what party men had belonged to, he was for a new party—an Unconditional Union party. Colonel John O'Fallon and Samuel T. Glover were on the list of names reported, but they declined becoming candidates. Speeches were made at the meeting by F. P. Blair, Jr., Charles Gibson and J. K. Knight in support of the nominees. There was no Breckinridge man on the ticket. At the meeting held on the 11th at Washington Hall, Mr. Samuel T. Glover was selected as president of the Union organization, with C. P. Johnson secretary, Dr. George Hillgartner corresponding secretary and F. A. Dick treasurer, and the secretary authorized to name two citizens from each ward to call ward meetings for the organization of ward clubs. On the 12th of January Archbishop Kenrick published a card addressed to the Catholics of St. Louis, advising them that in the present disturbed state of the public mind he recommended that they avoid all occasions of public excitement, "that the indiscretion of a word, or the impetuosity of momentary passion might endanger public tranquillity." This card was published in the "Democrat" of the 12th of January.

On the 8th of January, 1861, a public meeting was held, exclusively under the auspices of the Secessionists, at which Thomas C. Reynolds, the Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, made an inflammatory speech in favor of the Southern cause, and at which meeting the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we pledge Missouri to a hearty co-operation with our sister Southern States in such measures as shall be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism and the coercion of the Federal government."

Previous to the meeting of the 11th, at Washington Hall, a number of Republicans and Union Democrats had agreed to hold a grand rally of the Union men at the courthouse on Saturday, the 12th of January, "to

declare the sentiments of St. Louis on the great issues before the country," but on the morning of that day the papers announced that "the meeting was expected to assert its loyalty to the Union," and at the same time to take position in favor of "the Crittenden proposition, as a fair basis for the adjustment of all the real differences between the free and the slave States." This proposition met with objection from Republicans. The States that had seceded had blocked the way which would lead to any compromise. South Carolina had laid down her ultimatum, the immediate evacuation of Fort Sumter or war; the "Star of the West," sent for the relief of that fort, had been fired upon; the Senators from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas had advised their respective States to secede at once and organize a slave-holding confederacy; the Governor of Georgia had sent a detachment of State troops under Alexander R. Lawton to seize and occupy Fort Pulaski, which commanded the approach to Savannah from the ocean, which order was executed on the 3d of January; on the 4th the Governor of Alabama seized the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, and on the 5th Forts Morgan and Gaines, which guard the approaches to Mobile, were occupied; on the 7th Florida seized the arsenal at Apalachicola, and President Buchanan, in view of these events, declared in his message to Congress, on the 9th of January, "that the fact could no longer be disguised that the country was in the midst of a great revolution;" and on that day the "Star of the West," which had been sent to the relief of Sumter, was driven back to sea by the batteries which South Carolina had erected in Charleston harbor; on the 10th Louisiana took possession of the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and on the next day Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, which guarded the entrance to the Mississippi, were occupied by Louisiana troops; all these acts were warlike acts; the Southern States had inaugurated war and committed acts of hostility against the government of the United States. It is said revolutions never go backward, and they never do until they are driven backward. Such is the testimony of history; and, therefore, the Honorable Francis P. Blair, Jr., after consultation with the leading men of his party, decided that the proper course for them to pursue would be to declare unalterable

fidelity to the Union under all circumstances. This could not be done under the manifest purposes of the proposed meeting without leading to angry controversies which might be productive of serious consequences, and antagonisms among the Union men, which would defeat the main object in view as announced at the meeting of the 11th at Washington Hall, viz., the consolidation of all the Union men in the city; for it was evident from the acts and spirit of the seceding States that no compromise would be acceptable to them, and that when the Union men who still hoped for a settlement by some compromise should find that all such efforts were hopeless, they would unite in forming an Unconditional Union party, such as had been suggested at the meeting of the 11th at Washington Hall, and so the following placard was posted around the city:

"UNION MEETING.

"To the Republicans—As it seems to be the determination of those who called the Union meeting to-day to take narrower grounds in support of the union of the States than that which the Republicans of this city have already assumed, we have judged it expedient to advise the Republicans not to participate in the meeting to-day, but to maintain the position already assumed in favor of the Union under all circumstances.

"(Signed)

"F. P. BLAIR,
 "P. L. FOY,
 "WILLIAM MCKEE,
 "F. A. DICK,
 "S. T. GLOVER,
 "R. S. HART."

The meeting was held at the east front door of the courthouse. It was a grand meeting, largely attended, and composed of nearly all the leading men of the city and some from the county. Some Republicans attended it, and there was at least one prominent Republican on the list of vice presidents, and they were all sincerely desirous of preserving the Union. Colonel Robert Campbell was chosen president and E. N. Tracy and J. B. S. Lemoine secretaries. Judge Gamble addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion of his remarks John D. Coalter, as chairman of the committee, reported the resolutions. The Crittenden propositions of

compromise were approved, and the resolutions unanimously adopted. The resolutions expressed ardent attachment to the Union, and declared its dissolution as disastrous to our country, and "as tending to injure the cause of rational liberty throughout the world." The resolution in regard to slavery declared: "That the possession of slave property is a constitutional right, and as such ought to be ever recognized by the Federal government; that if the Federal government shall fail and refuse to secure this right, the Southern States should be found united in its defense, in which event Missouri will share the common duties and common danger of the South."

At that time there was no denial of the constitutional right to hold slave property, however much a large portion of the Republican party might deprecate the existence of the institution, as Jefferson and Washington had both done; the fugitive slave law was in force; the Republican party at their national convention had disavowed any intention to interfere with slavery in the States. Crittenden, to whose counsel they appealed, had, in his proposition of December, 1860, opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and was in favor of its restoration and making it a part of the constitution, and also of providing by constitutional amendment against interference by Congress with slavery wherever it should be legally established. Crittenden also supported Mr. Lincoln's administration, and in July, 1861, by resolution, held that it was the right and duty of the government to maintain the Union by force. It followed, therefore, that the able and patriotic men who spoke the sentiments of the meeting of January 12th would not be slow to unite with the Unconditional Union men in support of the Federal government in its efforts to preserve the Union when they should find that no compromise would satisfy the South, and that the slave-holding States were determined to form a Southern Confederacy. The meeting of January 12th was not without the most beneficial results; the leading men who participated in its proceedings and the large majority of the men who composed it were sincerely desirous of preserving an unbroken Union; the voice which uttered such sentiments came from St. Louis; it came from leading men in all the departments of industry and from all professions;

men whose names were respected and honored throughout the State, and throughout the State it fell upon the ears of anxious listeners, and had much to do with securing the election of the Union candidates for the convention. Between the 12th of January and the 31st of the same month there was a disposition shown to act with the Republicans under their resolution of January 11th, by which all Union men were invited to unite with them in the foundation of a Union party; for at the Library Hall meeting of January 31st, a committee was appointed, as has been stated, to name candidates for the convention, and on the 6th of February fifteen candidates for the convention were selected, four of whom were Republicans, and the other eleven were composed of those who had supported Douglas, or Bell and Everett.

As has been stated, Colonel John O'Fallon and Samuel T. Glover declined being candidates, and the following named persons were selected: Ferdinand Meyer, George R. Taylor, Dr. M. L. Linton, H. R. Gamble, Hudson E. Bridge, John F. Long, Sol Smith, J. H. Shackelford, Uriel Wright, Turner Maddox, William S. Cuddy, James O. Broadhead, Isador Bush, John How and Henry Hitchcock. Subsequently George R. Taylor, William S. Cuddy and Turner Maddox declined being candidates, and T. T. Gantt, Samuel M. Brackenridge and Robert Holmes were chosen to fill the ticket. On the 4th of February the Constitutional Union party selected the following ticket, viz.: John D. Coalter, Henry Overstolz, Uriel Wright, D. A. January, Albert Todd, J. W. Willis, William T. Wood, N. J. Eaton, H. S. Turner, George Penn, H. R. Gamble, L. V. Bogy, L. M. Kennett and P. B. Garesche. It will be seen that H. R. Gamble and Uriel Wright were on both tickets. The Unconditional Union ticket was elected by over 5,000 majority.

It was at the meeting of January 11th that authority was given for the formation of a committee of safety, and it was understood that F. P. Blair, Jr., and Dr. Porter, who were named as the executive committee of the Unconditional Union men, should, upon consultation with others, appoint that committee with full power to act for the Union party. That committee consisted of O. D. Filley, Samuel T. Glover, Francis P. Blair, Jr., J. J. Witzig, John How and James O. Broadhead; of these O. D. Filley was chosen

president and James O. Broadhead secretary. Brief pencil memoranda were kept by the secretary of the committee of safety, but, unfortunately, they have been long since lost. A detective force was provided for, of which J. E. D. Couzins, formerly chief of police, was the head. The detective force were paid for their services, and they were to report from time to time any material facts which came to their knowledge touching the movements of the Secessionists. For a long time, and during this most exciting period, they met every night at Turner Hall, corner of Tenth and Walnut. Blair, of course, was frequently absent, as he was then a member-elect of Congress. James O. Broadhead is now (1898) and has been for years the only survivor of that committee. The meeting at Washington Hall on the night of the 11th of January, at which the Republican party was for the time being dissolved and merged into the Union party, was the initial step in a series of movements which were finally instrumental in securing the State of Missouri to the Union. Had the Republican party in St. Louis insisted upon maintaining that they were the only true Union men, or had they in force attended the meeting of the 12th at the courthouse and resisted the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, an antagonism would have been produced, calculated to imperil, if it had not destroyed, all hopes of the Union cause in Missouri; and had Missouri seceded there can be no doubt that Kentucky would have followed her example. The aggregate vote of those two States at the preceding presidential election was 311,724, and the vote of Illinois 339,693. The Secessionists throughout the State, under the lead of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Jackson and Reynolds, and Greene, Parsons, Atchison, Polk and others, were active, aggressive and proscriptive. No public meeting was held during that time in St. Louis, except the two of the 11th and 12th of January, at which the supporters of Mr. Lincoln were not denounced as Black Republicans. At one of their meetings they declared that "they would do what they could to remove from St. Louis the stigma of being an anti-slavery Black Republican county hostile to the institutions of the State of Missouri." (February 9th.) They seemed more intent upon crushing out or driving from the State, as they frequently threatened to do, the small

band of Republicans who had voted for Mr. Lincoln, than of preserving the Union; indeed, they were not for preserving the Union, but for joining the revolutionary cohorts which commenced the war against the Federal government.

It was at a meeting at Washington Hall on the 7th of January that the minute men were organized. Charles McLaren was president of the meeting. Prior to or shortly after the meeting of the Republicans at Washington Hall on January 11th (the exact date not now recollected) there had been a meeting of prominent Union men at the counting room of O. D. Filley, on Main Street, to consider what should be done in the way of personal protection against the threats and domineering spirit of the Secessionists, for there is no doubt that threats had been made to drive out the prominent Unconditional Union men residing in the central and northern portions of the city, where they were in the minority; their lives were threatened and rumors were circulated that the State Guards intended to take possession of the arsenal; and so it was determined at this meeting that the Union men should arm themselves with such weapons as they could procure. A sum of money was raised for the purpose, and all the Sharpe's rifles and other weapons of the kind were purchased from Woodward, who kept a gun store on Main Street. Mr. Giles Filley says that he bought fifty Sharpe's rifles, with which he armed the men in his factory, and that his men were two nights under arms, owing to a rumor that the State Guards, under General Frost, intended to make an effort to take the arsenal.

At this time Mr. Samuel T. Glover had his office at the corner of Fourth and Olive Streets. On one occasion Sam Gaty, a client of his, and a strong Secessionist, came into the office, and, seeing a gun there, asked Mr. Glover what he was doing with a gun in his office. Mr. Glover replied: "You d—n Secessionists don't expect to drive the Union men out of the city, do you?"

No one who was not a close observer of events of that day can form any conception of the proscriptive and malignant spirit which existed among the Secessionists throughout the State. As an evidence, it may be stated that in the county of St. Charles, Landfield, a school teacher, was ordered to

leave the county because he had voted for Mr. Lincoln and advocated the doctrines of the Republican party. He asked for a hearing, and he was tried by a committee of twenty-eight of the most prominent citizens of the county, among whom were Dr. McElhaney, Joseph Alexander, B. A. Alderson and others of equally high standing, and was driven out of the county, as stated by the papers. The proceedings, with the resolutions of the committee, are published in full in a number of the "Missouri Democrat" in January, 1861.

At the meeting held in O. D. Filley's office provision was also made for organizing a body or bodies of men who should serve in the work of mutual protection, and accordingly such companies were formed in various parts of the city. Sixteen companies were thus formed, composed of about 1,400 men, between that time and the 15th of February, 1861. They were drilled in different parts of the city, and all acted in harmony with and under the direction of the committee of safety. The writer for a short time belonged to a company which was drilled in a large room in the upper part of Winklemeyer's brewery on Market Street. Too much praise can not be awarded to the German population of St. Louis for their patriotic efforts in favor of the Union.

During the time of organizing the companies of Union Guards, Governor Yates, of Illinois, forwarded 200 muskets for the use of the St. Louis Union men, which were shipped to Mr. Giles F. Filley, care of Woodward & Co., hardware dealers. They then were sent to Turner Hall in a beer wagon under cover of some beer barrels, and there distributed to reliable Union men. About this time a subscription was raised in support of the Union cause. This matter was placed in the hands of Samuel R. Filley and E. W. Fox, and from St. Louis and the East the sum of about \$30,000 was raised. There were certain companies of the Union Guards especially relied upon for the defense of the arsenal, and they had to be provided for, and, in fact, the committee of safety could not carry on their operations efficiently without money. These Union Guards above mentioned were the men referred to by General Harney in his communication to the department of the date of February 19th, in which he said there was no danger of an attack upon

the arsenal, and never had been, and that if one should be made, the garrison would be promptly rescued "by an overwhelming force from the city." There may have been men enough, but they were not armed; of the Union Guards then organized, not more than one-fifth had arms; whereas, the minute men were armed with muskets of "the latest and very best pattern." (Snead, p. 133.) And the State authorities had artillery and muskets which had been furnished a short time before for the southwest expedition against Montgomery and the Kansas raiders, and the State Guards were well armed, or could have been at any time. It is true they had not a large supply of arms, but the small arms were of the best quality. What gave the greatest trouble, however, was the fact that no reliance could be placed upon Major Hagner, the commanding officer at the arsenal, who had been assigned to that position in place of Major Bell. Captain Nathaniel Lyon arrived with his company of United States troops on February 6th, and immediately had a conference with Blair and the rest of the committee of safety, who explained to him the danger of the arsenal being taken by the Secessionists. His and Captain Sweeney's companies were the only troops within the arsenal walls, and Major Hagner was the commanding officer at the post and of all the men in it. As late as February 25th Lyon wrote to Blair, who was then at Washington (where he had gone to secure a change of command at the arsenal), that Hagner refused to do anything that he suggested in regard to preparation for defense of the arsenal, and had given orders not to fly to the walls to repel an approach, but to let the enemy have all the advantage of the walls to protect himself behind them, and get possession of all the outbuildings overlooking us, and we to get inside and under the shelter of our buildings, which we are not to occupy before we make resistance. "This," he says in his letter, "is either imbecility or d—d villainy." General Scott had announced that the command belonged to Hagner, and Lyon, in this letter to Blair, asked for a simple order countermanding that assigning Hagner to duty according to brevet rank, which would give Lyon the command. Mr. Blair did not succeed with the Buchanan administration in effecting the object of his journey to Washington, but as soon as Mr. Lincoln got the

machinery of his administration in working order, he commanded that General Lyon be placed in charge of the defenses of the arsenal. The order by Hagner, in compliance with Special Order No. 74 of the War Department, was as follows:

"St. Louis Arsenal, March 19, 1861.—Post Order No. 58. In compliance with Special Order No. 74, War Department, adjutant general's office, dated Washington, March 13, 1861, assigning Captain N. Lyon, Second Infantry, the command of the troops and defenses of this post, the undersigned turns over to Captain Lyon all command and responsibility not appertaining to the commanding officer of the arsenal and his duties as an ordnance officer. By order of Major Hagner.

"MR. H. WRIGHT,
"Lieutenant and Post Adjutant."

This order still left Hagner in command; he belonged to the ordnance department of the army, and Lyon could get nothing in the way of ordnance supplies for his troops, and on the 6th of April he wrote to Blair, who had then taken his seat as a member of Congress from St. Louis, acknowledging that he was indebted to Blair for the change in command of the troops, but he says with the order of the War Department, as interpreted by General Harney, he feared little had been gained; that he was held responsible for the defense of the place without having the means of a defense; that he could not get the ordnance building as a means of defense without a struggle before General Harney, who seems to think there is no danger of an attack; that he could not get a hammer, spade or ax, or any needful tool without Major Hagner's concession, or by making requisition upon General Harney and getting his orders; that he hoped to have entire control of the means available for the defense of the post; that in all military matters there should be one commander, and he asked that the Secretary of War order that this special order No. 74 should have no exception in men and means necessary for the defense which he was held responsible for. In justice to General Harney, it may be said that he was loyal to the government, and that his interpretation of the order from the War Department was the correct one. On the same day (April 6th) upon which the letter above referred to was written, Captain Lyon wrote another let-

ter to Mr. Blair, in which he said: "Since writing the above I have seen General Harney and had a long and free talk with him, and he seems alive to the present state of things, and has ordered Hagner to issue me and provide such items as I have specified, and expressed very strongly a wish that Hagner was out of the way so as to put me free from his incumbrance."

Rumors were rife at this time of an intended attack upon the arsenal. After the 4th of March, 1861, F. P. Blair was in Congress; Montgomery Blair, his brother, was a member of the Cabinet, as Postmaster General, and Edward Bates, of St. Louis, was also in the Cabinet as Attorney General, so that the committee of safety had ample means of getting information as to what was going on at Washington. The new administration had trouble there as well as in the West; nearly all of the Southern States had seceded and taken possession of the forts and arsenals within their respective territories; the Southern Confederacy had been formed; the "Star of the West," in an effort to relieve Fort Sumter, had been driven to sea by the batteries in Charleston harbor, where there was a Confederate force under the command of General Beauregard. The fort was occupied by a military force under Anderson, of less than 100 men, and its defense was otherwise incomplete. The fort was built upon an artificial island, and was at that time unfinished, but it was a United States fort, and nothing in it and no part of the ground upon which it was built belonged to any one of the States. Early in April, 1861, cabinet meetings were held at Washington to determine how it should be relieved and re-enforced so that it could be defended from a threatened attack from the Confederate forces.

While the efforts above mentioned were being made to secure Missouri to the Union, in spite of and in opposition to all the forces of the State administration, backed as it was by the Senators in Congress and the leading politicians of the State, the general-in-chief of the army and the chief member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, the man who was his principal competitor for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention of 1860, were in favor of letting the "erring sisters depart in peace." those erring sisters who held the keys to the gates of commerce from the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Rio

Grande; who had closed the mouth of the Mississippi, that waters this great northwestern empire, to the States and Territories which compose it, and could levy tribute upon every bushel of wheat and every pound of pork which through this channel sought the markets of the world.

One evening in the latter part of March, 1861, there was a gathering at the executive mansion, while the Sumter question was pending; the members of the cabinet were invited to the council chamber, where the President informed them he had just been advised by General Scott that it was expedient to evacuate Fort Pickens as well as Fort Sumter, which last was assumed at military headquarters to be a determined fact, in conformity to the views of Secretary Seward and General Scott; a brief silence followed the announcement of this amazing recommendation. Mr. Montgomery Blair, looking earnestly at Mr. Seward, remarked that it was evident the general was playing politician in regard to both Sumter and Pickens, for it was not possible, if there was a defense, for the rebels to take Pickens, and that the administration would not be justified in evacuating either. At the next cabinet meeting the President announced his determination to supply Sumter, and confidential orders were issued to that effect. All were gratified with this decision, except Mr. Seward, who still remonstrated. Confidential information of this order was promptly sent to Charleston from Washington, doubtless under the direction of Mr. Seward. Military preparations were made for the relief of Sumter, a squadron was fitted out by the Navy Department within a week to co-operate with the military, and instructions given to Captain Mercer, of the steam frigate "Powhatan" to command the squadron and proceed off Charleston harbor; the other vessels were instructed to report to him on the 11th of April, ten miles east of Charleston lighthouse. This whole plan and arrangement was defeated; not only were the rebels advised of the confidential movements of the administration, but at the moment of sailing the expedition was deprived of its commander. The "Powhatan," with boats, supplies and men destined for Sumter, had been withdrawn from the service to which it was ordered; Captain Mercer was displaced from command, and the vessels and supplies were sent under a different and

junior commander, without naval orders or instructions, on a useless mission to Pensacola, all by order from the Secretary of State, and this was done without consultation with the Navy or War Departments. Nothing was known of this by the Navy Department until after the "Powhatan" had sailed. The President was informed, and he at once directed Mr. Seward to telegraph forthwith and countermand the orders. Mr. Seward remonstrated, claiming that the "Powhatan" was essential to reinforce Pickens, but the President was firm, and insisted, and by his direction Mr. Seward telegraphed to New York, and a fast boat was dispatched from the navy yard at New York, but it was too late.

It was on the night of April 16th that the "Powhatan" sailed, and on the next day Mr. Seward wrote to Judge Campbell, of the supreme bench, who was a leading Secessionist, and afterward resigned:

"Faith as to Sumter fully kept. Wait and see."

The writer's authority for the above statement is an article entitled, "Remarks on the Memorial Address of Charles Francis Adams on the Late William H. Seward," by the Honorable Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Lincoln, published in the "Galaxy" of October, November and December, 1872; also published in book form, but no copy of the book now to be had; edition exhausted or publication suppressed.

We may not have been able to save Sumter, but the foregoing facts which come from the highest and most authoritative source, show the difficulties which surrounded the administration in the East as well as in the West. As soon as Mr. Seward found that his projects were defeated, and saw the intense public sentiment aroused at the firing on Fort Sumter, which happened a few days after; he became a strong supporter of the administration and its policy, politician as he was, for he was never a statesman.

Early in the morning of the 12th of April notice was given by General Beauregard, in command of the Confederate forces at Charleston, that unless Fort Sumter was surrendered within an hour he would open fire upon it, and at 4:20 a. m. a signal shell was accordingly thrown into Sumter, and in a few minutes fire was opened from all the Confederate batteries. Major Anderson returned the fire about 7 a. m. Firing was kept

up on both sides for nearly thirty-four hours, until at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of April 13th the fort was surrendered.

On the 15th of April, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, dispatched to Governor Jackson, calling on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service. On the 17th Governor Jackson replied as follows:

"Honorable Simon Cameron, Secretary of War—Sir: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the present army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary; in its objects inhuman and diabolical, and can not be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

"C. F. JACKSON,
"Governor of Missouri."

The Honorable F. P. Blair returned to St. Louis from Washington on that day. The committee of safety had been active in the organization of loyal citizens into companies and regiments during the months of February and March, and the organization of more than four regiments had been completed. Blair being apprised of the answer of Governor Jackson to the Secretary of War, at once telegraphed to Washington, offering to raise immediately four regiments for active duty, and urging the appointment of an officer to muster them into the service. Captain Barton Able was also appointed to visit Washington for the purpose of representing Missouri affairs to the President and cabinet, and confirming the dispatch of Mr. Blair. Several of the officers of the Missouri militia belonging to the command of General Frost resigned and threw up their commissions on the 17th of April. They were Major Schaeffer, Colonel John N. Pritchard, Surgeon Florence M. Cornyn and Adjutant John S. Cavanaugh. On the 20th of April news reached Captain Lyon that the Secessionists had seized the government arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, and carried off the guns and ammunition. Among the arms taken from this arsenal were four brass cannon. About this time evidence was procured to the effect that agents had been appointed to bribe the

ordnance officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to obtain arms and ammunition from that fort, and that a large sum of money had been raised for the purpose. Mr. Giles F. Filley states that the sum of \$10,000 was paid for that purpose by a bank in St. Louis, and that \$5,000 was to be paid by a bank at Arrow Rock, Saline County. Mr. Filley further says that a man by the name of Allen, a resident of Lawrence, Kansas, and an old dealer with Mr. Filley, happened to be in St. Louis at the time. A message was taken by him to the officer in command at Fort Leavenworth, informing him of the design of the Secession agents. Mr. Allen did not think it safe to go by way of Kansas City, and so went by way of southwest Missouri, thence to Fort Scott, and arrived at Fort Leavenworth the day before the arrival of the Secession agents, and when they arrived they were told by the commanding officer of the fort that their business was known, and they could leave. On the 21st of April Captain Lyon wrote to Mr. Blair that he had received information that Lieutenant J. M. Schofield, who was on leave of absence in St. Louis, had received orders from Washington to muster volunteers into the service, saying at the same time, "it would be well for some of your people to see and consult him at once; something should be done if possible to-day." On the same day Barton Able, John How, O. D. Filley, James O. Broadhead and F. A. Dick were with Mr. Blair at his residence on Washington Avenue. It was resolved at once to hunt up Schofield, and How and Broadhead started out in search of him. They met Professor Waterhouse, a professor in the Washington University, where Schofield was also delivering lectures, and from him they received information as to where Schofield could be found. They took him over to Mr. Blair's, and he consented to go immediately to see Captain Lyon, but when he reached the arsenal he found that General Harney had prohibited the entrance of volunteers into the arsenal, or to have them armed and equipped. Captain Lyon immediately informed Mr. Blair by note that Schofield "had no authority to arm and equip the men. We do not seem to be starting out right, with the instruction Mr. Schofield now has." Mr. Blair then telegraphed to Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, informing him of the refusal of General Harney to permit the volunteer regi-

ments to remain in the arsenal grounds or to be armed, and requesting that the facts be communicated to the Secretary of War by special messenger, and instructions sent immediately to Harney to receive the troops at the arsenal and arm them.

In a communication from Fitz John Porter, then assistant adjutant general, of the date of May 1, 1861, to Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant general of the army, he states that "after the 19th of April, all communication with Washington was broken for several days, and more than two days was required to send there by messenger and get a reply. Seated in Governor Curtin's telegraph office at the capital, Governor Curtin handed me the following dispatch, suggesting at the same time that I should reply to it, as I had to others received from the same person:

"St. Louis, Missouri, April 21, 1861.—Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: An officer of the army here has received an order to muster in Missouri regiments. General Harney refuses to let them remain in the arsenal grounds, or permit them to be armed. I wish these facts to be communicated to the Secretary of War by special messenger, and instructions sent immediately to Harney to receive the troops at the arsenal and arm them. Our friends distrust Harney very much. He should be superseded immediately by putting another in the district. The object of the Secessionists is to seize the arsenal with its 70,000 stand of arms, and he refuses the means of defending it. We have plenty of men, but no arms.

"FRANK P. BLAIR, JR."

"When the above dispatch was handed me I felt it my duty, and that I would be justified in using the name and authority of the Secretary of War and of the general-in-chief, and I at once telegraphed:

"Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1861.—General Harney, Commanding at St. Louis. Missouri: Captain Nathaniel Lyon, Second Infantry, is detailed to muster in troops in St. Louis and to use them for the protection of public property. You will see that they are properly armed and equipped.

"By order of Lieutenant General Scott.

"F. J. PORTER,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

"Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1861.—Honorable F. P. Blair, Jr., St. Louis, Missouri: Captain N. Lyon, Second Infantry, has been detailed to muster in troops at St. Louis and to use them for the protection of public property.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"F. J. PORTER,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

This is another evidence of the sagacity and forecast of General Blair at this important crisis; no precaution escaped him, as no fear deterred him from the performance of his patriotic duties.

Blair, then, in company with several members of the committee of safety, visited Lyon at the arsenal, had a consultation with him, and it was the conclusion of all that the arsenal must be reinforced that evening if possible, and accordingly the men and officers, under passes from Lyon, entered the arsenal that night. It was near midnight when Lyon received by telegraph the following order, in answer to the dispatch which Blair had sent to Governor Curtin. Out of abundant caution, the dispatch had been sent from a station across the river. This was the order:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 21, 1861.—Captain N. Lyon, Second Infantry, East St. Louis: General Harney has this day been relieved from his command. The Secretary of War directs that you immediately execute the order previously given, to arm the loyal citizens to protect public property and execute the laws. Muster four regiments into the public service.

"L. THOMAS,

"Adjutant General."

The four regiments were commanded, respectively, by Blair, Boernstein, Sigel and Schuttner, and those regiments were at once taken into the arsenal grounds, mustered into the service and armed. On the evening of April 23d General Harney left for Washington, not relieved at that time, but ordered to Washington, which left Lyon in command. It had been confidently believed that an attempt would be made to take the arsenal that night; the committee had received such information, and the Honorable Daniel G. Taylor, then mayor, visited the headquarters of the minute

men and urged them not to make the attempt. Whether it was upon his advice or because the four regiments had been mustered into service, they finally determined not to undertake it. Shortly afterward, April 26th, most of the arms and equipments were removed by General Lyon to Springfield, Illinois.

On the 30th of April an order was issued from the War Department at Washington, signed by General Scott, Mr. Lincoln and the Adjutant General and Secretary of War, authorizing Captain Lyon, with the co-operation of the committee of safety, naming them, to raise not exceeding 10,000 men. That order reads as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, April 30, 1861.—Sir: The President of the United States directs that you enroll in the military service of the United States the loyal citizens of St. Louis and vicinity, not exceeding, with those heretofore enlisted, 10,000 in number, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the United States and for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of Missouri, and you will, if deemed necessary for the purpose by yourself and by Messrs. O. D. Filley, John How, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, J. J. Witzig and Francis P. Blair, proclaim martial law in the city of St. Louis.

"The additional force hereby authorized shall be discharged, in part or in whole, if enlisted, as soon as it appears to you and the gentlemen above named that there is no danger of an attempt on the part of enemies of the government to take military possession of St. Louis, or put the city in control of a combination against the government of the United States, and while such additional force remains in the service the same shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such special regulations as you may prescribe. It shall, like the force heretofore directed to be enrolled, be under your command. The arms and other military stores in the St. Louis arsenal not needed for the forces of the United States in Missouri must be removed to Springfield, or some other safe place of deposit in the State of Illinois as speedily as practicable by the ordnance officer in charge at St. Louis.

"L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

"(Indorsements.)

"It is revolutionary times, and therefore I do not object to the irregularity of the same.
"W. S.

"Approved April 30, 1861.

"A. LINCOLN.

"Colonel Thomas will make this order.

"SIMON CAMERON,
"Secretary of War."

Two of the gentlemen above named, How and Filley, had held the office of mayor of the city of St. Louis, and three of them, namely, Blair, Glover and Broadhead, were personally known to Mr. Lincoln. The regiments received into the arsenal were formed into a brigade, and Captain Lyon chosen general. Blair was colonel of the First Regiment and J. W. Schofield was major.

In addition to the four regiments of volunteers which were mustered into the service on the 21st of April, another regiment of volunteers under Colonel Salomon was soon after mustered in and armed. There were also five others organized and armed and enlisted for three months' service and formed into a brigade called the United States Reserve Corps, of which Captain Sweeny was chosen general. The writer was on his staff as quartermaster, with the rank of major, and has in his possession copies of contracts made for the occupation of quarters for the regiment. Soon after the organization of this brigade, however, Sweeny was called into the service of General Lyon, who was on his way from Boonville to Springfield. McNeil was then in command for a short time, but soon after all the regiments constituting the United States Reserve Corps were ordered to the field in different parts of the State, and the United States Reserve Corps ceased to exist as a military organization. It is said that there is no record of a military organization of this character to be found in the records of the War Department.

The officers commanding these five regiments were as follows: Colonels Almstedt, Kallman, McNeil, B. Gratz Brown and Stifel. Stifel's regiment was the last to be mustered into service and armed at the arsenal, and on its way to the Stifel brewery in the northern part of the city, while marching up Fifth Street, and near the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Walnut it was as-

saulted by a mob, stones thrown, very abusive language used, and finally a pistol shot fired from the crowd. The men of the regiment then commenced firing without any orders from the officers and continued firing as far as Pine Street. The result was that seven or eight were killed, principally soldiers of the regiment shot by their own men.

On the 17th of April Governor Jackson sent Captains Green and Duke to Montgomery, Alabama, with an autograph letter to the President of the Confederacy, requesting him to furnish those officers with the siege guns and mortars which General Frost wanted for the proposed attack upon the arsenal. On the same day the Governor called the Legislature to meet on the 2d day of May, to "enact such measures as might be deemed necessary for the more perfect organization and equipment of the militia." He also ordered the commanding officers of the several militia districts of the State to assemble their respective commands at some convenient place in their own districts on the 3d of May; and on the 3d of May Camp Jackson was formed. The committee of safety very soon acquired information of the commission of Green and Duke, and informed Captain Lyon, who was then in command, of this fact. The commissioners, upon their arrival at Montgomery, stated the object of their mission and of the plan for taking the arsenal. Mr. Davis approved the plan, as he was familiar with the ground, having once been stationed at Jefferson Barracks as an officer of the army, and ordered the officers in command at the Baton Rouge arsenal to supply the arms. In a letter in reply to Governor Jackson he said that, after learning what was most needful for the attack on the arsenal, he had directed that Captains Green and Duke should be furnished with two twelve-pound howitzers and two thirty-two-pound guns, with proper ammunition for each. "These, from the commanding hills, will be effective against the garrison and to break the inclosing walls of the place. I concur with you as to the great importance of capturing the arsenal and securing its supplies. We look anxiously and hopefully for the day when the star of Missouri shall be added to the constellation of the Confederate States of America." These arms were shipped on the steamboat "J. C. Swon," commanded by Captain Jones. She steamed into the port

of St. Louis on May 8 with a Confederate flag at her masthead. They were in boxes marked "Tamaroa Marble," "Care of Greeley & Gale," well known Union men. Major Shaler, of Frost's brigade, took charge of them and they were taken by him to Camp Jackson, but the agents of the committee had kept watch of the whole movement, and Captain Lyon was informed. On the 9th of May Captain Lyon visited Camp Jackson in disguise and examined its exact location and the surroundings. On the same day, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the writer of this article received a note from Captain Lyon by a messenger, saying that he requested him to meet him at the arsenal at 7 o'clock. Similar notices were received by the other members of the safety committee. They all came, and a consultation was held in the upper room of Lyon's headquarters. He said that he proposed to take Camp Jackson, but he desired to consult the safety committee on the subject and wished their acquiescence. The matter was discussed until about midnight. Two members of the committee were very much opposed to it, but when a vote was taken the other four favored the movement. Mr. Glover and the writer came back to his office, and at the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, met two of the pickets from Camp Jackson. This and other facts show that General Frost apprehended an attack. It was a stormy night. Blair's regiment was to have come up by boat from Jefferson Barracks, where it was stationed, but the severe storm prevented the boat making the trip that night. The regiment marched up by land the next morning.

On the night of the conference Mr. Glover looked at the question from a purely legal standpoint. Though he desired the capture of the place, he knew that no act against the authority of the Federal government had as yet been committed by the command at Camp Jackson, the national flag was still flying there, and he insisted that the ordinary legal steps should be taken for the recovery of the arms brought up from Baton Rouge by suing out a writ of replevin and placing the United States marshal at the head of the troops; but Lyon insisted upon the course he had evidently resolved upon, although he did not object to the papers being prepared by Mr. Glover. A declaration in replevin was drawn up by Mr. Glover, and it was said at the time

that next morning Marshal Rawlings proceeded with the writ to the arsenal, but was refused admittance.

It was not the fear of an armed conflict, which might be productive of disastrous consequences, which induced Mr. Glover to take the position he did, but it was his reverence for the law, for he was a brave man physically and morally. His battles had been legal conflicts, in which he had displayed intellectual powers inferior to no one in the State; he was ready to accept the results of legal acts, whatever they might be and however disastrous they might prove to the community; he could not be reconciled to the accomplishment of any purpose which required a disregard or violation of legal rights; but he did not consider that there are occasions, and that this was one of them, when it becomes justifiable to disarm your adversary as he is about to strike you a fatal blow, and thus prevent disastrous consequences to yourself as well as to others; for in spite of the fact that the forces in the arsenal had been considerably increased, the armament which was appropriate to be used in an attack upon the arsenal was actually in the camp of General Frost, and, situated as the arsenal was, the skillful use of such would have enabled a very small force to accomplish the purpose in view, and that such a purpose was still held by Governor Jackson there could be no doubt. General Frost may not have known of such a purpose; he was under control of the commander in chief of the State forces, and it was unnecessary that any one else than the commander in chief should know, until the time for action came. General Lyon was a soldier, and therefore the best judge of the impending danger, and what steps were necessary to avoid it.

On the morning of the 10th of May General Frost wrote a letter to Lyon, stating that he was constantly in receipt of information that Lyon contemplated an attack upon his camp. He denied that either he or any of his men had any hostile intentions toward the United States Government, and would be glad to know whether there was any truth in the statements that were constantly poured into his ears, and concluded by saying: "I trust that after this explicit statement we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily afflict our com-

mon country." The letter was sent by Colonel Bowen. Lyon refused to receive it and immediately put his column in motion.

The regiments selected by Lyon to assist in the capture of Camp Jackson were the First, Second, Third and Fourth Missouri Volunteers and the Third and Fourth Reserve Corps. The camp was taken and the troops treated as prisoners of war, taken down to the arsenal, and afterward released on their parole, except Captain Emmet McDonald, who, refusing to give his parole, applied to the Federal court for a writ of habeas corpus. What finally became of this proceeding is not now recalled. When the writ was served on General Harney, who had returned from Washington and was again in command, he made return that on the 13th of May, Emmet McDonald had been transferred to the officer commanding the Illinois troops at Caseyville, Illinois, and was not in his custody; but said at the same time that he could not surrender his custody unless some sufficient evidence should be furnished that he was not of the number of those at Camp Jackson, who gave that camp its character by which it came under the class of disaffected men hostile to the Government of the United States, referring to an order previously issued by the President for the dispersion of all bodies of armed rebels hostile to the United States. Many of the prisoners from Camp Jackson were afterward exchanged as prisoners of war. Of course, the public did not expect such a movement. The battles between the Unionists and Secessionists had up to this time been a war of words. Efforts, it is true, were made by the Secessionists to bring on a conflict within the city; the national flag was insulted, and efforts made at one time on Fifth Street, opposite the Berthold mansion, to tear it down, but the Union men continued their work and bided their time. A conflict within the city would have been disastrous to the Union cause as well as to the inhabitants. When the military movement on Camp Jackson was made it shocked a great many of the most prominent Union citizens. A delegation went on to Washington for the purpose of having General Lyon removed, and it was not surprising that those who knew so little about the real condition of affairs should have been amazed at the step taken by General Lyon in regard to Camp Jackson, but I am sure that

they themselves would be equally amazed now, when they bring to memory the position which they then assumed toward General Lyon. On the other hand a delegation was sent on by those who favored the movement of Lyon, and the committee of safety also sent on to the administration at Washington a lengthy communication signed by each member of the committee, justifying the act, and the result was that instead of removing Lyon he was promoted from the office of captain to that of brigadier general and left in command of the department.

The unfortunate affair which took place upon the surrender of the troops at Camp Jackson, by which twenty-eight persons were killed and many wounded, is much to be regretted. That night the streets were filled with infuriated men, secession speeches were made at various points to crowds of citizens who sympathized with the Southern cause; threats were made against prominent Union men, and the whole city was in a state of turmoil. Finally a mob was formed for the purpose of tearing down the office of the "Missouri Democrat," the paper which did so much for the Union cause during those troublous times, but as the crowd rushed down Locust Street it was greeted by a platoon of thirty policemen under the command of Chief McDonough, who, with fixed bayonets, were in line extending across the street and facing the mob, and under orders to use both ball and bayonet in case of advance. The mob then moved back to the neighborhood of the Planters' House where the largest crowd was assembled.

From this time Missouri was secured to the Union cause, and in regard to the rest of this sketch it will be confined to a brief statement of the names of the different military officers who held military control in the city, and the dates of their appointment, referring only to a few incidents connected with their administration.

On the 16th of May, 1861, General Harney was relieved from the command of the Department of the West, and leave of absence was granted him until further orders.

On the 17th of May Lyon was informed by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, that he had been appointed brigadier general of the volunteer force, raised in conformity with the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, to rank from May 18, 1861.

After two efforts to effect a compromise between the contending parties, the first between Harney and Price, after Harney's return to St. Louis, and before his removal, which was agreed upon but not carried out; and the second, between Jackson and Price on the one side and Blair and Lyon on the other, after Lyon had been placed in command of the department, which was not consummated, Lyon, after securing the possession of the city by detachments of troops stationed at different points, left St. Louis by water on June 13 for Jefferson City, taking with him an army of about 2,000 men. Colonel Blair, with the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, was in that expedition. I will quote the language of General Lyon upon the breaking up of the last mentioned conference which was held at the Planters' House in St. Louis, as it is given by Thomas L. Snead in his book, entitled "The Fight for Missouri," he being present on the occasion as a member of General Price's staff, inasmuch as his statement differs somewhat from the statement of others. After the conference had lasted four or five hours, Lyon closed it by saying:

"Rather than concede to the State of Missouri the right to demand that my government shall not enlist troops within her limits, or bring troops into the State whenever it pleases, or move its troops at its own will into or out of or through the State; rather than concede to the State of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to my government in any matter however unimportant, I would (rising as he said this and pointing in turn to every one in the room) see you, and you, and you, and every man, woman and child in the State dead and buried." Then turning to the Governor he said: "This means war. In an hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines."

The effort to secure Missouri to the Union was one of no ordinary import. She was a slave State, and the men who were the leaders of public sentiment were the owners of slaves. They dictated for the most part the nomination and election of men to office, and were thus enabled to control to a great extent the political sentiments of the people. But the irrepressible conflict had come to a final issue, and many who owned slaves, when the alternative was presented by the Southern States that there must be a further extension

of slavery over territory which had been dedicated to freedom, or a dissolution of the Union, determined to unite with those who had made war upon slavery, and were willing to abandon the institution rather than sacrifice the Union. To this course they were further impelled, under the circumstances which surrounded them, by a consideration of the wrongs and injustice which had been perpetrated in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution by a combination of fraud and force. Party ties were broken, as they ever should be when the country is in peril. In their eyes at least, justice and patriotism demanded the sacrifice, and the Union first—the Union always—the Union without a condition—was their watchword.

Lyon never returned to St. Louis alive. On the 25th of July, 1861, General Fremont, then recently made a major general, on his return from Paris, arrived in St. Louis and assumed command of the Department of the Missouri. He was vested with almost unlimited power, but his arrival in Missouri was a national disaster. In the fall of 1861, November 6, he was removed from the command of the department, not because of his issuing his proclamation of emancipation, which was repudiated by Mr. Lincoln, but because of his inefficiency as a military officer, his treatment of the Union men in the interior of the State, his permitting Lyon and Mulligan to be sacrificed, and because he had spent more money than the law allowed. The writer of this article was deputed to Washington by the committee of safety for the purpose of urging his removal, and from the lips of Mr. Lincoln himself, after an interview of more than an hour, was informed that the order would be issued for his removal.

Early in the summer of 1861, the writer was appointed as assistant district attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and specially assigned by the Attorney General to the duty of taking such steps as might be thought necessary to the prosecution of offenders against the United States. In June, 1861, the writer caused J. W. Tucker to be arrested and brought before Benjamin Hickman, then United States commissioner, and clerk of the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of conspiracy. Various witnesses were examined, and finally a search warrant was applied

for and issued, under the authority of which his office on Pine Street, between Third and Fourth, was searched, his desk broken open and a number of valuable papers were found, among which was the letter from Governor Jackson to J. W. Tucker of the date of April 28th, in which he abuses Paschall and Price and the "Missouri Republican," and from which frequent extracts have been made in this article. The proceeding under the search warrant created great excitement. The streets were filled with an angry mob, and when the marshal was asked to go back and make further search he said it was as much as life was worth to make the attempt. Tucker, after he was arrested, gave bond in the sum of \$10,000, and after the examination had lasted a few days he left the State and his bond was forfeited.

On the 14th of August martial law was declared in St. Louis, and Major McKinstry, then acting as quartermaster, was appointed provost marshal. On the 30th of August General Fremont, by a proclamation to that effect, declared martial law throughout the State of Missouri, but made no provision for officers and men to enforce it except in and around St. Louis.

On September 6th Brigadier General McKinstry was assigned temporarily as quartermaster general of the western department. On the 15th of September General Fremont placed Colonel F. P. Blair under arrest, and on the 20th appointed twenty-seven officers on his staff and organized a body guard, commanded by Major Zagonyi, consisting of about 100 men, the exact number not recollected; and General Fremont forced the paymaster to pay them, although it was an arm of the service not known to the army regulations, and purely of General Fremont's invention.

On the 24th of September Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis assumed command of the city of St. Louis and vicinity.

On the 14th of October, 1861, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, came to St. Louis, visited General Fremont's headquarters at Tipton, and made an order to stop the erection of field works around the city, to discontinue the erection of barracks near Fremont's quarters in the city, and ordered that the government debt of \$4,500,000, which had been contracted in the quartermaster's department in the city, should remain unpaid until it could be properly examined at Wash-

ington, and that no payment should be made to officers commissioned by Fremont until the appointments were approved by the President.

Shortly afterward a commission, consisting of the Honorable David Davis, of Illinois; Honorable Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, and Hugh Campbell, of St. Louis, was appointed to examine into the military accounts of the Department of the West. Joseph S. Fullerton was secretary of the commission.

By order of the War Department, of the date of November 9, 1861, General H. W. Halleck was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri; and on the 18th of November, Major General Hunter, who remained in command as ranking officer of the department after the removal of General Fremont, relinquished his command to General Halleck.

On the 3d of October, Captain George E. Leighton was assigned to duty as provost marshal of St. Louis and vicinity. In an order issued by him on December 4, 1861, he made a very important suggestion to the commanding officer, which was calculated very much to mitigate the severities of martial law. He says: "On the appointment to the position I hold, I found the department greatly disorganized, and from the date of proclamation of martial law there has been exercised a very general jurisdiction over civil as well as military matters. Perhaps at first it was in a measure necessary, but if so, the necessity exists no longer; and it has been my aim by thorough organization to increase its efficiency, though operating with a less force, and disentangle it from all connection with civil matters, except in case of absolute necessity, and where it is believed the interests of the government imperatively required it." Colonel Leighton found the affairs of the provost marshal's office in a very disordered condition, and did as much work in bringing order out of chaos as was done by any other officer in the State in any other department.

On December 4, 1861, by an order of that date, Lieutenant Colonel B. G. Farrar was appointed provost marshal general of the Department of Missouri, and Captain George E. Leighton provost marshal of the city of St. Louis and its vicinity. On December 13th McKinstry arrived at St. Louis under arrest;

he was tried by court-martial, found guilty and dismissed from the service.

In April, 1862, General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, General J. M. Schofield being left in command of the greater part of the State. On the 10th of September, Colonel T. T. Gantt was appointed to succeed Colonel B. G. Farrar as provost marshal general, and Colonel Gantt was relieved by General Curtis on the 1st of November.

General S. R. Curtis was next appointed in command of the Department of Missouri, and Colonel F. A. Dick was appointed provost marshal general, and on the 9th of March, 1863, General Curtis was relieved from the command, and Major General Edwin V. Sumner assigned to the command.

General Sumner, on his way from the Army of the Potomac to take charge of the Department of the Missouri, was taken sick and died at Syracuse, New York, on the 21st of March, 1863, having been in the military service of the country for forty-four years.

General Schofield was then appointed to the command of the department on the 24th day of May, 1863, and on the 9th of June, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel James O. Broadhead was appointed provost marshal general of the department, which at that time consisted of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, the Indian Territory and southern Iowa.

During the time he was acting as provost marshal, letters were received from various persons in the department urging the trial of W. R. Straughn, who, while acting as provost marshal of the military district commanded by General McNeil, was charged with various offenses at Palmyra, particularly one connected with the shooting of twelve prisoners arrested for various acts of disloyalty, and then confined in the jail at Palmyra, and other offenses committed by him while he was in office as provost marshal. He was at this time out of the service, and the provost marshal general, learning that he was at Washington, District of Columbia, sent a detective there to arrest him; he had left Washington, but was followed to Quincy, Illinois, where he was arrested and brought thence to St. Louis, and a military commission organized for his trial. He was regularly tried by the commission, and found guilty of appropriating money arising from the sale of some government horses, but not guilty of the

offense charged in regard to his connection with the wife of one of the persons selected to be shot on the occasion. The case, however, was not brought before the commander of the department for approval until after General Rosecrans succeeded General Schofield in command of the department, and General Rosecrans disapproved the finding of the commission. When Straughn was arrested his trunk was taken from him and brought to the office of the provost marshal general, and opened. In it were found several counterfeit bills and memoranda containing a list of the names of the prisoners selected for execution at Palmyra and other miscellaneous papers, among which was one purporting to be the copy of an order issued to Jo Dudding, of Hannibal, which reads as follows:

"Office of District Provost Marshal, Hannibal, Missouri.—Jo Dudding has the right to do what he d—d pleases, provided he does not violate the constitution of the United States.

"WILLIAM R. STRAUGHN,
"Provost Marshal."

General Rosecrans succeeded General Schofield in command of the Department of Missouri, and it was during his administration that General Price made his second raid into Missouri and traversed the State from Pilot Knob to Lexington. It was thought that St. Louis was in danger, and a large army of citizen soldiers was formed to resist the attack.

On the 16th of July, 1863, the steamboat "Imperial" arrived at New Orleans from St. Louis without obstruction, and on the 23d of July S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, issued the following order:

"Washington City, July 23, 1863.—To the Surveyor of Customs: Clear boats and cargoes, except of prohibited articles, for New Orleans, if desired, taking bonds not to land goods at intermediate points, except under permits authorized by existing regulations.

"S. P. CHASE,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

For two years the navigation of the Mississippi had been substantially closed; the city of St. Louis was under martial law; passes were required to enable goods to be taken out or brought into the city; trade with the outside world crippled or substan-

tially suspended; the State traversed by roving bands of guerrillas on the one part and undisciplined soldiers on the other, each preying upon the unarmed and non-combatant citizens of the interior, and each exercising their powers in different localities by taking the lives and property of these non-combatants upon mere suspicion that they were disloyal to one side or the other, and judges removed from the bench by soldiers under military order. The story of her desolation in all its horrible details has yet to be written. What wonder that St. Louis was arrested in her march of progress, and what greater wonder that when the incubus was taken from her shoulders she should have bounded forward with new life and energy, and attained the exalted position which she now occupies.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

War Between the States—Confederate History.

—The position of St. Louis as the chief city of a slave State was an anxious and trying one when hostilities commenced in the Civil War. In fact that condition applied to the whole State of Missouri, but to St. Louis, as the commercial center, it was more than a political disturbance, hazarding, as it did, the destruction of her trade and commerce with that part of the South tributary to the Mississippi River, which she had so long been building up and enjoying. Consequently, for self-interest alone, her merchants and leading citizens were opposed to the country becoming involved in strife if by a conservative course it could be avoided. Of the population a large portion were of Southern origin, and whilst Missourians generally viewed with grave apprehension and disapproval the policy of secession, they had a warm sympathy with their old friends in their distress and disturbed condition. As has been said of the American Revolution that "it was a war of argument long before it became a war of physical force," so the Civil War was preceded by debates and discussions as to the powers of the general government and rights of the States, running back to the very foundation of the Union. In these controversies the best minds and purest hearts of all sections were enlisted, and differences of opinion and judgment were maintained without dispute as to the honesty or patriotism of those engaging in them. The institution of slavery, a baleful heritage of both North and South,

came, however, to be a most discordant element of politics, at last alienating personal friendships, estranging families, dividing religious sects, and causing a war in which the lives of hundreds of thousands were sacrificed, millions of money expended, and from the dire effects of which the country has not yet recovered.

Liberty of thought under the Adams administration, with the alien and sedition laws in operation, was a sham and pretense. A member of Congress was imprisoned four months and fined \$1,000 for saying the President had "an unbounded thirst for pomp and adulation," and many similar cases of tyranny occurred. They pointed to centralization of power. The Virginia Legislature, by the resolutions of 1797, written by Madison and indorsed by Jefferson, Patrick Henry and many other patriots of the Revolution, declared these laws unconstitutional, and invited the other States to unite in resisting them. Kentucky went further and declared nullification the proper remedy. Both States viewed the Constitution as a compact, and acts of Congress no further valid than as authorized by that instrument. From that period on, the question of nullification and, incidentally, of secession, had hinged upon the question whether the people collectively, or the people as represented through their State organizations, were the agents "forming a more perfect Union." New York ratified the present Constitution, declaring "that the powers of government may be reassumed by the people whenever it shall become necessary for their happiness," and language to the same effect was used by several other States. Chief Justice Marshall, one of the most ultra Federalists, averred that the majority for the Constitution was so small in many instances that its intrinsic merits would not have served it had the influence of character in its favor been removed; and, in fact, in some of the States a majority was opposed to it. Hence it was the States, not the popular voice, that made the Constitution.

With the defeat of the Adams party and the accession of Jefferson to the presidency the Federalists dwindled to a mere band of self-selected leaders in Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. These leaders were secessionists, but believed the time not ripe. They sought a foothold through the election of Aaron Burr as Gov-

ernor of New York in 1804, and but for the jealousy of Hamilton, Burr might have been elected and a Northern confederacy actually proposed, for up to this period there had been no question of the right of a State to secede.

In 1811, when Louisiana was an applicant for Statehood, Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts declared in the halls of Congress that her admission would free the other States from their alliance to the Union, and it would be a duty of some of them "to prepare definitely for a separation, amicably if they can, forcibly if they must." Yet it was not until the War of 1812 that Northern nullification took material form. The Jay treaty of 1795 between England and the United States forbade the exportation from America of sugar, molasses, cotton and some other commodities. The alleged British right of search or impressment of American sailors was not disclaimed by it. It gave our rivers to England for free navigation, but not Canadian waters to us. The treaty was a temporizing expedient on both sides. When Mr. Jefferson, retaliating for repeated British outrages on our vessels and other violations of the treaty of 1795, placed an embargo upon England's shipping, New England was greatly alarmed. Upon the passage of the Force Bill by Congress in 1809, authorizing seizures on sea and land, New England pulpits, presses and rostrums thundered their opposition. Three years later, when the slumbering war between Great Britain and the United States came on, almost precisely the same condition of affairs in relation to it prevailed in New England as existed in Missouri and Kentucky with reference to the Civil War in 1861. New England raised troops for the protection of her own soil, but refused to put them under the orders of the national executive. Madison's Secretary of War declined to pay them, because the Governors of the States held them as State militia. Josiah Quincy declared that Massachusetts soldiers would not march through Canada to defend Lake Champlain, and Governor Strong, in a message to the Massachusetts Legislature, January 1, 1814, avowed that the war was unreasonable, if not criminal. One branch of the Legislature held that no aid should be given until negotiations for peace had failed, while the other branch resolved that the people could not give encouragement to the war without being "obnoxious to the just

retribution of Divine vengeance." Governor Griswold, of Connecticut, said the militia should not obey orders from a Continental officer. Throughout New England this was the prevailing sentiment, and that section, therefore, remained neutral. When, however, the city of Washington was captured by the British, the Hartford convention was called to meet December 15, 1814, to consider what New England should do. But as in Missouri in 1861, the radicals in the movement were not the representatives chosen. Secession was its object, but the Ghent treaty of peace was signed before the convention had an opportunity to proclaim its purposes, and as the members were sworn to secrecy, little is positively known about them outside of the record of the absurd constitutional amendments proposed. And yet, the preachers who inveighed against the war were not imprisoned, the newspapers were not suppressed, the banks were not subjected to forced loans, the militia were not marched off to Federal arsenals, sympathizers with Great Britain were not assessed or banished beyond the lines, and iron-clad oaths of loyalty were not administered. It was left to the Civil War to produce these methods of conquering people holding opposite views to those in power, and driving them into armed resistance.

At the time of the admission of Missouri to the Union in 1820, the mineral wealth and richness of the soil of the country bordering on the west of the Mississippi was already known and had attracted the attention of people living in the old States. A tide of immigration set in, and from the settlement and pre-emption of rich, wide acres of the new Territory it became apparent that it was a question of only a few years when the whole West would be populated and new States carved out of the vast domain acquired through the foresight of Jefferson. The fight, therefore, made against Missouri as a slave State by the North, not apparent at the time, had a wider range than simply her admission implied. There were millions of money invested in slaves. Millions were yearly produced by their labor where white men could not be substituted or profitably employed. The attempt to abridge the right of ownership in slaves accordingly met with the strongest opposition and resistance. Agitation on either side begat opposition on the other, until the election

of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, pledged against the admission of any more slave States, was seized upon as a declaration of hostility to the institution itself. Educated by the leading men of the South in the doctrine of the paramount rights of the States, and fired by a sense of injustice, the people of the "Cotton States" rebelled and set up an independent Confederacy. Such was the political religion of these people, imbibed through years of self-interest and education by their leaders. They had been taught, too, that belief in the same doctrine was not confined to the South. Northern agitators had denounced the constitution of the United States as "An agreement with death and a covenant with hell," had been willing to "let the Union slide," and referred in song to the Union flag as "a flaunting lie." The general of the army had been quoted as willing to say to the seceding States: "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." And there was an undercurrent of belief that if the South showed herself to be in full earnest as to separation, there might be a show of compulsion on the part of the remaining States, but nothing more.

The secession of South Carolina in December, 1860, with the attendant enthusiasm throughout the cotton and sugar States, produced intense excitement and apprehension in the rest of the country. Our own State and city were filled with consternation. Missouri, with but few slaves, could but feel her isolation, surrounded as she was on three sides by free States, and feeling a certainty that the United States government would never give up the control of the Mississippi River. The Union sentiment largely predominated, but there was a prevailing opposition to war or coercion, the belief being general that some method of amicable settlement would present itself to prevent the impending disasters. A State convention was elected to meet at Jefferson City in February of 1861. In April, 1861, President Lincoln made his requisition upon Governor Jackson for Missouri's quota of the 75,000 volunteers ordered to the field. To this the Governor responded with an emphatic negative. The demand and the response engendered intense feeling, the conservatives holding that in the embarrassing position of the border States the call might have been made on the country at large without reference to State lines. The loyalty of Missouri had been shown at the

State election, held in the midst of the political excitement, wherein Bell received 58,370, Douglas 58,800, Lincoln 17,000, and Breckinridge, the avowed secession candidate, 31,317 votes; and if further evidence of the Union feeling were necessary, it could be pointed out that of the 100 members of the convention chosen by the people there was not a single avowed secessionist, although three-fourths of them were born in slave States. This convention at once showed it was a conservative body by the selection as its presiding officer of ex-Governor Sterling Price, a pronounced Unionist, who had done all in his power to keep the State from joining the secession column. Were it not for the unfortunate events that subsequently transpired, his influence in the same direction would undoubtedly have prevented many a painful episode of the war. General Price was a man of commanding and dignified presence, his personal character was imbued with purity and uprightness, and his mind with lofty and generous impulses. He had the confidence of thousands of his fellow citizens, who received the intelligence of his election to preside over the convention with unfeigned satisfaction. On March 4th this body reassembled in St. Louis, on the day of the inauguration of President Lincoln. It was composed of the foremost men in the State. The chairmanship of the committee on Federal relations was awarded to Hamilton R. Gamble, an old and highly respected citizen of St. Louis, who afterward was elected Provisional Governor. His committee soon reported for adoption resolutions taking strong grounds against secession, as set forth in the following language:

"That while Missouri cannot leave the Union to join the Southern States, we will do all in our power to induce them to again take their places with us in the family from which they have attempted to separate themselves. For this purpose we will not only recommend a compromise, with which they ought to be satisfied, but we will endeavor to procure an assembly of the whole family of States in order that in a general convention such amendments to the constitution may be agreed upon as shall permanently restore harmony to the whole nation." They would entreat the Federal government not to employ force against the seceding States, and

the latter not to assail the government whilst this proposition is under consideration.

The first military step taken in St. Louis by the government was early in January, 1861, when Jefferson Barracks was reinforced by regulars from Newport, Kentucky, and a few days afterward, the customhouse and sub-treasury were taken possession of by a squad of soldiers, the government funds being removed. The excitement caused by these and similar acts was such that it was deemed necessary to call a public meeting for the purpose of considering the issues then before the country. This was held on January 12, 1861, and the most patriotic resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm. They declared first the loyalty of the State to the Union, and secondly, that it was the belief of the people that an adjustment of the differences between the States could be arrived at by the adoption of the "Crittenden Compromise," which required Congress to enforce the law for the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, protect the institution where it existed, and exclude it forever from the territory north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, adopted as the line in the Missouri compromise. This meeting was not participated in by the Unconditional Union men, who at first joined in the call made for the assemblage, they having had an inkling of the character of the resolutions that would be presented, and which they knew they had not the power to defeat; resolutions that merely favored giving to fifteen States of the Union all of their constitutional rights. Following this meeting came the call for the Union convention and election of delegates spoken of before, that assembled first at Jefferson City and afterward in St. Louis.

On April 13th the announcement of the firing on Fort Sumter by the Confederates further intensified the excitement in the city, and in three days afterward a demand made by President Lincoln upon the Governor for four equipped regiments of men, to which a reply was sent that Missouri would not furnish a single man to subjugate the South. This positive answer was in keeping at the time with the peaceful feelings of the people, on every occasion expressed in resolutions adopted at public meetings.

During the political campaign of the summer and fall of 1860, the Republicans of the city had organizations called "Wide-

Awakes," and the Democrats, "Broom Rangers." These were the torch bearers and shouters that paraded through the streets of the city making "night hideous." The election over and the political excitement continuing, the campaign clubs were disbanded, and military companies formed into which the members were enrolled—the Republicans into "Black Jaegers" and "Home Guards," and the Secessionists into "Minute Men."

An attempt was made by the members of the State Legislature, who sympathized with the movement of the South, to pass a measure for arming the State Militia, for the purpose, it was said, of enabling Missouri to maintain order, protect her people and their property, and make her influence among other States felt in their advocacy of peace. The measure was taken up and discussed on March 4th, and was defeated, for the alleged reason that the Assembly being conservative did not wish to arm the citizens, nor give the Governor, who was an outspoken Southern sympathizer, the power to involve the State in strife. Prior to this time Henry Boernstein and other prominent Germans commenced the formation of military companies, and soon had a dozen or more equipped. Of the German population of the city in those days, many were unnaturalized and for the most part ignorant of the language spoken by the majority of the people, and still more so of the formation of the government, the relationship of the disturbed States, or how the right of property in slaves was instituted. They were strangers, recently arrived from a foreign country, without relationship, kindred or friends in the revolting States. Through the means of emigration many had escaped a short time previously from the rigors of enforced military service and oppression in their native land, and having in some degree a knowledge and taste for military life and the power it gave, they embraced the opportunity presented by enrolling themselves as soldiers. It was not long before the peace and tranquility of the whole city was disturbed by the haughty tramp of armed men in the streets. Irritation, friction and collisions followed between people of different views to such an extent as to force many spirited men to leave their homes and business to become soldiers themselves to resist the oppression, which, as they thought, was being heaped upon the city.

Frank P. Blair was the moving spirit in this early military preparation to carry out the will of the party in power. He eagerly seized upon the opportunity to form an army, and proved to be a powerful factor in directing the movements of the Unconditional Union men in the city. Being in close touch with the authorities at Washington, he understood their wishes, and carried out with ability all orders emanating therefrom. He was a man of gifted speech and understanding, attractive, impetuous, generous, forgiving, and a born leader of men. His conduct when the war was ended cannot be forgotten, in his efforts to have restored to the disfranchised citizens of the States the right and liberties they were restrained from enjoying by bigoted politicians. Having formed the nucleus of a military command, he kept on recruiting and adding to this force until several regiments were formed and made ready for active measures.

In February, 1861, there appeared upon the scene Captain Nathaniel Lyon, an officer in the regular army, who was ordered from Kansas with his company, and on his arrival in the city was quartered at the arsenal. He was born in Connecticut in 1819 and graduated at West Point in 1841. His experience in military matters was varied and extensive. He served in the Seminole War and the Mexican War, and also against the Indians in California and Oregon. The education received at the Military Academy had a tendency to divert the attention of the students from the political problems and affiliations of the time, but he, unlike the old officers of his early days, was attracted by matters outside of military affairs. He found pleasure in contemplating the condition of the African slave and what was being done and agitated in the North for the amelioration of his condition; so that he became an Abolitionist, in fact, fanatical on the subject. He must not, however, be misjudged, but regarded as a man urged onward by what he thought to be patriotic and worthy motives, for there was no one on either side of the conflict that proved more than he the courage of his convictions. He very soon gained the confidence of Blair and his associates by his activity in strengthening the defenses of the arsenal and in organizing battalions and regiments from the raw recruits he found upon his arrival. His individuality and hatred of the

South were instilled into his subordinates, and he thereby created a partisan soldiery for the enforcement of any measure deemed necessary to crush the peaceful and independent spirit of the people of the city and State, and force them to take sides one way or the other in the impending conflict.

The Department of Missouri was at this time under the command of General William S. Harney. It became soon apparent to Lyon and the other political soldiers that a man of Harney's mould, with such moderation and sense of justice in all things, was a stumbling block in the way toward the accomplishment of their designs. His removal consequently was sought for, and in a very short time accomplished. President Lincoln, knowing the loyalty and discretion of that distinguished soldier, seemed apprehensive of the result of such a change, and it was only after much hesitation upon his part that the orders were issued whereby Lyon and his friends became possessed of the power they yearned for, and which they put in execution without delay.

The nightmare, whether real or feigned, which disturbed the military dreams of the Unconditional Union men, was the fear that an attack upon the arsenal was contemplated by the Secessionists of the city. Lyon, on his arrival, was told of these apprehensions, and he straightway saw the opportunity it offered for ousting the conservative commandant of that post. He was thoroughly informed upon the status of the city by his spies and detectives. The name and movements of every Secessionist in the city were known to him, and if asked to do so, he could not have picked from his list the names of a sufficient number of men with the necessary determination and willingness to attack the arsenal; in fact, they did not exist at that time in the city or vicinity. The Secessionists upon the streets could not attempt it; the immature organization called "Minute Men," undrilled and unarmed, certainly would not do so when without a chance of success before them. Anxious as the Secessionists may have been to become possessed of the arms and ammunition at the arsenal, they certainly made no attempt to get together an adequate force for their capture. All this was apparent to the major in command of the arsenal, who told Lyon, when addressed by him on the subject, that nothing up to that time had

occurred in the city which could make an attempt of the kind possible; still Blair and Lyon would have it that some unseen and mysterious foe was ready to attempt the task.

In 1858 a law was passed by the State Legislature authorizing the formation of a militia and the mustering and encamping of the same in each military district, annually, for a few days; but no provision was made in the way of appropriations to meet the necessary expenses. This drawback was met in St. Louis by subscriptions. In 1860 enough money was obtained to purchase the necessary equipment for a camp, and one was formed in the grounds of the Fair Association, where accommodation was furnished in tents for the few military companies that then existed in the city. It was named Camp Lewis, after the explorer. The military companies had in their ranks some of the city's best and most prominent young men; they had their private armories wherein they drilled. These organizations had no other object in view than mutual enjoyment and companionship. On public days they appeared upon the streets in military array with bands of music, banners and bright uniforms, and were as dashing a set of soldiers as ever won the smile of beauty. That period was peaceful and patriotic. The memory of Washington was revered and his birthday celebrated by our citizen soldiery in a becoming manner, so unlike these degenerate times, that have either forgotten the event, or displaced it with the worship of more modern heroes.

Camp Lewis proved to be a success. It afforded a great deal of pleasure to the numerous visitors who witnessed the daily drill and parade, and was a revelation to many who never had the opportunity of seeing an encampment of soldiers or the maneuvers of so many uniformed men. In the succeeding twelve months several new companies were added to the militia, and in May of the following year, 1861, a repetition of the encampment was ordered, and a site selected in what was known at that time as Lindell Grove. It was a delightful camping ground, having many large forest trees affording grateful shade that was enjoyed by both officers and men after the fatiguing exercises of the drill. The grounds were also of easy access from the business center, and reached by a street railway that terminated a short distance away.

It was named Camp Jackson, after the Governor of the State. It was bounded north by Olive, south by Laclede, east by Compton and west by Grand Avenues. At this day, the whole area is completely built up, and no one could realize the change that has taken place in the features of that historic ground but those who have witnessed the marvelous growth of the city, and few of this day reflect on the events that occurred there and their consequences. It was there that war in Missouri began. It was there the blood of innocent men and women was shed by Lyon's troops without real cause. A month prior to this occurrence the country was horrified at the action of a mob at Baltimore in assaulting and killing soldiers from Massachusetts, who were simply passing through that city. But no one dreamed that the next blood to besprinkle a street would be that of our own peaceful citizens, and shed by men in the garb of United States soldiers. It foretold similar scenes in other parts of the city, as time wore on and antipathies grew stronger.

On May 3, 1861, the preparation of the camp was begun, streets were laid out, and all the military lines for a complete camp were established, tents pitched and everything provided for the comfort of the men. For the headquarters of the general there was pitched a large marquee, in front of which floated the stars and stripes and the State flag. The camp became for the short time it was allowed to exist the resort of the fashionable people of the city, and all classes found agreeable recreation in witnessing the military exercises that took place each day. Upon May 6th the brigade assembled on Washington Avenue and marched to the camp ground. The following names are those of commanding officers and staff, regimental commanders and officers of companies:

Brigadier General D. M. Frost, commanding; Major Robert Voorhies, judge advocate and assistant adjutant general; Major John L. Anderson, paymaster; Major Jos. F. Scott, surgeon; Major M. D. Wood, aide-de-camp; Major Henry W. Williams, quartermaster; Major Nich. Wall, commissary.

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Knapp, commanding; Captain W. C. Buchanan, adjutant; Captain A. J. P. Garesche, judge advocate; Captain L. S. Hatch, commissary and acting quartermaster; Captain

Louis Pim, surgeon, Captain John Drew, paymaster.

Company A, "St. Louis Greys," Martin Burke, captain; S. O. Coleman, first lieutenant; H. B. Belt, second lieutenant; R. V. Leonori, third lieutenant; and fifty-seven men.

Company B, "Sarsfield Guards," Charles L. Rogers, captain; Thomas Curley, first lieutenant; Hugh McDermott, second lieutenant; and forty-seven men.

Company C, "Washington Guards," Patrick Gorman, captain; Robert Tucker, first lieutenant; Thomas Mozlaw, second lieutenant; Cornelius Heffernan, third lieutenant; and seventy-five men.

Company D, "Emmet Guards," Philip Coyne, captain; Edw. O'Byrne, first lieutenant; Martin Parks, second lieutenant; Joseph Shields, third lieutenant; and seventy men.

Company E, "Washington Blues," Joseph Kelly, captain; F. M. Furbar, first lieutenant; John R. Drew, second lieutenant; Daniel Woods, third lieutenant, and forty-two men.

Company F, "Laclede Guards," W. H. Fraser, captain; Stephen McBride, first lieutenant; John Thomas, second lieutenant; John Henderson, third lieutenant; and forty-three men.

Company G, "Missouri Guards," George W. West, captain; Sol Scott, Jr., first lieutenant; A. Bernoudy, second lieutenant; F. W. Roberts, third lieutenant; and forty-eight men.

Company H, "Jackson Guards," I. W. Wachter, captain; John W. Hennessy, first lieutenant; John M. Mooney, second lieutenant; John Bullock, third lieutenant; and forty-two men.

Company I, "Grimsley Guards," B. Newton Hart, captain; Thomas Keith, first lieutenant; Robert Finney, second lieutenant; John Gross, third lieutenant; and forty-seven men.

Company K, "Davis Guards," Emile Longuemare, captain; Louis T. Kretchmar, first lieutenant; A. H. Hopton, second lieutenant; Jules J. Leduc, third lieutenant; and fifty-four men.

Second Regiment—Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding; Lieutenant Colonel Early A. Stein; Major James A. Shaler; Captain Thos. Floyd Smith, adjutant; Captain J. B. Cates, paymaster; Captain A. J. McGinnis,

quartermaster; Captain C. M. Hawes, surgeon; Captain James Quinlan, commissary.

Engineer Corps, "National Guards," W. B. Haseltine, captain; W. H. Finney, first lieutenant; Charles Perrine, second lieutenant; John M. Gilkerson, third lieutenant; and sixty-five men.

Company A, "Independent Guards," C. H. Frederick, captain; R. B. Clark, first lieutenant; C. McDowell, second lieutenant; O. A. Collins, third lieutenant; and forty men.

Company B, O. W. Barrett, captain; L. H. Kennerly, first lieutenant; Edward Blennerhassett, second lieutenant; T. S. Russel, third lieutenant; and fifty-three men.

Company C, "Missouri Videttes," B. W. Duke, captain; J. M. Douglass, first lieutenant; A. C. Howard, second lieutenant; J. V. Smith, third lieutenant; and forty-four men.

Company D, "McLaren Guards," J. W. Sanford, captain; Samuel Farrington, first lieutenant; Henry Jenkins, second lieutenant; R. W. Duffy, third lieutenant; and seventy men.

Company E, Colton Green, captain; Chas. Throckmorton, first lieutenant; R. H. Harrington, second lieutenant; Alton Long, Jr., third lieutenant; and forty-five men.

Company F, "Jackson Grays," Hugh A. Garland, captain; I. "Rock" Champion, first lieutenant; W. C. P. Carrington, second lieutenant; W. C. Potter, third lieutenant; and sixty-two men.

Company G, G. Campbell, captain, R. R. Hutchinson, first lieutenant; W. M. Maginnis, second lieutenant; A. Julius Ham, third lieutenant; and fifty-three men.

Company H, "Southern Guards," I. J. Shackelford, captain; J. L. Buskitt, first lieutenant; J. S. Dean, second lieutenant; D. T. Samuels, third lieutenant; and sixty-two men.

Company I, "Carondelet Guards," James M. Loughborough, captain; David Walker, first lieutenant; Edward Haren, second lieutenant; E. C. Pitcher, third lieutenant; and forty men.

On May 7th the battalion from the southwest expedition arrived in St. Louis and marched direct to the camp, composed as follows:

Cavalry, W. Clark Kennerly, major.

Troop A, Captain Staples and Lieutenant Fairbanks.

Troop B, Lieutenant A. McFarland.

Troop C, Captain Emmet McDonald; Thos. Curley, first lieutenant; Thomas McCarthy, second lieutenant.

Artillery, Captain Henry Guibor; W. P. Barlow, first lieutenant; Rudolph Weber, second lieutenant.

In all numbering rank and file as follows:

Staff	7
First Regiment.....	581
Second Regiment.....	582
Southwest Battalion.....	68

Total enrolled.....1,238

There were not more than 650 rank and file in the camp when it was taken; the rest were away on leave, for the most part attending to their private affairs and business. The First Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Knapp, had comparatively few members who were at all tinctured with secession sentiments; the companies, together with that of the National Guard, or engineer company, were for the most part the old organizations that had for a long time existed in the city and had participated the year previous in Camp Lewis.

The Second Regiment, commanded by Colonel John S. Bowen, were mostly so-called "Minute Men," enrolled from the marching clubs of the political campaign of the previous fall, consisting chiefly of immature young men, with no fixed political opinions, who joined the command for nothing more than the good time it might afford them. The colonel and many of his officers were heart and soul Secessionists, and organized the regiment with the view of assisting in carrying out the views and policy of Governor Jackson, who never screened his Southern proclivities; but their hands were tied by the General Assembly failing to pass appropriation bills for arming the militia. General Frost, who commanded the camp, and was the "brigadier" for this military district, appointed by the Governor, was not regarded at that time as a Secessionist, although a strong Southern sympathizer, nor known to be in such political affiliation with his excellency; but subsequent events made it quite apparent that they fully understood one another. If, however, either of them supposed that the troops at the camp could be used to carry the State out of the Union they reckoned without their host. Of the First

Regiment at least three-fourths of the men were in camp for pleasure only, and of the Second Regiment many were unarmed and through their inexperience wholly unreliable.

On Wednesday night, May 8th, a steamboat, the "J. C. Swon," landed at the levee, having on board arms and ammunition that had been taken and shipped from the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge. The general, on being notified of the arrival, had that part of the cargo conveyed to Camp Jackson, and it remained there unpacked up to the time of the surrender. It can be safely said there were not 200 men in the camp who knew where the packages came from, what they were, or anything about them. It appears the Governor, seeing the futility of making an attempt upon the arsenal without an adequately equipped force, and being without funds to purchase, made a requisition on the Confederate government for military supplies, and what arrived on the steamer "Swon" was in response to it. Had it been delayed for four days the encampment would have been over, and Lyon deprived thereby of the excuse to show his power. He saw his opportunity and embraced it. It exhibited very little practical sense or knowledge of the situation, and was a grave mistake to bring within the confines of the camp property that had been captured from the government by the Confederates, and by them forwarded to St. Louis. From the disaster that followed its arrival it might be termed the "fatal shipment," and why its delivery was not made at Jefferson City to the Governor in person is a question that now cannot be answered.

The indiscretion of receiving this war material at the camp was the means of bringing sorrow to many in the city and in the State at large; it was instrumental in giving to the enemies of the non-coercion party the triumph of forcing people to declare their affiliations, either to leave their homes and take up arms, or if disqualified by age for service, to be put in jail, banished or assessed at the will of any provost marshal, who wished to avenge some old personal grievance, or with contemptible arrogance show his power. The receiving of these contraband goods gave Lyon and Blair the opportunity to proclaim an overt act had been committed against the government, and the flying of the United States flag over the encampment was

a sham and deceit. With this conception of affairs it was very easy to denounce the camp as a treasonable one, and form a plan for its immediate seizure. When this act was proposed to the "Committee of Safety," composed as it was of citizens distinguished for their uprightness in private life, it met with opposition, which was easily overcome by asserting that all Southern sympathizers should be made to acknowledge the Federal authority. The property of the government should be retaken, and as General Harney, who had been in Washington for some time, away from his military district, was on his way back to St. Louis to resume his command, it was necessary to act at once while Lyon had authority, and not wait for the arrival of the general, who might take a different view of affairs and interfere with their plans. Consequently the attacking force was put in motion on the afternoon of May 10th, and their designs accomplished.

General Frost became aware of the resolution formed by the authorities at the arsenal, and on the morning of May 10th he addressed a note to Captain Lyon, which was carried to him by Colonel J. S. Bowen, inquiring whether there was any truth in the rumor then in circulation. He set forth the lawfulness of the camp, that no hostility was intended toward the United States, and said he was at a loss to know what justification could be offered for an attack on citizens in performing a duty legally devolving upon them. Captain Lyon absolutely refused to receive the communication, and Colonel Bowen returned with it unopened. He reported the preparations he saw in progress, and had no doubt of Lyon's resolution to march upon the camp that day. General Frost, after a consultation with his officers, came to the conclusion that with only a handful of men in the camp poorly equipped for war, and with only a few pounds of ammunition, no successful opposition could be made against the superior forces under the command of Captain Lyon. There was nothing to be done, therefore, but await results. That afternoon, Captain Lyon approached the camp with a large force of infantry and artillery, Colonel Blair's regiment by the way of Laclede Avenue, Boernstein's up Pine Street, Schuttner's up Market Street, Sigel's up Olive Street, Brown's up Morgan, and McNeil's up Clark Avenue. Captain Lyon himself marched at

the head of a battalion of regulars. Artillery was placed on adjoining elevations, and the various regiments, being timed, arrived at their several destinations and had the camp surrounded simultaneously. There assembled an immense crowd of people, who were attracted by news of the contemplated capture, stationing themselves in the vicinity at what they regarded a safe distance and out of harm's way. When the cordon was complete Captain Lyon sent a note to General Frost demanding the unconditional surrender of the camp, setting forth that Frost was in communication with the Southern Confederacy, and receiving war material therefrom that was the property of the United States Government, "having in direct view hostilities to the general government and co-operation with its enemies." Half an hour was given him to make up his mind. Frost, therefore, after a hurried consultation with his officers, came to the unwilling conclusion that there was nothing left for him to do but surrender his command, in view of the fact that he was surrounded by at least 5,000 thoroughly equipped, organized men, fully determined upon the capture and humiliation of himself and those under him. His own command numbered at the time not more than 650 men poorly armed, and not by any means in a war condition, and consequently it would have been a piece of reckless cruelty and folly to his men to have attempted resistance. Before the expiration of the time allotted to him he addressed a note to Captain Lyon protesting against the unconstitutional demand made upon him, and being "wholly unprepared to defend his command from the unwarranted attack, he was forced to comply." The militia, therefore, became prisoners of war. An offer was made to release at once all those who would take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and swear not to take up arms against the government. These terms were accepted by less than a dozen, the others declining to take the prescribed oath, on the grounds that as they had already sworn allegiance to the government, repeating it would be only an admission that they were its enemies, and as they never occupied such a position it would be anomalous and absurd to do so.

The regulars took possession of the camp and all it contained, and after the militia had stacked their arms they were marched out as

prisoners upon the Olive Street road, as it was called at that time. Lyon's command was drawn up facing the prisoners in line of battle extending east and west. After marching but a short distance a halt was ordered, and without any apparent reason both the troops and prisoners were kept standing for two or three hours before the march was resumed. In the meantime, crowds of men, women and children kept accumulating and gathering as near as they could get to the prisoners. The whole city was intensely excited and the long halt enabled the crowd to give vent to insulting remarks and criticisms directed against the Germans, and as the excitement grew, it is said a pistol was fired and dirt and stones thrown at them. This treatment exasperated those raw and undisciplined men to such a pitch that they in retaliation began firing at the people, and as the crowd fled poured volley after volley at them, which resulted in the blood of about ninety persons being shed, fifteen of whom lay dead upon the ground, including a babe in its mother's arms. Of the wounded many afterward died. It was a dreadful act and unworthy of the men wearing the insignia of the government. Had the whole range of foul language of both the English and German tongues been heaped upon them, it could not be offered or accepted as an excuse for shedding the blood of women and children.

It becoming evident that further delay of the march would result in more bloodshed, the column was again put in motion, the position of the prisoners being between two continuous lines of infantry. They were marched to the arsenal, and next day released on parole. In speaking of the derision heaped upon the heads of the soldiers by the promiscuous crowd in the vicinity of the camp, it may be also said that the language used could hardly have equaled the vileness and intensity of abuse received by the prisoners from the tongues of the people living on the line of march to the arsenal. On the 10th of May, two squads of men under command, respectively, of Basil Duke and Rock Champion, avoided capture by being ordered to proceed by that morning's Missouri Pacific train to the Gasconade and Osage bridges for the purpose of guarding them. When the news of the capture of the camp reached Jefferson City orders were at once given for the destruction of the Osage bridge, which effectually

ally cut off the advance of troops by rail on the State capital.

On the day following the capture a large body of Lyon's troops moved from the arsenal north to the center of the city in a sort of triumphal march, with what object was never known unless it was to overawe the citizens. At Walnut and Fifth Streets, and again at Seventh, near Olive, they were jeered by a lot of boys or reckless men, and firearms were discharged, which were responded to by volleys from the muskets of some of the soldiery without orders. More blood was shed, several citizens being severely wounded. The incident seemed to add fresh fuel to the flame of excitement. At night a mob was again organized with the avowed purpose of destroying the "Democrat" office, and a movement was made to secure arms from a gun store on Main Street, which, however, was frustrated by Mayor Taylor and Chief McDonough with a force of policemen. The following day, Sunday, was a most memorable one. Citizens who could get out of town employed every kind of vehicles and departed in terror. Women were hysterical and children were panic-stricken. The exodus continued all day midst the wildest rumors of what the "Black Jaegers" were intending, and was only stayed when it became known that General Harney had taken command of the soldiery and proclaimed his purpose of protecting the city against riot and lawlessness. The return of this officer from Washington on the day after the capture of Camp Jackson, so quieting an event to the community, was a great disappointment to Lyon and his advocates. They at once used all their influence at Washington to have him permanently retired, and in a week received from the War Department the necessary orders, with a letter, however, from the President to General Blair expressing his doubt of the propriety of the order and directing that it be withheld until some urgent necessity demanded its delivery. The order was issued on May 16th, and withheld until May 31st, when it was delivered.

These tragic and stirring events did more to change the sentiment of the people against the government than anything that could have taken place. The passions of the hitherto peaceable men were aroused by the flow of blood and demonstrations of most arbitrary rule. Not only was the city inflamed,

but the whole State throbbed with excitement. In distant towns and hamlets drilling commenced and companies enrolled, which soon resulted in the formation of an army sufficient in strength to cope with these very same troops, meet them in battle and defeat them with great loss. This occurred on August 10, 1861, at Wilson's Creek. The fight was a terrific one and General Lyon was killed while leading his men into action. Like the fearless soldier that he was, he ended his career in battle with his face to the enemy.

The conservative citizens of the city and State became thoroughly alarmed at the preparations being made for war, both here and at the capital, but believing that something yet could be done to prevent a conflict and maintain the neutrality of the State, General Harney invited General Price to St. Louis to talk over the situation and endeavor to agree upon some plan for the preservation of peace and order. General Price had been appointed by the Governor major general of the State militia. On May 21st these two liberal-minded men met in St. Louis and entered into an agreement that peace and order would be maintained in the State in "subordination to the laws of the general and State governments," and if this was done General Harney declared there would be no necessity for military movements in the State. The announcement of this declaration of peace was received by the people with joy, securing them as it would against the tribulations and horrors of war. On the contrary, it was wholly distasteful to Lyon, and on May 31st there was delivered to General Harney the order for his removal, Lyon succeeding to the command as brigadier, the order for his promotion being issued and sent on the same day as the one removing his rival. General Harney, being a soldier, retired at once with dignity to his farm in the county, showing no discomfiture or disappointment, but with probably a happy feeling of release from complications he could not control or approve. Thus ended the peace measures from which the State expected so much.

General Harney was in all things an ideal soldier, a noble type of manhood, warm-hearted, unselfish and brave to the last degree. He served his country for over forty years in every military position, from lieutenant to major general, and in all that time

his conduct was marked by courage, wisdom and ability. He never indulged in intemperance of any kind, and in that trait was remarkable among men of his day, and to which may be attributed his longevity. He was six feet three inches tall, and retained to the last the soldierly erectness of his figure. He died in 1889, having attained the remarkable age of eighty-nine years. His ashes rest in Bellefontaine.

There was great excitement in the city and State when the news of the removal of General Harney was received, with the installation of General Lyon in his stead. Still General Price hoped that so far as Missouri was concerned, some specific solution of her position could be arrived at. It was quite apparent that whatever could be done to that end had to be accomplished without delay, and with this in view, both the Governor and General Price sought a conference with General Lyon, which was arranged by friends, and took place on June 11th at the Planters' House, in St. Louis. Those present at that interview were Governor Jackson, General Sterling Price and Colonel Thomas L. Snead on one side, and General Lyon, General Blair and Major H. I. Conant on the other. It was proposed by the Governor that for the purpose of peace and the tranquility of the State, both the State and Federal militia organizations be disbanded, that is, the Home Guards and State Militia. He pledged that no munitions of war should be brought into the State; that he would protect all citizens equally in their rights, regardless of political opinions; suppress all insurrectionary movements; preserve a strict neutrality and maintain the peace and order of the inhabitants, thereby averting the desolating consequences of civil war within the State. The discussion of these matters lasted several hours, and was abruptly terminated by General Lyon, who, rising from his chair, and with his finger pointed in turn at the State's representatives, said that sooner than concede to the State for a single instant the right to dictate to his government he would "see you, and you, and you, and every man, woman and child in the State dead and buried; and this means war." The conference ended at once, and the Governor and staff returned to the capital as speedily as possible. The Governor issued a proclamation, and war sure enough followed. From that time on the life of the Secession-

ist, or Southern sympathizer, who remained in the city, was a hard one. Gratiot Street prison or banishment surely awaited those who could not restrain their tongues, and if possessed of wealth, the assessment of their property.

The historian, Lecky, has said of the American Revolution that "it was the work of an energetic minority who succeeded in committing an undecided and fluctuating majority to causes for which they had little love, and leading them step by step to a position from which it was impossible to recede." This remark holds good in regard to the conservatives on both sides in the Civil War, who were neither Coercionists nor Secessionists at heart, who were lovers of the Union, who condemned fraternal strife, but who were finally forced by surrounding circumstances into positions abhorrent or distasteful.

Many of the officers and soldiers of the dispersed Camp Jackson, who espoused the Southern cause from their personal inclination, as well as those who by the actions of the Federal authorities were turned against the government and forced to take sides, soon left the city singly and in small squads, either to join the forces then being organized under the call of the Governor or to go directly to the Confederate lines. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Federals and their threatening proclamations, a company was enrolled and formed in St. Louis for service in the South by young men living in Carondelet and vicinity. It was quietly organized at Georgetown, now changed to Sappington, on the Gravois road, a short distance from the old farm of General Grant. John G. Kelly was elected captain, James Peterson first lieutenant and Joseph Pitkin second lieutenant. It is believed that this was the only attempt made to recruit a company for the South in, or very near, the city. To successfully carry out the risky undertaking when the feeling of the people was at so high a pitch and the military so vigilant, great secrecy had to be maintained to avoid a sojourn in Gratiot Street prison. It was found when the company was organized that some of the members had no horses. Consequently they were left behind to provide themselves, which they soon did, and followed the main body to New Madrid. The first move of the company was made by night to Big River, where it bivouacked under the trees in a secluded part of the farm

of Mose White, a hospitable sympathizer. Several days were spent there awaiting the arrival from the city of General Meriwether Lewis Clark, as by prior arrangement the company was to be his escort. General Clark had been appointed to the command of this military district by Governor Jackson when General Frost was put on parole. His authority, under the circumstances, was not even nominal in the city, and seeing the uselessness of his staying there, he quietly withdrew from it on a dark and rainy night in a carriage, accompanied by his kinsman, Major W. Clark Kennerly, and Dr. Bryan. When he reached the camp he administered the oath necessary to enroll the company in the State Guard. It had been reported that General Hardee was moving north into Missouri by the way of Doniphan with a small army; to meet him was the purpose of General Clark, and the march was directed to that end. At Doniphan it was found that General Hardee had reached that place, but had been ordered back to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where a large army was being concentrated. It was a great disappointment to all, and the only course left for General Clark to pursue was to follow him at least to New Madrid. A dreary march was made through the swamps of southern Missouri to that place. After some consideration, General Clark decided to go on to Richmond, Virginia, direct, and secure a commission in the regular Confederate Army. Captain J. G. Kelly's company then joined the command of General Jeff. Thompson. Colonel John S. Bowen located himself at Memphis and was commissioned to raise a regiment. Many of his men from the Camp Jackson regiment joined him, and in about two months' time he had enlisted a thousand men and effected the organization of a full regiment of ten companies, which was named the First Regiment of Missouri Infantry, Confederate States Army. The regiment was constantly drilled in the tactics of Hardee, and received thorough instruction from the field officers, who were West Pointers, and also from some of the other officers. Many of them were graduates of military schools. It became, under such influences, a superb regiment, and, to whatever brigade it was attached during the whole of its glorious career, it was always regarded as the crack regiment of the command, a dearly bought distinction in times of active and aggressive

service, for it is well understood that any regiment bearing it must hold itself in readiness for the performance of arduous duty requiring pluck and fortitude. From the disasters that befell that noted regiment in the loss of so many of its brave men in battle, it is easy to perceive that promotions were frequent and followed every engagement it participated in. As an example of this, when it emerged from the bloody battle at Franklin, Tennessee, it was shattered and wrecked. Colonel Hugh A. Garland was killed, and but three officers were left for duty, a captain and two lieutenants; the loss in non-commissioned officers and men was in proportion. If the change of officers and the promotions in the regiment are not followed up and given here, it will be a satisfaction to preserve the names of the first set of gallant officers by inserting them in this history of the State, as many of them will be recognized as old St. Louisans. They were as follows:

John S. Bowen, colonel; Lucius L. Rich, lieutenant colonel; Charles C. Campbell, major; Louis H. Kennerly, adjutant; William F. Haines, quartermaster; James M. Quinlan, commissary; Carey N. Hawes, surgeon; Joseph Reynolds, assistant surgeon.

Company A, Captain J. Kemp Sprague; Lieutenants Walsh, Joseph Bass and Dudley Walsh.

Company B, Captain Robert J. Duffy; Lieutenants William McArthur, Gregory Byrne and Gus Golebaugh.

Company C, Captain David Hirsch; Lieutenants John Muse, David Walker and Gay Smith.

Company D, Captain Martin Burke; Lieutenants Louis H. Kennerly, W. C. P. Carrington and Joseph Boyce.

Company E, Captain Olin F. Rice; Lieutenants James Pritchard, Joseph Dean and L. A. Haynes.

Company F, Captain Hugh A. Garland; Lieutenants John Douglass, Randolph R. Hutchinson and Smith N. Hawes.

Company G, Captain Phillips; Lieutenants A. C. Reilly, Wash Dawson and Joseph Haggatte.

Company H, Captain Gordon; Lieutenants Gordon, James McFarland and Yerger.

Company I, Captain Hogan; Lieutenants Bradford Keith, Goah Stewart and Sam Kennerly.

Company K, Captain Avery; Lieutenants

Charles L. Edmondson, Knight and James Dougherty.

Colonel Bowen was promoted to brigadier general immediately after the organization of the regiment. The battle of Shiloh was the first fight it engaged in, and it lost in killed, forty-eight, and in wounded and missing, 159. Among the officers killed was its colonel, Rich, Captain Sprague, Lieutenants Hargatte, James Dougherty and Jos. Dean, and those wounded, Major Campbell, Captain Quinlan, Captain Duffy, Lieutenant Louis H. Kennerly, Lieutenant Carrington, Lieutenant Hawes and Lieutenant Joseph Boyce. Among the privates wounded was Joseph T. Donovan, a name familiarly and favorably known.

Besides Shiloh the regiment participated in the first and second fights at Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black, siege of Vicksburg, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Atlanta, Alatoona and the bloody fight at Franklin, Tennessee. It finally surrendered at Fort Blakely, near Mobile, April 9, 1865. Were it not for the foresight of the historian of the regiment, Captain Boyce, in taking full notes of events, and in preserving them, the facts regarding this regiment and its exploits could not be related, even to the limited extent here given.

General Bowen, when promoted, appointed a staff composed of Captain R. R. Hutchinson, assistant adjutant general; Captain W. A. Percy, assistant inspector general; Captain W. F. Haynes, quartermaster; Captain James Quinlan, commissary, and Captain Frank Carter, aide-de-camp.

Major General Bowen was a Georgian by birth and a West Point graduate. Some time before the war he resigned his commission in the regular army and took up his residence in St. Louis as an architect. During the siege of Vicksburg he was a very sick man and died soon after the surrender of the place. Fortunately, he was consoled and comforted by the presence of his devoted and faithful wife, who nursed him with the utmost care until the end came. He was a gallant officer and, had he lived, would without doubt have added many laurels to those he had already won.

Henry Guibor and W. P. Barlow remained in St. Louis after the Camp Jackson affair, undecided as to their future movements, but desired to remain with their families if it was

possible for them to do so without being disturbed. They, however, were not kept long in doubt, as it soon came to their ears they were to be arrested on some pretext by the Federals. Without further hesitation they left the city very quietly, and by an overland march joined Governor Jackson's army on the retreat from Boonville, and at once organized what was known in the war as Guibor's battery, which became distinguished. Its first officers were Captain Henry Guibor, First Lieutenant W. P. Barlow, Second Lieutenant William Corcoran. At Springfield Captain Guibor received authority to go direct to Memphis for the purpose of getting a fully equipped battery from the Confederate government, and he proceeded to that place, where he met General D. M. Frost, who had arrived from St. Louis with about eighty of the Camp Jackson men. The capture of General Mulligan and his command at Lexington by General Price enabled an exchange to be made for the Camp Jackson prisoners, and consequently all who were paroled at the arsenal were by these circumstances released. Captain Guibor's new battery, partly manned by these new arrivals, marched overland to General Price, and at the battle of Elk Horn it ascended the first step on the ladder of fame. At one time during this fight its position became hazardous by a flank movement of the enemy's infantry, and it was only saved from probable capture by the daring deed of Captain Rock Champion and his company of cavalry, in charging the enemy and cutting through their line and back again, which threw them into confusion and they retreated. Captain Champion lost two killed and seven wounded. It was a brilliant event, and no one but a dashing, daring soldier would have attempted it. Rock Champion and Sam Farrington were remarkable for their disregard of danger and its consequences, and few, if any, in the army of General Price displayed or felt such romantic enjoyment as they did in being where the rattle and din of battle was the fiercest. Soldiers usually are impelled forward, kept in position by a sense of duty, but not so with the heroes named. They, from the very love of it, dashed into the fray, seemingly with no apprehension of any result but victory.

After the battle of Shiloh, General Price received orders to reinforce the army of General Albert Sidney Johnston, and moved his

command down White River to Memphis, and thence to Corinth. Guibor's battery was then attached to General Little's division and participated in the engagements of Iuka and Corinth. Afterward the battery was assigned to General Bowen's division, and did gallant service at Grand Gulf and in all the fights around Vicksburg, as also in the defense of that place.

Wade's battery was organized at Memphis by Captain William Wade, of St. Louis. His first lieutenant was Sam Farrington; second lieutenant, Richard Walsh, and third lieutenant, James Barron. He received his guns and equipment from the Confederate government and marched across the country to join General Price at Springfield. He was a participant in all the engagements that followed in Missouri, and accompanied Price to Corinth, where his battery was assigned to Little's division, and did gallant service at Iuka and Corinth; also with General Bowen at Grand Gulf and the other battles preceding the investment of Vicksburg. During the protracted siege his men and animals, like the rest, suffered from constant vigils and insufficient food. Barrett's battery, the Tenth Missouri, may be regarded also as a St. Louis contribution to the Confederacy. Many Camp Jackson men joined it at Memphis, where it was organized. Its captain was Overton W. Barrett, a brother of Richard Barrett, known as "Missouri Dick," who at the breaking out of the war represented his district in Congress; First Lieutenant Edward Blennerhassett, whose father was a distinguished member of the bar of St. Louis; Second Lieutenant Isaac Lightner, and Third Lieutenant William Brown.

The name of General Henry Little is irrevocably bound up and associated with the soldiers of Missouri. He was a captain in the old army and well remembered as an officer with a promising future in the early days of Jefferson Barracks, when Grant, Hancock and other officers who afterward distinguished themselves were quartered there, and in the city he was a guest at all the society events of the time. After the war had been declared in the State by General Lyon, he resigned his commission and joined General Price and Governor Jackson for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the Missouri State Guards. His military knowledge was of the greatest service, and he soon received a com-

mission of brigadier from Richmond, and after the army of General Price crossed over the Mississippi to the east side he was given the command of a division of four brigades. He was a native of Maryland, his father having represented that State in Congress. He entered the army when quite young and served in it for a period of eighteen years. General Little, while a retiring and modest man, was a thorough soldier, with innate bravery. He had acquired the knowledge and accomplishments of his profession by study and long service. He was an industrious commander, devoting his energies to the education of his officers, the drill of the men and the general welfare and comfort of his command. His staff was composed as follows: Captain Wright Schaumburg, assistant adjutant general; Captain John G. Kelly, assistant inspector general; Captain Frank Von Phul, aide-de-camp; Major John S. Mellon, commissary, and Captain Brinker, quartermaster.

There was another gentleman connected with headquarters who can never be forgotten. This was the Rev. Father John Bannon, who, to extend his field of usefulness, left a comfortable living and prosperous parish in St. Louis for the privations and discomforts of an army life. He joined General Price's command at Springfield, accompanied by Judge R. A. Bakewell and Bauduy Garesche. He became chaplain of Wade and Guibor's batteries, and in fact served in that capacity for everyone in General Price's army that was of his persuasion. He accompanied the army to the east side of the Mississippi, and by the invitation of General Little was quartered with his staff and as a member of the mess. Captain Von Phul was the only officer of the staff that belonged to his faith and church. Yet it can be said his influence, in a religious sense, was felt by all who associated with him, and his presence wherever he went repressed the rude manners of the camp. Not that he objected to gaiety and mirthful pleasure, for he had the most affable manners and genial nature, but he always frowned upon the soldiers' unrestrained expressions and rude jests. He was physically large, handsome, dignified, refined and cultured. While his mission was one of peace, he became noted for his bravery in the field in attending the wounded and dying in very exposed places. He was both a pious and a practical man,

and became a ministering angel wherever broken and bruised humanity needed help and consolation.

On September 21, 1862, the battle of Iuka was fought between the forces of General Price and General Rosecrans. It occurred in the afternoon of that day and continued after it became dark. It was a bloody affair and a victory for the Confederates, who had possession of the entire battle field. General Little here lost his life while directing the engagement. His forehead was pierced by a minie ball, and he dropped, a lifeless body, from his horse into the arms of an attendant. It is said soldiers sometimes have a premonition of death before a battle begins, and it is believed that he had an apprehension of that kind at Iuka. On the morning of the fight he rebuked a Mississippi Colonel, who was standing near him, for some blasphemous expression, and did so in a manner unusual to him and noticeable. Soon after this occurrence he entered a deserted log cabin on the Boonville Road to establish his field headquarters, but left it at once upon seeing blood upon the floor, and it was observed at least by one person who accompanied him for the greater part of that day, that he was seemingly melancholy and unusually reticent, and when his death came so suddenly these matters, with others, were remembered at once. But it must be understood that when the moment came for action, he dashed up the slope of the hill then in possession of the Federals, and drove them from it, the last act in the drama of his life. That night he was buried by torchlight in the garden of a friend in the town of Iuka. General Price and other general officers, with sad hearts stood around the grave and witnessed the burial of their fellow soldier. Father Bannon made the oration, and in a feeling manner spoke of the character and virtues of the dead general, not, as he said, in the capacity of a priest, for he was not of his church, but as a warm admirer and friend. The intense darkness of the night, the dim flame of the torches, the bowed and uncovered heads of the distinguished group of officers and the touching words of the speaker, made an impressive and weird scene that will remain in the memory of those who witnessed it.

Upon the death of General Little the command of the division devolved upon the ranking brigadier, who was General Louis

Hebert, of Louisiana. He assumed it at once and attached Captain J. G. Kelly to his staff. Captains Schaumburg and Von Phul reported to General Price. The position of Iuka was untenable, and General Price retreated in good order to Baldwin, with only one attempt at molestation, which was effectually resisted. After remaining at Baldwin a short time the army was moved to Corinth, Generals Price and Van Dorn joining their forces for a big event at that place. The battle occurred there on the 3d and 4th days of October, 1862. The army approached the place by forced marches and on the first day General Price and his troops attacked and carried the first line or outer works. It was here that the gallant Lieutenant Sam Farrington, of Wade's battery, was killed by a grapeshot fired from a Parrott gun called the "Lady Richardson," which was captured in a few moments afterward in the charge on the works. He was carried from the field by the ever vigilant and faithful Father Bannon, who selected a spot for the temporary interment of his remains. They were afterward removed by his relatives and placed in Bellefontaine. On October 4th the attack on the second or inner line of intrenchments was made. These works were fully manned by infantry, and in Ft. Robinet and the numerous redoubts along the line were placed heavy armaments of artillery. The ground in front of the works for a wide space was protected and covered by an abattis of forest trees felled in such a way that their sharpened limbs, with wire stretched between them in many places, would offer the greatest obstacle to an attacking force. At an early hour the signal of attack was given by the opening roar of the batteries of Landis, Guibor and others. The troops had been lying on their arms all night in the expectation of the morrow, a condition more trying to the anxious soldier than battle itself. They advanced quickly for the assault, and over and through the exasperating abattis, in the teeth of that unmerciful rain of grape and minie balls, with unflinching valor upon the works, captured them and drove out the Federals, a fleeing mass into the town of Corinth, following them as far as the Tishomingo Hotel. The Confederate line was so broken and wrecked in the charge that its condition was soon discovered by the enemy, who had reformed on the rising ground beyond, and

without delay returned with their reserves in solid lines and drove those who were a few moments before their conquerors over the captured works in full retreat. It was then, in passing back over the abattis, that the havoc and fearful carnage was observed which had taken place during the time of the grand charge—a spectacle unnoticed before in the exciting rush to carry the works. Dead men were seen in heaps, having fallen across one another at places where they were detained in struggling through the obstructions of the fallen timber. It had been a previous arrangement between the commanding generals that Lovell's division of Van Dorn's command should be held in readiness to support the troops making the attack and hold the ground taken until the broken lines were reformed. Lovell failed to act the part assigned to him. His division was inactive during the fight and the battle was lost through his negligence or incompetency. His military career was soon after ended by a court-martial that tried him. He was relieved of his command and retired to the obscurity he deserved, being unable to offer a tangible excuse for the crime he had committed.

The brigade of our General John S. Bowen belonged to Lovell's division, and therefore had no opportunity to distinguish itself during the fight, but upon the retreat it acted splendidly in covering the rear. The position of the vanquished army was very critical, with a superior force making attacks upon the rear, and in front, on the line of retreat, a formidable force in possession of an important bridge. The appearance of General Price at the stand made at the Hatchie Bridge is well remembered. Mounted on a large sorrel horse and dressed in a hunting shirt, with his bronzed and determined face shaded by a slouch hat, he made a picture of undaunted courage fit for the pencil of any artist. Colonels Snead and Loughborough, his aides-de-camp, Colonel Dick Morrison, and other members of his staff were with him. It looked as if General Hurlburt had effectually barred any further retreat, as he held the bridge. It was, however, continued after a bitter fight, which gave time for the repairs of another bridge down stream, over which the army passed in safety.

The fight at Corinth was fearfully disastrous to the Missouri troops, as evidenced by

the long list of killed, wounded and missing. The gallantry shown by them in making the assault on so formidable a fortification has never been excelled on any field. They unflinchingly accomplished the task given them in the fight, and were deprived of their victory only by the incompetency and criminal blunders of others.

The army retreated to Abbeyville and rested there, thence to Water Valley and finally to Grenada. Here it reorganized and was reviewed by Jefferson Davis, ex-Governor Trusten Polk, Generals Price, Johnston, Pemberton, Loring, Dr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and others. The brigade of General Hebert was ordered from Grenada on December 25th, to take position on the right wing of Vicksburg at Haines' Bluff. General Bowen's division was ordered to Port Gibson and Grand Gulf. General Price had solicited and received orders from Richmond to take command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. He bade farewell at Grenada to the old soldiers he loved so well and recrossed the Mississippi to the West, where he naturally belonged. The brigade of General Parsons had preceded him some time before from Tupelo. Colonel James M. Loughborough, of his staff, remained and took position on the staff of General Moore, the Texan, and afterward with General Frank M. Cockrell.

General Grant's base of supplies at Holly Springs was captured with its vast stores by General Van Dorn in a raid made from Grenada with a large mounted force composed of the most daring spirits of the army. All distinction in rank was discarded and laid aside for the time being. Every man recognized that the expedition had but one guiding spirit, one commander to whom they were subservient. It was a brilliantly conceived and well executed event that was wholly unlooked for by the Federals, and cost their government millions of dollars. The plan of attack on Vicksburg in the rear was by that movement of Van Dorn changed. General Grant was forced to take the river route for his advance on that place. He endeavored to turn the right wing of General Pemberton's army at Haines' Bluff and Chickasaw Bayou with a force composed of gunboats on the Yazoo River and a land force under General Sherman, in which General Frank P. Blair and Governor Thomas C. Fletcher played a part, the latter being captured at

Chickasaw Bayou. The portion of the ground here was so cut up with the tortuous course of the bayou that the force under Sherman could not deploy properly, and hence was brought into action more in column than in line of battle. The force under General Stephen D. Lee, who defended the place, occupied a position at the base of the bluffs in a ditch on the roadside that had been washed out by the rains. In that natural intrenchment about 800 men were placed, whose line of fire on the open space in front actually swept the ground, mowing the willows in the bayou as if cut with the scythe. That, together with the fire of the field batteries from the top of the bluff, forced the Federals to retire permanently to their transports after many vain but gallant attempts to make a lodgement. While the loss to the Confederates was not twenty in number, the Federals must have had in killed and wounded several hundreds. The feint at Haines' Bluff was merely to divert attention from the real place of attack upon the bayou. General Grant's next move against Vicksburg was an attempt to change the channel of the Mississippi by digging a canal opposite the place. His effort to handle the "Father of Waters" proved so futile and insignificant that he had to abandon it after prodigious labor had been expended. He then ran the gauntlet by night of the batteries commanding the river front of Vicksburg with his gunboats and transports, and marched his army down to Waterproof. He sent Admiral Porter with a fleet of gunboats to silence the batteries at Grand Gulf so that he could cross the river and make a landing at that place. Porter, after a furious bombardment and concentrated fire of six hours' duration, was unable to make an impression upon the works or silence its batteries, and had to withdraw and abandon the attempt. Wade's battery and three siege guns defended the place, together with a portion of General Bowen's division. Admiral Porter, in his official report of this attack, called attention to the defense of Grand Gulf by saying that the batteries were fought and the place defended with a gallantry rarely witnessed. Captain William Wade, the brave commander of the artillery, lost his life before the close of the engagement, his head being torn off by a shot from a gunboat. He was a gallant and genial soldier, for whose death deep regret was felt and expressed in the

army and by his friends in St. Louis when the news of the sad event reached the city. General Grant subsequently crossed his army at Bruinsburg and fought the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Big Black, meeting at these points only portions of the Confederate army under General Pemberton, who, in place of opposing the Federal Army with his full force when it arrived on the east bank of the river, fought it with insufficient numbers, and was, as a consequence, defeated in detail and driven into Vicksburg. The intrenchments there were poorly constructed, the parapets in the most cases being not more than waist-high. Consequently, the soldiers from the very start of the siege had to keep digging deeper for protection and build traverses to shield them from the enfilading fire of the enemy. The works extended too far and covered a larger territory than necessary—a great detriment, as it took all of what was left of Pemberton's army to occupy and defend them. During the whole of the forty-five days that the siege lasted the half-starved soldiers were never relieved from their position in the works, but lay there in the broiling summer sun, ready to resist attack at any time. Not only were the fortifications imperfect, but also the necessary provision for the subsistence of the army had been overlooked and neglected. During the siege the commissary stores were wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the troops. A large portion of the time only quarter rations were issued and those were of a poor character.

The ability of Pemberton as a general and the strategy he displayed has often been discussed, and the pertinent question frequently asked why he allowed himself to be driven into Vicksburg and diverted from joining General Joe Johnston with the remnant of his army, when he saw the drift of events following the defeats he sustained east of the Black River, and the knowledge he must have had of the inadequate supplies of all kinds stored in Vicksburg for a protracted siege. After the battle of Champion Hills, General Loring, with his division, severed himself from Pemberton and joined Johnston at Jackson. The force under General Louis Hebert would have done the same thing by way of the Yazoo Valley from its station at Haines' Bluff, but received orders on May 17 to march for the defense of Vicksburg. General Johnston sent Pemberton this message

of advice: "Better lose Vicksburg and save your army," but it did not reach him until it was too late and the investment of the place had begun. For the space of forty-five days all attempts of General Grant to subdue the place were ineffectual. He had made two assaults upon the works which were repulsed with great loss, and during the entire time of the investment, while advancing his parallels, he rained upon the beleaguered city almost a constant shower of missiles from siege guns, mortars and small arms.

To those in command of the defense it became evident on the forty-second day of the siege that a crisis had arrived, and the condition of things that then existed could not last much longer. A council of generals was called to consider the matter, resulting in the determination to surrender the place upon the best terms that could be had before the arrival of the national holiday, the Fourth of July. It was considered that, if delayed, a general onslaught of the works would be made on that day, which the enfeebled garrison could not effectually withstand or resist, and in which would occur the unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of the brave defenders. The Union Army had gradually worked up their approaches so near that only a few feet separated the respective lines at the advanced salient angles. Consequently, a column of reserved men would have had an easy task to charge over those places and flank the line, right and left, particularly so if made on July 4th, with the wild enthusiasm it would engender. The slaughter that was sure to follow that movement was happily averted by the good sense of the commanding generals, one of whom was our own General Bowen, who, when the preliminaries for the surrender took place on July 3d, was selected to accompany General Pemberton and ride with him to meet General Grant, who awaited him near the Jackson Road, a short distance beyond the works. On July 4th the Federal troops marched in and took possession of Vicksburg. Their entry was made in the most unostentatious manner and without the least show of triumph. The defenders of the place were treated with great consideration by General Grant and liberally supplied with provisions while waiting to be paroled. By the terms of the surrender officers were allowed to retain their side arms

and their horses also. Two places were designated as parole camps for the several commands—Demopolis, Alabama, and Enterprise, Mississippi—which they reached after weary marches to remain until exchanged. As no forage had been provided for the animals of the army during the siege, there were but few horses left to surrender. Hundreds were killed or died for want of food. Those that were either ridden or led from the place after the siege were nothing more than animated skeletons, with tightly drawn hides covering their frames. That they had any vitality to move at all was wonderful. During the whole time of the siege and until the arrival of the Federals they had nothing to eat but the bark of trees and small patches of cane that grew in the valleys, which, with the grasses on the hills were eaten, and being trampled over by the tread of moving feet, quickly disappeared altogether. A very entertaining book relative to this siege was written by a St. Louis lady, Mrs. James M. Loughborough, called "Cave Life in Vicksburg." She herself, with her baby, occupied a cave in the hills during the whole siege.

The defense of Vicksburg will take rank with any of the memorable sieges in which the armies of the world in times past were engaged. Plevna, probably the most remarkable of any, considering the numbers engaged and loss of life, lasted forty-eight days—three days longer than that of Vicksburg. The opinion of General Grant regarding the defense of that place can but be shown by the following extract of a letter written by him in reply to Pemberton's note requesting an armistice to arrange terms of surrender. Both communications were delivered and received under flag of truce by our General Bowen: "The useless effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due to prisoners of war." This reply is taken from Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences of the Siege." In it he also mentions the fact that there was no foundation for the apprehension felt by the Confed-

erates that an assault upon the works would be made on July 4th, General Grant deeming it unnecessary to waste human life to accomplish an event that was certain to transpire in a very short time from the scarcity of food and exhaustion of the garrison.

In the relating of some of the events from the surrender of Camp Jackson to the surrender of Vicksburg, the purpose was to refer only to the commands in which soldiers from St. Louis were identified, and beyond what has been said no attempt will be made to follow them further to their final surrender. After remaining in the camps of Enterprise and Demopolis for some time, the army was released from parole and reorganized and sent to the support of General Joseph E. Johnston, who made a campaign in front of General Sherman's march on Atlanta that will be handed down and live in history as one of the most able and masterly military efforts that was ever performed by an army. Before leaving Demopolis a reorganization of the artillery also became imperative, and from the remains of Guibor's, Wade's and Landis' batteries one was formed which retained the name of Guibor, as he was appointed captain. The lieutenants were, first, Richard Walsh; second, Edward McBride; third, A. W. Harris. With six Napoleon guns it was attached to Cockrell's brigade, Polk's division of Johnston's army. At Kenesaw Mountain, Lawrence Murphy was elected first lieutenant and Samuel M. Kennard second lieutenant of the battery, in consequence of the death of one and the wounding of two officers under the concentrated fire of forty pieces of Sherman's artillery. Besides the loss of life already mentioned in Bowen's old regiment at the battle of Franklin, the death of three St. Louisans is remembered. Captain Cuniff and Lieutenants Marnell and Crow, of the Fifth Missouri, who were members of Captain Joe Kelly's original company, were killed in the same fight and fell within twenty feet of each other.

It would be a great pleasure, if space allowed it, to follow the fortunes of the gallant men who left their homes in the city and State at large to fight for State rights, in which they had been educated to believe as a doctrine of government. Many perished in the strife and many were spared to return into the localities they had left to begin over again civil life, and by their industry and in-

telligence repair their own shattered fortunes and also aid in building up a prosperous future for the city and State.

Major General Sterling Price returned to St. Louis broken in health and died in 1867 at the age of fifty-nine years. His chief of staff, Colonel Thomas L. Snead, came back also to St. Louis, but finally made his home in New York. He was a lawyer by profession, and was a gallant and faithful officer, who understood the duties of his position and was a great acquisition to the army. He had all the qualities and polished manners of a gentleman. He was most companionable and had a large fund of both knowledge and anecdote at his disposal to draw on, when occasion required it, to enliven his comrades and turn many a moment that otherwise would have been gloomy into one of pleasure. He wrote a book which he called "The Fight for Missouri," a most impartial relation of facts connected with the stirring events of that time. To the future historian this work will be a valuable one, written as it is without prejudice. He died suddenly in New York and his remains were brought to St. Louis and interred in Bellefontaine. Colonel James M. Loughborough returned and became identified with the Iron Mountain Railroad, then owned by the late Thomas Allen, to whom he was a great acquisition in the management of the land department. He was accidentally killed at Little Rock by the explosion of his shotgun. General D. M. Frost also returned to his old home in St. Louis. He was born near Schenectady, New York, in 1823, and is now, at the age of seventy-five, a well-preserved, soldierly-looking man.

The following list contains many, but not all of the names of the Southern veterans who returned to St. Louis, with other names of soldiers who fought for the South and made their homes there and became identified with its material interests after the war:

R. P. Annan, Patrick Ahearn, Ben Adler, Dr. R. C. Atkinson, Lewis D. Allen, Jr., James W. Allen, Alexander G. Anderson, William Bull, James Bannerman, F. P. Bronaugh, N. R. Black, C. P. Bayse, Wallace Butler, C. W. Branch, Dr. J. P. Bryson, M. Bernheimer, Thomas B. Blake, Joseph Boyce, W. P. Barlow, John Bull, R. A. Bakewell, O. W. Barrett, W. G. Blakey, Howard Brothers, Martin Burke, W. H. Biggs, William

Barnett, Given Campbell, W. H. Clopton, David W. Caruth, W. L. Cassidy, Ed Cunningham, Jr., E. P. Creecy, Seth W. Cobb, George J. Chapman, Philip Chew, N. V. Cameron, D. N. Currie, Luther H. Conn, John J. Corkery, Frank Carter, Ward Childs, Frank Curtis, John Cumminskey, J. R. Daugherty, Joseph T. Donovan, Dr. H. C. Dalton, John N. Drummond, James N. Douglas, Eugene Donnelly, J. White Edwards, C. P. Ellerbe, J. F. Fortune, D. M. Frost, Henry Guibor, Frank Gaiennie, Samuel Gordon, P. B. Garsesche, Michael Griffin, George H. Goddard, Edward Haren, James B. Hill, J. D. Holliday, Jerome Hill, R. R. Hutchinson, Ewing Hill, S. D. Hardaway, W. B. Harrison, G. A. Hayward, William F. Haines, Warwick Hough, B. Newton Hart, W. S. Havens, Claiborne B. Hunt, C. O. Hitchcock, Walter D. Jones, Lorraine F. Jones, F. N. Johnson, John G. Kelly, Samuel M. Kennard, L. D. Kingsland, W. Clark Kennerly, Joseph Kelly, James Kelly, Louis T. Kretschmar, C. Leslie Kretschmar, White Kennett, Dr. J. A. Leavy, James M. Loughborough, F. X. LaBruyere, John A. Ladd, Robert McCulloch, Patrick Mulcahey, R. J. Medley, Governor John S. Marmaduke, Dr. E. C. Michel, Edgar Miller, George J. Mook, Dr. J. J. Miller, J. R. Moseby, Dr. W. M. McPheeters, James H. McNamara, R. T. Morrison, A. W. Moise, John S. Mellon, Dr. S. Gratz Moses, Michael McMahon, John Meehan, Minor Meriwether, Dr. S. P. Nidelet, Dr. J. C. Nidelet, Frank Noel, John K. Newman, Dennis O'Brien, S. M. Phelan, W. M. Price, R. A. Pendleton, Celsus Price, James Peterson, R. M. Powell, Joseph C. Piggott, J. R. Purvis, E. C. Robbins, C. C. Rainwater, Dr. P. G. Robinson, Rev. P. G. Robert, Russell Riley, William Robinson, A. W. Stewart, A. C. Stewart, George H. Small, Dr. H. N. Spencer, E. H. Sublett, Dr. I. G. W. Steedman, Edgar Skinner, Robert H. Stockton, R. R. Southard, George W. Sale, Peter Saugrain, Thomas L. Snead, Wright Schaumburg, Alonzo W. Slayback, E. J. Styles, Peyton Skipworth, William Smizer, Ben Von Phul, Frank Von Phul, L. B. Valliant, Dr. Charles Vastine, John Waddell, S. D. Winter, John W. Wray, Dr. William Webb, H. W. Williams, W. H. Weller, Hunt P. Wilson, Thomas H. West, Thomas Warren and T. M. Wright.

It is sad to think of those who never did re-

turn, but died like men in fighting for and upholding a cause that was to them a sacred one. Among those gallant and chosen spirits were John S. Bowen, Emmet McDonald, John M. Wimer, William Chappell, Sam Farrington, William Wade, Early Stein, Rock Champion, Churchill Clark, Wallace Hartley, James Fanning, Hugh A. Garland, Thomas T. Tunstall, James George, Ed Blennerhassett, W. C. P. Carrington, S. O. Coleman, Charles L. Rodgers, George O'Flaherty, Samuel Howarth, Joseph Dean, Samuel Kennerly, Edward Murray, A. J. Byrne, Aubrey Howard, William Crow, A. B. Barnett, Peter L. Fitzwilliams, Edward Fagan, Lewis B. Beakey, Sergeant Parker, William Dunnica, Thomas Shelley and Girard A. Foote.

The foregoing statement of events must be regarded and taken as the Confederate view of affairs in general, recording the effect of prejudices and animosities existing in St. Louis at the opening of the Civil War and afterward. Since then the softening influence of time has removed both passion and prejudice, and at this day a rational view can be taken of the motives and methods used in solving the political problems which disturbed the country, and upon the contending hosts can be bestowed the merit and praise due them for their valor and devotion to the cause they espoused and the principles that directed them. Probably there never has been a rebellion or revolution of the magnitude of our own, which left behind it as little bitterness of feeling between combatants. Whatever may be said of the politicians during the reconstruction days in which the "bloody shirt" was waved, one assertion can be repeated without successful contradiction, that between the soldiers on both sides who went into the army and fought for their principles, there never has been anything but mutual regard and respect; and in our city, the Germans who were once thought so aggressive, are now our intimate associates and friends, and few names hold a higher place in our regard as soldiers than those of Sigel, Osterhaus and others of the same nationality, equally meritorious. To illustrate and put into practical operation the good fellowship and fraternity of the old soldiers, a society has been formed of the "Veterans of the Blue and the Gray," whose annual meeting takes place in St. Louis on February 12th of

each year, Lincoln's birthday. The preamble to their constitution contains these words: "The war has been over for a generation of men. The issues which arose from it have been settled by the slow and sure processes of political, commercial and industrial evolution. Standing shoulder to shoulder, or front to front in those times which tried American manhood, we gained respect for each other's integrity and valor. We have since formed many ties and fought many peaceful battles together, binding us close as friends. Whatever our differences then, we are now all American patriots, with an abiding faith in the destiny of our country and a fervent love for her flag. Dead issues belong to impartial histories. To be true to our part we must stand for liberty, law and order, so that our beloved country may fulfill her mission in the world."

SAMUEL M. KENNARD.

JOHN G. KELLY.

Ward, Hugh C., prominent as a railway and commercial lawyer, and a member of the board of police commissioners of Kansas City, was born March 10, 1864, at Westport, Missouri. His parents are Seth E. and Mary Frances (McCarty, nee Harris) Ward. The son, Hugh Ward, was reared on the home farm. He received his primary education at a private school in Westport, and his collegiate education at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, and at Harvard University, being graduated with honors from the latter institution as bachelor of arts in 1886. He then entered the St. Louis Law School, and in June, 1888, received his diploma after passing a most creditable examination. In 1889 he located in Kansas City, where he was at once admitted to the bar and entered upon a practice which was gratifying from the outset, and in a short time had grown to great importance in both extent and character. Recognition of his ability as a lawyer came in 1894 in his appointment as receiver for the John J. Mastin & Co. business on dissolution of partnership. The property involved, consisting largely of real estate, amounted to more than \$3,000,000, and in the disposition of these great and complicated interests he achieved signal success. He was also appointed one of the trustees to whom were committed the affairs of the Metropolitan National Bank of Kansas City.

His ability brought him appointment as local attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway at Kansas City, and as general attorney for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, now in course of construction. The high estimate placed upon his legal abilities by his professional compeers found expression in his selection for the chairmanship of the Kansas City Court of Appeals Judicial Committee. He is senior member of the firm of Ward & Hadley, recognized as one of the strong law firms of the city. Personally Mr. Ward is a thoroughly accomplished lawyer, particularly well equipped in the fields of railway and corporation law. In case preparation he is thorough and exhaustive, and in presentation he is equally strong before court or jury, clear and vigorous in expression, and intensely earnest. At the same time he never oversteps the bounds of propriety, and enjoys the esteem of all his associates at the bar. A Democrat in politics, he was elected to the Legislature in 1892, and in that body was at once accorded prominence, not only as a foremost exponent of the political principles of his party, but also as a fit representative of his profession. He was made vice chairman of the judiciary committee, vice chairman of the committee on municipal corporations, and a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, and in all these positions he wielded a commanding influence. In 1898 he was appointed police commissioner by Governor Stephens, and rendered efficient service. Under the organization of the Missouri National Guard he was placed upon the staff of Governor Stephens as commissary general. Mr. Ward is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City. He holds membership in many prominent social and other organizations. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, deriving his eligibility through lineal descent from Seth Ward, member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He is also a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks, of the Kansas City Country Club, of the Commercial Club, of the Harvard Club of the Southwest, and of the American Bar Association. Mr. Ward was married, October 26, 1898, to Miss Vassie James, a graduate of Vassar College, and a daughter of J. Crawford James, one of the foremost business men of Kansas City. A son, Hugh C., Jr., was born of this marriage September 26, 1899.

Ward, Seth E., a pioneer trader in the Platte River region, and one of the most prominent residents of Westport, Missouri, was born March 4, 1820, in Campbell County, Virginia. His parents were Seth and Ann (Hendrick) Ward, both descended from prominent Virginia families of the colonial period. The given name of the father, Seth, was borne by the oldest sons of five generations of the Ward family, and in a more remote day one Seth Ward appears as a bishop of the Church of England. On the maternal side Seth Ward of Westport, is sixth in descent from John Goode, who served in the Virginia Colonial forces. His father died when he was but twelve years of age, and his educational advantages were necessarily limited. In 1834 he had a temporary home with Jacob Haas, of La Porte, Indiana, but two years later he returned to his native State, making the journey on foot, beginning it in December and ending it in May. After a short stay with his mother, with her gift of \$25 as his sole possessions, he returned to the West. After making a short stay at Louisville, Kentucky, he went on to St. Louis, Missouri, where he found employment in a tobacco factory. After a year he journeyed for a time in Illinois, subsequently returning to St. Louis. In June, 1838, being then eighteen years of age, he went up the Missouri River, stopping at Lexington for a few days, and then passing on to Independence. A few weeks later he connected himself with a company in the employ of Captain L. P. Lupton, a fur trader, and with it traversed the uninhabited region lying between the Missouri River and the South Platte River, where was a trading post, which was reached after a journey of about six weeks. For about seven years afterward he was engaged as a fur trader, for the greater part of the time in the employ of Bent & St. Vrain; during this time he was almost constantly in association with Indians, with whose language and customs he became quite familiar, and he was engaged in or witnessed scenes which have furnished themes for the historian and novelist. At one time, with a company of Thompson & Craig's traders, he crossed the Rocky Mountains to Green River, this expedition being among the first in that direction. Of this company was the famous plainsman Kit Carson, from whom he won a horse on a

wager that no one so inexperienced could bring down a buffalo at the first attempt. Young Ward triumphed, but was thrown from his horse and rendered insensible. At another time he was one of a party attacked by Digger and Navajo Indians, when one of their number was killed. During a part of the time he was in company with Francis P. Blair, afterward a distinguished soldier and statesman, with whom he maintained friendly relations. In 1845, with a capital of \$1,000 acquired as a trader, he provided himself with two yoke of oxen and a small wagon, loaded with goods, and set out on a trading trip, exchanging his goods for horses and mules, making his post at Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas River. In 1847 he sold out and returned to Missouri, where he bought a larger wagon and five yoke of oxen, all the while in the employ of Bent & St. Vrain. In the spring of 1848 he sold out and resumed trading on his own account, with four wagons loaded with goods. He was so engaged for about eight years, extending his operations to the Missouri River, his business increasing to such an extent as to require the services of twenty-five wagons. In 1856 he became sutler at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, under appointment of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, and held that position until 1871, the business proving highly profitable. During the Civil War period he carried on a large freighting business, principally in the carriage of government supplies, accumulating a handsome fortune. In 1860 he married, and Mrs. Ward spent one winter at Fort Laramie. He made his home at Westport, Missouri, until 1863, when he removed to Nebraska City. In 1872 he established his present home at Westport, his farm of over 400 acres being one of the largest and most valuable in all that garden region, and he also invested much of his large means in that vicinity and elsewhere in Jackson County. Wise judgment and careful business habits have enabled him to largely increase his holdings, from which he derives a handsome income, amply sufficient for a life of luxurious ease and liberal expenditures in dispensing hospitality, aiding benevolences and contributing to the comfort of a large circle of relatives and friends. For over twenty years he has been a trustee of William Jewell College, and is now one of the oldest members of the official board of that institution, of which he has been a



Eng^d by R. Dudensting NY

Yours Truly
S. E. Ward

generous benefactor. He has also been one of the principal supporters of the Baptist Church of Westport, of which he and his family are members, and has been a contributor to other churches of that place. Proud of the magnificent farm region in which he made his home, he has been at all times active and sagacious in promoting its development; among the most advantageous of his accomplishments in the general interest was his part in the introduction of Durham cattle. During the same time he was an important factor in the financial business of Kansas City; he invested a large portion of his means in the Mastin Bank, in that place, then the largest banking house in the Missouri Valley, of which he was president for eight years. A Baptist in religion, he is a devoted member and liberal supporter of the church at Westport. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and also an Odd Fellow. In politics he has ever been an unswerving Democrat. He was married, February 9, 1860, while post sutler at Fort Laramie, to Mrs. Mary F. McCarty, of Westport, a daughter of John Harris, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1832. Mrs. Ward is a woman of domestic tastes and noble Christian character; throughout her life she has been earnest and generous in aid of the Baptist Church, of which she is a member. Born of this marriage were three children. John Edmund, the first born, married Miss Mary O. Jones, and is the father of three children, Seth E., Helen and Robert Campbell. Hugh Campbell is a well established lawyer at Kansas City, and Mary F. died in infancy. Mr. Ward, now upward of four-score years of age, is in enjoyable possession of his physical and mental powers, at once deeply interested in the momentous events of the past, and keenly alive to the transpirings of the present. It has been his great privilege not only to witness the transformation of untouched field and forest to constant succession of highly cultivated farms and populous cities and towns, inhabited by a dense, happy and prosperous population, but also to bear a large and leading part in the labors and privations out of which has grown this mighty development. It is no less a privilege to enjoy the great distinction of being almost the only survivor of the pioneers of those primeval days, one of the

few to whom the historian may go for accurate information concerning the builders of this portion of the great West, and of the works of their hands and brains.

Ward, William Jefferson, farmer and legislator, was born July 7, 1852, in White County, Tennessee, son of Andrew Jackson and Mary A. (Adaline) Ward. His father emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1851, and settled in White County, where William J. Ward was reared on a farm, and where he obtained his education in the public schools and in Zion Academy. The mother of Andrew J. Ward was also a native of North Carolina. His father died in 1875, but his mother survived until 1898. The family consisted of three brothers and five sisters. In 1873 Mr. Ward emigrated to Carroll County, Missouri, where he resided for a time with his uncle. In December, 1885, he was married to Miss Laura Roberts, and in February, 1886, removed to Stoddard County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming. His first political office was that of delegate to the State Democratic convention in 1890. During that year he was also elected Representative in the State Legislature, and was successively re-elected in the years 1892-6-8. In the extra session of 1892 he was appointed on the committee to relocate the State University, which had been destroyed by fire at Columbia, and in the session of 1893 he was made chairman of the committee on agriculture. The committee first named consisted of fifteen members, one from each congressional district and one at large, the latter being assigned to Mr. Ward, who was the real author of the resolution on location. In 1893, while chairman of the committee on agriculture, Mr. Ward attained popularity among the farmers of the State generally by securing, after a prolonged contest, an amendment to the appropriation bill for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the State. In the Thirty-ninth General Assembly (session of 1897) Mr. Ward was made chairman of the committee on ways and means, and mainly through his efforts was secured the passage of a bill placing street railways under the jurisdiction of the State board of equalization. He also introduced in the House an act taxing all franchises, but the measure failed to pass at this session. During this session he also vigorously

championed the endowment of the State University. In the Fortieth General Assembly (session of 1899) Mr. Ward was elected Speaker of the House, being nominated in the Democratic caucus after a warm contest by a vote of sixty-five to sixteen. Previous to the meeting of this session of the Legislature he was appointed by Governor Stephens on the State auditing committee to audit the books of all State officers. The work of this committee was so thorough and expeditious that it commanded more than ordinary public approval. Mr. Ward is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, and is recognized as one of the most enterprising and progressive men in his section of the State. In politics he has always been a Democrat and a staunch party worker. In religion he is a Southern Methodist, and has served in various official positions in the church. For a time he was Sunday school superintendent, later district steward of the circuit, and was seven times elected delegate to the annual conference. He is also a member of the board of curators of Marvin Collegiate Academy. Mr. Ward is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His father-in-law, Mr. John S. Roberts, was for sixteen years clerk of the circuit court of Overton County, Tennessee, and during the Civil War he was a captain in the Confederate Army. As an instance both of Mr. Ward's filial devotion and business rectitude it may be stated that when a youth twenty years of age he virtually sacrificed his opportunity for a collegiate education by volunteering to labor as a farm hand for his uncle for three years in order to cancel a mortgage indebtedness on his mother's farm held by this uncle. This was at the time Mr. Ward first came to Missouri, and while he resided in Carroll County.

Wardell, Thomas Estridge, mine-owner, was born in 1868, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, son of Thomas and Ann Wardell, both natives of Leicestershire, England. Thomas Wardell, Sr., emigrated to America in 1862 and located first in Illinois, then came to Missouri, after which he went to Alabama for a time, but finally returned to Missouri, where he definitely and permanently settled in Macon County. Mr. Wardell was a man of great energy and force of character. He was by occupation a coal miner, and by sheer force of enterprise and native ability he rose

through gradual stages and by successive steps from "pit boss," until at the time of his death he was owner and operator of the largest coal mines in the State of Missouri. In 1875 he became interested and associated with such eminent financiers as Oakes Ames, Sidney Dillon and Jay Gould in coal properties in Rock Springs and Carbon, in Wyoming Territory, and this venture, like all others with which he became identified, was eminently successful. He was a heavy investor in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago properties, did much to aid in the development of these great commercial centers, and in all his business connections and operations evidenced the possession in a high degree of that business foresight and acumen which distinguishes the more than ordinarily successful man of affairs. Mr. Wardell was unfortunately destined to meet a violent death. He was killed in a miners' riot at Bevier, Missouri. Mrs. Wardell is still living at the family homestead in Macon, Missouri. Thomas Estridge Wardell, their son, was educated at the public schools in Bevier, Missouri; at St. James' Academy, in Macon, and at Poughkeepsie, New York. Upon the death of his father Mr. Wardell succeeded to the coal-mining interests, and assuming direct control of the same, successfully conducted them for a period of three years, when he closed out all his mining interests in Macon County, consisting of some 30,000 acres of coal lands, to the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, of St. Louis. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church. In Masonry he is a past eminent commander of Emanuel Commandery No. 7, at Macon. October 5, 1888, he was married to Miss Hallie Wilkinson, of Macon, and Mr. and Mrs. Wardell reside in one of the handsomest homes in that beautiful city.

Warden of the Penitentiary.—An officer appointed by the Governor, and holding office for four years at a salary of \$2,250 a year. He is the keeper and executive officer of the penitentiary, and has a deputy, clerk and bookkeeper.

Ware, George Thomas, dentist, was born March 7, 1862, in Belleville, Hastings County, Ontario. His parents were Thomas and Ann (Wellborn) Ware. The father was

a native of England, born at Exeter, and removed to Canada when a young man. There he engaged in farming. The mother was born in Canada and was of English descent. George T. Ware was educated in the public schools of his native county and at Elora Collegiate Institute. In 1885 he entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated February 25, 1887. April 23, 1887, he opened an office at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he was engaged in a successful practice until April 23, 1893. On the latter date he removed to Independence, Missouri, where he has since resided in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He formed a partnership with Dr. Fred W. Franklin, which existed for two years. Since 1895 Dr. Ware has been alone, and is to-day one of the leading dentists of Jackson County. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and stands high in Masonry, being connected with McDonald Lodge No. 324 and Royal Arch Chapter No. 12. He became a member of the Missouri State Dental Association in 1890. December 27, 1887, Dr. Ware was united in marriage to Miss Emma Bennett, of Zimmerman, Halton County, Ontario. Mrs. Ware died May 4, 1888, and the husband was again married, October 3, 1889, to Miss Margaret Young, daughter of Colonel Sinnett Young, formerly of Owingsville, Kentucky. Colonel Young came to Missouri in 1875. Dr. and Mrs. Ware were the parents of two children, both of whom died in infancy. Dr. Ware and his wife enjoy the true friendship of a large social circle, to which must be added the professional esteem in which the doctor is held. He has the respect of his associates and the confidence of many patrons.

Warner, Charles Guille, vice president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, was born December 26, 1844, in Zanesville, Ohio. His earliest training for business pursuits was received at Alton, Illinois, where he clerked in a store. In 1862 he entered the Union Army, enlisting as a private soldier in the Thirty-second Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, served to the close of the Civil War, and became captain. After the war he became a delivery clerk in the employ of the Great Western Dispatch. In 1869 he entered the

employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. After passing, by successive steps, through the traffic and accounting departments of the general offices, he was made general auditor in 1877, and filled that position until 1893. In 1881 he was charged with the responsibility of consolidating the Southwest Railway System. He was made vice president of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company in 1893, and still retains that position. He is also vice president of the St. Louis National Bank. He married Miss Anna Cecilia Roden, and their family consists of three accomplished daughters, Misses Clara Anna, Juliet Lara and Elizabeth Roden Warner.

Warner, William, United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, was born June 11, 1839, in Lafayette County, Wisconsin. Left an orphan while but a child, he was deprived of all the advantages which parents might afford, and his accomplishments in life, education, profession and honorable position have been acquired through his own industry, perseverance, and a forcefulness of character born of necessity and laudable ambition. From the age of six years he earned his livelihood through such work as he could perform, and when but ten years old he began work in a store, where he remained five years. While so engaged he devoted his spare time to elementary studies, meanwhile practicing a rigid economy and saving a little sum which enabled him to afterward pursue brief academic studies during portions of two years. Having obtained a license as a teacher, he taught school during several winters, discharging his duties with faithful ability, and at the same time devoting his night hours to reading law. On arriving at age he passed a successful examination and was admitted to the bar. The beginning of the Civil War found him prepared and desirous of entering upon practice, but an intense feeling of patriotism moved him to abandon his purpose and enter the army. He enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, in which he was commissioned as adjutant, and afterward as captain of Company B. With this command he served gallantly in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign of 1862 under General Grant, and in 1863 in the operations culminating in the capture of Vicksburg.

July 4th, the day of the surrender, it was his privilege to read the Declaration of Independence between the two lines, with officers and soldiers as deeply interested auditors. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of major in the Forty-fourth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. His service until the end of the war was faithful and meritorious, and included various important staff assignments. In 1865 he located in Kansas City and laid the foundations for a brilliant and successful professional career. At the same time he has continually been among the foremost of those who have afforded loyal and active assistance in forwarding the many movements through which the commercial and political pre-eminence of the city have been established. His services in public positions have been peculiarly conspicuous, redounding at once to the advantage of the people and to his own honor. In 1867, in face of an adverse political majority, he was elected city attorney, and the following year he was elected circuit attorney. He served in the latter capacity until May, 1870, when he was elected to the mayoralty, being the only successful candidate upon his ticket. That year marked the beginning of some of the most important municipal movements and public enterprises attending the building up of the city, and in all he was a zealous and sagacious leader. Regarding public interests as of first importance, he laid aside party considerations, and contributed materially in 1875 to the election of Turner A. Gill, the Democratic candidate for mayor, in order to oppose the designs of the National Water Works Company. The same year, as a member of the committee which drafted the new charter of Kansas City, he was primarily instrumental in safeguarding public interests through wise provisions incorporated therein. In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, in which body he gained almost instant recognition as a man of ability and force of character, and in spite of the traditions which relegate a new member to obscurity, thirteen bills introduced by him were enacted into laws. In 1892, as candidate for Governor, he considerably reduced the party majority of an unusually popular opposition candidate. In February, 1898, he was appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri. The position came to him unsought, and it was accepted solely as a public

duty and in the interests of political harmony, and involved much personal discomfort as well as the abandonment of a considerable portion of his extensive private practice. In politics he has ever been an earnest Republican, and one of the most influential and popular leaders of his party in the State. In every campaign he has been a much sought orator, and his fearless utterances, convincing logic and impassioned eloquence have ever commanded the warmest admiration of his party friends and deep-seated respect on the part of his opponents. In 1892, and again in 1896, he was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention, and a commanding figure in those great assemblages. In State and minor conventions he is habitually a prominent actor. His military record gives him a firm hold upon the affections of his comrades, and he has been advanced to the highest positions in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was twice elected commander of the Department of Missouri, and in 1888 he was elected commander-in-chief of the national body. To his effort is largely due the establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas. He is also a member of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was married, in 1866, to Mrs. Sophia F. Bromley, a sister of T. B. Bullene, a prominent dry goods merchant in Kansas City.

Warren, William Henry, sheriff of Jasper County, was born September 23, 1855, near Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky. His parents were Ezekiel and Susan (Adams) Warren, both natives of Kentucky; the former was a Virginian by descent, and saw service in a loyal Kentucky regiment during the Civil War; the latter belonged to one of the earliest Kentucky families. In 1869 they removed to Nevada, Missouri, making the journey overland in wagons, and bringing with them six sons and a daughter, all of whom are now living. The mother died in 1870, and in 1872 the father removed to Joplin, where he is yet living. The son, William Henry, attended the common schools in Kentucky and for a short time in Nevada, Missouri. His youth was occupied in farm tasks and his early manhood in work as a carpenter. In 1872 he engaged in mining at Joplin, and has successfully prosecuted his



H. St. Warren

yours Truly
H. St. Warren



effort in that field to the present time. In 1890 he was candidate for Representative from the western district of Jasper County, on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated. He served as deputy sheriff from 1891 to 1894. In 1895 he was elected to a seat in the Joplin city council. In 1896 he was elected sheriff and took up his residence in Carthage. In 1898 he was re-elected to the same position. He is known as an intelligent and capable officer, and most exemplary citizen. He holds membership in the fraternities of Masons and Odd Fellows. He was married, November 3, 1878, to Miss Nellie E. Adams, of Carthage, daughter of John Adams. Born of this marriage were two sons, Arthur E., who, at this date (1900), is taking a commercial course in the Carthage Fitting School, and Dora Ray, a student in a ward school.

Warren County.—A county in the eastern central part of the State, bounded on the north by Montgomery and Lincoln, east by Lincoln and St. Charles, south by the Missouri River, which separates it from Franklin and Gasconade Counties, and west by Montgomery County; area, 268,000 acres. A divide traverses the county from east to west, forming water sheds, the streams of the northern part of the county, for about one-fourth its area, flowing toward the Mississippi, while about three-fourths of the county, which lies south of the divide, is drained by streams that flow into the Missouri. Nearly one-half of the land lying north of the dividing ridge is prairie, the remainder mostly heavily wooded. South of the ridge bordering the Missouri are vast scopes of bottom lands. Farther back from the river are rolling uplands. The southern part of the county was originally heavily timbered, and large tracts of forest lands still remain. There are several varieties of soil; black loam, in places mixed with sand, red and brown clay, and along the Missouri River the bottoms are a rich alluvial, famous for its fertility, often producing an average of eighty bushels of corn to the acre. In the uplands the soil in places is more than ten feet deep, excellent for the cultivation of wheat and other cereals. There are some rocky slopes, noted as peculiarly adapted for the growing of grapes which are of superior quality for wine-making purposes. On either side of the ridge, in the uplands, apples and peaches reach a high

state of perfection and bear abundantly. All the small fruits thrive well, making horticulture one of the highly profitable industries of the county. The principal streams of the southern slope are Bear, Lost, Little Lost, Charette and Tuque Creeks, all of which, directly or indirectly, flow into the Missouri. The streams that flow eastwardly into the Mississippi are Peruque, Big, Indian and Camp Creeks. Numerous springs abound throughout the county. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder being in timber, mostly hickory, ash, walnut, oak, elm, hackberry, cottonwood and less valuable woods. The minerals in the county are coal, fire clay, lime stone and an excellent grade of marble. The surplus products shipped from the county in 1898, as shown by the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1899, were: Cattle, 1,907 head; hogs, 14,042 head; sheep, 2,448 head; horses and mules, 19 head; wheat, 99,048 bushels; oats, 3,852 bushels; corn, 10,657 bushels; flour, 216,700 pounds; clover seed, 33,600 pounds; lumber, 10,300 feet; walnut logs, 12,000 feet; cross ties, 15,790; cord wood, 480 cords; cooperage, 48 cars; clay, 170 cars; stone, 18 cars; wool, 7,330 pounds; poultry, 431,502 pounds; eggs, 481,070 dozen; butter, 51,549 pounds; dressed meats, 27,818 pounds; lard and tallow, 13,180 pounds; hides and pelts, 16,897 pounds; apples, 681 barrels; peaches, 190 baskets; fresh fruit, 104,267 pounds; dried fruits, 8,857 pounds; vegetables, 24,305 pounds; meats, 5,800 pounds; nursery stock, 9,250 pounds. Other articles of export from the county are corn meal, shipstuff, potatoes, onions, game and fish, honey, molasses, cider, junk, furs and feathers.

Soon after the founding of St. Louis a number of French families ascended the Missouri River and formed a small village at the mouth of what is now known as Charette Creek, in Warren County. This was the first settlement of white men in the territory now embraced in Warren County. Little is known of this settlement. It existed for a number of years. A fort was built to afford protection from the Indians. Years ago the waters of the Missouri encroached upon the site of this early town and it was washed away. Following in the wake of the French, the first settler of whom there is authentic record is David Bryan, who, in 1800 settled

on the Tuque, on elevated land, about one and a half miles southeast of where is now located the little hamlet of Marthasville. Soon after, Flanders Callaway, a son-in-law of Daniel Boone, settled in the same neighborhood about half a mile from Bryan's cabin. In 1802 William and Robert Ramsey settled near the site of Marthasville, and a few years later Thomas Kennedy settled about eight miles east of the site of Warrenton. For a few years settlements in the county were slow, but steady. After 1820 emigration became more rapid, and when the county was organized in 1833 it contained within its limits about 3,500 people. The greater number of settlers were from Kentucky and other States of the South. In 1824 a German, named Gottfried Duden, visited Missouri and spent several months in the territory now Warren County. In his tours in the county he was accompanied by Daniel M. Boone, the son of Daniel Boone. Upon his return to Germany Duden published a book of more than 300 pages upon his travels and observations in America, and gave truthful descriptions of the land in Missouri which offered free homes to his countrymen. Following the publication of his work, a healthy immigration of a good class of Germans set in, and early in the thirties more than a hundred families located in Warren and neighboring counties. The greatest immigration was in the years 1833-4. In 1834, with Frederick Munch as leader, a colony known as the Gissen Society settled in eastern Warren and western St. Charles Counties. Like subsequent German colonists in Missouri, all prospered, and as years rolled by became wealthy. For many years Daniel Boone made his home in Warren County on the Tuque, with his eldest daughter, Mrs. Flanders Callaway. In 1813, when his wife died, her remains were buried on a knoll about one mile east of Marthasville. Her husband marked out his grave close to that of the one he loved so dearly. Of Warren County black walnut he had his coffin made, which he kept near him for a number of years before his death. He died September 26, 1820, and as he had often requested, his remains were laid beside those of his wife on the summit of the knoll near the Tuque. Plain stones only marked the graves. July 17, 1845, the remains of Boone and his wife were taken from their resting place, removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, and,

with appropriate ceremonies, on August 15th, following, were placed in the cemetery at that place. A sycamore tree was placed at the head of each grave, and these have grown to considerable size. A fine monument to commemorate his life was erected by the graves. This was considerably defaced during the Civil War, and a bill is now (1899) pending before the Kentucky Legislature for the repair of the same. The old graves on the hill near the Tuque in Warren County are marked by the stones which were placed there more than three-quarters of a century ago, and the spot is held in reverence as the one time resting place of one of the great characters of early American history. In 1818 Rev. James E. Welch organized a Baptist Church, of twelve members, at the house of Flanders Callaway, son-in-law of Daniel Boone. This was the pioneer church of Warren County. Its successor was Salem Church, on Tuque Prairie. The successor of Salem was Union, a few miles north on Hickory Grove Prairie.

Warren County was organized out of part of Montgomery County by legislative act approved January 5, 1833, and named in honor of General Joseph Warren, who lost his life in the battle of Bunker Hill. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice selected New Boston, on Charette Creek. In 1835 the county court accepted from Henry Walton fifty acres of land, which is now part of the site of Warrenton, and fifteen acres from Mordecai Morgan, which tracts were laid out in town lots. The deed from Walton and wife was dated August 10, 1835, and in November of the following year the lots were publicly auctioned off. Thus was the town of Warrenton founded. In 1838 a brick courthouse was built there at a cost of \$2,600. This for a number of years was the grandest building in Missouri north of the Missouri River, and when it was built many residents of the county criticised the members of the county court for their extravagance in having erected such an expensive structure when there was no apparent use for it. In 1869 this building was razed and the following year a courthouse was completed at a cost of \$35,000; it is still in use, and one of the most substantial and elegant courthouses in northern Missouri. The first county court of Warren County met May 20, 1833, at the house of Mordecai Mor-

gan, near the present site of Warrenton. Tillman Cullum was presiding justice and Morgan Bryan and Thomas N. Graves associate justices, with Carty Wells clerk and Absalom Hays sheriff. The first circuit court for Warren County was presided over by Honorable Priestly H. McBride, judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, and was held at the house of Mordecai Morgan. The first grand jury was composed of Thomas Talbott, foreman; Isaac Kent, Jr., Anderson G. Long, Benoni McClure, Samuel Doherty, Grief Steward, William Cameron, James Miller, Edward Pleasant, Turner Roundtree, Jonathan D. Gordon, Benjamin Hutchinson, Woodson A. Burton, Thomas Chambers, George Clay, James B. Graves, John B. Shaw and Jared Irwin. Few matters of importance came before the court during the first years of its existence. Warren County is divided into six townships, named, respectively, Bridgeport, Camp Branch, Charette, Elkhorn, Hickory Grove and Pinckney. The assessed value of real estate in the county in 1899 was \$1,811,765; estimated full value, \$5,435,295; assessed value of personal property, \$997,520; estimated full value, \$2,992,560; assessed value of stocks and bonds, \$616,265; estimated full value, \$900,500; assessed value of merchandise and manufactures, \$81,030; estimated full value, \$405,150; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$696,334. There are forty-seven miles of railroad in the county; the Wabash crossing from east to west north of the center, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas traversing its entire southern boundary along the Missouri River. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was fifty-eight; teachers employed, 65; pupils enrolled, 3,292; amount of permanent school fund, \$19,403.34. The population of the county in 1900 was 9,919.

Warrensburg.—The county seat of Johnson County, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railway, 218 miles west of St. Louis, and sixty-seven miles southeast of Kansas City. It is a prosperous business center, and the seat of important educational interests. An excellent water supply, derived from Pertle Springs Lake, is distributed by waterworks which afford pressure sufficient for fire purposes. A volunteer fire department is maintained. The city is lighted by an electric light plant owned by the city, built

in 1898 at a cost of \$12,000. The principal building is a courthouse, a stately three-story edifice of Warrensburg stone, erected in 1896 at a cost of \$50,585. The city hall is a brick building of two stories, costing \$6,000 in 1893. The Masonic Temple and the opera-house are substantial brick edifices, owned by stock companies. The depot of the Missouri Pacific Railway is a beautiful stone edifice which cost \$10,000. The State Normal School, Second District (which see), is located here. The public schools occupy a two-story brick high school building, erected in 1883, and added to in 1898, at a total cost of \$15,000; four ward schools for white children, and one for colored children. In 1899 there were twenty-eight teachers and 1,223 pupils; the cost of maintenance was \$15,814.94, and the bonded indebtedness was \$39,000. Other educational institutions are a College of Oratory and a Conservatory of Music. There are churches of the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, German Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, and one Methodist Episcopal and two Baptist, colored. Newspapers are the "Journal-Democrat," daily and weekly, and the "Star," weekly, both Democratic, and the "Standard-Herald" and the "Eagle," both weekly and Republican. The leading fraternal societies have prosperous lodges. A board of trade contributes to the advancement of commercial and public interests. There are three banks and four building and loan associations. Industrial interests include three steam flour mills, six carriage shops, two machine shops, two fence factories, two cigar factories, a brewery, a shoe factory and a polish factory. In the immediate vicinity are extensive quarries of blue sandstone, which is utilized in the best class of buildings in Missouri and adjacent States. Fifty men are employed in the quarries, operating steam machinery, making the force equivalent to 500 hand workmen. Pertle Springs (which see), a favorite resort, and the scene of frequent important assemblages, is a short distance from the city, and reached by steam cars.

Warrensburg became the county seat of Johnson County in August, 1836, and was platted November 12th following, taking its name in honor of Martin Warren, a pioneer

from Kentucky. The first store was opened by John Evans; shortly afterward another store was opened by W. H. Davis & Co., and these two supplied the wants of the community for six years. A post office was established in 1836, with John Evans as first postmaster. In 1837 a log building was erected for court purposes, and a log tavern was put up by Y. E. W. Berry. In 1845 a two-story brick building was erected; the first story was occupied as school and church, while the upper story was used as a Masonic lodge. One of the first teachers was Major N. B. Holden, who was a soldier during the Mexican War, and came to his death during the Civil War. April 13, 1846, Johnson Lodge No. 85, A. F. & A. M., was instituted; it was disrupted in 1861. In 1846 a brick jail was built at a cost of \$900. In 1850 the first Baptist congregation was formed under the ministry of Jeremiah Farmer. A Methodist class was organized soon afterward. A church built in 1853, at a cost of \$2,300, was burned during the Civil War. The Presbyterians organized in 1852. A Christian Church was formed in 1859. In 1853 or 1854 J. B. Stoop and C. C. Chinn began the publication of the first newspaper, and the "Western Missourian" was founded by Marsh Foster in 1857. In the latter year Grover's Depot Addition was laid out in anticipation of the location of a railway, and the former settlement, known as Old Town, was practically abandoned, business interests removing to the new site. At the time of the removal the residents of the new town provided a frame courthouse, without expense to the county. This was burned in 1875, with a valuable public library; the disaster was supposedly due to incendiarism. In 1857 the first agricultural fair was held, and in 1858 a branch of the Bank of Missouri was opened. In 1861 the bank was closed, and its funds were secreted under a hearth in the residence of John Parr, whence they were taken by their owners and removed to St. Louis later the same year. During the war Warrensburg was held by the United States forces as a post and supply depot, and there was a cessation of general business. The recovery was speedy after the restoration of peace. In 1865 N. B. Klaine and S. K. Hall began the publication of the "Standard" newspaper. In 1866 schools were re-established, numerous churches were reorganized

or founded, and a bank was opened by A. W. Ridings & Co. In 1867 a flourmill was built by Land, Fike & Co., and a woolen mill by E. L. De Garmo & Co., and the various stone quarries were operated in filling large contracts for building and railroad contractors. The growth of the city has been steady and healthy from that time. Warrensburg is now a city of the third class. The population in 1900 was 4,724.

Warrenton.—The judicial seat of Warren County, situated on the Wabash Railroad, fifty-eight miles from St. Louis. It is delightfully located on the highest point between St. Louis and St. Joseph, and is notable for its healthfulness. It was founded in 1835 on land donated to the county for seat of justice purposes by Henry Walton and Mordecai Morgan, the original site occupying sixty-five acres. Additions have at different times been made to the original plat. February 15, 1864, it was incorporated, and is now a city of the fourth class. It has well graded and shaded streets, owns its waterworks, is electrically lighted, has a fine courthouse, a good public school, a college (the Central Wesleyan), six churches, lodges of different fraternal orders, including Masons and Odd Fellows, two flouring mills, a pressed brick plant, a bank, three hotels and about thirty other business houses, including a cigar and tobacco factory, stores in different branches of trade, and miscellaneous shops. The city supports three newspapers, the "Banner," the "Herald" and the "Volksfreund," all Republican in politics. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,100.

Warsaw.—The county seat of Benton County, on the Osage River, forty-two and one-half miles south of Sedalia, and 231 miles southwest of St. Louis. It is on the Missouri Pacific Railway, and is the termination of the Sedalia, Warsaw & South Western Railway. It contains a two-story brick schoolhouse, erected in 1887 at a cost of \$5,000, and a school for colored children; Christian, Baptist, Methodist and Methodist, South, Churches—the two last named congregations worshipping in the same building—and a colored church; two banks, three newspapers, the "Benton County Enterprise," Democratic; the "Times," Republican; the "Tribune," Free Silver, and "Poultry Topics," a monthly;

lodges of Odd Fellows and United Workmen, and a Grand Army Post; a steam flouring mill, with sawmill in connection; a nursery, and numerous stores. In 1900 the population was 1,000. Stephen A. Howser was the first settler, in 1830 or 1831. Adamson Cornwall was the first merchant and postmaster. In 1841 White & Ayers opened a store, followed by James Atkinson and R. C. Henry & Co., in 1843; the annual sales of the latter firm were \$100,000. The place was then an outfitting point for the overland emigrants to California and Santa Fe. It was the head of Osage River navigation, and at times seven St. Louis steamboats lay at the wharf at the same time; occasionally a boat of unusual size was unable to turn in the stream at that point and was obliged to go on to the towhead above for that purpose. During the river traffic days there was much disorder, carousals and affrays being of frequent occurrence. The advent of railways destroyed much of the trade of the town, but improved the social conditions. In 1840 E. Cameron began the publication of the "Osage Banner," a Whig paper, which was soon succeeded by the "Osage Valley," Democratic, of which he was one of the publishers. After various changes of management it became the "Southwest Democrat," under Murray & Leach. Leach was killed in the Cole Camp fight, and the paper expired, not to be replaced until after the war. Various journals appeared and disappeared during these years. In 1847 the Cumberland Presbyterians erected the first church building, which was afterward sold to the Baptists; prior to that time all worshipping congregations met in the log courthouse. The most noted preachers of that day were the Revs. Parks and House, Cumberland Presbyterians, and "Snag-boat" Williams, Baptist, so named for his vivid word pictures of river scenes upon which his discourses were largely based. In 1852 a Christian Church was organized and a house of worship built under the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. Hopkins. In 1852-3 a public school was taught by Mr. Johnson and Miss Goodman. A log house was occupied until 1858, when a brick building was erected, which was replaced in 1887 by the present structure. In 1853 Lougan & Shanklin opened an academy, which had a brief existence. Warsaw was

incorporated by the county court July 6, 1840, with De Witt C. Ballou, S. H. Whipple, S. A. Howser and J. M. Staley as trustees. In 1843 it was incorporated as a city, afterward retrograding to the position of a village. In 1880 it became a city of the fourth class, with S. W. Smith, mayor; James H. Lay, John B. Clark, Carl Schmidt and Clemens Autreith, aldermen, and Charles Roll, clerk. In 1837 it became a county seat.

Warsaw, Capture of.—After the capture of Stockton and Humansville by the Confederates in October, 1863, they made a rapid march and showed themselves in front of Warsaw, where a body of Union soldiers was stationed, and who made vigorous preparations to repel the Confederates when they should attempt the passage of the Osage River, but a force of Confederates had crossed the river four miles below, and these attacked the town in the rear, while Hooper's regiment, dismounting from their horses, waded the river and attacked the front. The garrison, consisting of eighty men, was forced to surrender. The Confederates secured also a considerable quantity of supplies.

War with Spain.—The war of 1898 between the United States and Spain grew out of the effort of the people of Cuba to throw off the Spanish yoke. When, in 1898, their struggle against Spanish authority had brought about the devastation of a large portion of the island, and was resisted by the Spaniards with a policy pitiless and unsparing, the popular feeling in this country began to demand an overt espousal of the Cuban cause, and a strong sentiment in Congress favored war. At this juncture the United States battleship "Maine," while lying at anchor in the harbor of Havana, whither she had been sent on a mission of international courtesy and good will, was, on the 15th of February, blown up by a torpedo, 260 of her crew perishing in the catastrophe. This brought matters to a crisis, for there was an almost universal conviction in this country that the destruction of the ship was the work, direct or indirect, of the Spanish authorities, and it was clearly seen that war was inevitable. On the 9th of March, Congress, by a unanimous vote in both Houses, appropriated \$50,000,000 "for the national defense." On the 19th of April Congress passed, by a vote

of 42 to 35 in the Senate, and 311 to 6 in the House, a joint resolution, declaring that "the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," and that "the government of the United States does hereby demand of the government of Spain to at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters." The Spanish minister at Washington at once demanded his passports, and the Spanish government at Madrid broke off all relations with our minister, General Woodford. On the 22d of April the President proclaimed a blockade of the northern coast of Cuba, and on the 25th Congress declared the existence of a state of war with Spain from and including the 21st day of April. On the 23d the President called for 125,000 volunteers. On the 25th of April the Governor of Missouri was informed by the War Department that Missouri's quota under the call for volunteers was one light battery of artillery and five regiments of infantry, to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War expressed the desire that, as far as practicable, the National Guard be given the preference. Jefferson Barracks was made the rendezvous. On the 27th of April, Adjutant General M. F. Bell, of Missouri, issued an order granting authority for the organization of the Fifth Regiment of First Brigade, National Guard of Missouri. On the 28th commanding officers of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Infantry, and Battery A, National Guard of Missouri, were directed to issue orders for the election of officers to fill vacancies; and on May 2d permission was given to such officers and men of the National Guard of Missouri as desired, to volunteer into the service of the United States. The troops began to arrive at Jefferson Barracks on the 1st of May. Light Battery A being the first to be mustered in and equipped for field service, was ordered to Chickamauga. It was recruited and enrolled in St. Louis, its officers being, captain, Frank M. Rumbold; first lieutenants, John E. Weber, Edward Bates Eno; second lieutenant, William J. Murray; with 174 men. The battery was at Chickamauga from May 19 to July 24th, when it started for Porto Rico. It was in Porto Rico from August 4th to September 8th, when, the war being over, it was ordered home, reaching

Jefferson Barracks on the 22d of September, and, after sixty days furlough, mustered out on the 30th of November. The First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry was mustered into the United States service at Jefferson Barracks May 13th by Lieutenant Letcher Hardeman, Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, the companies composing it being recruited and enrolled in St. Louis. The regiment was not in active service, and during the period from the date of mustering in, May 13th, to mustering out at St. Louis October 31st, by Lieutenant Ralph Harrison, Second United States Cavalry, and major Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, it had its camp at Chickamauga from May 21st to September 4th, at Jefferson Barracks from September 6th to October 18th, and at the armory in St. Louis from October 18th to October 31st. The officers of the First Regiment were Colonel Edwin Batdorf, Lieutenant Colonel John S. Cavender, Major Alfred Q. Kennett, Major Clarence A. Sinclair. The Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, composed of companies from Carthage, Butler, Lamar, Sedalia, Pierce City, Clinton, Joplin, Nevada, Springfield and Jefferson City, had for its officers Colonel William K. Caffee, Lieutenant Colonel Harry C. De Muth, Major Harrison Mitchell, Major Franklin E. Williams, Major Ralph Harrison. It was mustered into the United States service May 12th, and was encamped in Kentucky and at Chickamauga until November, when it was mustered out. The Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry had for its officers Colonel George P. Gross, Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Wagar, Major Sidney E. Kelsey, Major Fred W. Fleming, Major Thomas W. Slavens. It was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks May 14th, and mustered out November 7th at Kansas City. The regiment was recruited at Kansas City, with the exception of one company, which was recruited at Independence. From May 14th to November 7th it was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Camp Alger, Virginia; Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and Kansas City. The Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Joseph A. Corby, Lieutenant Colonel William P. Burnham, Major William E. Stringfellow, Major Wilson S. Hendrick, Major Clay C. McDonald, was recruited, four companies at St. Joseph, and the others at Carrollton, Mound City, Bethany, Maryville,

Hannibal, Chillicothe, Warrensburg and Fulton. It was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks May 16th. The Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks May 18th, and mustered out at Kansas City November 9th, its officers being Colonel Milton Moore, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Morgan, Major William M. Abernathy, Major William T. Stark, Major George D. Moore. Five of the companies composing it were recruited at Kansas City, and the others at Harrisonville, Carthage, Jefferson Barracks, Columbia, Higginsville, Mexico and Excelsior Springs. It was stationed at Chickamauga and Lexington. The Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, raised under the President's second call for 75,000 volunteers of May 25th, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks July 20th to 23d, the companies composing it being from Brookfield, California, Carondelet, Bloomfield, Doniphan, Willow Springs, St. Charles, Lutesville, Kennett, St. Louis and De Soto. Its officers were Colonel Letcher Hardeman, Lieutenant Colonel Harvey C. Clark, Major Orlando F. Guthrie, Major Jacob J. Dickinson. It was the last one to take the field, but it saw a more extended service than any of the other Missouri regiments. It was part of the army under General Lee that went to Cuba and took possession of Havana upon the evacuation of that city by the Spanish troops. Colonel Letcher Hardeman, of the regular army, who mustered in all the Missouri troops into the United States service, brought it to a high condition of discipline; it was called the best regiment of troops in General Lee's army. After being on duty for some time in the vicinity of Havana it was returned to Georgia, and was mustered out at Savannah May 10th, and the men returned to St. Louis on the 12th. The regiment presented a beautiful saber to Colonel Hardeman. The Third Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, which was organized and mustered in at Jefferson Barracks between July 25th and August 20th, contained a Missouri contingent of 227 men, 131 of them from St. Louis. On the 20th of September, 1898, the regiment moved to Lexington, Kentucky, and became part of the First Army Corps, under General Breckinridge. On the 13th of November it reached Macon, Georgia, and in December went to Cuba, where it performed a great deal

of constructive work in the vicinity of Matanzas and Cienfuegos. In April the battalions were returned to the United States, the First and Third being brought to Savannah, Georgia, and mustered out on the 17th at Fort McPherson. The Missouri contingent arrived at St. Louis on the 18th and were received with honors by a committee of citizens with Mayor Ziegenhein, an interesting part of the ceremony being the presentation to each soldier of a medal made from metal taken from the ill-fated battleship "Maine." Missouri furnished altogether 7,893 infantry and 177 artillery, a total of 8,109 soldiers, and "in no instance," says Adjutant Bell in his report, "were any of the men or officers of our Missouri troops reported for any serious infraction of military discipline."

War with the Seminoles.—Being deprived of their lands in pursuance of the general policy of removing all the Indians west of the Mississippi, the Seminole Indians in Florida inaugurated war in 1835. In 1837 President Van Buren, through the Secretary of War, issued a requisition on the Governor of Missouri for two regiments of mounted volunteers. In response to this call a regiment was raised by Colonel Richard Gentry, recruited mainly in Boone and adjoining counties, and the regiment, under command of Colonel Gentry, left Columbia October 6, 1837. Colonel Gentry marched his troops to St. Louis, and at Jefferson Barracks they were mustered into the United States military service by General Henry Atkinson. Embarking on the Mississippi, they proceeded to New Orleans, and thence to Tampa Bay, disembarking on the Florida coast November 15th. They were ordered by General Zachary Taylor to march, with a body of regulars, against the Indians, and met the enemy near Okeechobee Lake. After a hard fight the Indians were vanquished, but Colonel Gentry and more than 100 of his brave Missourians were killed in the battle. The regiment returned to Missouri and was mustered out of the service early in 1838. The remains of Colonel Gentry were brought back to St. Louis and buried at Jefferson Barracks, and Gentry County was named in his honor.

Wars with Great Britain.—The history of Missouri as an integral part of the

territory of the United States does not date back to the founding of the republic, and it can not be said, therefore, that the inhabitants of this region had any participation in the first war with Great Britain. Probably the only incident of the struggle for independence which caused a thrill of excitement in the French settlement of St. Louis was the conquest of the Illinois country by George Rogers Clark. Many of the inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the other Illinois towns which capitulated to Clark, were kinsmen of the settlers in St. Louis. They hated the English and doubtless sympathized to some extent with the American colonists, but in no way were they drawn into the conflict, nor is it probable that they were even remotely affected by the war. It is barely possible that the massacre of a few St. Louis settlers by Indians in 1780, noted elsewhere, resulted from British machinations which incited the Indians of the Northwest to invade the Illinois country, and some early historians have taken this view. It is not improbable that the St. Louis colonists, like their contemporaries in Illinois, inclined to the belief that the British were responsible for the murderous foray of the savages; but careful historical research does not reveal any basis of fact for the statement that the acts of this band of marauding Indians had any connection with England's military movements in America.

Although St. Louis had been in existence fifty-eight years when the government of the United States declared war against Great Britain in 1812, it appears that a war spirit was first aroused in the village by that declaration. The President's war proclamation was received there early in July of the year above mentioned, and on the 11th of that month a town meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted pledging loyalty to the United States government, and proffering assistance in defense of the frontier.

This declaration evidenced the spirit of the people of St. Louis and their loyalty to the government to which they had become subject only a few years earlier. Being remote from the theater of war, however, they were not called upon to make great sacrifices. A number of military companies were formed for the defense of the town, and the forces operating against the Indians under General Harrison were augmented to some extent by

volunteers from St. Louis. Governor Benjamin Howard left St. Louis to participate in the war, with a brigadier general's commission, and Colonel John O'Fallon, Major Robert Lucas and Captain Lewis Bissell were St. Louis men who distinguished themselves in the war. At different times threatened attacks of the Indians on St. Louis and neighboring settlements occasioned uneasiness, and the interruption of trade on the Mississippi River by Indian outbreaks caused considerable loss to the merchants and traders, but the British emissaries sent among the Missouri tribes to incite general uprising failed to accomplish their purpose, and there were no regular invasions of Missouri settlements by the savages. That the Indians were held in check was largely due to the fact that they had long been on friendly terms with the St. Louis traders, and only the renegades of the different tribes could be induced to commit depredations against those whom they had been accustomed to regard as friends. Here and there murders were committed by the Indians, and in July of 1813 Captain David Musick's company of United States rangers had a skirmish with a party of Winnebagoes "near Fort Mason on the Mississippi," in which a soldier named John M. Duff was fatally wounded, and some days afterward he was buried with military honors in St. Louis. In the immediate vicinity of St. Louis no organized movement against the whites was made by the Indians, and toward the close of 1813 apprehensions of danger from that source practically disappeared. At the beginning of the war, however, the place was thought to be in imminent danger, and such men as Governor William Clark, Frederick Bates, William Christy, Charles Gratiot and others were active in formulating measures for its defense. In May of 1813 five barges, having on board about sixty regular troops and 140 volunteers, left St. Louis for Prairie du Chien, under command of Governor Clark, and in the fall of the same year General Howard marched against the Illinois Indians from Portage des Sioux. These and the expeditions of General Harrison were the most important expeditions of the War of 1812 in which St. Louis soldiers were participants. General Howard guarded the Mississippi at and above the Illinois, and co-operated with Governor Ninian Edwards, of Illinois Territory, in pro-

tecting the left flank of General Harrison in his operations on the lakes. An important action of the people of St. Louis was the organization of a force of 500 mounted scouts and the building of twenty-two stations, or blockhouses, between Fort Bellefontaine and the Kaskaskia River. This line was patrolled daily by the scouts, and hostile Indians were thus kept from breaking through the line. This cordon was afterward extended to the Illinois, the Saline and the mouth of the Ohio. It was Missouri and Illinois troops that captured and burned Chief Como's town at Peoria, and the town of the Sauks at Quincy, and they also picketed the Mississippi River and expelled the Indian canoes. The stockades at Boone's Lick were frequently assaulted by the Indians, and as frequently defended successfully by the settlers in that neighborhood, and at Cote Sans Dessein, Baptiste Louis Roi heroically resisted the attack of a large body of Indians on his cabin. Intrenched in his primitive "castle," he fired on the savages with unerring aim as often as they approached, the women of his household keeping his rifles loaded and at his hand. He killed fourteen Indians before they withdrew, and it is not improbable that this was the bloodiest engagement of the war in this region. News of General Jackson's victory at New Orleans was received February 18, 1815, and the firing of a national salute and a general illumination of houses attested the joy of the people over the result of that memorable battle. On the 2d of March following a formal and impressive celebration of the victory at New Orleans took place in the Catholic Church. News of the conclusion of the treaty of peace with Great Britain was announced in St. Louis March 11, 1815.

Washburn.—A village in Barry County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, nine miles southwest of Cassville, the county seat. It contains a school, a Missionary Baptist Church, an independent newspaper, the "Rustic;" lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, and several business houses. The old settlement was named Keetsville, after J. T. Keet, owner of the land. In 1868 the name was changed to Washburn, for Samuel Washburn, a pioneer. It was incorporated August 4, 1880. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Washington.—A city in Franklin County, on the Missouri River, and the Mis-

souri Pacific Railway, fifty-four miles west of St. Louis by rail and eighty-four miles by water. The earliest settler who is clearly identified was C. Eberius, whose marriage to Miss Trousdale or Trussell, in 1832, was the first wedding at this place. He erected the first frame building in 1834, and opened the first store. Bernard Fricke kept the first tavern the same year, in a log cabin which years afterward was replaced by the Washington House. In 1836 Phineas Thomas built the first brick house. During these years a ferry to the opposite side of the Missouri River was operated by a man named Murphy; the craft was composed of two canoes lashed together, supporting a plank floor. A. H. Kruger was the first druggist, in 1837. Heinrich Tamm established a brewery in 1843. Daniel Q. Gale was the first lawyer, and one of the early judges; in the absence of ministers he performed many marriage ceremonies. The next lawyer was John R. Martin, who became judge afterward. Dr. Jacobs was the first physician; he did not remain permanently, and Dr. Elijah McLean and Dr. Benjamin L. Burch may be regarded as the pioneer physicians. A portion of the town was platted in 1836 by George Morton and others, and called Bassora. In 1837 it was laid out under the present name by Mrs. Lucinda Owens. Various additions were subsequently made. In 1840 it was incorporated as a town, with William J. Cowherd, Andrew Cochran, Daniel Q. Gale, John Bihi, Samuel McAllister, Elijah McLean and Samuel Bruhir as trustees; Andrew Cochran was chosen chairman and J. F. Mense clerk. In 1850 a town hall was built. In 1873 the town was incorporated as a city, with L. Wattenberg as the first mayor, and the following councilmen: Gerhard Tod, H. H. Beinke, John B. Busch, H. Mittendorf, Julius Conrad, Henry C. Hollmann, M. Monkhaus and J. C. S. Foss. In 1878 it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, with John A. Collins as mayor. In 1853 a public school was opened with the Rev. J. F. Fenton as teacher. September 30, 1871, a school building was erected at a cost of about \$11,000. In 1887 the Washington high school was built. The course of study is comprehensive, covering the ordinary academical curriculum, and requires four years for completion. There are also grammar schools, and a school for colored pupils. A Catholic parochial school, and

a boarding school and academy for young ladies, both under the Sisters of Notre Dame, occupy an edifice containing school rooms and an exhibition hall, built at a cost of \$14,000. There is also a Lutheran parochial school. The Church of St. Francis Borgia, Catholic, was organized in 1833 by the Rev. Father Verhagen, S. J. The first church building was a log cabin, built in 1837, and the second, of brick, was built in 1846. The present edifice dates from 1868. Early annals make mention of a German Protestant body which built a log house of worship in 1838. From this probably came St. Peter's Evangelical Church, organized in 1845 by the Rev. Edward Arcularius; in 1845 it built a frame edifice, at a cost of \$2,000; in 1852, one of brick, costing \$3,500, and in 1868 the present structure, costing \$15,000. The Lutheran Immanuel Church, organized in 1862 by the Rev. F. W. G. Mathuschka, occupies a building erected in 1882 at a cost of \$8,000. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized about 1855, and in 1858 a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$6,000, and dedicated by Bishop Marvin. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1850, with the Rev. Joseph F. Fenton as the first pastor, and a building was erected in 1853. Its membership became divided during the war, but were long ago reunited. There is also an African Methodist Church. The leading social organization is the Washington Turn-Verein, organized in 1859 by Francis Wilhelmi, Robert Reichard and others. Its membership joined the Union Army in 1860 and the organization was abandoned until 1865. In 1866 a hall was built at a cost of \$4,000. There are also lodges of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and United Workmen, all with large and active membership. The earliest newspaper was the "Courier," Democratic, dating prior to the war, conducted by Adelbert Baudessin and Dr. Crumsick. It became the Washington "Gazette," under J. O. Matthews, and was suppressed by the military authorities in 1861. The Washington "Free Press" and the "Polish Eagle" were papers having brief existence between 1865 and 1875. The "Franklin County Advertiser" was begun in 1859. In 1862, while in the hands of H. C. Allen, it was suppressed by the military authorities, when J. C. Magan was placed in charge and published it as a Republican paper. In 1865

it became the "Observer," Democratic, and is now the "Franklin County Observer." Other papers published are the "Washington Journal" and the "Post" (German), both Republican. The industries of the city include a zither manufactory, the largest in America, founded by Franz Schwarzer; the John B. Busch Brewing Company, founded in 1854 and incorporated in 1894; a foundry and machine shops, two flourmills, a sawmill, a shoe factory, three cob pipe factories, horse collar and broom factories, and excellent stores in various mercantile lines. It has numerous substantial financial houses. The Bank of Washington, capital \$50,000, was organized in 1877, succeeding to the Washington Savings Bank, instituted in 1866. Two building and savings associations date from 1871 and 1884, respectively. There are three hotels. The city has a fine system of waterworks, costing \$60,000; an efficient fire department, and electric light and telephone service. Thrift, public spirit and intelligence are marked characteristics of the people, and all their enterprises are substantially founded and prosperous. In 1900 the population was 3,015.

Washington County.—A county in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Franklin and Jefferson Counties, east by St. Francois County, south by Iron County and west by Crawford County. The surface is broken and hilly, particularly in the western part. About 65 per cent of the land is arable. The valleys and the rolling table lands are well adapted to agriculture. The uplands bear beautiful crops of natural grasses, which, along with the mild climate, makes stock-raising pleasant and profitable. The county is well watered and drained by innumerable springs and streams. Fourche a Renault, Mine a Breton, Old Mines, Clear, Rocky, Cadet, Morrell, James, Cedar, Brock, Flat, Furnace, Wallen and Hopewell Creeks, nearly all of which empty directly or indirectly into Big River, are the principal streams of the county. The leading pursuits of the residents of the county are agriculture, stock-raising, fruit-growing and mining. The exports are cattle, horses, hogs, mules, sheep, wheat, grass and other seeds, flour, wool, poultry, butter, eggs, game, dressed meats, hides, furs, nuts, pig iron, lead ore, tiff, lumber, piling, cooperage, apples and other fruits

and vegetables. There is abundant timber in the county, consisting principally of red, white and black oak, pine, hickory, ash, maple, walnut, elm and sycamore. The most extensive forests are in the western part of the county. There are numerous caves throughout the county. Along Big River are several Indian mounds. Four of these, located about ten miles southeast of Potosi, form a quadrangle of about fifty yards. Each one is eighteen or twenty feet at the base, and about six feet in height, while precisely in the center there is one thirty feet at the base and ten feet in height. The first men to explore the county now embraced within the limits of Washington County were the Frenchmen, Renault and La Motte, while on their famous expedition for the "Company of St. Philip." In the years 1722-3 they made a tour into the country about Potosi. On this trip the celebrated Mine La Motte was located, also Mine Renault. Considerable prospect work was done in search for silver, but like other discoveries of Renault, when he found that there was no silver, Mine Renault was abandoned and search resumed elsewhere. Old Mines, opened by Renault in 1726, was worked for a short time. There was no permanent settlement made in the county until about 1763, when Francis Breton, while on a hunting trip, discovered, near what is now Potosi, the mine that bears his name. About this mine and at Old Mines a few French families gathered from Ste. Genevieve, New Bourbon and Kaskaskia. At intervals work was carried on in the most primitive way. July 17, 1799, the Spanish government granted Moses Austin 7,153 arpens of land, covering nearly all the Mine a Breton, on condition that he erect smelting furnaces and "establish a lead manufacture." In February, 1804, in a report on the mines, Moses Austin wrote: "There is a small village, twenty families, who cultivate a little land near the mines, but have no concessions." In 1802 fifteen French families settled at Old Mines, formed a village, and re-opened the mine, which they worked in common. In 1803 Lieutenant Governor Charles Delassus granted to thirty-one residents of the town 400 arpens of land each. Moses Austin wrote: "In June, 1799 when I removed my family to the Mine a Breton, the whole number of inhabitants settled on the Grand River—Renault's Fork—and its waters, did not ex-

ceed sixty-three or four persons, consisting of eight families." Up to the beginning of the century the people vacillated between the different mines and New Bourbon and Ste. Genevieve. The work of mining was done chiefly by slaves of these two towns between August and December. The first to settle in the county limits to make permanent homes and to cultivate the soil, located near what is now the town of Caledonia, in Bellevue Valley, twelve miles south of Potosi. The first to enter the valley were Annanias McCoy, Benjamin Crow and Robert Reed, from Tennessee, who settled on land in 1802. They were followed by others and soon there was a thriving settlement. The pioneers improved the land, produced nearly all that they required by their own labor and carried the surplus products to Ste. Genevieve on backs of horses and in carts. Mills were built and from the beginning prosperity reigned. Owing to the mines and the fine farming lands, Washington County was settled rapidly. In 1820 it had a population of 2,769 and in 1830 there were 6,784 people reported by the census taken.

Originally the territory comprising Washington County was in the Ste. Genevieve district and remained so until August 21, 1813, when Washington County was organized by act of the Territorial Legislature. As defined by the act the boundaries embraced a territory extending from the Cape Girardeau northern boundary line north to St. Louis County and west to the western boundary line of the Osage purchase. Its limits were gradually changed and reduced as new counties were formed, and in 1868, by legislative act its boundaries were finally fixed as they are now. Lionel Brown, Samuel Perry, John Hawkins, Martin Ruggles and John Andrews, commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice, at their first meeting, in the fall of 1813, selected Mine a Breton as a temporary meeting place for the courts. Martin Ruggles, William Sloan and John Stanton were the first judges of the court of common pleas for the county, and first met on the first Monday of January, 1814, in the house of Benjamin Elliott, with John Brickey, clerk. One of the first acts of the court was to affirm the appointment of John Perry, Jr., as administrator of the estate of William Blanford, deceased, made upon application of his widow, Mary Blanford, to John Brickey, clerk, De-

cember 14, 1813. The matter of appointing this administrator was the first legal act performed by any official of the newly organized county. The first sheriff of the county was Lionel Brown, who was a nephew of Aaron Burr, and was killed in a duel with John Smith "T." To the first court of common pleas he reported that he had empaneled a grand jury. The first cases before the jury were those of John Casander and James Hewett and Leth Hyat "for an affray." No indictment in either case was returned. The first indictment was against John O'Donald and James and Alexander Willoughby for robbery. On January 13, 1814, Charles Lucas was granted permission to practice before the courts of Washington County—the first lawyer to be admitted to the bar in the county. The court of common pleas was the only court of the county until 1815, when the county court was formed and the circuit court organized. A log jail thirteen feet square and containing one room, was erected on the public square of the original town of Potosi, which was laid out on a tract of land immediately to the northeast of the old town of Mine a Breton by the commissioners appointed to select a permanent seat of justice. Of this tract Moses Austin donated forty acres to the county and John Rice Jones ten acres, and the tract was accepted for county seat purposes by the commissioners at a meeting held in Mine a Breton, February 26, 1814. It was laid out in streets and alleys, and a public square reserved for county buildings. In July of the same year there was a public sale of lots, and seventy-nine lots were sold, realizing \$5,080. On the 15th of October following a contract for the building of a courthouse was let to Nehemiah Cravens for the sum of \$5,595, to be completed by December 1, 1815. At that time Potosi was ambitious to become the State capital when Missouri should be admitted to the Union, and the building was designed with a view of being used for the State offices. The contractor found himself unable to fulfill his contract and his bondsmen finished rooms in the lower story of the building. The second story was never finished, and the half completed building remained in use until 1849. The land upon which the present courthouse stands was purchased by the county in 1848 for \$750 from John Dean and wife. A new courthouse at a cost of \$10,000

was completed in April, 1850. The first log jail was used only a few years, when it was replaced by a small, two-story brick structure. Early in the thirties it was set on fire by an insane negro, who was confined in it, and burned, the negro being burned to death. After this a building that is now used as a private residence was used as a jail until 1868, when another jail was built in the courthouse yard, it being a one-story brick and costing \$5,000. This building was burned by an insane prisoner, Joachim Bayer, early in the spring of 1893. The following August bonds to the amount of \$7,000 were issued and work on the building was commenced. In 1894 it was completed at a total cost within the limits of the amount raised by the sale of the bonds. It is a handsome two-story brick building, and is fitted up in modern style. Up to 1882 the paupers of the county were farmed out. On the 30th of May of that year the county court purchased a farm of 320 acres in Liberty Township, about six miles northwest of Potosi. Later, at a cost of about \$2,000, buildings were erected for the accommodation of the city's charges. These buildings were burned in the spring of 1891, and in the fall of the same year were rebuilt. The poor of the county are well cared for on the contract system and at a minimum cost to the taxpayers of \$4.50 per capita per month. The first term of the circuit court for Washington County was opened at Mine a Breton on the fourth Monday of April, 1815, Honorable David Barton, of the Northern Circuit, and Honorable Richard S. Thomas, of the Southern Circuit, presiding judges. The most horrible crime committed in Washington County was the killing of the Lapine, or Lago, family, consisting of David, and Louise, his wife, and their eighteen-months-old son, and Mary Christopher and her baby daughter, in a log cabin one mile north of Potosi, November 19, 1870. The crime was committed by Charles Jolly, Jr., and John Armstrong. They went to the cabin accompanied by a lad named Lion Jolly, who was the chief witness to the crime. Charles Jolly shot Lapine through a crack in the wall of the house, after which Armstrong, taking an ax, entered the cabin and cut the heads of the women off their bodies, then crushed in the heads of the infants and then set the cabin on fire to conceal their fiendish crime. Both men were arrested and placed

in jail. A mob of angry citizens made an attempt to break into the jail, secure the prisoners and lynch them. Sheriff John T. Clark was apprised of the movement and stationed an armed guard in the jail. Upon the approach of the lynching party some one fired a shot, it is supposed accidentally. Upon hearing this the sheriff's guards fired upon the mob, wounding nearly thirty and killing a boy who had joined the throng to see what was going on. The attempt at lynching was abandoned and the prisoners were spirited to St. Louis for safekeeping. They were tried at the December, 1870, term of court, found guilty, and were, by order of the court, hanged in the courthouse yard at Potosi about 1 o'clock, January 27, 1871. This was the first and only legal infliction of capital punishment in Washington County. Besides the crimes here enumerated there were about sixty other murders committed in the county prior to 1900. In some of the cases the guilty ones were acquitted and in others they were sent to the penitentiary. Among the early resident members of the bar who practiced in the courts of Washington County were Israel McCready, a member of the first Territorial assembly; Daniel Dunklin, who became one of Missouri's Governors and later Surveyor General of the United States; David E. Perryman, John S. Brickey, Philip Cole, Henry Shurlds and others, some of whom became prominent in State and national affairs.

In the early days the Catholic settlers of Old Mines and Potosi were visited occasionally by missionary priests. These periodical visits extended from about 1803 to 1825, when a church was built at Old Mines, the first in Washington County. Rev. Father Jean Boullier was appointed the first resident priest of the county. Among the missionary priests who preceded him were Father John Timon, who later became a noted bishop of the church. In 1828 there was a Catholic Chapel in Potosi which was attended by the priest from Old Mines. The present church at Potosi was erected in 1862. The first church at Old Mines, a rude log building, was torn down in 1830 and a fine brick structure erected. There are also churches at Rich Woods and Irondale. The first Presbyterian Church at Caledonia has the distinction of being the oldest west of the Mississippi River. It was organized August 3, 1816, and was called the Concord Church.

About 1832 the Baptists built a church of pine logs on Fourche a Renault, about eight miles northwest of Potosi, and a few years later built a brick church at Potosi. For some years no organization has been maintained at Potosi. The Baptists have churches and congregations in different parts of the county. The Methodist Episcopal Church gained a foothold in Washington County prior to 1820 and before 1828 a meeting house was built at Potosi. This denomination has a number of organizations in the county.

The early schools of Washington County were run on the "subscription plan," and the name of the first teacher is lost to posterity. An act to establish an academy at Potosi was approved by the Territorial Legislature January 30, 1817, and the act provided that a lottery be conducted to raise funds for its support, it being the second lottery west of the Mississippi River. The first common school in Washington County was organized in Liberty Township, March 4, 1854. In 1867 Captain William G. Eversole and other citizens of Caledonia organized a stock company and the following year the Bellevue Collegiate Institute was established and has since flourished. In September, 1890, a fine brick building for public school purposes was built at Potosi. It has four departments and seating capacity for 240 pupils. It was erected at a cost of \$7,000.

The first paper to be published in Washington County was the "Miner's Prospect," established at Potosi September, 1846, by Philip G. Ferguson and F. A. Dallan. It was independent politically and passed out of existence in 1849. In 1856 the "Washington County Miner," Democratic in principle, was established at Potosi by N. P. Buck, and was discontinued at the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861. The "Washington County Journal" was started by George B. Clarke in 1867 and passed into the hands of Eli D. Ake in 1872, who continued it for about a year and then removed it to Ironton. The Potosi "Independent" was established in 1873 by Frank Harris, who published it until his death in 1886, when the widow took charge of it, the editorial management being in the hands of Henry C. Bell, who purchased the paper in 1888 and is its present owner and editor. In 1886 the Potosi "Free Press" was started by Jesse W. Homan, but was soon discontinued. In 1888 the Potosi "Eagle" was

started as an independent paper and had a varied career, changing from Democratic to Republican, and in a few years dying from lack of support, under the name "Southeast Democrat." The "Republican" was started in 1887 and had a short existence. The "Journal," Republican in politics, was established in August, 1894, by F. M. Deggendorf, who continues as its publisher and editor. The "Belgrade Messenger" was established in 1898 at Belgrade.

During the Civil War the sympathy of the residents of Washington County was about evenly divided between the North and the South, and men were supplied to the armies of each, though no regular organized company enlisted in the Confederate cause from the county.

Washington County is divided into eleven townships, viz.: Belgrade, Belleview, Breton, Concord, Harmony, Johnson, Kingston, Liberty, Rich Woods, Union and Walton. The assessed value of real estate in the county in 1898 was \$1,908,010; estimated full value, \$2,385,000; personal property, \$320,534; estimated full value, \$350,000; stock, bonds, etc., \$161,166; value of railways, \$346,213.35. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad has twenty-four miles of road in the county, the main line passing through the county from north to south, and a spur four miles in length running from Mineral Station to Potosi. The number of public schools in the county is 68; teachers, 74; pupils, 4,739; and permanent school fund (1898), \$13,193.67. The population of the county in 1900 was 14,263. The county is free from debt and in excellent financial condition, even though the rate of taxation is less than in many other counties of the State. Owing to the line of railroad passing through the eastern part much of the produce of the county is shipped from railroad points in Jefferson, Franklin, St. Francois, Crawford and Iron Counties, thus the State reports of exports from the county, which are compiled from the reports of the railroad shipments from stations in the county, enumerate only about half the surplus products shipped from Washington County.

Washington University.—In the winter of 1852-3 Mr. Wayman Crow, a St. Louis merchant, was a member of the Missouri Senate. At his instance a charter was granted

to an institution of learning to be located in the city of St. Louis and to be known as the Eliot Seminary. This institution was to become the well known Washington University of our own day. At the first meeting of the board of directors the name Eliot Seminary was changed to Washington Institute, at the request of the Rev. William G. Eliot, in whose honor the first name had been given, and a little later to Washington University, as the plans for its development broadened. The charter was granted on the 22d of February, 1853, and the first meeting of the directors happened to be held on the same day a year later; hence the name "Washington," finally settled upon.

Of this important act Mr. Crow spoke as follows at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the University in 1882: "Almost thirty years ago, near the close of my last senatorial term of office, without consultation with others, I drew up and introduced into the Senate the charter of this institution." To Wayman Crow, therefore, belongs the honor of founding this important institution of learning.

The charter was a broad and generous one. By its provisions the Seminary and all of its property of any sort which it might at any time acquire was to be forever free from State, county or city taxation. In the eighth article of the constitution was inserted the following clause: "No instruction either sectarian in religion or partisan in politics shall be allowed in any department of the University; and no sectarian or partisan test shall be used in the election of professors or teachers, or other officers of the University; nor shall any such test ever be used in said University for any purpose whatever. This article shall be understood as the fundamental condition on which all endowments of whatever kind are received." This clause was incorporated in the charter in 1857. Thus the University was made secure, by both constitution and charter, from the dangers of theological or political dissensions.

The list of incorporators and first board of directors is as follows: Christopher Rhodes, Samuel Treat, John M. Krum, John Caven-der, George Partridge, Phocion R. McCreery, John How, William Glasgow, Jr., George Pegram, N. J. Eaton, James Smith, Seth A. Ranlett, Mann Butler, William G. Eliot, Hudson E. Bridge, Samuel Russell, and Wayman

Crow. Of this board the Honorable Samuel Treat is now the only survivor.

The first work under the charter of the University was in an evening school which was opened in the old Benton schoolhouse on Sixth Street. This school was named the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, in honor of Colonel John O'Fallon. Mr. Nathan D. Tirrell was in charge of this school, which numbered 220. This school was continued for a number of years, supported at first wholly by the University. Then the expense was shared with the board of public schools, and finally the entire burden of the evening schools was assumed by the public school board. The first building erected by the University was the present south wing on Seventeenth Street, near Washington Avenue, where a school was opened in 1856, the ancestor of the present Smith Academy. The teachers were James D. Low and Nathan D. Tirrell, and during the first year 108 scholars were entered.

The formal inauguration of the University took place in Mercantile Library Hall on the 23d of April, 1857. Honorable Edward Everett delivered the oration, and addresses were made by the president of the board, the Rev. William G. Eliot, James D. Low, the principal of the academy; Honorable John How, president of the board of managers of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute; Honorable Samuel Treat, one of the directors, and the Rev. Truman M. Post.

This same year, 1857, saw also the erection of a building for a chemical laboratory, and Professor Abram Litton was appointed to the chair of chemistry, which position he held until 1892. The chair of mechanics and engineering was filled by the appointment of Professor J. J. Reynolds, afterward brevet major general in the United States Army. In 1858 the erection of a building for the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute was begun on the corner of Chestnut and Seventh Streets. For many reasons the work made very slow progress and nine years elapsed before the building was ready for use. It was then found that this fine building was not at all suited to the wants of the University, and it was sold to the board of public schools, which agreed to maintain the evening schools.

During this period a college building was erected on the corner of Washington Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and on the 17th of

December, 1858, Professor Joseph G. Hoyt, then professor of mathematics in Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, was elected chancellor. He entered upon his duties in a few weeks and was formally inaugurated in February, 1859, and served until his untimely death in November, 1862.

Professor William Chauvenet succeeded Chancellor Hoyt and served until his death in December, 1870. He was followed by Rev. William G. Eliot, who also continued in office until his removal by death in January, 1887. The duties of the chancellor were performed by the dean of the college, Professor Marshall S. Snow until October, 1891, when they were assumed by the newly elected chancellor, Professor Winfield Scott Chaplin, the present incumbent.

Washington University now comprehends the following departments:

1. The Undergraduate Department.
2. Henry Shaw School of Botany.
3. St. Louis School of Fine Arts.
4. St. Louis Law School.
5. St. Louis Medical College.
6. Missouri Dental College.

Besides these are the following secondary schools organized under the charter of the University:

1. Smith Academy.
2. Mary Institute.
3. Manual Training School.

The Undergraduate Department includes:

1. The College.
2. The School of Engineering.

The college has a broad elective system giving to students the degree of bachelor of arts after the satisfactory completion of thirty-eight courses of study, which are expected to occupy four years. The standard is high and is kept fully up to the demands made in the best institutions of the sort in the country. The effort of the faculty is, both by a proper arrangement of the courses of study and by directing the student's inclination, to give a broad and liberal education in the best modern sense of the word; to lay the foundation upon which high literary and professional scholarship may be reared. The college is under the special charge of the dean, Professor Marshall S. Snow.

The school of engineering offers courses in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and chemistry. Its courses are carefully laid out and the work is

done thoroughly. Professional courses of study in this school were first adopted in 1869 and the first professional degrees were conferred in 1871. The school of engineering is under the immediate supervision of the dean, Professor Edmund A. Engler.

The undergraduate department occupies the building at the corner of Washington Avenue and Seventeenth Street, the eastern wing of which was erected in 1857, and the western portion in 1871, during which year upward of \$250,000 were given for buildings, apparatus and endowments. It also uses the south wing, which was the first building erected in 1854, the chemical building, which dates from the year 1857, and a gymnasium in the rear of the main building, erected in 1881. In many of their studies and in all of the laboratory work the classes of the college and the school of engineering are combined, and in the student's societies and in the social life of the institution no distinction is known. Both sexes are admitted on equal terms to this department, as well as in the law school.

The Henry Shaw School of Botany owes its foundation to the late Henry Shaw.

In June, 1885, Mr. Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, authorized the chancellor of the University to place before the board of directors a plan of action for the establishment of a school of botany, as follows:

That he proposed, with the concurrence of the directors, to endow a school of botany as a department of Washington University, by donation of improved real estate, yielding over \$5,000 revenue, and to place it in such relation with the largely endowed Missouri Botanical Garden and Arboretum, as would practically secure their best uses for scientific study and investigation to the professor and students of the said school of botany, in all time to come.

At the meeting of the board of directors held June 8, 1885, the following resolutions were, therefore, offered in grateful acceptance of Mr. Shaw's proposal:

"1. That a School of Botany be established as a special department of Washington University, to be known as the Henry Shaw School of Botany.

"2. That a professorship of botany be therein established, to be known as the Engelmann professorship.

"3. That Professor William Trelease, of the University of Wisconsin, be invited to fill the same; his duties to begin at the commencement of the next academic year, September 17.

"4. That said School of Botany be placed under the special care and direction of an advisory committee, to consist of five members, of whom two shall be members of this board, and two shall be selected outside of the board—the chancellor of the University being a member *ex-officio*."

This report was accepted and the resolutions unanimously adopted. The record of such action was then submitted to Mr. Shaw and approved by him.

On this foundation the School of Botany was opened in the autumn of 1885. In his will, admitted to probate in 1889, Mr. Shaw further provided for the maintenance of the income of the school up to a certain limit, and took steps calculated to secure the proposed close co-operation between the School of Botany and the Botanical Garden.

The laboratory of the School of Botany is temporarily located at 1724 Washington Avenue, and a small library containing the usual laboratory manuals and class books, which is kept at the laboratory for reference, is added to as new books, needed for class work, appear. In addition to alcoholic and imbedded material, a small herbarium is being formed, which is intended to contain representatives of the local flora. Advanced students, some of whose work is done at the garden, also have the privilege of consulting, under necessary restrictions, the excellent herbarium and library maintained there, and now comprising about 250,000 sheets of specimens, something over 20,000 books and pamphlets, and a large collection of wood veneers and sections; and no effort is spared to make the garden equipment as complete as possible in any line of work taken up by competent investigators.

The close connection of the school with the Missouri Botanical Garden popularly known as "Shaw's Garden," gives it great advantages and opportunities as a place for the systematic and scientific study of botany unsurpassed in the United States. The school is in charge of Professor William Trelease, the director of the garden, who is assisted by a competent corps of instructors.

The Law School was established in 1860, but the Civil War delayed its opening until October, 1867, when its organization was completed and its first classes entered. It had rooms for some years and its lectures were given in the Polytechnic Building, Seventh and Chestnut Streets. In 1872 the completion of the new west wing of the university building afforded better accommodations and there the school remained until the growth of the undergraduate department and the need of room for the rapidly growing law school made a change necessary. Mary Institute, the school for girls, removed in 1878 from its old building, No. 1417 Lucas Place, and the building was then set apart for the law school. On account of the high standard of its faculty and the high standard required for graduation, the school is regarded as among the first of its kind in the country. A diploma from this school entitles the holder to practice in the courts of the State and the United States upon simple motion. At the organization of the law school in 1867 Henry Hitchcock, Esq., was made dean, and held that office until October, 1870, when he resigned in consequence of ill health. George M. Stewart, Esq., was then made dean and remained such until 1878. Mr. Hitchcock, however, having recovered his health, was reappointed a member of the faculty in December, 1871, and was also made provost, and as such assumed the executive management of the school and remained in charge until May, 1878. At that time the entire faculty resigned and a reorganization took place, Mr. Hitchcock being made dean. In June, 1881, he resigned and William G. Hammond, LL. D., was appointed in his place. He served until his death in 1894. William S. Curtis, Esq., was then chosen dean, a graduate of the college and of the law school, who is still in service. To Henry Hitchcock more than to any other man must be given the credit of the successful establishment of the school. He was, as we have seen, for several years the dean, then provost and dean again, and until a few years since held an important chair in the faculty.

The establishment of an art school upon a broad and permanent foundation has always been part of the plan of Washington University. For nearly twenty-

five years art instruction has been embodied in the course of study. In 1875 special students were admitted to the drawing department and class and public lectures were given on art history. The same year an evening school was opened.

On May 22, 1879, the directors of the university adopted an ordinance establishing a department of art in Washington University, from which the following extracts are taken:

"A department of art is hereby established as a special department of Washington University, to be known as The St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

"The objects of said department shall be: Instruction in the fine arts, the collection and exhibition of pictures, statuary and other works of art, and of whatever else may be of artistic interest and appropriate for a public gallery or art museum, and, in general, the promotion by all proper means of esthetic or artistic education."

Professor Halsey C. Ives has been director since its organization.

The museum of the school contains a carefully selected collection of about 500 casts from antique and mediaeval sculpture, and several marbles and works in bronze; also collections of examples of art work in porcelain, glass, metal and wood (originals and reproductions), and of fictile ivories and laces.

The picture galleries contain a collection of paintings, rare engravings and etchings. Examples are added, when possible, with a view to affording the student the best possible opportunity for pursuing the study of art history by such subjects.

Students are free to visit the galleries of the museum at all times when open. Every possible advantage will be afforded them for work.

The collections for the use of students comprise several hundred autotype reproductions, from sketches, studies and paintings by celebrated masters from the fifteenth century to the present time, a set of carbon prints (numbering 1,041) illustrating the historical development of art made from various collections of the British Museum. The latter is divided into six parts: 1. Prehistoric and Ethnographical Series; 2. Egyptian Series; 3. Assyrian Series; 4. Grecian Series;

Law School.

Museum of Fine Arts.

Art School.

5. Etruscan and Roman Series; 6. Mediaeval Series.

A reference library is being formed for the use of students. More than 500 volumes have already been purchased or given for this purpose.

The Museum of Fine Arts has a valuable permanent collection of statuary, paintings, pottery, carvings, etc., which affords the public, as well as students, an indispensable aid to the study of art. And in order that opportunity may be given for studying the methods of the different schools of painting and the works of the celebrated artists, arrangements have been made for a series of fine exhibitions of oil and water color paintings, architectural drawings and engravings.

Any one desiring to become a member of the Museum of Fine Arts may do so by the annual payment of ten dollars. This membership entitles him, with his family and non-resident guests, to the privilege of visiting the museum at all times when open to the public, and to all lectures, receptions and special exhibitions given under the auspices of the board of control.

The real founder of the School of Fine Arts was the Honorable Wayman Crow, who has already been mentioned as the person who secured the charter of the university in 1853. In 1878 Mr. Crow lost by death his only son. In the following summer, with the cordial approval of his family, he determined to erect a memorial art museum and building for the contemplated school of fine arts. In 1881 a beautiful and commodious building was formally conveyed by deed to Washington University. The total cost of the ground and building was about \$130,000.

The St. Louis Medical College was founded in 1842 as the Medical Department of St. Louis University. Incorporated by special charter in 1855,

its annual courses of instruction were continued by the same faculty, which, under an ordinance enacted April 14, 1891, was created the medical faculty of Washington University. In October, 1892, the college opened, in its new building, its fifty-first consecutive annual session.

The regular graded course of study covering three college years has been carefully

elaborated, from year to year, as riper experience has dictated, and always in the direction of higher standards and broader teaching. The annual sessions are of seven calendar months, and ample opportunities for clinical study are afforded throughout the entire year. To students fitted by adequate preliminary training to profit by a comprehensive and thorough course of medical study, this college offers exceptional advantages.

A distinctive feature of the St. Louis Medical College is the requirement of and full provision for extended laboratory work by every student in all the fundamental subjects of medical study. The extent and scope of the required practical work in anatomy and in chemistry have been greatly enlarged, and full laboratory courses are given in histology, in medical chemistry, in pathological anatomy and histology, and in bacteriology. In extent and completeness of laboratory equipment, the St. Louis Medical College ranks with the best and most progressive educational institutions of this country; in the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of its laboratory instruction it is now among the most advanced of the medical schools in the West.

In the construction and furnishing of its new college building in 1892, at a cost of \$160,000, the faculty availed itself to the utmost of its previous experience in developing new and better methods of medical instruction. Five lecture halls, three of which are of theater arrangement, three chemical laboratories (4,633 square feet of floor), two physiological laboratories (3,000 square feet), practical anatomy rooms (2,330 square feet), a laboratory of microscopy (2,330 square feet), a fully equipped bacteriological laboratory, and a spacious reading room, afford ample and convenient accommodation without crowding in any department. The different laboratories are abundantly provided with the best appliances for individual work, as well as for special demonstration and research.

The Missouri Dental College was made a department of Washington University in 1892. It occupies the new Medical School Building and has every facility for work.

A portion of the lectures to dental students is given in the St. Louis Medical Col-

lege, in connection with the medical classes, furnishing a rare opportunity for the dental student to acquire the comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine so indispensable to the successful practice of any specialty.

Missouri Dental College.

The museum, anatomical rooms and chemical laboratory of the St. Louis Medical College are as free to the dental as to the medical student. The arrangement with this institution is such that by taking additional branches in connection with the work of the three dental terms, the dental student may qualify himself for admission to the senior class in the medical college, and may then become a candidate for the degree of doctor of medicine at the close of the term in the following April.

Connected with the university in general management and control are three secondary schools, from which the university draws its students for the higher departments, and which also prepare their students for active life if they do not wish to continue their studies further.

Smith Academy was really the beginning of the university. The first school opened by the university, as has already been said, was the evening school

Smith Academy.

in the old Benton school-house. This was followed by a school in the first building of the university on Seventeenth, near Washington Avenue, in 1856, under the charge of Messrs. Lowe and Tirrell. In 1862 this school passed from the hands of these gentlemen into the care of Professor George B. Stone. He was a man of great energy and a successful teacher, and the school grew and prospered. Mr. Stone resigned in 1874 and Professor Denham Arnold was appointed his successor. The school was always known as the academy until the year 1879, when a new building was erected for its use on the corner of Washington Avenue and Nineteenth Street, from funds left with Chancellor Eliot for that purpose by Mr. James Smith, always a firm friend of Washington University. The new outfit cost about \$75,000, and the school was then named Smith Academy. Mr. Arnold resigned in 1890 and was succeeded by Professor Joseph W. Fairbanks, who held the principalship until 1896. His resignation was

followed by the appointment of Professor Charles P. Curd, the present principal.

He is assisted by a corps of teachers able to do the work of a first-class fitting school for any college or technical school or to prepare for business life.

Mary Institute, a school for girls, was established in 1859, with Professor Edwin D. Sanborn as principal. In 1862 he was succeeded by Professor Calvin S. Pennell, who remained in that position for twenty-five years. The first building was on Lucas Place,

No. 1417. In 1878 this became inadequate for the purposes of the school,

Mary Institute.

and it was turned over to the law school. A new building was then erected on Locust and Twenty-seventh Streets, where the school has ever since had its home. In 1887 Mr. Pennell resigned and his place was filled by the appointment of Professor James H. Dillard. Under his care the school grew and prospered. He resigned, however, in 1891, and his successor was Professor Edmund H. Sears, the present incumbent. Every opportunity is given here for a first-class education, whether the girls wish to prepare for college or desire to receive a general education. Mary Institute has always enjoyed a well deserved reputation for the thoroughness with which its work is done and the admirable spirit which pervades the whole school.

The Manual Training School was organized in the year 1880. Its object is instruction

Manual Training School.

in mathematics, drawing and the English branches of a high school course, and instruction and practice in the use of tools. The original building was paid for by Edwin Harrison, one of the directors of the university, and the endowment fund and furnishings were provided by Samuel Cupples, another director, and Gottlieb Conzelman, with contributions from other public-spirited citizens. During the summer of 1882, the original building having become too small for the proper conduct of the school, an addition was made, chiefly through the liberality of Ralph Sellew and Mr. Conzelman, on the Washington Avenue front, doubling the capacity of the school.

The Manual Training School is a second-

dary or preparatory school between the district or grammar school on the one hand, and the engineering or polytechnic school on the other. It was organized to effect several ends:

1. To furnish a broader and more appropriate foundation for higher technical education.

2. To serve as a developing school where pupils could discover their inborn capacities and aptitudes, whether in the direction of literature, science or the practical arts, while securing a liberal elementary training. Its usefulness is by no means limited to those who have a fondness for mechanics. Its training is of general educational value.

3. To furnish those who look forward to industrial life, opportunity to become familiar with tools, materials, drafting, and the methods of construction, as well as with ordinary English branches.

Professor Calvin M. Woodward has been the director of the school since its foundation.

Washington University has had many generous friends during all these years of its history. It would not be possible, nor would it be proper, to name all the contributors to the buildings and funds of the university. Much has been given, often in large sums, as the immediate needs required, and without publicity. Those who from time to time have been members of the board of directors have always been ready with needed help. Among the early benefactors of the university appear conspicuously the names of Wayman Crow, John O'Fallon, Hudson E. Bridge, James Smith, George Partridge and John T. Davis, all of whom have gone to their reward; men recognized as leaders in their time in all that concerned the interests of St. Louis. Their names and those of many others who were as generous according to their means will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

The rapid changes in residence and business centers which St. Louis has undergone during the last decade made it clearly apparent some years ago that if the university were to continue to grow and prosper, a new home must be had away from increasing noise and dirt. In the year 1895-6, therefore, a most eligible and commanding site of about 100 acres, northwest of Forest Park, was selected, and was purchased with funds contributed by about seventy-five citizens of St.

Louis. To this tract has been added more recently fifty more acres adjoining it on the south. In the spring of 1899 the sum of \$650,000 was pledged for buildings, and a further sum of \$500,000 was subscribed, by about 140 persons, to be added to the endowment fund of the undergraduate department. These generous gifts place the university upon a new foundation and insure its position among the important institutions of the West. To the new site it is the purpose to remove the college and the school of engineering in the near future, where, with a campus and athletic field and dormitories, as well as with modern buildings fully equipped with all that the needs of the higher education now demand, a most attractive and appropriate home will be provided for this department of Washington University. The necessary buildings are now in course of erection.

The future of Washington University, with its various departments, offering a solid education in many different directions, is full of great possibilities, and under the management of the energetic president, and of its board of directors, that future seems assured.

The following gentlemen, all well known citizens of St. Louis, constituted the board of directors in 1899:

President, Robert S. Brookings; vice president, Henry Hitchcock; secretary, George M. Bartlett; directors, Henry Hitchcock, James E. Yeatman, George E. Leighton, Edwin Harrison, Henry W. Eliot, Samuel Cupples, George A. Madill, William L. Huse, Robert S. Brookings, Charles Nagel, George O. Carpenter, Jr., Isaac H. Lionberger, Alfred L. Shapleigh, Isaac W. Morton, Adolphus Busch, David R. Francis.

PROF. MARSHALL S. SNOW.

Washington University Alumnae Association.—An association composed of the women graduates of the collegiate, scientific and law departments of the university. It was organized April 25, 1896, with a membership of thirteen. The objects of the association, as set forth in the constitution, are: "To promote college spirit and encourage social intercourse between the alumnae." In addition to these objects the association aims to further the interests of the women students of the University.



Sylvester Waterhouse

Wash, Robert, one of the most eminent of Missouri jurists, was born in Virginia, November 29, 1790, and died in St. Louis, November 30, 1856. He graduated from college when he was eighteen years of age, qualified himself for the practice of law by extensive legal study, and came to St. Louis shortly after the War of 1812. During President Monroe's administration he was United States district attorney at St. Louis, and shortly after the State government of Missouri was organized he was made a judge of the Supreme Court. He distinguished himself by his services on the supreme bench, from which he resigned in 1837. Judicious real estate investments in St. Louis made him a large fortune, and Wash Street was named in his honor. He was twice married, his first wife having been a daughter of Major William Christy. His second wife was a daughter of Colonel Taylor.

Waterhouse, Sylvester, was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, September 15, 1830. He sprang from an English ancestry, which has been traced as far back as the reign of Henry III, in 1250. The American branch of this ancient family came over in the early Colonial times, when sturdy English pioneers were laying the foundations of a great nation and of a new civilization. The descendants of the Waterhouse stock have always maintained the sterling virtues of their forefathers. Of this old and widespread family, Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, the Harvard professor who introduced vaccination into this country, was a distinguished member. Sylvester Waterhouse, son of Samuel H. Waterhouse and Dolla Kingman, was the last born of nine children. In his early years his manual skill and ingenuity showed mechanical and inventive talent. This was not unnoticed by his parents, who, observing his natural aptitude, proposed to fit him for the congenial profession of an architect or civil engineer. This plan, however, was frustrated by an accident which caused the loss of his right leg. This occurred in 1840, and practically changed the trend and purpose of his career. The hand that shapes the destinies of man marked out a different field of usefulness. He was bodily disqualified for any calling involving physical activity, and his path lay now in the direction of scholarship and a mental equipment that would fit him for liter-

ary duties. He was prepared for college at Exeter Academy. Here he graduated with honor in 1850. While at this institution he was elected president of "The Golden Branch," and at the close of his academic course was chosen the "orator" of this debating society at its annual public exhibition. On March 7, 1851, he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained until the close of the college year. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to Harvard University without conditions. Here he took a prize for Greek prose composition and graduated with distinction in 1853. Two years later he finished his professional studies at the Harvard Law School, and shortly after was appointed "professor of the Latin language and literature" in Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. In 1857 Professor Waterhouse accepted a position in Washington University, St. Louis, and has held the professorship of Greek ever since. This covers a period of more than forty-four years, and represents a vast amount of patient toil, steady loyalty to duty, and an honorable eminence in public service. No other professor has been so long a member of the faculty of Washington University. With the exception of a few months, he has been connected with this institution throughout its whole life. As an educator he has won eminent success by a vigorous and conscientious devotion to the work of instruction. Nor have his mind and energy been horizoned merely by his professional duties. The citizen has not been merged in the scholar, nor the patriot in the teacher. His power as a writer and his logic as a thinker have made his public spirit conspicuous and forceful. All kinds of problems, social, industrial and commercial, have been handled with an ability, strength, and breadth of treatment that have won a national recognition of his services. During the Civil War his stirring appeals to the patriotism of his countrymen effectively promoted the objects of the Western Sanitary Commission, while his active loyalty and powerful arguments in behalf of the Union were so distinctly serviceable to the cause of national success as to attract the notice and win the approbation of President Lincoln. In the range of subjects which Professor Waterhouse has treated are included the extension of Western railroads, the improvement of the Mississippi River, the establish-

ment of local iron works, the naturalization of jute and ramie, the development of the resources of Missouri, the advantages of skilled labor, the diversification of American industries, the national need of a navy, and the importance of the Nicaragua Canal. But few of these articles are of a fugitive or incidental character. Many of them are permanent contributions to our industrial literature and have been reproduced in this and other countries. A full list of the writings of Professor Waterhouse would exceed the allotted limits of this sketch. The number of his articles reach into the hundreds. The following is a representative list of the various topics which his versatile pen has discussed: "An Essay on the English Language," 1852; "The Philosophy of Dreams," 1853; "The Protectorate of the Holy Places," 1853; "The Character of Washington," 1861; "The Death of President C. C. Felton, of Harvard University," 1862; "Johnson and Macaulay," 1863; "A Eulogy on Chancellor J. G. Hoyt," pamphlet, 1863; "The Dangers of a Disruption of the Union, and the Necessity of a Free Mississippi,"* 1863; "In Union There Is Strength," 1863; "The Suppression of the Rebellion," 1863; "A Course of Lectures on Grecian Literature and Art," 1863; "Reflections on the Southern Rebellion," 1864; "The Heroines of the Union," 1864; "The Women of the Border States," 1864; "American and Grecian Fairs," 1864; "Historic Illustrations of the Effect of Disunion," 1864; "False Theories of Society," 1864; "British Arrogance," 1865; address before the Mississippi River Improvement Convention, held in St. Louis in 1867, and in report of proceedings; "The Resources of Missouri," a series of articles written at the request of the State Board of Immigration and published first in the "New York Tribune" and then in pamphlet form in 1867; "The Financial Value of Ideas," 1867; "The St. Louis and Illinois Bridge," 1868; "St. Louis, the Future Capital of the United States," in "Resources of Missouri," 1867, and "De Bow's Review," 1868; "The Natural Adaptation of St. Louis to Iron Manufactures," pamphlet, 1869; "Remarks at the Washington University Banquet on the Death of Thomas F. Collier," 1869; "The Rochester and Nashua Railroad," 1869;

"Union Stock Yards," 1869; "Speech at the New England Banquet," 1869; "The Iron Question," 1870; "Remarks at the Washington University Banquet," 1870; "Reply to the Statements of Honorable William D. Kelly," 1870; "Speech at the New England Banquet," 1870; letter to Governor B. G. Brown on "Skilled Labor," 1870; "A Lecture on the Advantages of Educated Labor," pamphlet, 1872; letter to Honorable George S. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury, on "The Location of the New Post Office in St. Louis," 1872; "Speech in Acknowledgment of the Gift of a Gold Watch and Chain by the St. Louis Board of Trade," 1872; three lectures on "Travels in Japan," 1874; address before the National Railroad Convention, held in St. Louis in 1875, report of proceedings; "The Culture of Jute," United States Agricultural Report, 1876, and pamphlet editions, 1876 and 1883; an article on "The Death of John P. Collier," pamphlet, 1877; "American and Foreign Universities," 1877; "Memorial to Congress for the Improvement of the Mississippi River," prepared at the request of the executive committee of the convention which was held at St. Paul in 1877, pamphlet, 1877; "Commercial Suggestions," pamphlet, 1879; letter on "Abutilon Avicennae (Bute)," Report of United States Commissioner of Agriculture, 1879; letter to Governor Thomas C. Fletcher on "Immigration," 1880; "Sketch of St. Louis," written for the United States Census of 1880, but published in 1887, in Volume XIX of the "Social Statistics of Cities," letter to President Grant on "The International Exhibition," which was to be held in New York in 1883, 1881; letter to Governor T. T. Crittenden on the same subject, 1881; an address at the banquet on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Washington University, report of proceedings, 1882; letter to Mr. Koelkenbec on the "Culture of Flax in the United States," New Jersey Bureau of Statistics, 1882; letters to James Bishop on "Jute," and also on "Flax," New Jersey Bureau of Statistics, 1882; an article on "The Culture of Jute," 1883; "A Tribute to Harvard University," 1883; "A Sketch of Jeremiah Kingman, of Barrington, New Hampshire," in "Cunningham's History of Phillips Exeter Academy," 1883; "Remarks on the One Hundredth Anniversary of Phillips Exeter Academy," circular issued by

* A collection of all Professor Waterhouse's articles in defense of the Union would make a large volume. Only a few of them have been preserved. Several of the appeals which the Western Sanitary Commission addressed to the loyalty of the American people were written by him.

trustees, 1883; address to the National Planters' Convention, held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, report of proceedings, 1883; chapters on the "Early History of St. Louis," in Scharf's "History of St. Louis," 1883; "A Sketch of Honorable Wayman Crow," in Scharf's "History of St. Louis," 1883; "The Parks of New York City," Report of the Commissioner, 1884; "Compulsory Education," 1884; "The Industrial Revival of Mexico," 1884, translated into Spanish; "Address to the National Industrial Convention, held at Chicago in 1884," report of proceedings; "Address to the International Association of Fairs and Expositions," 1884; "The Boyhood of Eminent Men," 1884; "Address to the First National Convention of American Cattlemen, held in St. Louis in 1884, report of proceedings; "The Cause of Commercial Depressions," 1885; address before the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Agricultural Association, held at New Orleans in 1885, report of proceedings; "An Obituary Sketch of Honorable Wayman Crow," 1885; "The American Fair in London," 1885; "The Relations of Capital and Labor," 1886, published in the "Labor Problem" of William E. Barns, and also translated into French; letter to Mr. Godin, Guise, France, 1886, translated into French; address to the St. Louis Harvard Club in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Harvard University, 1886; "Jute and Ramie," 1887; "American Fiber Industries," 1887; "A Protest to Congress against the Proposed Removal of the Duties on Imported Jute and Ramie," 1888; "An Appeal to the People of His Native State in Behalf of St. Louis as the Site of the World's Fair," pamphlet, 1889; "The Westward Movement of Capital," pamphlet, 1890; "American Commerce in 1900," pamphlet, 1891; "Speech in Commemoration of Henry Shaw," Report of Missouri Botanical Garden, 1891; "Trip to Puget Sound," 1891; "The Mississippi and Its Affluents," pamphlet, 1892; an obituary on Judge John H. Lightner, 1892; "The Influence of Our Northern Forests on the Navigation of the Mississippi," pamphlet, 1892; "Sketches of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ridgley," pamphlet, 1892; an address on "The Benefits of the Nicaragua Canal," delivered before the Nicaragua Canal Convention held at St. Louis in 1892, report of proceedings and separate pamphlet; a series of

twenty-four articles on the "Early History and Social Customs of St. Louis," 1892; letter to the State Commissioner of the Columbian Exposition on "The Commercial Value of New Hampshire Scenery," 1892; an address on "The Government Control of the Nicaragua Canal," delivered before the Nicaragua Canal Convention held at New Orleans in 1892, report of proceedings and separate pamphlet, translated into German; "New St. Louis," pamphlet, 1893, translated into German; letter to Mr. E. C. Simmons on "The Location of a Public Museum in Forest Park," 1893; articles on the "Removal and Larger Endowment of Washington University," 1894; "The Importance of Ramie to the Agricultural Prosperity of Our Gulf States," pamphlet, 1894, translated into German and Spanish; "Incidents of an Interview with Captain Lyon, and the Entrance of Lieutenant Schofield into Active Service at the Beginning of Our Civil War," 1894; an address before the Nicaragua Canal Convention held at St. Louis in 1894, report of proceedings and separate pamphlet, translated into German; an address on "Ramie" before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1895, report of proceedings and separate pamphlet, translated into German; an address on "The Nicaragua Canal," delivered before the National Association of American Manufacturers, held at Chicago in 1896, report of proceedings and separate pamphlet, translated into German; "Pliny's Knowledge of Ramie," 1896, translated into German; "Report on the Operation of a New Defibrator for Mexican Plants," 1896, translated into Spanish; three addresses on "The Nicaragua Canal," "Ramie" and "Forestry," delivered before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held at Salt Lake City in 1897, report of proceedings and separate pamphlet; an address on "The Importance of Our Highways," delivered before the State Convention for Public Improvements, held at St. Louis in 1897, report of proceedings; an address to the people of Missouri on "The Benefits of the Omaha Exposition," 1898; an address on "Good Roads," before the State Convention, held at St. Louis in 1898, report of proceedings; "The Study of Greek," 1898; "A New Method of Printing," 1898; "Industrial Education at the Omaha Exposition," 1898; "A World's Fair and a Museum, the Most Use-

ful Means of Commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Purchase of Louisiana," 1898; three addresses on "Ancient and Modern Canals," "Ramie" and "The Commerce of the Far East," delivered before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held at Wichita, Kansas, 1899, report of proceedings—the first of these addresses was translated into German; "Usona (the initials of 'United States of North America'), a More Exact Postal Designation of Our Country than U. S.," 1899; an address on "Trade with the Orient," delivered before the Trans-Mississippi Congress, held at Houston, Texas, in 1900, report of proceedings, translated into German; "The Importance to St. Louis of a Deep Water Channel to the Gulf," 1900; "The Commercial Importance of a World's Fair to Missouri," 1900, translated into German; "The Benefits which a Universal Exposition would Confer Upon St. Louis," 1900, translated into German.

The circulation of these articles, without exception large, has in special instances amounted to several hundred thousand copies. In some cases industrial organizations in Europe have tendered the author a public vote of thanks for the practical value of his papers. From this array of subjects it will be seen that his writings cover a wide field of thought and endeavor, and reveal a versatility that is as rare as it is effective. The following extract from Dr. Morgan's sketch expresses a scholar's estimate of the value and merits of his literary work: "Professor Sylvester Waterhouse is confessedly one of our most arduous and successful brainworkers, and the services rendered by him to the city of his adoption are inadequately represented by a list of his writings, or by an enumeration of the positions of honor and trust which he has been invited to fill. It may, in all sincerity, be said that his many acquaintances consider him equal to any responsibilities which he might choose to assume, and show by experience that when Professor Waterhouse has felt at liberty to serve on various commissions he has certainly proved his ability to bring to such tasks rare qualifications. Apart from an unusually clear and analytical mind and a command of language which enables him to express concisely and lucidly any conclusions at which he may have arrived, Professor Waterhouse has an uncommon share of that

intellectual integrity which constitutes the chief grace of exceptional men." As their titles show, the writings of Professor Waterhouse are largely of a material and practical character. There is little room for sentiment in the treatment of questions that deal chiefly with statistics. Accuracy of statement, thoroughness of knowledge, and calm, unprejudiced judgment, with a perspective that goes below the tip of the horizon, are the literary and intellectual traits which characterize the writings of the professor. The two subjects which have specially engaged his attention are the "Nicaragua Canal," and "Ramie Culture in the United States." Besides contributing to the press numerous articles on the necessity and benefits of a trans-isthmian waterway, he has, by appointment, delivered five addresses on this theme before public conventions. While traveling in China, in 1872, he observed the excellence and usefulness of Ramie. An investigation of the conditions of growth led him to believe that this valuable textile could be raised in our Gulf States. For more than a quarter of a century he has strenuously urged the domestic cultivation of this plant. There is no man in the United States who has advocated the new industry so long and persistently as Professor Waterhouse. Apparently the culture of the new staple will yet become a successful American industry. The gratification of having been largely instrumental in the introduction of a new and fruitful source of textile wealth is the only reward which Professor Waterhouse will accept for his arduous and disinterested labors.

It is not always that public appreciation is extended to men of sterling value, but in this instance unsought honors have rewarded merit. During the administration of Governor Fletcher, Professor Waterhouse was intimately connected with the State Board of Immigration, and by official request prepared many papers for its use. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Fletcher a delegate to the Mississippi River Improvement Convention, held in St. Louis, and in the same year he was offered the position of assistant superintendent of public schools of Missouri, but he declined the honor. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the State Bureau of Geology and Mines, and in the following year was elected secretary of the St. Louis Board of Trade. In 1872-3 he made a tour around

the world, spending about eighteen months in the pilgrimage. In the course of his travels, covering some 40,000 miles, he enriched his mind by a careful study of foreign countries. On his return, recruited in health and reinforced in knowledge, he was the better able to respond to such new responsibilities as were put upon him. In 1875 he served as a member of the National Railroad Convention, held in St. Louis, and of the Mississippi River Improvement Convention, held at St. Paul in 1877. He was selected by the executive committee of the latter body to prepare a memorial to Congress, the influence of which did much to enlarge the scanty appropriations for the necessary river improvements. In 1878 Professor Waterhouse was appointed United States Commissioner both to the Paris Exposition and to the World's Fair, which it was proposed to hold in New York in 1883. He was appointed delegate in 1883 to the National Cotton Planters' Convention at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and in 1884 he was an honorary commissioner to the World's Fair in New Orleans. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Crittenden a delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which convened in St. Louis. In 1886 he was appointed by the Executive Council of New York secretary of the National American Tariff League for the State of Missouri. In 1887 he was appointed commissioner from Missouri to the American Exposition, which was held in London. In 1892 he was chosen by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange a delegate to the Nicaragua Canal Convention, held in that city, and also to the Nicaragua Canal Convention, which was held at New Orleans in November of the same year. He was appointed by the president of the Merchants' Exchange a delegate both to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held at Omaha, November 25, 1895, and to the National Association of American Manufacturers, held at Chicago, January 21, 1896. In 1897 he was appointed by both the mayor of the city and the president of the Merchants' Exchange to represent the municipal and mercantile interests of St. Louis at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held at Salt Lake City, July 14-17, 1897. In 1898 he was honored by appointment by the Governor of Missouri as a commissioner to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, held at

Omaha, Nebraska. In 1898 he was appointed by the mayor of St. Louis a delegate to the Good Roads Convention, held in St. Louis, November 21-23, 1898. In 1899 he was appointed by both the mayor of St. Louis and the president of the Merchants' Exchange a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, that was held at Wichita, Kansas, May 31, 1899. He was appointed by the mayor of St. Louis and the president of the Merchants' Exchange a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held in Houston, Texas, April 17-20, 1900.

Before each of the conventions, of which he was a member, he delivered an address, and several of these speeches, in addition to their publication in the report of the proceedings, were printed separately in a pamphlet form, and also translated into German. It is evident from this wide range of public services that versatility is one of the attributes of Professor Waterhouse. It is not often that it falls to the lot of a man engaged in scholarly and educational pursuits to so engage public attention in industrial matters as to secure such honors. He is certainly not of the cloistered type, to whom the seclusion of the study is a happy escape from the turmoil of the outside world. Nor has Professor Waterhouse in his public-spiritedness been remiss in his duties as an educator. This has been recognized by honors that were justly deserved. In 1883 he received the degree of LL. D. from the State University of Missouri, and in 1884 the degree of Ph. D. from Dartmouth College. As an educator Professor Waterhouse is an ideal type and a master of his profession. Outside of public honors he is held in cherished remembrance by many who have had the advantage of his tutelage, and who have imbibed his spirit of directness and energy, not only in their studies, but in their subsequent public duties. The endowments which have been bestowed upon Washington University show the high place it holds in the public esteem. One of these gifts is specially worthy of note as having a direct bearing on the work done by Professor Waterhouse in building up the interests of Washington University. In 1868 John P., William B., Maurice D. and Thomas F. Collier donated \$25,000 to the university, the income to be applied, subject to the discretion of the directors, to the university professorship of Greek, "in grateful recognition by his

former pupils of the fidelity, learning and ability with which Professor Waterhouse has for years discharged his duties." Honor to whom honor is due, and in this case the chapel was placed where it rightfully belonged. Few incumbents of university professorships have had so marked and practical a tribute paid to their ability, or to their loyal and faithful services. Both as an educator and as a man of public affairs, Professor Waterhouse has shown signal ability and almost phenomenal industry. In the services which he has rendered to the community and the Commonwealth, he has never evaded the exacting obligations of his calling. His devotion to the interests of Washington University has been fruitful. To his efforts to procure an ampler endowment may at least be partially ascribed several large legacies, while in some instances bequests were entirely due to his suggestion. A few instances in point are of peculiar interest. Mr. Stephen Ridgley gave to Washington University, for the erection of a library building, a fund which has amounted to more than \$100,000, the gift being exclusively due to the counsel and influence of Professor Waterhouse, whose advice Mr. Ridgley had sought in his desire to perform some beneficent act. In 1878 Wayman Crow, Jr., died in Leamington, England. His father, greatly prostrated by the death of his only son, at once resolved to erect a monument to his memory. Young Crow had been a traveling companion and intimate friend of Professor Waterhouse, and the elder Crow, upon receiving the intelligence of the bereavement, sent for Professor Waterhouse, in order that he might personally convey the sad intelligence and confer with him as to the most suitable form of a memorial. He had thought of a lofty shaft or massive mausoleum to be erected at the grave in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis. He was advised, however, to build an art gallery, which would be at once a splendid monument and an ever increasing means of public instruction and refined enjoyment. Mr. Crow accepted the advice and built Memorial Hall. In after years he often assured Professor Waterhouse that, without his suggestion, St. Louis would never have possessed that admirable structure. The cost of the building and grounds amounted to \$150,000. In 1872

Professor Waterhouse appealed to Mr. Henry Shaw to institute a professorship of botany in Washington University, and in subsequent and more formal communications he strongly urged the establishment of the proposed chair. The favorable reply of Mr. Shaw, and his creation and munificent endowment of the Department of Botany, would seem to warrant the belief that the suggestion and arguments of Professor Waterhouse were not without effect. The fund which Mr. Shaw gave for the maintenance of this department was \$50,000.

In 1867 Professor Waterhouse was thrown from a carriage. Since that accident he has never been free from pain. All mental exertion increases his suffering. Few men under such conditions would attempt any self-imposed labor, and especially that for which no compensation was sought or received. Professor Waterhouse bears unceasing pain with unfailing cheerfulness. A man with such a will can be a martyr without a groan. To this kind of silent heroism must be added the purely disinterested and unselfish character of his public services. With the exception of such government work as he has been called upon to do, he has, apart from his salary, declined all compensation. Where others might have amassed wealth, or secured large emoluments, he has been content with simply doing his duty. He has never converted his profession into a trade. It is in this rare attribute of self-denial that Professor Waterhouse shows the nobility of a disinterested character. In public service as in private life, the same rare virtue is dominant. Honors have not elated him, nor have exceptional abilities disturbed the simplicity of an honest, earnest and unassuming man. His unpretentious labors in the world of thought and action, in industrial development, in the discussion of economic issues, in projects and enterprises of national and international importance, have been wide and diversified; and, in his energetic promotion of these great public interests, from the establishment of local iron furnaces to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, from the improvement of American highways to the enlargement of our merchant marine, and from the cultivation of Ramie to a strenuous co-operation in the upbuilding of a university, Professor Waterhouse has made his mark.

Waterloo.—A hamlet, four miles east of Kahoka, in Clark County. The town was laid out in 1837 on a tract of land designated as the county seat. In 1855 the county court changed the judicial seat to Alexandria. In 1855 it was changed back to Waterloo, and that place continued to be the capital of the county until 1872, when Kahoka was made the county seat.

Water Power.—Southern Missouri abounds in rapid flowing streams that yield ample water power for milling and manufacturing purposes. Many of the rivers and large forks in that section of the State have their origin in great springs which, welling up at the base of a bluff, or pouring forth from a small cavern, flow away in a strong, rapid stream, which is used to turn water wheels. Bryce's Spring, on the Niangua, discharges 6,000 cubic feet of water per minute, without a perceptible diminution, winter and summer, the water having an even temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Other springs yielding a large volume of water are found along the Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Meramec, Spring, White, Big, Current, Little and Black Rivers. "Big Spring," at Neosho, besides furnishing water sufficient for a large population, has enough left to turn a mill. Roaring River Spring, in Barry County, supplies abundant water power for half a dozen mills, and there are many points along a dozen large streams in the southwest part of the State, where nothing is needed but a simple dam to secure power for a mill or factory.

Waters, Louis Henry, an able lawyer who has at various times occupied important positions in the line of his profession, was born December 22, 1828, in Campbell County, Kentucky. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, then a Territory, where the family endured the privations incident to pioneer life. His early school advantages were necessarily limited, but he succeeded in acquiring a reasonable education, sufficient to justify him in looking to the law as a profession. He began reading law in the office of Miller & Williams, at Fort Madison, and in due time was admitted to the bar. Without means to suffice him while building up a practice, he entered upon teaching, and took charge of a school, first at La Harpe, and afterward at

Macomb, Illinois. He entered upon the practice of law at the latter named place and soon came into prominence. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature from McDonough County. A Whig in politics, he warmly advocated the election of Abraham Lincoln to the United States Senate, and when that candidacy became hopeless, and his party associates declared for Lyman Trumbull, he cast his vote for Archibald Williams. In 1858 he received from Governor Bissell appointment as prosecuting attorney for the judicial circuit comprising the counties of McDonough, Fulton, Schuyler, Brown and Pike. At the opening of the Civil War he organized Company D of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and was commissioned by Governor Yates to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment. Upon a later call for troops he resigned his commission to recruit a new regiment, and was commissioned colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers. During the period of organization he was commander of the camp at Quincy, Illinois, and directed the assembling and equipping for service of four new regiments. In the field he served with the Army of the Cumberland in all its momentous campaigns and desperate battles, and for a time commanded the Third Brigade of General Palmer's Division of the Fourth Army Corps. His conspicuous gallantry and ability as an officer were recognized by his superiors, and at the close of the war he was commissioned brevet brigadier general of volunteers. Upon returning to civil life General Waters was appointed by Governor Oglesby to the position of prosecuting attorney of his judicial district, and he served capably until 1869, when he removed to Carrollton, Missouri, and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he located in Jefferson City, where he practiced in association with Judge C. A. Winslow, of Chariton County. In 1878 this partnership was dissolved, General Waters having been appointed United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri by President Hayes. Soon after his appointment, by act of Congress, this district was divided, and courts were established at Kansas City, whereupon he removed to that place, which has since been his permanent place of residence. In 1895 he became county counselor of Jackson County, by appointment of the county court;

and in that position acquitted himself with signal ability and strict fidelity to the important trusts committed to him. General Waters occupies a conspicuous position at a bar second to none in the West in point of ability and brilliancy. His cardinal trait is that fine sense of honor which recognizes the same high ideals in professional life as in personal dealing. Honest and straightforward, he will not descend to trickery in conduct or speech, but founds his case upon honest principles, and maintains it with power of logic, profound knowledge of the law, and admirable oratory abounding in felicity of diction and the most impressive modes of expression. An ardent Republican of the same type with the great founders of the party, many of the greatest of whom it was his privilege to know personally and intimately, he was for many years among the most active participants in every State and national campaign, and was accounted one of the most effective speakers. He maintains his relation with the party and interest in its affairs, and on occasion appears upon the platform, where he commands deep attention as an orator and an honored survivor of the founders of a party famous throughout the world for its noble achievements in behalf of humanity and civilization. In 1850 General Waters married Miss Cordelia T. Pearson, of Macomb, Illinois, and one son and two daughters were born of this union. The first Mrs. Waters died in 1879, and in 1880 he married, for his second wife, Mrs. A. E. Wylie, at Covington, Kentucky.

Waters, Richard Jones, pioneer, was born in Maryland about 1760, and died in New Madrid, Missouri, in 1807. He was well educated and graduated in medicine, though he never practiced his profession. When he was about twenty-five years of age he engaged in the mercantile business in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1789 he joined Colonel Morgan in his scheme to form a great city in Upper Louisiana. When New Madrid was established he opened up a store, and later engaged extensively in dealing in Spanish land titles, and accumulated a large fortune. On May 31, 1800, he was married to Francoise Julia Godfrey, widow of Louis Vandenberg. They had no children. Previous to his marriage he adopted two sons of Mrs. Jacob Meyers. These boys were John

and Richard Jones Waters. The former left home while young and never returned. The latter became a prominent business man in New Madrid County, where many of his descendants reside.

Waterworks, St. Louis.—In 1829 the city of St. Louis contracted with Messrs. John C. Wilson and Abraham Fox for the building and operating of a waterworks to supply "clarified" water for a term of twenty-five years; the works to belong to the city at the expiration of the contract. The reservoir was located at Ashley and Collins Streets. The works were probably completed in 1831; old reports refer to this date, but positive statements of water supply do not appear until the summer of 1832. In July, 1835, the city purchased the interest of Mr. Fox in the works, paying \$18,000 therefor. The total cost of the works was about \$54,000, not including interest-bearing notes given in payment for pipe. The city then became the sole owner of its waterworks. In 1845 a new reservoir was built; in 1847 the third (Benton Street) was begun, and in 1854 the fourth was constructed. During the building of the new works, or from 1867 to 1872, a temporary reservoir on Gamble Street, near Garrison Avenue, was built and was used in connection with the old reservoir. The Bissell's Point pumping station was established in 1871. In 1863 an act of the Legislature authorized the city to construct works. It also created a board of four commissioners to be elected by the Common Council of the city and provided for an issue of bonds in the sum of \$3,000,000. Council legislation under this enactment was inoperative, and in 1865 the General Assembly placed the appointment of the commissioners with the Governor of the State, who appointed Messrs. Dwight Durkee, Dr. Philip Weigel, N. C. Chapman and Stephen D. Barlow.

James P. Kirkwood, chief engineer, reported a plan locating the low service works at the Chain of Rocks. The works were designed for an ultimate capacity of forty million U. S. gallons per day. This scheme was rejected by the City Council in March, 1866. In that year Mr. Kirkwood submitted a further plan providing for taking water from the neighborhood of Bissell's Point, and this was adopted.

On March 13, 1867, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 and appointing a new commission. This commission—Geo. K. Budd, Alexander Crozier and Henry Flad—organized March 22, 1867, and on the 23d the former board turned over to them the old records belonging to the department. Mr. Kirkwood declined further service as chief engineer, and Thomas J. Whitman was appointed to the position and proceeded with the work. The works thus built consist of an inlet tower, or intake, on the river bank at Bissell's Point, a low service pumping plant, settling basins, a high service plant, a stand pipe, large extensions of the old pipe system, and a storage reservoir on Compton Hill. These works, extended up to 1872 by the addition of two pumping engines, had a working capacity of about thirty-two million U. S. gallons per twenty-four hours.

In 1876 the city adopted a new charter and changed its system of local government, the waterworks, with the exception of the collection of the revenue, being placed in the hands of the water commissioner, who acts as chief engineer and executive head of the department. Additions to the high service pumping plant were begun in 1881, and continued up to 1894. A new pumping station, complete, with pump mains and stand pipe, were completed, making the total high service capacity from sixty to sixty-five million U. S. gallons per day (twenty-four hours). To keep up the supply of water to the high service plant a temporary low service plant was put in, having a capacity of thirty million gallons per day. After several ineffectual attempts to secure the necessary legislation authorizing the extension of the low service works the City Council passed an ordinance, in 1887, establishing a low service station at the Chain of Rocks. This station consisted of an intake tower, an intake tunnel, a pumping plant and a system of settling basins. The works were designed for a capacity of one hundred million U. S. gallons of settled water per day. In 1893 an ordinance was passed authorizing the further extension of the high service pumping plant, and the works were established at Baden.

Waterworth, James Alexander, was born in the County Down, Ireland, near the city of Belfast, in the year 1846. He is

of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to the north of Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, where they have been engaged for the most part in agricultural pursuits. His father, John Waterworth, was a highly respected citizen, whose memory and virtues his fellow townsmen have commemorated by a mural tablet erected in the Presbyterian Church at Downpatrick, of which he was for fifty years a venerated elder. His son, the subject of this sketch, received a good education, qualifying him for professional life; but having a strong liking for business, he entered a mercantile house, where he served a three years' apprenticeship. At the close of his apprenticeship his ambition led him to seek the wider and more remunerative field of employment offered by the United States, and he came direct to St. Louis in November, 1867. After various temporary employments he was appointed, in 1868, to a clerkship in the United States Insurance Company of which the late John J. Roe was president, where his industry and business ability gained him speedy promotion. In a few years he became assistant secretary and a director in the company. In 1871 he entered the insurance firm of H. I. Bodley & Co. as a partner, and from that date began to take a prominent part in local insurance affairs. He was married, January 21, 1875, to Miss Eliza I. Brooks, daughter of the late Edward Brooks, of St. Louis, and has two sons, the issue of that marriage. In 1881, fire insurance in St. Louis having fallen into a demoralized condition, the most influential men in the business brought about a union between the board and non-board agencies, and Mr. Waterworth was selected as the person most likely to unify the discordant interests and inspire confidence. He was elected president of the reorganized board December 11, 1881, and his administration proved so acceptable that he has been annually re-elected and is at this date (1898) its president. His policy has been one of inclusion, finding room in the organization for every agent of a respectable company who is willing to conduct his business respectably. Under his presidency the St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters has become an institution of recognized usefulness and influence.

Mr. Waterworth's pen has contributed many articles on fire insurance which have

attracted attention throughout the United States and exercised considerable influence on the policy of the companies and in securing local reforms. While deeply interested as a citizen in every question pertaining to the welfare of St. Louis and in State and national politics, he has never evinced any desire for office, the only public office ever held by him being the presidency of the Board of Charity Commissioners during Mayor Francis' administration. His sympathies have drawn him rather toward the advancement of education and practical benevolence as more congenial fields for his social activities. He is secretary of the Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, which parish he has served for fifteen years; he has been a director of the Mercantile Library for many years and its president for two years, and in various works of organized beneficence he has been a silent but earnest worker. His standing in business affairs is recognized by membership in the Commercial Club. Mr. Waterworth enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens in a high degree, and is recognized as a good type of those citizens of foreign birth whose solid endowments of character and capacity have contributed in no small degree to the building up of the American Commonwealth.

Watkins, Nathaniel W., lawyer and legislator, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, January 28, 1796, and died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, March 20, 1875. He came to Missouri in 1820, and located at Jackson, where he practiced law with success for more than half a century. He served several terms in the State Legislature and one term as Speaker of the House. In 1861 he was elected to the State convention, but abandoned his seat after the capture of Camp Jackson, espoused the Southern cause and was appointed by Governor Jackson brigadier general in the State Guards. After the war he returned to Missouri and located in Scott County, and in 1875 was elected a member of the State convention called to frame a new Constitution, and was elected vice president of that body. General Watkins was a man of courtly manners, and was very popular in southwest Missouri. He was a half-brother of Henry Clay.

Watson.—A village and station on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs

Railroad, in Atchison County, having a population of about 300. It was laid out in 1869 by Marion Good, and in 1874 was incorporated, the first board of trustees being composed of I. B. Jones, C. A. Funk, G. A. Bowers, A. E. Neumeister and A. H. Rhodes. It has three general stores, a schoolhouse, a Cumberland Presbyterian and a Methodist Episcopal Church, a Masonic lodge and a lodge of Odd Fellows, and is an important shipping point.

Watson, Mary A., benefactress, was born January 2, 1810, at Warm Springs, Bath County, Virginia, daughter of Charles and Edith Lewis, who came to Missouri in 1817, and died in St. Charles County, Missouri, March 19, 1900. Charles Lewis came of an old and aristocratic Virginia family, and his wife was of English descent. Mrs. Watson's great-great-great-grandfather, Captain John Lewis, was of Scotch-Irish origin, and a native of Belfast, Ireland. He married Margaret Lynn, of "Loch Lynn" fame, who was the daughter of a baronet. Captain Lewis came to America and first settled in North Carolina, but soon removed to Augusta County, Virginia. All his sons were in the Revolutionary War, and one of them was General Andrew Lewis, one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Revolutionary period.

Of her early life, Mrs. Watson herself said: "My early childhood days were spent in Bath, Rockingham and Augusta Counties of Virginia, with relatives. I can remember seeing the troops who had participated in the War of 1812 returning in 1814. When six years old, I can remember being instructed by my great-great-great-paternal grandmother, Margaret Lynn Lewis, and seeing her when she was one hundred years old. She died in 1820, at the age of one hundred and three years. She was a woman of great strength of character and remarkable intelligence. In 1817 my father came to Missouri with his family and slaves, leaving Warm Springs in May and arriving in St. Louis County, near Florissant, on the 20th of July. The journey was made by wagon and by flatboat. The family lived in St. Louis County for one year and a half and then removed to St. Charles. The latter was sparsely settled, only a few small houses, consisting of one room each, with wooden latches and no locks on the



Engraven by W. K. Lumbert. N.Y.

Mrs. A. Watson.

doors, and the wolves howled around these homes at night. I had many difficulties in procuring what education I have. Our teacher at this time was the Rev. Charles L. Robinson. I was obliged to walk two and a half miles, and much of the time with no company but a faithful dog, Rover, who followed me through woods and over creeks. When fourteen years old I went to school for the last time, and this year rode a pony given me by my father. My father died in 1824."

In the fall of 1826 Mary A. Lewis married Samuel Steward Watson. The following spring they went to farming, and for many years they lived at the old Watson homestead. Here they greatly prospered and became wealthy. Leaving the farm later, they moved to the Highlands, near Lindenwood Female College. Mrs. Watson was always interested in religious and educational enterprises, and was a liberal giver to charitable and benevolent institutions. She shared with her esteemed husband the credit of having contributed much toward the support of Lindenwood Female College, of St. Charles, and Westminster College, of Fulton, Missouri, besides making many large donations to different churches. She was not blessed with any children of her own, but she reared and educated several of her young relatives at great expense. After the death of her husband Mrs. Watson spent her time looking after her large financial interests and doing charitable deeds. Nearly all of her liberal income and much of the principal was spent in benevolent works. She was long a member of the Presbyterian Church. At eighty-nine years of age, she still possessed the keen intellect of her youth. Hers was a praiseworthy life, and the final verdict is that the world is better because she lived in it.

Watson, William S., mine-operator, was born May 2, 1829, in Newcastle, England, son of William and Jane (Scott) Watson. He received a practical business education in the English schools, and in his youth was apprenticed to a grindstone-maker. He was twenty-two years of age when he completed his term of apprenticeship, and, having reached the conclusion that America afforded better opportunities for advancement of young men than did England, he determined to come to this country. Soon after

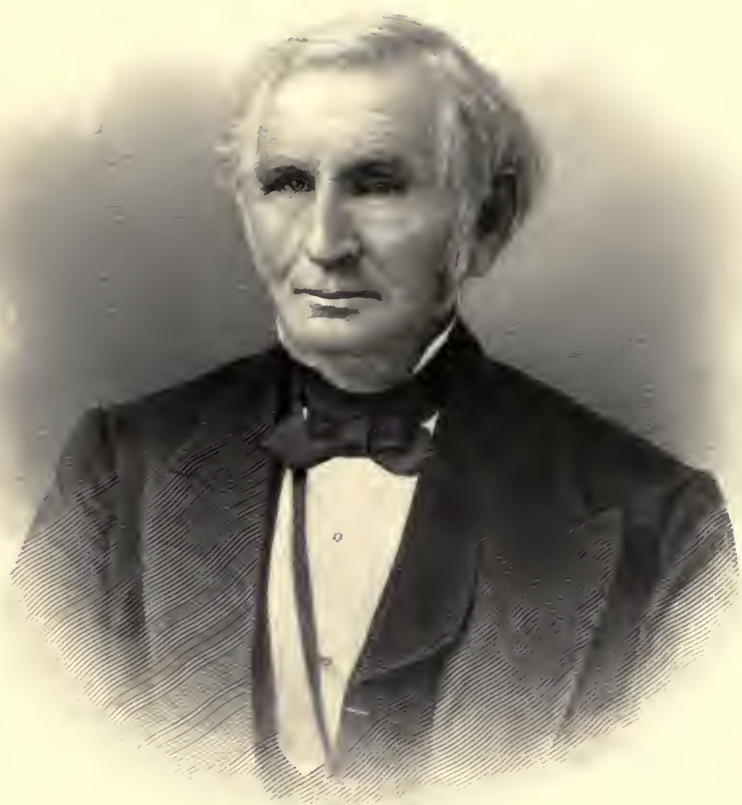
landing in America he went to New Haven, Connecticut, and from there went to Middletown, in the same State, where he found employment in stoneworks as a practical mechanic. Coming further west, and being unable to find employment at his trade, he went to work in the coal mines at Coshocton, Ohio. From there he removed after a few years to Knoxville, Iowa, and until 1861 he was engaged in farming and coal-mining in that State. In 1861 he came to Missouri and established his home in Macon County, where coal mines had been discovered and development in mining was promised. He opened one of the first coal mines in Macon County, known as Shaft No. 3, at Bevier. This mine he worked until 1867, doing a prosperous business. In the year last named various mines were consolidated and became the property of a joint stock company known as the Central Coal & Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$400,000. In 1868 Mr. Watson withdrew from this company and for several years thereafter busied himself with various speculative enterprises in Missouri, Illinois, Wyoming and Iowa. In 1869 he was one of a company composed of W. S. Watson, Thomas Wardell and C. O. Godfrey, who opened the first mines on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Carbon, Point of Rocks, Rock Springs and Evanston, in Wyoming. In 1873 he opened mines at Huntsville, Missouri, on the line of the Wabash Railroad. In 1881 he opened mines, since known at the Watson Mines, at Bevier, Missouri, on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and in 1897 extended his operations by opening mines at Danforth, in Adair County, Missouri, on the line of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad. In 1900 he opened a large mine north of Bevier, Missouri. In 1881 he opened a coal shaft east of Bevier, and has since continued to operate what is known as the Watson Mines. He is a large employer of labor, has done much to develop one of the leading industries of northern Missouri, and his years of active effort have been rewarded by the accumulation of a handsome fortune. Mr. Watson was married in England, in 1849, to Miss Isabella Wardell. The children born to them have been Jane Ann, John W., Mary, Thomas S., Sarah, Edward and Anna Watson. His sons, John W., Thomas S. and Edward, are interested in the mercantile business in Be-

vier. John W. is also superintendent of the Watson Coal & Mining Company. Edward is manager of the mercantile department of the business conducted by the brothers, and Thomas S. is a physician by profession, and is also the proprietor of a drug store in Beaver.

Watson, Samuel Steward, philanthropist, was born February 18, 1804, at Waterford, Pennsylvania, and died June 5, 1877. He was the son of Archibald and Martha Watson, who came from Belfast, Ireland, in 1784, and settled in America near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Soon after his arrival in this country, Archibald Watson established a store and entered general merchandising. The place where he lived was called Watsonburg in honor of him. Here he remained until 1802, when he moved to Erie County, and purchased a farm on French Creek. He continued farming for seventeen years. In the meantime a desire to have a home in the West took possession of him and he decided to come to Missouri. He therefore sold his farm, built a keel boat, freighted it with his household goods and timber enough to build a large house, and, on the morning of April 18, 1819, in company with his family and seven young men who desired to make the same journey, he started for the distant West. They floated down French Creek to the Allegheny River, following the latter into the Ohio River, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and for 300 miles they toiled upstream against the current of the Father of Waters. On June 8, 1819, they arrived at what is now Louisiana City, Missouri. The place contained a half dozen log cabins, and near by was the camp of 300 Indians. Mr. Watson stopped here until the following spring, when he proceeded to St. Charles and purchased a farm about four miles from town. Here he lived until he died in 1826. His wife died in 1824. Both were respected and beloved by all who knew them. After the death of his father, Samuel S. Watson came into possession of the old homestead. Here he continued to live for thirty-three years. He raised cattle and grain, bought and sold land, became wealthy and retired from farming in 1859. He then moved to a beautiful estate on the Highlands, near Lindenwood Female College, which he improved

at great expense. Here he lived for twenty-three years surrounded by every luxury. His home was always open to those who needed shelter, and many a family searching for a new home in the West was succored, aided and started anew in life by this generous man and his equally generous wife. His early education was limited to that obtained in a few private schools, but in these schools he laid the foundation which he built upon in later years. Mr. Watson was liberal in the support of religious and educational enterprises. He was one of the incorporators of Lindenwood Female College, which was organized under an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, passed February 24, 1853, and was chosen first president of that institution, which position he held for many years. He was also one of the incorporators of Westminster College, of Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, which was incorporated February 5, 1857. To these institutions he contributed largely. He remained a member of the board of trustees of the Fulton College until 1867. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Gamble one of the judges of the County Court of St. Charles. Upon the expiration of his term of office he was reappointed, but refused to serve. He took an active part in the organization of the St. Charles branch of the Southern Bank, in which he was a director. He was also a director of the First National Bank of St. Charles. In politics he formerly affiliated with the Whigs, but later voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Watson joined the Presbyterian Church in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church in St. Charles in 1832. September 26, 1826, he married Miss Mary A. Lewis, a most estimable lady, daughter of Charles and Judith Lewis.

Waugh, James H., president of the Exchange National Bank of Columbia, was born December 26, 1832, in Nicholas County, Kentucky. His parents were Archer S. and Matilda Greerison (Piper) Waugh, natives of that State. He was reared upon the home farm and attended the county common schools, afterward taking a fairly advanced course in a school in the town of Carlisle. In 1854, being then of age, he removed to Columbia, Missouri, and found employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of James H.



Engraved by W. K. Campbell, N. Y.

S. S. Watson

Parker. In July, 1859, he engaged in similar business on his own account, which he continued until January, 1862, when he was unexpectedly appointed by Governor Gamble sheriff and collector of Boone County. In July, 1865, associated with other parties, he became interested in the organization of the Exchange National Bank, of which he was made president, a position he has held continuously from that day. As evidence of his prudence, sound judgment and sagacity as a financier, it is worthy of remark that, under his administration, this bank has not only passed safely through seasons of monetary disturbance, but it has never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend of 5 or 6 per cent. During this time Mr. Waugh was active and successful in other large business enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Valley National Bank of St. Louis, and one of the directors until 1879. He was also one of the promoters of the Boone County & Jefferson City Railroad, from Centralia to Columbia; upon the organization of the company he was elected one of the directors, and in that capacity was concerned in the construction of the road. At the same time his interests in immediate local affairs moved him to official action with others in the introduction of the rock and gravel road system into Boone County, now embracing some fifty or sixty miles of road, radiating in four directions from Columbia. Mr. Waugh has at times occupied various public positions of responsibility and trust. In March, 1855, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Boone County under Sheriff O'Rear, and served in this capacity until August, 1858. In January, 1862, without solicitation or expectation on his part, he was appointed by Governor Gamble to the position of sheriff and collector of the same county, and in November following he was elected by the people to the same office for a full term of two years, in each instance giving a large bond for the faithful execution of the responsible trusts. On September 28, 1864, and during his official term, Sheriff Waugh was a passenger with Major J. S. Rollins and others on the four-horse stage coach from Columbia to the North Missouri Railroad at Centralia. On arrival the town was found full of guerrillas under "Bill" Anderson, a noted desperado and bushwhacker, who at once proceeded to rob all the passengers. By a subterfuge Mr.

Waugh was enabled to conceal his identity, thus saving important official papers and probably his own life. It was on this day the bloody massacre of Union soldiers occurred in the streets of the town by the "Bill" Anderson guerrillas, and also the killing by the same men of nearly 200 Union soldiers in a fight near the town.

Mr. Waugh has often served as a trustee of the town of Columbia, and also as chairman and treasurer of the board of trustees. From 1867 to 1873 he was treasurer of the board of curators of the State University. Politically he was a Whig until 1861; during the Civil War he was a Union man, and since the restoration of peace has always acted with the Democratic party. In his church relations he is an old-school Presbyterian and a liberal contributor to the various enterprises projected by that denomination to advance the interests of the church. Mr. Waugh was married, May 3, 1859, at Arrow Rock, Saline County, to Miss Sophia Sidney Venable, daughter of Dr. Hampton Sidney Venable. Of the children born of this union, a son and daughter died in infancy. A daughter, Mary E., is the wife of Charles B. Sanders, formerly a member of the firm of R. L. McDonald & Co., of St. Joseph, Missouri, now a citizen of St. Louis. During a residence of forty-five years in Columbia, Mr. Waugh has accumulated a handsome competency, the just reward of his own intelligent and unaided effort. During that long period he has afforded generous support, in effort and means, to the many important enterprises which have contributed so largely to the prosperity of the city and county, and he is esteemed to be one of its most substantial and useful residents. He had not the advantage of a collegiate education, but, inspired early in life by a commendable ambition to add to his stock of knowledge and to render himself useful to the community in which he lives, he has wisely cultivated natural abilities and judgment instinct, with reliability and strength, and is universally regarded as a very intelligent and influential citizen.

Waverly.—A town under special charter, in Lafayette County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, twenty-three miles east of Lexington, the county seat. It has a public school, four churches, a Republican newspaper, the "Times," a bank and a flouring

mill. In 1899 the population was 900. The site was named Middletown by Washington W. Shroyer, the first proprietor, in 1845, and took its present name in 1848. It was incorporated in 1850.

Wayland.—A village, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, in Clark County, about seven miles east of Kahoka. It has two hotels, a cornmill and about a dozen stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 300.

Wayne City.—A town laid out in Jackson County, on the south bank of the Missouri River, at the old Independence Landing. It was platted in 1847, and has disappeared as a town.

Wayne County is located in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Iron, Madison and Bollinger, east by Bollinger and Stoddard, south by Stoddard, Butler and Carter, and west by Carter, Reynolds and Iron Counties; area, 486,000 acres. The surface of the county is hilly, in the northern and middle portions spurs of the Ozark range of mountains making it exceedingly broken. About one-fourth of its area consists of bottom lands, which are of great fertility. The hills and table-lands contain a red and yellow clay that bears good crops and is excellent for fruit-growing and pasturage. The amount of land under cultivation is about 25 per cent of the whole. The greater portion of the remainder is covered with extensive growths of timber, principally the different kinds of oak, pine, walnut, poplar, hickory, ash and other woods of lesser value. The county is well watered, the St. Francis River flowing from north to south through the central part and receiving the waters of numerous streams, including Big, Clark, Camp and Otter Creeks from the west, and Cedar, Hughes and the west branch of Lost Creek from the east. Bear Creek and its branches drain the eastern part, while Black River winds its way in the western part, with Brushy, McKenzie's and other smaller creeks as its tributaries. Some of these streams afford splendid water power, which is utilized for the running of sawmills. Many fine springs abound in different parts of the county, and on the farms excellent water for domestic use can be found at a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet. The min-

erals in the county are iron, copper, lead, zinc and nickel. In 1873 considerable work was done in the way of opening iron mines, but mining has never, to a paying extent, been carried on in the county. There is limestone in vast quantities and considerable lime has been manufactured; there is also plenty of good building stone in different parts of the county. The two leading industries are agriculture and lumber manufacturing. Among the exports of the county in 1898 were cattle, 3,354 head; hogs, 12,806 head; sheep, 1,590 head; wheat, 633 bushels; hay, 10,500 bales; flour, 56,000 pounds; poultry, 31,347 pounds; eggs, 31,200 dozen; hides, 3,557 pounds; furs, 7,914 pounds; feathers, 3,151 pounds; granite, 583 cars; lime, 274 barrels; lumber, 70,652,560 feet; logs, 60 cars; piling, 18 cars; cross-ties, 218,266; cooperage, 56 cars. Included among other products marketed are apples, peaches, plums, grapes and vegetables.

The earliest date of which there is record of a permanent settlement in the section now comprising Wayne County is 1801, when Joseph Parish, a Virginian, who had lived for some time in Kentucky with his wife and seven children, located upon land on the St. Francis River. Others who became residents of the new country the same year were Isaac E. Kelly, and his brother, Jacob Kelly, Jr., who built log cabins in the fall on land near the St. Francis, in the locality of what is now Greenville. Charles, David and Robert Logan, brothers, from Kentucky; Ephraim Stout, who later settled in Iron County, and Joseph Doubleeye, all settled near the village of Patterson, on the St. Francis River. In 1804 Francis Clark took up land on Cedar Creek, and near by his location, William Street, the second Baptist minister west of the Mississippi River, settled upon land there. In 1806 three brothers, Elijah, Overton and Ramson Bettis, and their brother-in-law, Elijah Mathews, Ezekiel Ruebottom and one William Alston, came from North Carolina and took up land in different localities. Mathews and Alston settled near each other on Otter Creek. A few years after they located in the county they quarreled and Mathews struck Alston on the head with a handspike, killing him. Mathews was tried for murder and acquitted. For many years after the first settlements were made bands of Indians lived in the county, and, no

doubt, on friendly terms with the settlers, for there is no record of depredations or trouble of any kind, nor are there any traditions of such among the descendants of the pioneers.

Wayne County was erected out of Cape Girardeau County, December 11, 1818, by legislative act, and two years later its boundaries were defined, north by Gasconade, Washington and Madison Counties, east by Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, south by the Territory of Arkansas, and west by the western boundary of Missouri. For many years the county was popularly known as the "State of Wayne," its vastness winning for it this appellation; later it was called the "Mother of Counties," as division after division of it gave the State new counties. The legislative act that organized the county appointed as commissioners to secure a place for public buildings, Overton Bettis, James Logan, Solomon Bollinger, William Street and Ezekiel Ruebottom, and directed that until a seat of justice be located the courts be held at the house of Ransom Bettis. The first session of the county court was held in 1819, and, as in 1854 all county records were destroyed, the proceedings of the different courts up to that date are lost to the historian. The first court was presided over, according to the best authorities, by Joseph Parish, with Solomon R. Bolin clerk. The first courthouse was built at Greenville, which was laid out by the commissioners appointed to fix a seat of justice for the county. It was a two-story log building, and was replaced in 1849 by a brick structure, which burned down, with all the records it contained, in 1854. Two years later another building was erected, and the present courthouse was erected in 1894, at a cost of \$7,000. The first jail was of logs and stood near the courthouse on the public square. This was removed in 1849 and another one erected, and in 1873 a brick jail was put up, at a cost of \$9,000. The settlement of the county was slow. In 1820 it contained a population of 1,443, and the assessed value of real estate within its limits was \$18,425. Greenville, the county seat, for many years was the only village in the county. To this point goods were hauled by wagon from Ste. Genevieve, and it was not until 1830 that the government made provision to have mail carried to the town. During the Civil War the sentiment of the resi-

dents of Wayne County was with the Confederate side. In the summer of 1861 General Hardee and his command was stationed at Greenville for more than a month, and later Generals Price and Marmaduke marched through the county and sustained their soldiers by supplies from the residents. There was much sharp skirmishing at times within the county limits, principally between the troops commanded by Captain Leeper, Federal, and those of Tim Reeves, Confederate, and the forces of Colonel Smith, Federal, and General Marmaduke. From the occupation of the country by soldiers of both North and South, the skirmishing and bushwhacking occasioned much loss in different sections, but recovery from the ravages of war was rapid. The first paper published in the county was the "Reporter," started in 1869 by C. P. Rotrock. The present papers of the county are the "Wayne County Journal" and the "Sun," at Greenville, and the "Banner," at Piedmont. William Street, a Baptist preacher, mentioned heretofore in this article, was one of the earliest settlers and occasionally held services at the homes of members of his church. For many years he preached in what is now Madison County. In 1835 the Brush Creek Church was organized and a small house of worship erected. Little is recorded of the early schools in the county. Undoubtedly, as in other frontier districts at the time, the children were taught at home by their parents or instruction given them by some one in the settlement. The present school population of the county is 4,941, seventy-one schools and seventy-six teachers. The county is divided into ten townships, named, respectively, Benton, Black River, Cedar Creek, Cowan, Jefferson, Logan, Lost Creek, Mill Spring, St. Francis and Williams. The number of miles of railroad in the county is ninety-three. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway passes through the western part, from north to south; the Southern Missouri & Arkansas, through the southern part, from east to west; the Williamsville, Greenville & St. Louis, from Williamsville, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, to Greenville, and the Missouri Southern, from Leeper, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, west of Ellington, thirty-four miles distant, with five miles of the road in Wayne County. The assessed value of all taxable property in the county

(1897) was \$2,886,993; estimated full value, \$5,850,000. The population in 1900 was 15,309.

Waynesville.—The judicial seat of Pulaski County, situated on Roubidoux Creek, near the center of the county, eight miles from the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. The greater part of the land upon which the town is built was located upon by Josiah Christeson about 1817, who donated it to the county for a county seat, another tract being given by William Moore. No town was laid out until 1834. The first courthouse was a log structure, which was later replaced by a frame building, and in 1873 a new building was erected. The town has a good public school, two churches, two lodges of fraternal orders, a newspaper, the "Pulaski County Democrat," published by J. A. Swan, and about twenty business places, including two hotels, three gristmills, one sawmill, four general stores and two drug stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Wear, David Walker, lawyer and legislator, was born in Otterville, Missouri, May 31, 1843, and died in Boonville, Missouri, October 20, 1896. He served creditably with the Union Army during the Civil War, and attained the rank of colonel. He began the practice of law at Boonville and afterward removed to St. Louis. In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate and served two terms as a member of that body. In 1885 he was appointed superintendent of Yellowstone Park, and held that position until the custodianship of the park was transferred to the military department of the government. He was then made chief of the Southern Division of the Bureau of Pensions at Washington and served in that capacity until the close of President Cleveland's administration. Returning to St. Louis, he was identified with various movements for the advancement of the city's interests, prominent among them being that which sought to bring to that city the World's Columbian Exposition. He returned to Boonville, and, resuming the practice of law there, was a member of the bar of that city at the time of his death. He was prominent in the politics of Missouri as a member of the Democratic party, and participated in an important official capacity in the Democratic National Convention held in

Chicago in 1896. His religious affiliations were with the Episcopal Church. He married Miss Laura Frances Beaty, of Boonville. The only child born of their union was one son, David Walker Wear.

Wear, James Hutchinson, merchant, was born near Otterville, Missouri, September 30, 1838, and died in St. Louis, September 14, 1893. When he was seventeen years old he began business with his father, who was a successful merchant at Otterville, Missouri. In 1863 he engaged in the dry goods business in St. Louis, as head of the firm of Wear & Hickman. He organized the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company, a corporation of which he was president from its inception until his death. For many years he was a member of the directorate of the St. Louis National Bank; he was identified with various other enterprises, occupying important relationships to the business interests of the city. The Mercantile Club numbered him among its leading members, and social and commercial organizations seeking to further the interests of St. Louis were always sure of his hearty co-operation. In 1866 Mr. Wear married Miss Nannie E. Holliday, and seven children were born of their union. John Holliday Wear is a stockholder and employe of the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company.

Weather Bureau.—On February, 9, 1870, Congress by joint resolution authorized the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations with a view to giving notice by telegraph and signals of the approach and force of storms. The work actually commenced on November 1, 1870, with twenty-four stations, including St. Louis, and at first a very limited area was covered by the weather predictions.

On June 10, 1872, Congress charged the Signal Service with the duty of providing such stations, signals and reports as might be found necessary for extending its research in the interests of agriculture. The work of the bureau in general comprises the daily forecasting of the weather conditions for thirty-six hours in advance, the warning of coming storms of all descriptions, flood, frost and cold wave warnings, and the scientific investigation of meteorological problems. The station at St. Louis was established on No-

vember 1, 1870, the first office having been located at No. 210 Olive Street. On February 23, 1873, the office was removed to the Equitable Building, on the northwest corner of Sixth and Locust Streets, where it remained until September 16, 1883, when it was removed to its present location in the United States Government Building at Eighth and Olive Streets. When the Weather Bureau was transferred from the War to the Agricultural Department Mr. W. H. Hammond was in charge of the St. Louis office. He was transferred to San Francisco on June 1, 1894, and was succeeded by Dr. H. C. Frankfield, who was succeeded by Dr. Robert J. Hyatt in 1898.

Weatherby.—A village in the northern part of DeKalb County, having three stores and a population of 150. It was laid out in 1885 and does a thriving trade. It was named for Dr. L. H. Weatherby, a prominent physician of Maysville.

Weather Service.—The weather service of Missouri was organized in 1877 by Professor Francis E. Nipher, of Washington University, St. Louis, and was the second organization of its kind in this country. Professor Nipher continued as director until 1889, and the work of the service was carried on entirely by private means, except that during 1887 and 1888, the service being then in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, Sergeant G. A. Weber, of the signal corps, was detailed by the chief signal officer of the army as assistant to Professor Nipher.

In 1889 the service was placed under the control of the State Board of Agriculture, and the secretary of that board became *ex-officio* director. During the summer of 1899 the central office was removed from Washington University, St. Louis, to Columbia, where a station of the United States Signal Service was established, and Sergeant A. L. McRae, Signal Corps, was placed in charge as assistant director. Office quarters were furnished by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Up to this time, owing to the lack of proper instruments for the equipment of stations, the number of voluntary observers co-operating with the service was quite small, the total number in September, 1889, being twenty-one, and the work of the service was largely confined to a collection of

rainfall data. Milliographed monthly reports were issued from January, 1878, to March, 1883, and the publication of a weekly climate and crop bulletin was begun in 1887. During 1890 the number of voluntary observation stations was increased to over sixty, a part of the necessary instruments being furnished by the Signal Service and the remainder by the State Board of Agriculture; monthly reports were printed at the expense of the State Board of Agriculture, and weekly crop bulletins were issued regularly during the crop-growing season. The State Legislature which met in January, 1891, recognizing the importance of the work done by this service, and its possibilities of usefulness, included in the appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture for the years 1891-2 the sum of \$2,000 to be expended under the direction of that board for the maintenance of the weather service. The greater part of this appropriation was used for the purchase of instruments and the printing of reports, the national service continuing to furnish all necessary stationery, etc. During the summer of 1891 Mr. McRae resigned his position as observer and assistant director, and in November of that year Mr. J. H. Smith, observer United States Weather Bureau, was placed in charge of the Columbia station. Mr. Smith remained in charge until April, 1892, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. A. McNally. In November, 1893, Mr. McNally was relieved and was succeeded by Mr. E. H. Nimmo, who was followed, in February, 1894, by Mr. A. E. Hackett.

In 1893 the State Legislature reduced the appropriation for the weather service from \$1,000 to \$500 per annum, which is the amount received at the present time. In January, 1897, a printing plant was installed at the central office for use in printing the monthly and weekly reports, additional assistance was provided and the station equipped with self-recording instruments, all of which was done at the expense of the National Weather Bureau. In view of the fact that the national service was now bearing by far the greater part of the expense of maintaining the local service, the name "Missouri Weather Service" was dropped, and the service has since been known as the "Missouri Section of the Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau," the weather bureau official in charge of the Columbia station being

the section director. The service continued in co-operation with the State Board of Agriculture, however, until November, 1897, when that board formally withdrew its co-operation and severed all connection with the weather bureau. The State University at once offered to co-operate to the same extent that the State Board of Agriculture had done; its offer was accepted by the Weather Bureau, and the local service is now conducted in co-operation with that institution. At the present time the principal work of the service is the collection, compilation and publication of climatic data pertaining to the State of Missouri, the publication of a weekly crop bulletin and the distribution of the daily weather forecasts and warnings of the Weather Bureau. Reports are received monthly from ninety-two voluntary observation stations, representing all sections of the State, and during the crop-growing season weekly reports are received from about 500 special crop correspondents. The monthly reports of the section contain a summary of each voluntary observer's report, charts showing the distribution of temperature and precipitation, and a general discussion of the weather conditions of the month. These reports form an accurate and comprehensive history of the climate of the State. The weekly crop bulletins give an accurate history of the weather conditions throughout the crop-growing season, and their effects upon the staple crops. The daily weather forecasts and warnings are distributed by telegraph, telephone and mail, and every effort is made to place them promptly before the public throughout every section of the State.

A. E. HACKETT.

Weathers, John Taylor, merchant, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, January 25, 1854, son of Gilbert Spours and Catherine Permelia (Taylor) Weathers, the last named a native of Morgan County, Illinois, and daughter of John Taylor, an extensive farmer. Gilbert S. Weathers was a native of Georgia and a son of George Weathers. He removed with his parents to Illinois in 1842, when he was about twelve years of age. During the early years of his business life he conducted a farm, but subsequently opened a livery stable at Jacksonville. About 1862 he went to Washington Territory, but eighteen months later returned to Illinois and again

took up farming. In 1865 he came to Holt County, Missouri, and rented a farm, but two years later settled in Brown County, Kansas, where he bought a farm on the Kickapoo reservation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Seven years afterward he established his home in Crawford County, in the same State. In 1877 he located on a farm in Jasper County, Missouri, where he remained until 1890. In the latter year he removed to Bates County, Missouri, where he is now living in practical retirement. The education of the son, John T. Weathers, was obtained principally in the public schools of Hiawatha, Kansas, and the Kansas State University, at Lawrence. Soon after leaving college he was engaged for about a year in the hardware business at Hiawatha. At the age of twenty-one he entered the business college at Jacksonville, Illinois, at the close of his course returning to Hiawatha, where he remained one year. In 1877 he accompanied his parents to Jasper County, Missouri, and entered the employ of the operators of the Quaker Mills, on Spring River. While thus engaged, and on May 1, 1878, he married Clara Cecilia Spangler, a native of Ohio and afterward a resident of Peoria, Illinois, where her father's death occurred. Subsequently she removed with her mother to Jasper County, Missouri. In August, 1880, soon after the first sale of lots in Rich Hill, Missouri, Mr. Weathers removed to that place, becoming one of the founders of the town. His first employment was as a clerk in the store of M. S. Cowles & Co. Two years later the concern was incorporated as the M. S. Cowles Mercantile Company, Mr. Weathers becoming a stockholder. Subsequently he was elected vice president and manager of the company, retaining that position three years. February 13, 1900, the directors elected him to the presidency, the duties of which office he continues to discharge. For several years Mr. Weathers held interests in coal mines in Bates County, but these he has now relinquished. He and his father are the possessors of rich mining lands in the zinc belt at Joplin and Webb City, Missouri. Mr. Weathers has always been deeply interested in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city of Rich Hill. He was one of the organizers and is now a member of the Board of Trade, and was one of the founders of the Rich Hill Fair Association, of which he has



Yours Very Truly
E. J. Webb

been president and secretary. Fraternally he is a member of all the Masonic bodies, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Ararat Temple of Kansas City. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Royal Tribe of Joseph. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and a deacon in the church of that denomination at Rich Hill. Though a firm believer in Republican principles, he has never consented to fill public offices. Mr. and Mrs. Weathers are the parents of two children, Gilbert Claude, aged seventeen, a student at the present time (1900) in the Kemper Military Institute at Boonville, Missouri, and Clara Lulu, aged fifteen, who is attending the public schools at Rich Hill. Mr. Weathers is one of the most influential citizens of Rich Hill and a public-spirited, generous-hearted man.

Weaubleau.—An unincorporated town in Hickory County, seventeen miles southeast of Hermitage, the county seat, the seat of Weaubleau Institute. The "Standard," a Democratic newspaper, is published there. In 1899 the population was estimated at 275. The town was platted by Emmerson Barber, a Christian minister, the founder of Weaubleau Institute, and the first postmaster, and was originally known as Haran; it takes its present name from the stream near by.

Weaubleau Institute.—An academy for both sexes, under the patronage of the Christian denomination, situated at Weaubleau, in Hickory County. It was founded in 1871, with the Rev. Emmerson Barber as the first president. In 1898 there were four teachers and ninety-six pupils; the property was valued at \$17,000, and the library contained 600 volumes.

Webb, Elijah T., banker, was born August 24, 1851, in Overton (now Clay) County, Tennessee. He was the eldest son of John C. and Ruth F. (Davis) Webb, his father being the founder of the city which bears his name. The son, Elijah T., was reared upon a farm and as a young man assisted his father in the making of a home in Missouri, before fortune came to him. For three years, during the Civil War period, his father being absent in the military service, he performed the labor of a man in caring for family concerns. He had just reached his majority when the

discovery of lead upon his father's farm was made, and opportunity was afforded him to lay aside his tasks and complete his education. He received his first instruction in the common schools in the neighborhood. In 1877 he entered the University of Missouri, where he completed a three years' course. The year of his leaving the latter institution he went to Quincy, Illinois, where he became a student in the Gem City Commercial College, from which he was graduated with the highest honors of his class, and a testimonial from the principal, Professor Musselman, certifying him as "one of our very best graduates, thorough in all branches." His first engagement after the completion of his commercial education was as deputy county collector of Jasper County, at Carthage, a position which he filled with the highest credit to himself for two years. Various promising business openings were now presented to him, but he preferred to resume association with his father. Accordingly, the two—father and son—in January, 1882, organized the Webb City Bank, opening its books with a capital of \$10,000. From the first the management of the bank was practically in the hands of the son, as cashier, the father being busily engaged with his land interests, his large holdings occupied by many tenants, and the number augmenting constantly. The senior Webb died the year following the establishment of the bank, and the son found himself burdened not only with its business, but with the settlement of the great paternal estate, comprising many diverse interests and transactions with a large number of leaseholders and debtors. His equable disposition, methodical habits and splendid business training specially adapted him to care for these intricate concerns, and he performed the work with no appearance of effort. In 1890 the banking interests had reached such magnitude that it became necessary to incorporate, and the capital was increased. The Webb City Bank has long been one of the leading financial institutions of southwest Missouri. At the close of the fiscal year ending December 1, 1898, the resources amounted to \$404,347.00, and the deposits were \$367,125.88. It occupies a building erected for its purposes, one of the ornaments of the city, provided with double time-lock safes and safety deposit vaults. Besides the management of this large business, Mr.

Webb gives his personal attention to his landed and mineral interests, which are leased to numerous operators. At times he has served as city treasurer and as a member of the board of education, and, had he so chosen, the path to political preferment lay open to him, but as his business cares increased he found it necessary to decline all public positions. He holds membership with the Methodist Church, South, and is exceedingly liberal in its support. His society relationship is restricted to the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Webb was married, in October, 1892, to Miss Mayme R. Corpeny, daughter of F. J. and Sallie E. Corpeny, of Neosho, the father being a prominent banker of that city. The only child born of this union is Grace Webb, aged five years. By a former marriage Mr. Webb has a son, Earnest Webb. The family occupy a beautiful home, on a commanding site overlooking the prosperous city occupying the ground not many years ago tilled as a farm. Immediately opposite is the church which the elder Webb erected and presented to the congregation, modernized somewhat, but in appearance much as its donor left it. Mr. Webb enjoys the highest esteem of the community as a capable man of affairs, a warm-hearted neighbor and exemplary citizen, whose many excellent qualities find completion in his unassuming modesty.

Webb, John C., founder of Webb City, one of the wealthiest and most important cities in the great mineral field of southwest Missouri, was born March 12, 1826, in Overton County, Tennessee. His parents were Elijah C. and Martha (Johnson) Webb, natives of North Carolina and early immigrants to Tennessee. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. John C. Webb was the second child in a large family. In his youth educational advantages were limited to those afforded by infrequent short term schools taught by teachers whose sojourn was brief, and his learning at that time was confined to the simplest branches. He remained on the home farm, assisting his father, until he was twenty-three years of age, when he married and worked a tract of ground for himself. In 1856 he came to Missouri, locating near the head of Turkey Creek, where he remained but a short time. In 1857 he entered two hundred acres of land,

upon a part of which Webb City now stands, and afterward added 120 acres; of this he put in cultivation about 100 acres. There were then no markets for farm products and little encouragement to labor except to produce grain and stock for family food. When the Civil War began he became a member of the State Guards called out by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, and went south with the army of General Sterling Price, with which he remained during the greater part of the war. He then returned to his farm and cultivated it industriously until June, 1873, when the discovery of lead upon his property gave his life new direction. The circumstances attending this important moment are variously related. One version, and probably the correct one, so regarded by his son, Elijah T. Webb, now president of the Webb City Bank, is to the effect that while plowing, and on arriving at the end of a field near a branch, he found a nugget of lead. About this time, one Murrell, a wandering miner, came along and fully identified the metal. Mr. Webb engaged him in partnership to sink a shaft, but not much progress had been made when it was filled with water, and the discouraged miner counseled abandonment of the enterprise. In this strait, Mr. Webb sought an old neighbor and friend, William A. Daugherty, who, at his solicitation, bought Murrell's mining outfit—a spade, pick and tamping iron—paying twenty-five dollars therefor. Webb and Daugherty knew nothing of mining, but they prosecuted the work for about a year, doing their own digging and hoisting. Mr. Webb now withdrew, and Daugherty associated with himself Granville P. Ashcraft, the two leasing land for mining purposes from the former named. They were successful in their operations almost from the outset, taking out nearly 20,000 pounds of lead in sinking their shaft, and afterward reaching a cave deposit which yielded as much more. The fame of this success spread rapidly, and that summer there was a large influx of population from the adjoining country, and the ground became a great mining camp. Mr. Webb, realizing his want of knowledge of practical mining, held aloof from these operations, but opened his ground to all applicants on the most liberal terms, opening the way to fortune to many. In the same summer he platted Webb City upon his land, and a municipal organization

was effected December 15th following. With his characteristic modesty, he declined all official position in the city of his own creation, but aided in every way its material development, disposing of lots upon the most liberal terms and aiding many out of his means in the building of their homes. He reserved as gifts lots for school purposes and for a house of worship; at a later day he erected upon the church lot a handsome church edifice, costing \$5,000, and presented it to the Methodist Church, South, of which he was a member. Among the early ornaments in building, yet handsome among many of more recent construction, were the Webb City Bank and his own residence. In 1882, in connection with his eldest son, Elijah, he established the Webb City Bank, with which the son is still connected. Mr. Webb had larger plans for the development of the city, when he was arrested in his effort by serious physical disabilities, bronchial trouble and Bright's disease, and his death occurred at his home, April 13, 1883. His death occasioned profound sorrow throughout Jasper and adjoining counties. He was buried from the church which he had erected and his pastor, the Rev. Ben Deering, paid fervent tribute to his memory as an exemplary Christian and citizen. His remains were committed to the grave by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member. Aside from the munificent gift before mentioned Mr. Webb was a constant and liberal contributor to the support and beneficences of his church, and gave willing aid to other religious bodies in their building enterprises. In politics he was a Democrat, his first vote having been cast for Lewis Cass in 1848. He was married, in June, 1849, in Overton County, Tennessee, to Miss Ruth F. Davis, who died March 20, 1876, living scarcely beyond the time when her early struggles and sacrifices were compensated by transition to a competency affording comfort and establishment for herself and family. Four children were born of this marriage. Of these, Mary Susan, wife of J. M. Burgner, and John B., are deceased. Those living are Elijah T., a worthy successor of the father, and Martha Ellen, wife of W. E. Hall, of Carthage, a farmer and mine proprietor. In 1877 Mr. Webb was married to Mrs. S. M. Couchman; this union was childless. It is given to few men to inaugurate such mighty enterprises as did Mr.

Webb, or to found such stately and enduring monuments to their memory. From the farm which he laboriously tilled has sprung a city numbering 8,000 souls, crowded with busy houses of trade and beautiful homes, while at its doors are vast storehouses of treasure from which are derived the means to sustain and improve the conditions of countless thousands. Despite his great fortune, Mr. Webb was the modest, unassuming citizen and familiar friend to the last, apparently unconscious of the wealth which was his, and caring nothing for the distinction it might afford.

Webb City.—A city in Jasper County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Missouri Pacific, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railways, 165 miles south of Kansas City, and 318 miles southwest of St. Louis. It immediately adjoins Cartersville; attempts have been made to consolidate the two cities, but without success. Webb City is the seat of the general offices and shops of the South West Missouri Electric Railway (which see), connecting it with Carthage, Cartersville and Joplin, and with Galena, Kansas. It has ample waterworks, which also serve the adjoining city of Cartersville; these were completed in May, 1890, by James O'Neill, the owner, at a cost of \$120,000, and are now operated by the Webb City and Cartersville Water Works Company. The water supply is derived from Center Creek, and the pumping station is situated upon that stream, two and one-half miles north of the city. A fire department, consisting of three men, with hose and hook and ladder equipment, is maintained at an annual cost of \$1,800. The police force consists of a marshal, an assistant marshal and three men, whose annual cost of maintenance is \$2,800. The city offices are situated in the City Hall, a two-story building, which also contains the jail, hose carriage room and business offices. There are three modern school buildings, erected at an aggregate cost of \$58,000. The high school is a beautiful structure, built in 1894 at a cost of \$35,000; it has ample equipment, including laboratory apparatus, and a library of 800 volumes. A four years' course of study includes all branches necessary for the admission of students to the University of Missouri. In 1900 the aggregate school enrollment was 1,900, inclusive of 120 pupils

in the high school. Twenty-five regular teachers and two special teachers were employed. Webb City College (which see) is a spacious and substantial structure, and affords instruction in academical and collegiate branches. The churches are those of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian Union and Holiness denominations. The newspapers are the "Sentinel" and the "Register," both issuing daily and weekly editions, and both Democratic in politics. They have ample mechanical equipment and are conducted with ability and deep-seated loyalty to the interests of the city. The Commercial Club is an organization including in its membership only the most influential citizens, whose enterprise and public spirit is fully recognized. It occupies rooms in the City Hall, where its meetings are devoted to the highest material interests of the city, as well as to social pleasures. It was largely through the effort of this body that the Webb City mining district was so prominently represented at the World's Fair at Chicago and at the Omaha Exposition, at the latter receiving the only individual silver medal for a mineral exhibit. The establishment of Webb City College and of various business enterprises are due to its effort and the liberality of its members. There are numerous social and fraternal societies, including lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Red Men, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Pythias, Select Friends, Ladies of Security, Daughters of Honor and a number of miners' organizations. The Woman's Study Club, and the Priscilla Club, are woman's societies with active and intelligent memberships. There are two substantial banks. September 7, 1899, their statements were as follows: Exchange Bank, capital, \$20,000; surplus, \$5,709.94; deposits, \$394,625.69; loans, \$137,881.61. Webb City Bank, capital, \$30,000; surplus, \$22,478.21; deposits, \$548,796.57; loans, \$293,476.76. There are two opera-houses, three modern hotels, several blocks of stores and business houses, a foundry, machine shops and sheet metal works, a planing mill, a steam flourmill, an ice factory, two wholesale grocery houses, two wholesale feed stores and a wholesale produce and fruit store. The residence streets are adorned with many beautiful homes, presenting all

the varieties of modern architecture. The city has none of the characteristics of the mining town; its people are cultured and permanent, liberal supporters of schools and churches, and progressive in all that contribute to the advancement of the moral and material welfare of the community. In 1900 the population was 9,201. The plat of the city was recorded September 11, 1875, by John C. Webb, owner of the land upon which it was located. Numerous additions were made, and the town was incorporated December 8, 1876, as a city of the fourth class; the first permanent organization was effected December 15th following, with James E. McNair, chairman of the board of trustees; F. Brurein, clerk; W. A. Ashcraft, treasurer; D. H. Thomas, collector; L. Marx, marshal, and R. L. Thomas, attorney. In April, 1890, it became a third-class city, with Thomas J. Harrington, mayor; James E. McNair, clerk; Elijah T. Webb, treasurer; John J. Cabell, recorder; A. C. Crandall, collector, and John Brown, marshal. In 1900, by a decision of the State Supreme Court, Webb City was dispossessed of five additions, with the effect of placing about 3,000 persons, including about 600 voters, outside the city limits. In 1873 John C. Webb discovered lead while plowing on the site of the present city, and in 1877 systematic mining was begun, and the Webb City mines soon became numbered among the most important in the district. In 1899 they ranked fourth in product; the output of zinc was 27,252,730 pounds, and of lead 1,010,280 pounds; the aggregate value was \$511,627. (See also "Zinc and Lead Mining in Southwest Missouri.")

Webb City College.—A collegiate institution for both sexes at Webb City. The grounds comprise eight acres in the western part of the city. The building was completed in 1896, and cost \$75,000. It is a handsome and substantial edifice of stone, pressed brick and iron, three stories in height, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The departments are the preparatory; the college, with classical, scientific and literary courses; and the school of music and art. There is a library of about 1,000 volumes, and a working laboratory for chemistry and physics. The boarding department affords accommodations for 100 female students. In 1900 there were twelve instructors and 135 stu-

dents; of the latter number 60 per cent were females. The existence of the college is principally due to Jacob J. Nelson, a lawyer of Webb City, who, in 1893, donated the ground for the establishment of a non-sectarian academy for both sexes to be called Nelson Collegiate Institute. Through the effort of the Commercial Club of Webb City contributions for building purposes to the amount of \$40,000 were procured from the citizens of that place. This amount was found to be insufficient, and the donors agreed to convey the grounds and building fund to such evangelical body as would contribute a like amount and found an institution of learning. Attempts were made by the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, but without success. In 1894 the Spring River Baptist Association provided the amount necessary and erected the building, which was opened to students in 1896.

Weber, Emil M., a leading representative of the real estate interests of Dexter, Missouri, was born February 14, 1832, in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, son of Bernhardt and Sophia (Reinhard) Weber, both of whom were natives of Germany. The elder Weber was prominent in military circles in Prussia, and also as a man of affairs. He was the father of six sons, of whom Emil M. Weber was the only one living in 1900. For several years the father was a line officer in the Prussian Army, and he was a participant in the Napoleonic Wars. In his early youth Emil M. Weber evinced a marked inclination toward the business of merchandising, and he was carefully educated with a view to fitting him for that sphere of action. After leaving school he was trained to the business in which he proposed to engage in his native land, following it there until 1852, when he determined to come to the United States. Sailing from Antwerp, he landed in New York City, and during seven years thereafter he was employed in mercantile establishments in the last named city. At the end of that time he returned to Prussia and remained there for a time, but not liking the prospect of having to enter the military service of his native country, he again came to America. After remaining in New York a short time he went to New Orleans, and from there to St. Louis, where he was engaged in merchandising at the beginning of the Civil

War. When the war began he gave his services to the preservation of the Union, enlisting in Buell's Battery for three years. He was mustered in as quartermaster sergeant and later was promoted to a second lieutenancy. Afterward, by reason of the fact that the battery had more than its quota of men and officers, he was discharged and then enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, in which he served until the close of the war. After laying aside the uniform of the soldier he returned to St. Louis, where he remained until 1867, when he went to Bloomfield, Stoddard County, Missouri, and engaged in the business of general merchandising. He was associated with his brother in this enterprise until 1872, when he sold his mercantile interests and embarked in the real estate and abstract business, which he has continued up to the present time. A careful and methodical man, his researches and investigations have resulted in his acquisition of a vast amount of important knowledge and many valuable records relating to the realty of Stoddard County. As a consequence his services have been much in demand in preparing abstracts of titles, and he has had both a successful and honorable career as a business man. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party, but he has had no fancy for office-holding and has never sought political preferment. In 1874 he married his brother's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth (Prock) Weber, and they have four children.

Weber, George J., founder of one of the most important manufacturing industries in the interior of the United States, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Boonville in 1848. He was a son of Stephen Weber, a native of Berlin, Prussia, who immigrated to America previous to 1840, and located in Boonville, where he became a successful business man; during the years when the Missouri River was the principal artery of commerce in central and western Missouri, he was owner of various steamboats, which he managed profitably. He died about 1882; his widow is yet living. Their son, George J. Weber, was educated at the Kemper Family School in Boonville. He married Miss Louise Vollrath, a native of the same city. Two sons born of this marriage, Robert G. Weber and Harry C. Weber, were both edu-

cated in the same school as was their father, and, on arriving at maturity, became identified with him in the great enterprise with which the family name is connected. George J. Weber, while a young man, became an accomplished practical machinist, and operated a machine shop in Boonville from 1868 until 1884. In the latter year he removed to Kansas City and began the manufacture of the Weber gas and gasoline engines, abandoning the making of steam engines and specialties in that line which had previously engaged his attention. He was among the pioneers in the development of gas and gasoline engines as applied to mining equipment, hoists and pumping outfits. At the outset the Kansas City factory occupied 5,500 square feet of floor space, which, although double the capacity of the old steam engine factory, was insignificant as compared with the present mammoth plant. In 1892 the Weber Gas & Gasoline Company was incorporated with George J. Weber as president, George T. Moore as vice president, Robert G. Weber as secretary, and Harry C. Weber as superintendent. Numerous additions to the plant were made until, in 1895, the ground floor covered 38,000 square feet, which was supposed amply sufficient to meet all future necessities. The Weber engines grew so rapidly in favor and came into demand so extensively that the manufacturing facilities of the company again became insufficient, and in 1900 removal was made to Sheffield, in the eastern outskirts of Kansas City. The present establishment is one of the largest and most completely equipped of its class in the world, and is recognized as among the most important of Western industries. The factory covers 300,000 square feet of ground space, and is constructed of stone and steel throughout, making it entirely fire-proof. It is divided into five main departments, each equipped with electric cranes for moving heavy castings, the power being supplied by an electric plant driven by gasoline engines. The same power is used throughout the plant, in all its departments, presenting a practical demonstration of the advantages derived from the Weber motor. The company has its own electric lighting plant, and a pumping plant supplying water for the factory and for fire protection, both driven by gas engines; the pumping plant furnishes practical illustration of the Weber method

of equipping city pumping plants, which is one of its specialties. The testing department is the most complete of its kind in the country and enables the company to furnish a satisfactory guarantee of its products. The company grounds, equivalent to two entire city blocks, contains a private railroad track reaching all departments of the factory; a small locomotive is soon to be supplied for private switching. The products of the factory consist of various sizes of engines, hoists and pumping plants, driven by gas or gasoline, adapted to every purpose where steam is used, and for use at extreme altitudes where steam is practically inefficient; their great superiority to steam engines in rare atmospheres has been successfully demonstrated, and there are instances where their operation has been faultless at a height of 12,500 feet. At the present time the daily output of the factory is ten finished engines of twenty horse power capacity, designed for various purposes, but chiefly for mining equipments, pumping outfits and electric lighting plants, and distributed throughout all the domestic and foreign territory reached by the great transportation lines which radiate from Kansas City. The works and business departments of the Weber Company are under the immediate control of the Weber brothers, thoroughly capable men, intimately conversant with all the details of the extensive business. The father, George J. Weber, besides maintaining a general oversight as president of this corporation, gives attention to large mining interests in Arizona and to real estate and other personal holdings in Kansas City. All the gentlemen named are intensely loyal to the great city which claims their establishment as one among its first in industrial importance, and all are charter members of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City.

Weber, Gustav Adolph, was born February 25, 1862, at St. Charles, Missouri, son of John C. and Catherine (Hecker) Weber. They immigrated from Germany in 1851, locating at St. Charles, Missouri, where the father carried on business as a contractor, dying at the last named place in 1880. The son was educated in the ordinary branches at St. Paul's school at his native place, acquiring sufficient knowledge to enable him to acquire himself creditably and intelligently in all

the concerns of an active life, yet it may be said that this would have been insufficient, so meagre were his advantages, had it not been for his excellent native ability and his ready acquirement of all information, general, as well as that pertaining to his avocation, which came before his attention. After leaving school he worked on a farm about six years. Following this he entered his father's shops and took up the work of a stonemason, learning the trade thoroughly, as well as the business of estimating and contracting. He then engaged in the business for himself, and from that time has executed various important building contracts throughout the counties of St. Charles, St. Louis, Lincoln and Warren. In 1896 he removed from St. Charles to St. Peter's, where he now resides and transacts his business. In all his engagements and undertakings he is recognized as a skilled workman and careful manager, and his integrity and conscientious regard for an obligation are unquestioned. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a liberal Protestant. He married Miss Mary Fliesty, daughter of Martin Isadore and Catherine Schlapue, highly esteemed people of St. Peter's. Of this union were born five children, Blanche Victoria, Elenora Isabella, John Isadore, Fliesty Katy Mary and Amelia Elizabeth Weber.

Weber, Peter, was born June 12, 1815, in Germany, son of a worthy farmer who passed all his years in the Fatherland. The son was well educated in the schools of his native town, and enjoyed special advantages in the cultivation of musical talents of a high order. In 1839 he came to the United States and established his home in St. Louis, where he at once became prominent in musical circles. He was head of the old-time firm of Weber & Reichenbach, who were the proprietors of an orchestra and leaders in other musical enterprises. Mr. Weber was known also as a composer of ability and as an artistic performer on the flute, violin and many other musical instruments. In 1850 he dissolved his partnership with Mr. Reichenbach and established at 923 Franklin Avenue, a small summer garden. Two years later he purchased adjoining property extending to Tenth Street, and opened what was known as Weber's Garden, which was for years one of the most popular pleasure resorts in St. Louis. In 1873 he erected a brick block on

the site of the old garden on Franklin Avenue, and in this building he made his home until his death, which occurred November 29th of that year. During the Civil War he was a member of the military organization of Home Guards in St. Louis, and was a staunch and uncompromising Unionist. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a member of Holy Ghost Church, a German Protestant congregation. He was always known as a genial, kindly and generous man, and few residents of St. Louis have had a larger number of friends and admirers. A practical and sagacious business man, he invested wisely of his earnings from time to time after he came to St. Louis, and left a handsome fortune to his family. October 7, 1845, he married Miss Marie Horst, like himself a native of Germany. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Weber and their five children, Amelia, now the wife of B. F. Horn; Otilie, Otto A., August and Charles H. Weber.

Webster County.—A county in the southwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by Dallas and Laclede, east by Wright, south by Douglas and Christian, and west by Greene and Dallas Counties; area 373,000 acres. The main divide of the Ozark Mountains between the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, extending from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, crosses near the middle of the county from east to west. The surface of the county is considerably broken with uplands, mostly wooded, tracts of prairie land, with rich valleys along the streams. The mountainous flats are covered with a heavy growth of oak, while in the valleys the woods are chiefly hickory and walnut. The soil generally is a limestone and clay of exceeding richness in the valleys. The hillsides and uplands are excellent for all kinds of fruits adapted to the climate and bear abundant growths of natural grasses for grazing purposes. The Gasconade, James' Fork of White River and Finley Creek have their sources in the southeastern part, the first flowing northeasterly, watering but little of the county. The tributaries of the Gasconade flow from the center to the northeast. These are North Bowen, South Bowen, Taggard (or Cantrell) and Bracken Creeks, all of which find their way to the Gasconade through the Osage Fork, a clear, crystal-like stream. Finley Creek and branches flow in a southwest-

erly direction through the lower part of the county. The Pomme de Terre and the Niangua have their sources near Marshfield, the head spring of one of the branches of the latter being within the town. The minerals of the county are lead, zinc, some iron, copper and sulphur. There is abundance of lime and other building stone. Some fourteen miles southwest of Marshfield, near the old Snake Lead Diggings, there is a natural curiosity—a lake covering an area of about half an acre. This lake is on the top of a hill and lies in a limestone basin, the walls of which stand perpendicularly for about 100 feet, excepting on the northern side, where there is a gap, reaching to about thirty feet above the surface. In the basin some years ago were old cedar logs, though there is no growth of cedar nearer than ten miles. The lake has never been sounded. This peculiar sunken lake is called the "Devil's Den." Only about 30 per cent of the land in the county is under cultivation. In 1899 there were remaining in Webster County about 1,100 acres of government land open to settlement. There are about 50,000 acres of land originally owned by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, comprising some of the choicest sections of the county, that can be acquired by homeseekers on liberal terms. The most profitable industries of the county are stock-raising, agriculture and fruit-growing. Among the exports of the county in 1898 were cattle, 5,866 head; hogs, 17,285 head; sheep, 7,591 head; horses and mules, 893 head; wheat, 15,825 bushels; hay, 39,400 pounds; clover seed, 300 pounds; lumber, 391,400 feet; piling, 54,000 feet; cross-ties, 30,518; cord wood, 8,376 cords; lead ore, 20 tons; wool, 15,675 pounds; poultry, 397,057 pounds; eggs, 244,500 dozen; butter, 12,334 pounds; game and fish, 36,484 pounds; tallow, 800 pounds; hides and pelts, 14,009 pounds; apples, 5,372 barrels; peaches, 120 baskets; fresh fruit, 130 pounds; dried fruits, 26,400 pounds; furs, 1,953 pounds; feathers, 2,335 pounds. Other exports were sand, walnut logs, flax, strawberries, honey and beeswax.

The territory now comprised in Webster County; long before any permanent settlement was made, was the hunting grounds of the Osage Indians and other tribes, and later was visited by the Boones and their companions and other devotees of the hunt. The first settlements were made in the locality of

Marshfield. It is a matter somewhat obscure who was the first settler. William Mooney, who for some time lived on the White River, moved to what is now Washington Township, in Webster County, about 1830. In 1833 Spencer Marlin and his brothers, James, William and Archibald, and their father, Thomas Marlin, settled on what has since been called Marlin Prairie. A large number of settlements were made the next few years, among the settlers being William T. Burford, who settled on land now the site of Marshfield; John Stearns, who settled on land three miles west of Marshfield. Webster County was organized by legislative act approved March 3, 1855, from parts of Greene and Wright Counties. It was named in honor of Daniel Webster. The act named William R. Prock, of Wright, Robert Hicks, of Ozark, and Thaddeus Sherpenstein, of Greene County, to locate a permanent seat of justice. William T. Burford donated thirty acres of land and his son, B. F. T. Burford, and his son-in-law, Constantine F. Dryden, thirty acres, in all sixty acres, to the county for county seat purposes. This tract, which is now a part of the city of Marshfield, was accepted by the commissioners and was surveyed and laid out in town lots by Richard H. Pitts, the county surveyor, who completed the platting of the land July 29, 1856, from which time dates the founding of the city of Marshfield. On August 11, 1856, there was held an auction sale of town lots from which was realized the amount of \$4,385.75. Another sale of lots was held in November of the following year. On November 8, 1856, the building of a courthouse was authorized and James M. Allen was appointed superintendent of construction. The contract for the erection of the same was let to John C. Andrews. Toward the building the county court made an appropriation of \$1,000 from the general fund, the balance to be provided from the amount raised from the sale of the town lots. On August 7, 1857, the county court reported that the building was completed and ready for occupancy. The same day \$1,000 was appropriated by the court for the building of a jail. November 10, 1860, the county court made an order "that a courthouse be erected in the center of the public square, and that \$28,000 be appropriated for its erection." The Civil War breaking out, the order of the court was not complied with.

The courthouse, which was a two-story log building, and stood on the east side of the public square, was accidentally burned by the Federal troops in 1863. All the records, with the exception of a few old tax rolls and election returns, were saved. Previously the jail was purposely burned by the Federals. March 23, 1868, a contract was awarded for the building of a new courthouse, and this was completed January 19, 1870, at a cost of about \$18,000, and is still in use. By the cyclone of April 18, 1880, the second story of the courthouse was carried away and a few months later the building was repaired at a cost of \$4,800. January 6, 1881, a contract for the building of a jail was let to O. R. Winslow and James Triplett, and the building was finished in November of the same year at a cost of \$5,000. The jail is still in use. For many years the county has sustained a poor farm, but fortunately the number of county charges has always been small. The first county court of Webster County consisted of Judges R. W. Jamison, J. C. Trimble and J. A. Goss. The first meeting was held in one of the store rooms of Joseph W. McClurg, at Hazelwood. John Foster was the first county clerk and J. B. Love the first sheriff. The county and circuit courts met at Hazelwood until the completion of the first courthouse at Marshfield. McClurg, at whose place the first court met, subsequently became Governor of Missouri. The members of the first grand jury met in the woods near Hazelwood, where they deliberated over matters that demanded their attention, guarded by the sheriff. The first circuit court for the county of Webster met at Hazelwood, September 24, 1855, Judge Charles S. Yancey presiding, with Henry W. Riley circuit attorney. The first indictment for murder was returned at the April term of court, 1859, and was against William P. Harrison. There is no record that Harrison was ever tried. There were few important cases within the first ten years of the existence of the court. Only one legal hanging has taken place in the county, the culprit being Charles Waller, who was hanged in 1872 for the murder of the Newlon family in 1867. There have been a few cases of lynching in the county and several murders, for which the perpetrators, in the majority of cases, were sentenced to terms in the penitentiary. The greater number of murder cases

tried before the Webster County courts were on changes of venue from other counties. During the Civil War the sentiment of the people of Webster County was almost evenly divided; perhaps the greater sympathy at the outbreak was with the Southern cause, but the county furnished soldiers to both sides. February 9, 1862, there was a skirmish at Marshfield in which a few Confederate soldiers were killed and some captured along with a large number of cattle and other supplies intended for Confederate troops. October 20, 1862, there was another skirmish about eight miles east of Marshfield, in which the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, killed four and wounded several Confederates and made twenty-seven prisoners. In February, 1863, Marmaduke's forces under Shelby, retiring from Springfield, passed through Marshfield, routed the small Federal force there, burned the fort, appropriated what stores could be carried away and destroyed the remainder. There was much bushwhacking and considerable damage done by raiders, who ran off stock, destroyed property and in numerous cases murdered citizens. The county quickly recovered from its disturbed and depressed state occasioned by the war, once peace was declared. April 18, 1880, a frightful cyclone visited Webster County, crossing it about seven miles south of the center. The greatest damage was caused at Marshfield, where more than half a hundred lives were lost, and property damaged to the extent of \$240,000. The total number of lives lost in the county was eighty-seven, with a great number seriously injured, many maimed for life. December 4th of the same year a storm that swept through the northern part of Marshfield injured fifteen people and destroyed \$2,500 worth of property. A hail storm May 27, 1882, did great damage to crops in Grant Township. May 18 and November 5, 1883, tornadoes passed over the county, the first about one mile northwest of Marshfield, and the latter about four miles northwest. Each caused the injury of a few persons and did a little damage to property. Webster County is divided into thirteen townships, named respectively East Benton, West Benton, West Dallas, East Dallas, Finley, Grant, Hazelwood, High Prairie, Jackson, Niangua, Ozark, Union and Washington. The assessed value of real es-

tate in the county in 1900 was \$1,710,881; estimated full value, \$3,421,762; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$715,352; estimated full value, \$1,430,704; assessed value of railroads (1899), 686,136. There are fifty-one miles of railroad in the county, the St. Louis & San Francisco having twenty-nine miles crossing the county diagonally from near the northeast corner in a southwestwardly direction to the central western line, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, 23.75 miles, crossing from east to west in the southern part. The number of public schools in the county is 81; teachers employed, 96; pupils enrolled, 6,119; permanent school fund, \$32,000. The population of the county in 1900 was 16,640.

Webster Groves.—Known generally as Webster, one of the largest and most beautiful of the suburban towns near St. Louis. It is in St. Louis County, ten miles from the city. The Missouri Pacific Railroad runs through it and so do two electric street railways, and the "Frisco" Railroad runs a mile south of it. The place has a population of 2,500, with five large stone churches and a large school building. It abounds in beautiful, well kept country seats, the homes of St. Louis business men, and its population enjoys a reputation for intelligence, public spirit and hospitality.

Webster Park.—A suburban town in St. Louis County, about ten miles from St. Louis, and a quarter of a mile east of Webster Groves. It is one of the most promising suburban places on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It has a large and commodious station building and a number of beautiful villas adjoining.

Wednesday Club of St. Louis.—Early in the winter of 1889-90, Mrs. E. C. Sterling invited a company of earnest women to join in the study of Shelley. They at once organized and formed the Shelley Club with a membership of about fifty. Mrs. Sterling was unanimously chosen president. The question of name was considered at the meeting of May 14, 1890, where it was decided the new organization should be called "The Wednesday Club," now pre-eminently the woman's organization of St. Louis. Its objects are to create and maintain an organized

center of thought and action among the women of St. Louis, and to aid in the promotion of their mutual interests in the advancement of science, education, philanthropy, literature and art, and to provide a place of meeting for the comfort and convenience of its members. The officers were: President, Mrs. Edward C. Sterling; first vice president, Mrs. John W. Harrison; second vice president, Mrs. Beverly Allen; secretary, Mrs. Anthony H. Blaisdell; treasurer, Mrs. William E. Ware; directors, Mrs. Rufus J. Lackland, Mrs. John Green, Mrs. W. E. Fischel, Miss Amelia C. Fruchte.

At the close of its first club year the Wednesday Club became a part of the central organization by joining the General Federation of Women's Clubs. One of its members, Mrs. E. C. Sterling, was placed on the advisory board of the General Federation. The need of club quarters was strongly felt and a committee was appointed May 13, 1891, and suitable rooms were fitted up in the Studio Building, corner Jefferson and Washington Avenues, where for five years the club had its home.

In January, 1892, the club followed the departmental plan of work and organized itself into six (6) sections: Art, Current Topics, Education, History and Literature, Science and Social Economics. In the spring of 1892 the Citizens' Smoke Abatement Association requested the Wednesday Club to co-operate with them in the abatement of the smoke nuisance. The club appointed a committee to insure such co-operation, joined the association as a body, and gave material aid to the work in hand.

At the close of the years 1891-2, application was made for articles of incorporation, which were granted to the Wednesday Club on June 23, 1892. Of the practical work undertaken by the club in the years 1892-3 the petition sent to the Legislature must be mentioned. This petition asked that the age at which children may enter the public schools be reduced from six to four years. Faithfully and earnestly have the members labored to have this bill passed—delegates have at various times been sent to Jefferson City, and also to Kansas City, to advance the cause.

In January of 1893 there was organized under the auspices of the Wednesday Club, a free kindergarten at the Bethel Mission,

for poor children under legal school age. Out of this enterprise has grown the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association.

Toward the close of the year an exhibit of work was sent by the club to the World's Fair, held at Chicago in 1893.

The following years, 1893-4, when the whole country was suffering from financial depression, and St. Louis, like many other cities, found itself suddenly crowded with a vast army of unemployed, the Wednesday Club organized the "Woman's Emergency Guild;" the members of the club, inviting others to join with them, carried on the work of the Guild. Sewing rooms were established where work was given to unemployed women—superintendents were engaged and the furnishing of the rooms and materials for work were supplied by members of the club. Employment was found for many men as well as women, and families were supplied with food, clothing and shelter.

In May, 1894, the second biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was held at Philadelphia, and again the Wednesday Club was honored by having one of its delegates, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, elected to the office of corresponding secretary of the General Federation, who was re-elected in 1896. In the fall of 1894 the advisory board of the General Federation met in St. Louis and were the guests of members of the Wednesday Club. The council elected as chairman of the committee on social economics for the General Federation, Mrs. W. E. Fischel, a member of the Wednesday Club. A new line of practical work was inaugurated in October, 1894, namely, the placing of boxes at the Union Station for the collection of literature, particularly papers and periodicals—these were distributed among the hospitals and other city institutions. Books and magazines were contributed and solicited by members and sent by the distributing committee to the far West to the destitute regions of the Tennessee mountains, to the negro schools and wherever there seemed to be the greatest need and desire for such literature. Books and magazines were also sent to some of the larger mercantile houses for the use of employes during the noon hour; this work resulted in the foundation of a "Current Topic Club" in one of the large dry goods establishments.

On April 18, 1895, a plan was conceived to

erect a tablet of bronze to commemorate the founding of civil liberty in Upper Louisiana. Mr. Robert Bringham was commissioned to execute and erect a tablet on Main Street between Market and Walnut Streets, with this inscription:

"On this site, January 21, 1766, in the House of Maxent, Laclede & Co., Civil Government was first established in St. Louis by Captain St. Ange de Bellerive, died 1774. Military Commandant and Acting Governor of Upper Louisiana."

This tablet was put in place October 17, 1895.

A committee was appointed and arranged for a convention of Women's Clubs of Missouri, to be held in St. Louis, January 21 and 22, 1896. The convention was held and a State Federation formed. Mrs. John A. Allen, a member of the Wednesday Club, was elected president of the new organization. At the time of the convention an open meeting was held, to which all the delegates were invited. The subject for the day was "Club Life," members and guests taking part in the discussion. As a result of this meeting, feeling the danger of separating our club life from home life, a children's day was arranged for. The near approach of Washington's birthday suggested that this holiday be used for the occasion, and the entertainment devised for the gratification of the children was at once patriotic, interesting and amusing. That same spring the club, with the aid of Mr. Ives, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, was instrumental in bringing to St. Louis for exhibition a rare collection of etchings, engravings and autotypes of Rembrandt's masterpieces and one original portrait by this master. During the years 1895-6 one phase of practical work accomplished was the organization of the Art League of the Wednesday Club. Its object is to encourage a love of really good art and to elevate the taste of the people by making the children of the public schools and city institutions familiar with reproductions of the best work of all time. The plan of work (made possible by permission of the school board and city authorities), is to place a collection of photographs in the various schools, where it remains for a period of ten weeks, when it is removed and a fresh collection is shown. The league now owns about 150 large pictures and hopes next year to have

the collection greatly increased. Early in October, 1896, the educational work was extended in various directions. A room was offered to the club at 1223 North Broadway. Making this a basis of operations, a series of activities were organized which have most satisfactorily supplemented the work of the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association in that neighborhood, including a Girls' Saturday Morning Club, a Sewing School, a Boys' Club and a reading room, open three evenings in the week, established there in connection with the public library. Rooms over the kindergarten have been rented and the nucleus of a social settlement established.

The work of the Social Settlement of the Wednesday Club at 1223 North Broadway, has been extended to include a Domestic Science and Cooking School, mothers' meetings, meeting of men and women to discuss social problems and a social science Sunday school.

At the close of the association year 1895-6, spacious and comfortable rooms were furnished in the new Y. M. C. A. building, corner of Grand and Franklin Avenues. The membership list was increased to 225 members, and at the midwinter meeting in December, 1896, the limit of membership was extended to 250. The first meeting of the club in its new home was held October 21, 1896. The year 1896-7 was specially characterized by the introduction of the open day meetings, of which there were six, one of each of these meetings being assigned to each section.

The Wednesday Club was the first woman's club in the State to make possible the special work this year of the Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs, having taken the initial steps toward establishing State traveling libraries, which work is now fairly inaugurated. In addition to the six regular sections of the club there has been organized (1897-8) the first study class. This class is known as the parliamentary drill class, and, as its name implies, is organized for the study of parliamentary law. Beside the regular meetings of the club, lectures, informal addresses and receptions have been given to the members and their friends. Many distinguished visitors, both men and women, have been brought to the city by invitations from the club.

Weeks, Charles E., merchant, was born April 15, 1860, in Wyandotte County, Ohio, son of Jacob and Calista (Caldwell) Weeks, the first named a native of Ohio, and the last named born in Pennsylvania. Jacob Weeks was a farmer by occupation, and the son of Abraham Weeks, a native of Virginia, who was one of the early settlers of Ohio. The wife of Abraham Weeks was a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Charles E. Weeks obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools of Wyandotte County, Ohio, and completed his studies at a collegiate institution at Ada, Ohio, when he was sixteen years of age. When but nineteen years of age he was chosen a director of the Henry County (Ohio) Fair Association, and for four years he was secretary of that organization. Reared on a farm, he was trained to agricultural pursuits, and was thus engaged until 1890, when he settled in Jasper County, Missouri. For a year and a half thereafter he clerked in a hardware store in Carterville, and then engaged in the hardware business on his own account. In January of 1900 he incorporated his business under the name of the Weeks Hardware Company, with a capital of \$30,000, and of this stock company Mr. Weeks is president and manager. He has been a successful and enterprising merchant and stands high among the business men of southwest Missouri. In politics he is a Democrat, and for four years he was a member of the city council of Carterville. Both he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he affiliates with fraternal organizations as a member of the orders of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Good Templars. September 26, 1892, Mr. Weeks married Miss Della Dumbauld, daughter of Dr. W. A. and Jennie (Shumaker) Dumbauld, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The parents of Mrs. Weeks came to Missouri in 1890, and settled in Carterville, where Dr. Dumbauld enjoys a lucrative practice. Lillian and Mildred Weeks are the children that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Weeks. Ever since he became a resident of Carterville Mr. Weeks has been prominent among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of that place, and has always been ready to aid in promoting every movement to advance the material interests of the community in which he resides.

Weeks, Edwin Ruthven, practically the founder of the electric light and power interests in Kansas City, and for many years the general manager of its electric light companies, was born on Christmas day, 1855, in Westfield, Wisconsin. He was directly descended from Jonathan Weeks, the sole male adult of his family who escaped the massacre of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where seven of his household were slain. Jonathan Weeks, then eighty-three years of age, had been very friendly to the Indians, and they permitted him to go away with the wives and children of the murdered men. Among the saved were his twin grandchildren, Joseph and Benjamin. Joseph settled in Chautauqua County, New York. His wife was Abiah Russell, a devout Methodist, and a woman who was helpful as a nurse and neighbor; their hospitality was unbounded. Among their children was Russell Weeks, their eldest son, who became a Methodist minister. His son Joseph, a farmer, married Imogene Cookson, a native of Sheridan, New York, among whose children were Raymond Weeks, now professor of Romance languages in the Missouri State University, and Edwin R. Weeks. While their children were young the parents removed to Iowa and later to Kansas City, Missouri. Edwin R. Weeks attended Tabor College, at Tabor, Iowa, and was afterward a student in the Kansas City high school, devoting his attention principally to the natural sciences under the tutorship of Professor Eugene Crosby. Natural aptitude for these studies served him a good purpose, not only in immediate advancement in knowledge, but in leading him into a life work of usefulness and distinction. He was for a time a letter-carrier, then engaged on the eastern division of the Union Pacific Road in the train service, meantime pursuing his studies industriously. He then entered the Phillips Exeter Academy, where it was his intention to prepare for advanced work at Harvard College, but his eyesight became affected and he was obliged to abandon his purpose. About this time the Kaw's Mouth Electric Light Company (see "Electric Light and Power in Kansas City") was in need of a superintendent, and Mr. Weeks was named for the position by John W. Phillips, a railway man, who knew something of his business ability, and by Mr. Joseph S. Chick, who was aware of his taste for scientific pursuits. In January, 1883,

he entered upon his duties, and from the moment devoted himself assiduously to perfecting his knowledge of electricity and its application to the production of light and power. In the course of his investigations he visited Edison and Professors Thomson and Houston, with all of whom he established intimate friendly relationship, and was made a welcome visitor in their laboratories. To his personal effort was due the introduction of incandescent lighting in Kansas City. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Kansas City Electric Light Company, and of the Edison Electric Light and Power Company, and in the various extensions of these systems, which were finally associated under practically one management, of which he was the directing head. His administration was so successful as to win the unstinted praise of operators and financiers throughout the country. During the financial panic of 1893, and during the war between the gas light companies, when it was asserted that his companies could not endure, he not only succeeded in maintaining his plants in active operation, but conducted the financial affairs so discreetly that the Edison Company did not pass a dividend, and but few were passed by the Kansas City Company. In 1899 he negotiated the sale of both companies to other parties. The price realized was entirely satisfactory to the shareholders, whose confidence in the integrity and sagacity of Mr. Weeks was so great that they asked no questions as to the identity of the purchasers and signed their stock transfers in blank. During the sixteen years of his service he was for two years superintendent of the Kansas City Electric Light Company, for two years manager, then vice president and general manager, and always the managing director. During his administration the properties had grown from an investment of \$20,000 to upwards of a million, and from a capacity of forty arc lights to their present great proportions. Not the least tribute to his ability is the fact that at the time of sale the new owners of the properties made a special purchase of his prepared plans for further extensions and improvement of the system. The foregoing narrative is peculiarly interesting as epitomizing the accomplishments of one under whose observation has developed every phase of electrical science, and

who has borne an important part in bringing discovery and invention to serviceable use by all classes of people. It would be incomplete, however, did it not disclose something of the personality of the man, and reveal that sentimental interest which more highly ennobles commercial enterprise. Due as much to his kindly interest in young men, as to the need for skilled assistance in the operation of his electrical plants, was the organization of the Gramme Society, the first body of its kind in the world, which he formed and directed for many years. In this work he found hearty recognition as the friend of the toiler, and those to whom he came in the twofold capacity of teacher and companion testified their gratitude by their loyal and devoted service in troublous times. When strikes were imminent, his workmen remained in his service, and many abandoned labor organizations rather than obey their behests to abandon their posts. At various times he delivered in New York and Boston addresses upon "Electrical Education," in which he elucidated the necessity for instruction of workmen in electrical establishments and pointed out the methods for supplying the want. His utterances aroused attention throughout this country and in Europe, and led to the organization of societies similar to that of his establishment in Kansas City. He was one of the first to discover the necessity for the intimate association of managers of electrical machinery and to communicate his views through the scientific journals and in correspondence with those similarly interested. He was among the organizers of the National Electric Light Association at Chicago, in 1885, of which he was the first vice president, and the president in 1889-90. He is also a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Other organizations in which he holds membership are the Franklin Institute, the oldest scientific society in the United States; the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Civil Service Reform Association, of which he was an original member, connecting himself with it at the solicitation of George William Curtis, with whom he maintained a warm personal friendship. His love for children and regard for dumb brutes led him into connection with the Humane Society (which see) soon after its organization in 1883, and he has been its president since

1894. At all times intensely interested in the purposes of the society, during the latter period he has been particularly active, and its most important accomplishments are in a large degree due to his personal effort in formulating methods, giving them direction and following them to execution. In recognition of his labors in this field he was elected to life membership in the Royal (British) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Weeks was an organizing member and vice president of the Kansas City Art Association, which afterward became the present Western Gallery of Art, and he and his wife were among the largest contributors to the establishment and support of the association. He has been a frequent contributor to leading scientific and politico-economic journals upon those topics which have particularly engaged his attention. July 29, 1878, he observed the total solar eclipse at Denver, Colorado, using his own three-inch telescope, and his observations were printed in the "Western Review of Science and Industry" of Kansas City, and afterward reprinted as a monograph. He has also delivered addresses of much merit upon educational and kindred subjects before the Commercial Club, Teachers' Associations and other bodies, and is author of the article upon "Electric Light and Power in Kansas City" in this work. Mr. Weeks was married Christmas eve, 1882, to Miss Mary Harmon, a native of Warren, Ohio, and daughter of Captain Charles R. Harmon, who was killed at the battle of Stone River. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Hezlep. Mrs. Weeks is a lady of liberal education, whose life, in a womanly sphere, has been a fitting counterpart to that of her husband in point of usefulness. When the Kansas City high school was formed she was first assistant, the principal and herself being the only teachers in that department. Her school service continued for seventeen years and was principally devoted to the higher mathematics and general literature. She holds active membership in the most important and useful of the women's clubs, among which are the Friends in Council, the oldest in the city; the Kansas City Athenaeum, which she assisted in organizing, and of which she was the first president; the Kansas City Mothers' Union, of which she is now president, and the National Congress of Mothers, of which she

is corresponding secretary. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have one child, Ruth, just entering upon young womanhood. The family life is ideal, all its members entering with interest into that which engages the interest of either. Since the retirement of Mr. Weeks from the management of the electric light companies he has given himself to a season of comparative rest, at the same time in no wise neglectful of the wonderful science which has commanded his activities through so many years and in which he continues his investigations, anticipating other great accomplishments as the reward of patient effort. In all his large affairs he has maintained an absolutely unimpeachable reputation for integrity and for entire fidelity to the interests committed to his keeping. Unconventional and unassuming, he has habitually been as accessible to the humblest workman as to the wealthiest and most influential of his colleagues. In his personal habits he is remarkably abstemious, using not even coffee or tea, let alone liquors or tobacco. Subscribing to no written creed, his life is the well ordered one of the practical Christian, founded upon a deeper veneration for the Creator than can be expressed in human definition.

Weeks, Raymond, Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Missouri, was born January 2, 1863, at Tabor, Iowa. His parents were Joseph Van Rensselaer and Imogene (Cookson) Weeks. The father was of the Wyoming branch of the Weeks family, his great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Weeks, having lost six members of his family in the Wyoming massacre in 1778. The story of that event is told in "The Poetry and History of Wyoming," by Wm. L. Stone, published in 1841. The principal residence of the family was at Danbury, Connecticut, where Jonathan Weeks died at a ripe old age. Raymond Weeks devoted his school years to the most diligent study in the best educational institutions. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, in the class of 1887, and from Harvard University in the class of 1890, receiving from the latter the degree of master of arts in 1891, and the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1897. Professor Weeks was engaged from 1891 to 1893 as instructor in French at the University of Michigan. The succeeding two

years he spent in the universities of Paris and Berlin, pursuing special studies connected principally with the subjects of his instructional work. Upon his return from Europe, in 1895, he was at once invited by the University of Missouri to take the professorship of Romance languages. It was an advancement to his liking, in a department for which he was peculiarly well fitted, and he accepted, at once entering upon the duties of the position which he has continuously occupied until the present time. Professor Weeks, in his subject matter, presents the choicest of the work of the old authors, tracing its influence upon the literature of to-day, and in his language and manner of presentation unites the impressiveness of the finished platform lecturer with the easy conversational grace of the accomplished literateur conversing with a circle of friends, frankly and familiarly. In political affairs he holds connection with the Republican party in fundamental principles, but reserves to himself an independence which will not admit of his yielding to all rulings of partisan authorities when his judgment protests against them. In religious life he holds to the doctrines of Unitarianism. Professor Weeks was married March 3, 1885, to Miss Mary Arnoldia.

Weidemeyer, John Mohler, merchant, was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, January 10, 1834, son of John F. and Lucinda (Draffen) Weidemeyer. His father, who was one of the most prominent pioneers of St. Clair County, Missouri, was a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and a son of John M. Weidemeyer, who was born in France and immigrated to America about 1800, settling in New York City. He lived in that city for several years, but finally moved to Virginia. His son, our subject's father, removed to Missouri in 1840, locating at first in Cooper County, where he conducted a farm and gave instruction in music. Two years later he settled at Osceola, St. Clair County, and engaged in the mercantile business. During the second year of the war, United States Senator James H. Lane came down from Kansas and made his historic raid into Missouri. At Osceola he burned every building excepting two. Weidemeyer & Son's store having been destroyed, and the prospects for peace in Missouri being not very bright, John E. Weidemeyer

soon after removed to Sherman, Texas, where, and at Palestine, he resided till his death in 1882. During his residence in Osceola he served for ten years as treasurer of St. Clair County, and after his removal to Texas occupied a similar office in Anderson County in that State for eight years. The education of our subject was received in private schools at Osceola, the Highland Academy in Jackson County; Yantis' School at Sweet Springs, and the famous Kemper School at Boonville. After completing his studies he engaged in business with his father, and during the two years immediately preceding the Civil War was in partnership with him under the firm name of J. F. Weidemeyer & Son. At the beginning of the "Border War" between Missouri and Kansas, Mr. Weidemeyer raised seventy-five men, organized them into a company and uniformed them at his own expense. He was negotiating for arms for them when all independent companies were ordered by the State authority to disband. Hence his company did not go to the Kansas border as was intended. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized a company of 100 men for duty in the Missouri State Guard, serving six months. When the news of Lane's advance upon Osceola reached town he and his men rode out to meet them in the endeavor to stay their advance, but they were overwhelmed by superior numbers, losing one man killed and one severely wounded, and the Kansans looted and burned the town without further opposition. At the close of his six months' service in the State Guard, in the fall of 1862 he took a squad of sixty men and was mustered into the regular Confederate army, enlisting for three years or during the war. As the command over which he held the captaincy was not numerically large enough to form a regular company, it was consolidated with the squad commanded by Captain Fleming, and Mr. Weidemeyer became its first lieutenant. After the battle of Elk Horn his regiment was ordered to join Beauregard's army at Corinth, Mississippi, which it did. There the companies were reorganized in the spring of 1863, and Mr. Weidemeyer was elected to a captaincy. The service of this command was a very active one, as it participated in all the important engagements falling to the army of which it formed a part, including Elk Horn, Farmington, Iuka, Cor-

inth, Hatchie Bridge, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Big Black River, Vicksburg, and the famous campaigns through Georgia and Tennessee under Johnston and Hood. After the fall of Vicksburg our subject obtained a leave of absence and visited his family in Texas. He next reported to Price and was assigned to duty as brigade inspector, remaining in that capacity in Arkansas until the spring of 1864, when he was ordered to join his old command east of the Mississippi. Almost immediately General Cockrell—now United States Senator—appointed him ordnance officer of his brigade, and he served in that office until the surrender at Blakely, Alabama, two or three days before the fall of Richmond. During the numerous engagements in which he participated he was three times wounded, at Corinth, Vicksburg and Big Black River. After the close of the war Mr. Weidemeyer joined his family at Palestine, Texas. In New Orleans he had learned that beef cattle were bringing twenty-five cents per pound. Determined to take advantage of the market, he at once invested all the money he could get in the purchase of 130 head of Texas cattle, which he took to New Orleans, but when he arrived there he found that other men had also seen the same possibilities for making money and had so overstocked the market that it was three months before he could dispose of his stock, and even then at comparatively low figures. After this not very profitable venture he returned to Texas. At Houston he was in the employ of a cotton buyer for a while, then returned to Palestine, but soon went to Shreveport, Louisiana, where he engaged in the mercantile business with Colonel Samuel Moore for a year. The next fall he took their stock of goods to Lancaster, Texas, but the following year traded his stock for cattle and shipped them to New York. After this deal he clerked for a few months at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and in August, 1869, removed to Clinton, Missouri, where he has since permanently resided. During his first year in Clinton he engaged in business in partnership with John J. Yeater, Joseph K. Yeater and William S. Baker, under the firm name of Yeater & Company. A year later he bought the interests of his partners, and for a full quarter of a century conducted a grocery store on the east side of the square. In 1895 he disposed of his grocery stock and

established his present clothing and furnishing goods business. Since 1895 he has had as a partner John M. Williams, his son-in-law, upon whom much of the active management of the business now devolves. Mr. Weidemeyer was for several years a stockholder in the State Bank, of Clinton, now extinct, in which he served as cashier for a time. He was also a director at its inception in the predecessor of the Citizens' Bank, and secretary of its board of directors. Though always faithful to the principles of the Democratic party, he has never sought nor held public office. In the Cumberland Presbyterian Church he holds the office of deacon and clerk of the session. He was married, November 12, 1856, to Lelia V. Crutchfield, a native of Osceola, and a daughter of Richard P. Crutchfield, a pioneer merchant of that place, who came thither from Kentucky, his native State. They have been the parents of eleven children, of whom ten survive, namely: Mattie W., wife of Honorable James B. Gantt, of the Supreme Court of Missouri; Charles F., a merchant of Harrisonville, Missouri; William E., who is in trade with the Indians at Gallup, New Mexico; Lelia W., widow of Joseph L. Dickson, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and now residing at Gallup, New Mexico; Annie W., wife of John M. Williams, partner of Mr. Weidemeyer; Agatha W., wife of John B. Colt, proprietor of a sheep ranch near Las Animas, Colorado; John M., a clothing merchant at Fayetteville, Arkansas; Mary W., wife of Christopher Anderson, a traveling salesman; Jewell L., a daughter residing at home, and Gabriel N., a clerk in his father's store. Mr. Weidemeyer has been recognized for over a quarter of a century as one of the public-spirited and influential citizens of Henry County. Movements having for their aim the development of the material welfare of the community have found in him a friend and promoter.

Weights and Measures.—By the act of the Legislature of April 7, 1893, a bushel shall contain pounds as follows: Wheat, beans, clover seed, Irish potatoes, peas and split peas, 60; unshelled corn, 70; rye, shelled corn, sweet potatoes, unshelled green peas and beans, flaxseed, 56; apples, peaches, pears, cucumbers, barley, Hungarian grass seed, 48; oats, 32; mineral coal, 80; corn meal and millet, 50.

Welborn, John, lawyer and one of the regents of the Missouri State University, was born November 20, 1856, in Freedom Township, Lafayette County, Missouri. His parents were David M. and Elizabeth (Bodenhamer) Welborn. They came to Missouri from North Carolina in 1839. Mr. Welborn is one of the most noted members of the bar of western Missouri. He was educated at the State Normal School, Warrensburg, graduating in 1876. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor Stephens one of the regents of the Missouri State University, and is now serving in that capacity. In 1878 he entered upon the practice of law at Lexington, and has been a resident of that city ever since, identified with her best interests and prominent in the affairs of the locality in which he is a conspicuous figure. He served as city counselor of Lexington for eight years, from 1882 to 1890, and was mayor of Lexington four years, from 1890 to 1894. In 1898 the Republicans of the Fifth District of Missouri nominated him for Congress against William S. Cowherd, of Kansas City, and he made a strong race. The Democratic majority was too great, however, and defeat followed the splendid showing made by the Republican candidate. Mr. Welborn is considered a brilliant lawyer and an honor to the profession he so ably represents. He is strong in argument, careful in the preparation of cases and conscientious in his dealings with men. Socially he occupies a prominent position in the city where he resides, and none enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of Lafayette County in a greater degree than he.

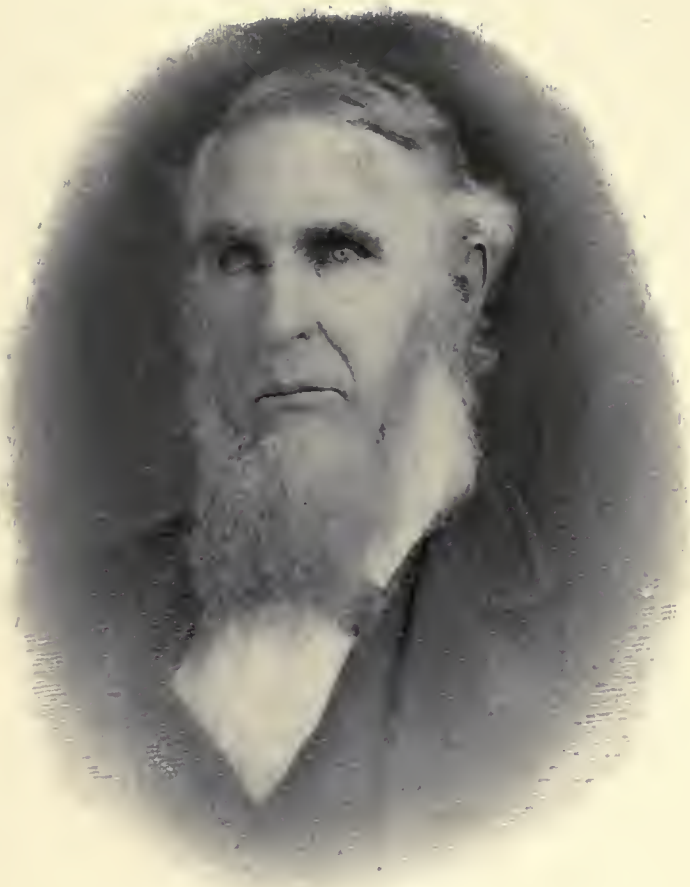
Welch, Aikman, lawyer and Attorney General of Missouri, was born in Warren County, Missouri, May 25, 1827, and died at Jefferson City, July 29, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of the State and at Columbia College, Washington City, where he was graduated, and afterward entered upon the practice of law at Warrensburg. In 1860 he was elected to the State Legislature, and the following year was elected to the State convention, and when Robert Wilson, the vice president of that body, succeeded to the presidency of it, Mr. Welch was made vice president. In December, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Gamble as Attorney General in place of J. Proctor Knott, the incumbent, who refused

to take the convention oath, and held the position until his death. He was regarded as one of the best lawyers of the State in his time.

Wellesley Club.—A St. Louis club composed of those who have been students of Wellesley College, not necessarily graduates. On the occasion of the visit to St. Louis, early in 1891, of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly president of Wellesley College, a dinner was given in her honor by the young women of St. Louis who had attended Wellesley. Mrs. Palmer expressed her regret at the lack of a college organization, and it was decided by those present to form a Wellesley Club. The object was social intercourse and to keep in touch with Wellesley. The meetings were held monthly at the homes of members. A literary program was maintained for some time, but was dropped later, and the Wellesley Club has for some time past centered its energies on raising and increasing a fund for the purpose of sending and keeping a pupil at Wellesley. This annual scholarship is given as a prize, awarded through competitive examination. The first pupil for the year 1898-9 passed examination on questions sent from Wellesley upon special application, and the St. Louis organization is the first Wellesley Association to undertake the maintenance of a student. The fund is raised from yearly dues and the proceeds of entertainments. Miss Fuller, Miss Adelaide Denis, Miss Hannah Case, Miss Allen, Miss Anna Vieths, Miss Louise McNair and Mrs. Frank Henderson have successively presided over the Wellesley Club, which numbers thirty members.

Welling, Charles, for many years a leading citizen of Cape Girardeau County, was born September 24, 1812, in Hunterdon (now Mercer) County, New Jersey, son of Charles and Mary (Sexton) Welling, who went from Long Island to New Jersey at an early date and settled near Trenton. The parents were of sturdy Welsh-Irish stock, and the elder Welling was descended from ancestors who settled on Long Island in colonial days and left numerous descendants. Charles Welling was educated in the common schools of New Jersey, and came west when he was eighteen years of age, reaching St. Louis County in 1830. In 1831 he went

to Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, where he clerked in the general store of Ralph Guild, in which he afterward became a partner. This copartnership was dissolved in 1848, and later Mr. Welling was associated in business with Joseph W. Russell, who was a nephew of a very wealthy citizen of St. Louis bearing the same name. At a still later date he formed a partnership with J. V. Priest, and they were associated together in merchandising operations for seventeen years. At the end of that time Mr. Welling purchased his partner's interest and continued the business until 1888, when he was appointed postmaster at Jackson by President Cleveland, which office he filled for one term. He was first cashier of the Cape Girardeau Savings Bank, and held that position until he retired from business. For twelve years he was treasurer of Cape Girardeau County, and earned the high commendation of his fellow citizens through his capable conduct of the office and his strict integrity as a public servant. When but seventeen years of age Mr. Welling enlisted in the United States Army, and was in the military service of his country until his discharge was secured through his relative, Wilson P. Hunt, one of the noted pioneers of St. Louis. It was through Mr. Hunt's influence that he came to Missouri, and from 1830 until his death, which occurred June 11, 1900, he lived continuously in this State. As a man of affairs he did much to promote the development of Cape Girardeau County, and in church and charitable enterprises he was an equally willing and effective worker. When the First Presbyterian Church was organized in Jackson, in 1856, he was made an elder of the church, and for many years was its only elder, superintendent of its Sunday school, and, in all that the term implies, was a pillar of the church. At the time of his death, both in age and length of service, he was the oldest elder of the Potosi Presbytery. He united with the church when he was fifteen years of age, and throughout his entire life was a perfect type of the Christian gentleman. The city of Jackson evidenced in the most emphatic manner its appreciation of his worth as a citizen on the day of his burial, when by proclamation of the mayor all business houses were closed from 9 a. m. until 10 a. m. as a mark of respect to the deceased. July 5, 1838, Mr. Welling married



Chas. Welling.

Miss Elizabeth Bollinger Frizel, granddaughter of Colonel George Frederick Bollinger, a noted pioneer, after whom Bollinger County was named. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Welling, six of whom were living at the time of their father's death. They were Mrs. Z. M. La Pierre, Mrs. C. P. Medley, Miss Berenice Welling, Mrs. S. D. Williams, Mrs. W. H. Miller and Mrs. M. B. W. Granger. The first Mrs. Welling died in 1860, and in 1867 Mr. Welling married Miss Ann Eliza Dupey, who survives her husband.

Wellington.—A village in Lafayette County, on the Missouri River, and on the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, seven miles southwest of Lexington, the county seat. It has a public school, churches of the Catholic, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations; an independent newspaper, the "Qui Vive;" a bank and a flourmill. In 1899 the population was 600. The town was founded in 1837 by Jacob Wolfe, Isaac Bledsoe, M. Littleton and others.

Wells, Erastus, who was, in many respects, one of the most remarkable and interesting men who have left their impress on the history of St. Louis, was born December 2, 1822, in Jefferson County, New York, and died at Wellston, his country home, near St. Louis, October 2, 1893. Shortly before he attained his majority, in the year 1843, he came to St. Louis. He arrived here without sufficient means to engage in any business on his own account, but he had a keenness of perception and resourcefulness which was worth more than cash capital. Forming a partnership with Mr. Calvin Case, they built an omnibus, which he operated for a time himself, and thus established the first omnibus line west of the Mississippi River. Gradually this method of transporting passengers from one part of the city to another grew in favor, the vehicles belonging to the line multiplied and, after a few years, Mr. Wells sold out his interests for a considerable sum of money. Mr. Wells became the author of another transportation scheme, procuring, in the year 1859, the charter for the first street railway company organized in St. Louis, and building, as president of the Missouri Railway Company, the first

street railway operated west of the Mississippi River. He was one of the promoters of the Narrow Gauge Railway connecting Florissant with St. Louis, and became president of the corporation operating that line. For some years he was a director of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and was president also of the Accommodation Bank, vice president and director of the Commercial Bank, and president of the Laclede Gas Light Company. His official life began in 1848, when he was chosen a member of the city council of St. Louis. In 1854, after an interval of a few years, he was again made a member of that body, serving in it continuously until 1869. Elected to Congress in 1868, he took his seat in that body in 1869, and for eight years thereafter served with distinction, and wielding at all times an important influence in the national Legislature. Although he was a staunch Democrat, his friendships were never bounded by party lines. The first appropriation for the St. Louis customhouse was made at his instance, and he also secured the first substantial appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River. He rendered to Captain James B. Eads material assistance in securing the legislation which resulted in the construction of the jetties at the mouth of the river and the consequent improvement of navigation. It was he who first proposed the opening of the Oklahoma country to settlement, and the original bill making provision therefor was introduced by him in the Forty-fourth Congress. After his retirement from Congress failing health kept him from participating actively in business enterprises or the conduct of public affairs, and the remaining years of his life were devoted to travel and to the quiet enjoyment of his fortune at his country home. Mr. Wells was twice married; first, in 1850, to Miss Isabella B. Henry, daughter of Captain John F. Henry, of Jacksonville, Illinois. After her death he married, in 1869, Mrs. Eleanor P. Bell, of St. Louis.

Wells, Robert W., lawyer and jurist, was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1795, and died in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1865. He had few advantages in early life, but by a process of self-education he became a good classical scholar. He then studied law, and in 1818 began the practice of his profession in St. Charles, Missouri. In 1821

he was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit of which St. Charles County formed a part, and filled that office while Judge Rufus Pettibone, a distinguished jurist, was occupying the bench of the same circuit. Later, he became a judge of the United States District Court and held that office until his death. He was held in high esteem not only by the bar of St. Louis, but by the entire bar of the State. That this was true is evidenced by the fact that at the meeting of the St. Louis bar, held to take action on his death, Honorable Thomas T. Gantt, who presided over the meeting, said of him: "Judge Wells illustrated and adorned the judgment seat. He has done more than any other judge, living or dead, for the elucidation and correct exposition of the United States statutes on which land titles in Missouri depend. The State is impoverished by his death." This was the eloquent tribute of one of the great lawyers of Missouri to one of the eminently capable, pure and upright jurists of the Federal courts. In politics Judge Wells was a Democrat, and prior to the war a gradual emancipationist. During the war he supported the general government in the suppression of the secession movement. He was twice married, first to a Miss Barcroft, and after her death to a Miss Covington, of Kentucky. Five children survived him at his death.

Wells, Rolla, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis in 1856, son of Honorable Erastus Wells, whose illustrious career has been briefly reviewed in the foregoing sketch. He grew to manhood in that city, was educated at Washington University, and was trained to business pursuits under the guidance of the elder Wells. Entering the employ of the street railway corporation of which his father was then president, he was made assistant superintendent of the company, and in 1879 became general manager of the road, then, as now, commonly called "the Olive Street line." The failing health of his father made it necessary for him to assume a very considerable share of the responsibility incident to the care and management of the latter's large business and property interests. In the course of time he became the active representative of all these interests, and, after his father's death, in 1893, he was made administrator of the estate. He was one of the

recognized leaders of the Democratic party in St. Louis prior to the declaration of the party in favor of the free coinage of silver at the Chicago convention of 1896. Declining to indorse that action of the party, he participated in the National Democratic convention held later in the same year at Indianapolis as a delegate from the Twelfth Congressional District of Missouri, and after that convention had placed candidates for President and Vice President in the field he became president of the National Democratic Club of St. Louis. He was elected mayor of St. Louis in 1901. Interested in stock-raising, he was zealously devoted to the welfare of the St. Louis Fair Association and the Jockey Club, both of which organizations he has served in the capacity of president during three successive terms. He married, in 1878, Miss Jennie H. Parker, and has a family of five children.

Wellsville.—A city of the third class, in Montgomery County, twelve miles north of Danville and ninety miles from St. Louis, on the Wabash Railroad. Near the town are coal mines, and surrounding it is a rich farming district. The town has a fine graded school, a number of churches, a bank, two newspapers, the "Record" and the "Optic News;" two lumber yards, two hotels and about fifty other business houses, including well stocked stores and various kinds of shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,600.

Welsh, James B., was born March 16, 1852, in Danville, Kentucky. His father, George W. Welsh, was a native of that State, and was one of the pioneer merchants of Kentucky, owning an establishment that has been known in Danville and vicinity for sixty years. The maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch was a member of the noted Lee family of Virginia, and the ancestral line is traced back to a time prior to the Revolution, including many of the leading men and women of the time. They are also related to the well known Winston family, of long and prominent standing. The first Welsh in this country located in Virginia, and the family is of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother of J. B. Welsh was Mary Breath, born in New York City, and a member of an old and distinguished family. Mr. Welsh attended school in Kentucky, and graduated

from the famous Centre College, at Danville, in 1872. After leaving the school where so many noted men acquired their mental preparation for life's duties, he went into the general merchandise business at Danville, and was so engaged for ten years. His store had been owned by his father, who was in charge of it fifty years, under the firm name of Welsh & Wiseman, and, although a Welsh is not connected with the establishment now, it is still conducted under the same name, having occupied one corner in the city of Danville more than a half century. In 1882 Mr. Welsh removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in the wholesale notion and millinery business. Four years later he gave up that line of business and turned his attention toward real estate, insurance and loans, and has since been one of the men most prominently identified with these interests in Kansas City. For about five years he was associated with F. J. Baird, a man who did a great deal to advance the material welfare of Kansas City, and who secured the investments in Kansas City of Charles Francis Adams and other wealthy men of the Eastern States. In 1892 Mr. Welsh formed a partnership with Mr. E. R. Crutcher, and since that time the firm of Crutcher & Welsh has been a power in the real estate and general business circles of Kansas City. Included in the affairs to which Mr. Welsh and his associates give their time and attention, are the Kaw Valley Townsite & Bridge Company, of which Charles Francis Adams is president; the personal investments of Mr. Adams; the insurance, real estate and rental business of the Lombard Investment Company, and scores of other corporations and companies. Mr. Welsh is president of the Hyde Park Improvement Company, of Kansas City, and of the City Lot Company. He has assisted in laying out and disposing of several important residence additions, including Beacon Hill, Reservoir Place, Boston Place, comprising forty acres, and others. In 1899 he effected a deal in which the cash transfer amounted to \$100,000, and by which the Chicago Great Western Railway Company came into possession of a very valuable tract of West Bottom property in Kansas City. In 1897 Mr. Welsh's firm purchased the real estate, rental and insurance business of A. A. Whipple, and in 1898 the same kind of business was purchased from Harrison &

Jones, followed in 1899 by a similar purchase from Tribble & Pratt. By means of these transactions Mr. Welsh has succeeded in getting hold of a large amount of heavy business. Politically he is a Republican, devoting as much time to party affairs as his large business will allow. He is an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, of Kansas City, and one of the influential members of numerous organizations. As one of the appraisers of the Mastin estate, appointed by the United States court, he passed upon the valuation of an estate worth over \$3,000,000, and did it in a way that reflected good judgment and keen insight into realty values. He has held other like positions under court appointments. Mr. Welsh was married, in 1878, to Miss Mary McKee, daughter of Professor James Lapsley McKee, vice president of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, for twenty-five years, and descended from one of the earliest and most influential Colonial families. To Mr. and Mrs. Welsh two sons, McKee and George Winston Welsh, have been born.

Weltmer, Sidney A., senior member of the firm of Weltmer & Kelly, celebrated throughout the United States as the most successful magnetic healers in America, if not in the entire world, is the founder of that department of science now broadly known as the "Weltmer Method" of magnetic healing. Professor Weltmer is a native of Wooster, Ohio. When he had reached the age of eight years his parents removed to Morgan County, Missouri, where he attended the public schools. Upon the completion of his elementary studies he determined to follow a professional career, and with that end in view entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of a physician of long experience located in the community where he resided. At this time, he was then seventeen years of age, physicians said that he had consumption, and that the probabilities were that he would not live long. But by properly employing the knowledge he had obtained regarding the laws of health he succeeded in effecting a restoration of his physical vigor. Soon afterward he began to prepare himself for the Christian ministry, and for some time preached the gospel in and about the community in which he had resided. Subsequently he was engaged in teaching school,

and his efforts being attended with success, it was not long before he found himself in a position which enabled him to found a private educational institution at Akinsville, in Morgan County, which he conducted successfully for some time. Removing to Sedalia he established a public library there, and also for two years was a professor in Robbins' Business College in that city. During all this time, however, he had been investigating the foundations of the science of which he has since become so eminent an exponent. Becoming thoroughly satisfied that the Biblical teachings in reference to the healings of infirmities of the body should be just as capable of application in this age as in centuries past, he continued his studies with the idea of perfecting himself as a healer of the ills of mankind. Returning to Morgan County, he at once began to apply in the treatment of disease the scientific knowledge he had acquired, and from the start was successful. Reports of the remarkable cures he had effected began to spread, and his labors increased. In December, 1896, he went to Sedalia, and gave to Joseph H. Kelly instruction in the principles of the science. The latter soon became skilled in the application of these principles, and a partnership between the two was arranged. February 19, 1897, they removed to Nevada as the firm of Weltmer & Kelly. Here their patronage continued to increase until they deemed it necessary to establish a sanitarium sufficiently commodious to accommodate the thousands of patients who were coming to them for treatment from all parts of the United States. Therefore they secured a large and conveniently located structure in Nevada. This they remodeled to meet the requirements of their business, and first occupied it July 1, 1898. The institution is known as the American School of Magnetic Healing, of which Professor Weltmer is president, and Professor Kelly secretary and treasurer. Gradually they have increased the capacity of the building, the faculty of their school and their force of assistants, all of whom are skilled in the art of magnetic healing, until the institution has become wonderfully famous. Professor Weltmer is the author of a number of works bearing directly or indirectly upon the science of which he is the highest living exponent. Among these are the following: "Regeneration," "Sug-

gestion Simplified," "Is Prayer Ever Answered," "Self-Reliance, or the Key to Business Success," "Who Is a Christian?" "The Eternal Now," "The Undying Character of Thought," "Self-Protection; Some Points on Personal Magnetism," "Weltmerisms; or Pointed Paragraphs Relating to Magnetic Healing," and "Seventy Bible References Relating to the Subject of Healing," the last named being a compilation of those Biblical teachings which started Professor Weltmer upon his career of investigation. Since the founding of the school and sanitarium thousands of persons have been graduated from the former and are now practicing the science, while the number of patients treated by Professor Weltmer and his assistants aggregates about 75,000, 92 per cent of whom have reported themselves as permanently cured. In many cases these cures were effected after treatment by regular physicians had failed to afford relief. Professor Weltmer is known as a man of great kindness of heart and abounding generosity, and gives away thousands of dollars annually to worthy causes and needy individuals. The work that he has accomplished in behalf of humanity will live after him as a perpetual monument to his manhood and skill. Professor Weltmer was married in Morgan County to Miss Mollie Stone, whose parents resided in that county. He has five children, Silas W., Ernest, Stella, Tracy and Beulah Weltmer.

Welton, Adelbert Oscar, postmaster at Butler, Bates County, is a native of New York State, having been born November 17, 1858, at Windsor, Delaware County. His father, Oscar J. Welton, a native of Ohio, was a son of Norman Welton, whose father immigrated from England during the Colonial or Revolutionary period. His mother, whose maiden name was Phoebe Merrill, was a daughter of Peter Merrill, a farmer residing near Deposit, New York. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party and a man of influence in the community in which he resided. Oscar J. Welton removed from Ohio to Delaware County, New York, during his young manhood, and for a number of years he worked there at his trade as cooper. From Windsor the family removed to Deposit when the subject of this sketch was a child, and in the latter place his education



Williams & Co.

Fred Wengler

Angus & Co.

was begun in the public schools. When he was ten or twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to Honeoye Falls, New York, where they resided three years, at the expiration of which period they removed to Allen, Michigan. There they resided until their son was twenty-one years of age. In the public schools of that place Mr. Welton concluded his studies, but before he was ready to embark upon a business career his parents removed with their family to Butler, Bates County, Missouri, which since that time has been the home of the family. Our subject's father is still living in Butler, but his mother died in 1883. Upon coming to Butler, Oscar J. Welton engaged in agricultural pursuits, while the subject of this sketch entered the employ of T. W. Childs, and afterward that of Samuel Levy, dry goods merchant, with whom he remained for seven years. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the grocery business for himself, conducting a store until October, 1897, when he sold out his business to become postmaster for Butler, his appointment having been made that month. It was confirmed by the Senate January 12, 1898. Mr. Welton is one of the most active and influential Republicans of Butler. For three consecutive terms of two years each he served as township collector, 1889 to 1895 inclusive, but he has never consented to fill any other elective public office. In addition to his grocery business he has been for four years proprietor of a brick yard at Butler. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church, in which he holds the office of deacon. He was married, December 12, 1885, to Emma Denney, daughter of Charles Denney. She is a native of Bates County, and a woman of many rare graces of character. They are the parents of two young children, Harry and Wilber. Charles Denney was one of the early pioneers of Bates County, having located there some time before the Civil War. He was known as a staunch Union man, but so great was his influence among the Confederates and so unbounded his popularity that he was permitted to pass unmolested through their lines on all occasions. He was then engaged in freighting from Kansas City, and few men who were so devoted to the Union

cause could have transacted the immense business he did without constantly running the risk of capture. Some time after the war he engaged in the grocery business in Butler, where he still resides. During Mr. Welton's administration, the Butler postoffice has been brought to the highest state of efficiency.

Wengler, Frederick, a substantial and useful citizen of St. Louis County, was born September 25, 1821, in Prussia, near Verden, on the River Ruhr, a tributary of the famous Rhine. His father, William Wengler, immigrated with his family to America in 1834, first locating in St. Louis, Missouri, and afterward removing to Franklin County, where he opened a farm near Fiddle Creek, and where he died from cholera during the terrible epidemic of 1849. He was a man of probity and industry, and he reared a family of seven children, all of whom entered upon lives of usefulness. Frederick, the second of the children, was eleven years of age when his parents came to America. His education was limited to such as he acquired in the primary schools in his native land, supplemented with two months' instruction in a public school in this country. However, his native abilities and the enterprises in which he engaged, bringing him into association with busy and capable men, afforded compensation for school deprivation, and upon attaining manhood he was well equipped for the active and useful duties in which he engaged from the beginning of his busy life. Until he was fourteen years of age he remained with his parents, assisting as far as he was able in the labors of establishing a home for the family, and, being the second child, and one of but two of the children sufficiently old to work, his time was entirely taken up with such efforts. In 1836, when he was fifteen years of age, he left home and entered the service of Judge Henry McCullough, at a point on Hamilton Creek, where is now the town of Glencoe, in St. Louis County. Judge McCullough was the most wealthy and enterprising man in the settlement, and the owner of a tannery, a shoe factory and a bark and gristmill. Young Wengler remained in the employ of Judge McCullough for two and one-half years, and learned tanning and shoemaking. He then located at Union, in Franklin County, and took employment as a journeyman shoemaker, but

some months later he was seized with an attack of typhoid fever, from which he was disabled for six months. After his recovery he returned to his friend and former employer, Judge McCullough, to whom he engaged himself for a term of three years, for an annual wage of \$200, with board and washing. It was during this time that he laid the foundations of his fortune, through carefully husbanding the returns from his labors, and by judicious investments at opportune times. In the first year he entered a tract of 160 acres of land on Boone Creek, in Franklin County, the remainder of that beautiful valley being entered by John Pyatt, whose daughter, Agnes, he married shortly after completing his engagement with Judge McCullough, September 1, 1842. He then located near the site of the present village of Allenton, in St. Louis County, where he proved title on a previous pre-emption on a 160-acre tract of rich farming land, paying the government price of \$1.25 per acre. Upon this he built a house, and with a brother opened a tannery and shoeshop. He conducted this business until 1849, when the death of his father made it necessary for him to give his attention to the care of the paternal estate, which included a hotel and other interests at Gray's Summit, in Franklin County, and, renting his farm, he removed to the latter named place and conducted the hotel for three years. At the expiration of that period he returned to Allenton, attracted by the activity incident to the building of the Pacific Railroad. He there furnished and superintended teams for grading work, at the same time managing his farm. During the same period he bought a town lot in Pacific, upon which he built a store, which he sold a year later at a satisfactory advance. He also invested in property in Allenton, and upon one of his lots erected a building for a home. Some time later he built an addition and engaged in a grocery, dry goods and clothing business. In 1857 he was appointed postmaster at Allenton, a position in which he was continued for the long period of thirty-two years. Intensely patriotic, at the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of those in whom General Frank P. Blair reposed implicit confidence, and under the direction of that distinguished patriot and soldier he applied himself energetically to the advancement of various measures contrib-

uting materially to the support of the Union cause in his neighborhood. Among these was the recruiting of a company of Home Guards, which was effected principally through the efforts of himself and Robert C. Allen, a younger man than himself, then in his employ, and when the organization was completed Mr. Allen was chosen as captain and Mr. Wengler as a lieutenant. This company was a part of a battalion commanded by Major William C. Inks, an uncle of Mrs. Wengler, and performed useful service in protecting the persons and property of loyalists, in encouraging enlistments for the regular volunteer regiments, and in neutralizing the efforts of the secessionists, but its most important duty, with which it was particularly charged, was the protection of the railway bridges in the neighborhood necessary for military use. After the expiration of the three months' term of service for which their company was organized, Captain Allen and Lieutenant Wengler, with others, attached themselves to the Fremont Guards, commanded by Major George King, with which they served until that body was mustered out of service at Jefferson Barracks after General Fremont was superseded in the command of the Western Department by General Hunter. Mr. Wengler then procured the appointment of Captain Allen as United States mail agent on the Missouri Pacific Railway. The latter named, however, soon re-entered the military service, and Mr. Wengler succeeded him in his mail position, in which he continued to serve for about three years. In 1864 he resigned to give his attention to his home concerns, managing his farm and superintending the operation of a stone quarry. In 1870 he was appointed by the County Court of St. Louis County to the position of superintendent of the county farm, then located within the present city limits of St. Louis, and served in that capacity for a period of four years, and until he was retired as a result of a change in the political complexion of the county court. During his occupancy of this important office his duties were arduous, but were constantly performed with punctilious regard for public interests and a feeling of humane consideration for the great number of unfortunate people committed to his keeping. Mr. Wengler was subsequently appointed superintendent of roads in St. Louis County, and in this posi-



Willson

Wm C. Wengler

The Southern Historian

tion he performed efficient labor in the construction and maintenance of the various important highways throughout the county, serving until the adoption of the Scheme and Charter, in 1876, when the office which he occupied was abrogated. On retiring from the road superintendency he turned again to his personal concerns, including the management of his magnificent farm of 300 acres, and his mercantile business at Allenton, which he yet continues to conduct in association with his son, Robert E. Wengler, under the firm name of Wengler & Son. In politics Mr. Wengler has been an earnest Republican from the founding of the party, and he has always taken active interest in maintaining its principles, believing its supremacy to be indispensable to the stability and prosperity of the people in commercial as well as in governmental lines. In religion he was reared in the Lutheran faith. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having affiliated with Pacific Lodge, No. 15, in 1858, and for fifteen years he has served as treasurer of that body. He also holds membership with Koehler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Melrose, St. Louis County. Notwithstanding he has reached the advanced age of eighty years, he is in entire possession of his physical and mental faculties, and continues to give his personal attention to the management of his various interests, necessitating frequent visits to the city of St. Louis and to other points in the vicinity. His wife, three years his junior, with whom he had lived for the unusual period of fifty-nine years, died early in 1901. Of their marriage were born thirteen children, of whom six are deceased. Those living are as follows: William C., a prominent business man of Clayton, whose biography appears in this work; Emily J., widow of Robert C. Allen, deceased, who was a prosperous farmer and a man of commanding influence, who served as a captain in the Union Army during the Civil War, and afterward as judge of the St. Louis County Court, and as Representative in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies of Missouri; Frederick A., of Clayton, who was formerly employed in the office of the county collector; Charles O., for more than twenty years past a railway postal clerk in charge on the Missouri Pacific Railway between St. Louis and Kansas City, and who took the first fast mail out of St. Louis when

that service was established; Jacob H., a carpenter at Allenton; Mamie M., wife of Allen M. Browning, railway postal clerk on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway between St. Louis and Monett, and Robert E., a merchant and the postmaster at Allenton, Missouri.

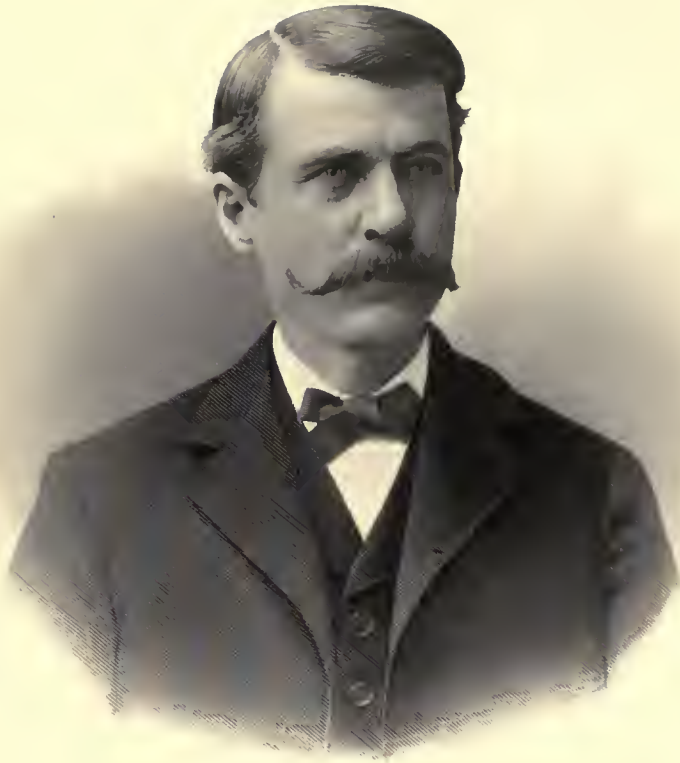
Wengler, William Columbus, was born in Meramec Township, St. Louis County, Missouri, October 5, 1844, son of Frederick and Agnes (Pyatt) Wengler. Frederick Wengler, the father, who was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, located in Allenton, St. Louis County, in 1859. He engaged in merchandising and still remains there. William Wengler, the grandfather, immigrated to the United States in 1835 and located on a farm on Fiddle Creek, Franklin County, Missouri. Young Wengler acquired a good practical education in the public schools of his native town, after which he worked for his father as clerk in his store, and in 1869 became a partner under the firm name of Wengler & Son. In 1875 he withdrew from the firm and was appointed a clerk in the internal revenue office in St. Louis, and later was a clerk in the assessor's office. From 1876 to 1880 he was agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway at Allenton. In 1880 he became deputy sheriff under Robert Schnecko, and held that position two years. In January, 1883, he was appointed deputy county clerk for St. Louis County, and in 1886 was elected county clerk. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected to a second term, holding the office eight years. In 1895 he was elected justice of the peace for Clayton and served two years. In the fall of 1896 he was elected treasurer of St. Louis County, and in 1898 was re-elected for a second term. Mr. Wengler has been an efficient public official, and one universally popular with his constituents. He was a member of Company B of Ink's battalion of the United States Reserve Corps during the Civil War, and was assigned to duty with the troops charged with the duty of guarding the railroad bridges from Pacific Junction to St. Louis. He is a member of Koehler Post No. 159, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and takes a great interest in Grand Army matters. In politics he is a Republican, and independent in his religious belief. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Work-

men, Mount Olive Saengerbund, and Central Township Farmers' Club. He is also a director of the St. Louis County Bank and president of the Clayton school board. He was married to Miss Lizzie C. Lanphier, of St. Louis County, October 25, 1869. They have had ten children—Allen F.; Almira Agnes, wife of R. Lee Mudd; Catharine, Emma Alice (deceased), William, Robert Thomas, Jacob Henry, Belle, Jessie and Cora Lee Wengler.

Wenneker, Charles F., who has achieved high distinction in St. Louis both as a business man and a public official, was born in that city October 10, 1854, son of Clemens and Henrietta (Blanke) Wenneker. He was reared in St. Louis and received his scholastic training in the public schools, later taking a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's College. After quitting school he became connected with the business of manufacturing candy, in which his maternal relatives have been largely interested in St. Louis for many years. In 1890 he became president of the corporation known as the Wenneker-Morris Candy Company, which has since operated one of the most noted confectionery manufacturing establishments in the West, a wide area of territory being covered by its traveling salesmen and wholesale trade. An active business man and one who has been eminently successful in his undertakings, he has not belonged to that class of merchants and manufacturers who have no time for public duties. His belief has been that, if our government is to be "a government of the people, and for the people," the people must inform themselves concerning matters of public policy and governmental problems and take an active interest in the conduct of public affairs. His views concerning economic questions and the capacity of partisan organizations of the present day to administer good government have made him a Republican in politics, and, believing in the wisdom of the policies of that party, he has at all times exerted himself to promote the thorough organization of the political forces which it controls and to contribute to its success at the polls. Having become prominent in the councils of his party and having demonstrated in the practical business of life his fitness for an official position requiring of its incumbent superior executive and financial ability, he

was in 1889 appointed by President Harrison United States collector of internal revenue for the District of St. Louis, the third largest in the United States. He served in that capacity four years and two months, handling during his official term \$32,000,000, his accounts balancing to a cent when he gave way to a successor appointed by President Cleveland. He was regarded as an ideal revenue officer and, in 1897, after an interval of four years which he devoted entirely to business pursuits, he was elected city collector of St. Louis by a majority of 24,000 votes. Baptized into the Methodist Church as a child, Mr. Wenneker has adhered to that faith in his religious affiliations, and he is now a trustee of Eden Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of numerous fraternal organizations, affiliating with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Legion of Honor, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar of the order last named. He married, in 1875, Miss Johanna Heidbreder, and four children have been born of this union, of whom only a daughter survives.

Wenrich, Daniel Kinports, postmaster of Joplin, was born March 17, 1848, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were David and Catherine (Kinports) Wenrich, natives of Pennsylvania, descended from German ancestry. The father was a clergyman in the Church of the United Brethren, and for many years presiding elder of a district in Iowa, where he now lives in the retirement belonging to advanced years. The son was left motherless when he was about ten years of age, and he has made his own way in the world from that time. His education was limited to such as he could acquire during brief attendance upon the public schools near Burlington, Iowa, but his inquiring mind led him to diligent reading and close observation, with the result of his becoming a well informed man in all those lines which constitute what is termed the self-acquired practical education. He made his livelihood by farm work until he was twenty-four years of age, when he removed to Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, Missouri, where he taught school successfully for three years. March 17, 1872, he went to Joplin and began there as a laborer in the smelting works of Corn & Thompson, leaving this to take sim-



Dr. W. Weirich

ilar employment in the Lone Elm Works of Moffett & Sergeant. In a short time he was advanced to the position of bookkeeper and cashier, and was so engaged until he undertook mining on his own account, during which time he owned and worked the largest "jack" mine then in existence, and was also occupied in buying ore for the Lone Elm Works. From then until the present he has continued to hold interests in various mining properties, of which, in value and possibilities, his experience has enabled him to become an excellent judge. His active interest in public concerns has led to his frequent appointment to important positions. For three years he was city clerk, and during the same time secretary of the board of education and secretary of the Joplin Business Men's Club. In all of these positions he acquitted himself creditably, and to the full satisfaction of the community, and the record made by him in such service contributed to his appointment as postmaster in October, 1897, by President McKinley. To these larger and more intricate duties he has brought a devoted and intelligent interest. During little more than two years of service in this capacity the business of the office has trebled in volume, consequent upon the increase of population, the enlargement of existing business lines and the creation of new enterprises. This rapid increase of business devolved upon him arduous effort and heightened responsibility, for in no public concerns can such emergencies be anticipated, and additional working force can never be provided until some time after its necessity is recognized. In politics he is a Republican, and his activity and the value of his services have won for him well deserved recognition by the party managers of the State organization in years past. While not a member of any church he feels a deep interest in the welfare of all religious organizations as factors in the wellbeing of the community. At the establishment of churches and Sunday schools in the city of Joplin he was first to organize and direct religious music, and the purchase of the first organ used in religious meetings was due to his efforts, the means being provided by a popular subscription secured through his personal solicitation. His fraternal affiliations are with the orders of the United Workmen, the Maccabees and the Pyramids. He was

married, June 22, 1876, to Miss Mary L., daughter of the late William Ray, a prominent citizen of Barry County, and at one time Republican member of the General Assembly from that county. Of this union have been born three children. Raymond is at present (1899) a student in the Indianapolis (Indiana) College of Dentistry. Charles Percy is serving as assistant postmaster under his father. Nellie, the daughter, is at home. The strong personality of Mr. Wenrich constitutes him an important aid to all enterprises with which he becomes connected, and he possesses gifts which add to the pleasure of those by whom he is surrounded. He has written many verses of considerable merit, some of which he has set to music of his own composition. Several campaign songs, sung by a glee club organized and conducted by himself, created amusement and enthusiasm at many political meetings during the presidential contest of 1896. He has also produced words and music of a more dignified and touching order, and his ballad, "Sing to Me Those Good Old Songs," is worthy of any religious assemblage or social gathering. His son, Charles Percy, inherits the musical tastes of the father and is an accomplished pianist.

Wentworth.—A village in Newton County, on the Kansas division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, eighteen miles northeast of Neosho, the county seat. It has a school, a Southern Methodist Church, mills, and lead and zinc mines. Population 70.

Wentworth, John Roberts, who has been prominent in the railway service of Missouri for many years, was born August 10, 1847, in Dover, New Hampshire, son of James and Mary A. (Tuttle) Wentworth. He belongs to one of the oldest families in New England, and one which has had many illustrious representatives in public life. His father was in early life a sea captain, but in later years devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. The son was well educated in the public schools, and at Franklin Academy, of Dover, New Hampshire. His earliest business experience was obtained in Boston, Massachusetts, where he clerked for two years in the shipping and commission house of Peirce & Bacon. In 1868 he came west to St. Louis, and immediately afterward became

connected with the engineering corps of the South Pacific Railroad Company. With some changes he continued in the railway engineering service until 1870, when he became station agent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company at Marshfield, Missouri. After holding this position three years he went to Springfield, Missouri, and was station agent there from 1873 until 1881. June 1st of the last named year he was made superintendent of the Kansas division of the 'Frisco line, and held that position until 1890. He was then appointed general superintendent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, with headquarters in St. Louis, and filled that position until 1897. From April of 1897 until October of 1899 he was superintendent of the car service of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system, and then became superintendent of the Missouri division of the Iron Mountain Railroad, with headquarters at De Soto, Missouri. He is still filling the last named position, and is widely known as one of the most capable and efficient railway managers in the State. In politics Mr. Wentworth is a Democrat, affiliating with the gold standard wing of that party. He has, however, been too much absorbed in railway affairs to give much attention to politics, and the only public office he has held was that of member of the city council of Springfield. October 14, 1870, Mr. Wentworth married Miss Ida Luella Straw, daughter of Colonel J. W. and Lucy Straw, of New Hampshire. Their children are Maude E. and Albert M. Wentworth.

Wentworth Military Academy.—This institution, located in Lexington, had its origin in the desire of Mr. Stephen G. Wentworth to erect a monument to the memory of his deceased son, William Wentworth. In 1880 a suitable building for a day school was purchased, and in September of the same year the doors were opened for students. B. L. Hobson, now of the McCormick Theological Seminary, was chosen principal, and Colonel Sanford Sellers, the present superintendent of the academy, was selected as his associate. In April, 1881, a charter was secured, and the school was authorized to confer such degrees and marks of distinction as are usually granted by literary institutions. At the end of the first year Mr. Hobson retired to enter the ministry, and Colonel Sellers, who has

ever since been at the head of the school, was left in charge. During the second year the military feature was added, making this the pioneer of military schools in the West. It was soon deemed advisable to make the school a boarding school, and the liberality of the founder at once made a suitable building possible. This proved inadequate, and Mr. Wentworth donated the present beautiful grounds. Improvements have been made as the needs of the school have demanded, and it has steadily grown in public favor. The present management has a lease of thirty years on the school. A United States Army officer is detailed to superintend the military routine, and the equipments and army features are complete. During the last session of the Missouri Legislature an act was passed making the school a post of the National Guard of Missouri.

Wentzville.—A town in St. Charles County, on the Wabash Railway, twenty-two miles west of St. Charles, platted in 1855. It has good churches and schools, a flouring mill and several stores. Cuivre River, from which the township takes its name, is said to mean Copper River. The metal is unknown in that region, and the proper name is more reasonably Cuvre, meaning a fish pool. Population of the town in 1900 (estimated), 600.

Westboro.—A village of about 250 inhabitants on the Tarkio Valley Railroad, in Atchison County. It was laid out in 1881 by C. E. Perkins, and incorporated in 1882. It contains five stores and a Methodist Episcopal, a Christian and a Presbyterian Church.

West Bremen.—An addition to St. Louis made by William C. and A. R. Taylor, October 12, 1853. It became a part of the city December 5, 1855, and extends from West Sixteenth Street to Grand Avenue on both sides of Bremen Avenue.

"West End."—A popular name for that part of St. Louis which lies west of the business district, and which includes many of the handsomest residence districts of the city.

Western Academy of Art.—A school of art established in St. Louis in 1860, largely through the instrumentality of Honorable Henry T. Blow. This institution purchased

a representative collection of casts from the antique, and contemplated the establishment of a School of Design, but the Civil War prevented its progress and its collection ultimately passed into the possession of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

Western Academy of Science.—See "Academy of Science, St. Louis."

Western Commercial Travelers' Association.—This body was incorporated July 15, 1878, and is composed of traveling salesmen, clerks in wholesale or manufacturing houses in St. Louis, buyers for proprietors, co-partners or corporations engaged in a legitimate wholesale or manufacturing business; and its chief object is to collect and maintain a death loss fund for the relief and aid of families, widows and orphans and other dependents of its deceased members, and for the benefit of those of its members who meet with accidents.

Western Company.—The Western Company, *Compagnie d' Occident*, was the name given to the corporation chartered by John Law for the colonization and development of Louisiana. It was also known as the "West India Company" and the "Mississippi Company," and after the collapse of the enterprise passed into history as the "Mississippi Bubble" (which see).

Western Dental College.—In 1890 Dr. D. J. McMillen and others, of Kansas City, encouraged by the words of friends who expressed strong faith in the project, and who insisted that they were the men who would be able to conduct the affairs of such an institution with marked success, receiving assurances of substantial co-operation from those who were their advisers, took the preliminary steps toward the organization of the Western Dental College, of Kansas City. Plausible predictions for the success of the college were held out, and the leaders in the movement accepted them as logically true. With many friends to lend every possible assistance these foremost practitioners in the profession devised plans for the opening of the school, superintended the multitude of details in connection therewith, and, encouraged by the best wishes and hearty assistance of their associates, made a reality

of the project and laid the foundation for what has grown to be one of the largest dental colleges in the United States.

The men who banded together for the purpose of establishing the school were Drs. D. J. McMillen, J. S. Letord, H. S. Lowry, E. E. Shattuck, D. C. Lane, S. C. Wheat, I. D. Pearce, E. D. Carr, A. J. McDonald, H. S. Thompson, J. W. Aiken, J. W. Heckler, S. B. Prevost, Elliott Smith, W. G. Price, J. M. Gross, C. C. Hamilton, J. T. Eggers, W. S. Dedman, J. H. Cromwell, T. J. Beattie, H. O. Hanawalt, Willis P. King, C. E. Esterly, L. D. Hodge, George Ashton, J. S. Sharp, R. Wood Brown, H. B. Heckler and Judge I. H. Kinley. The opening day of the first term was September 17, 1890, and the length of the term was fixed at six months. Sixty students were enrolled on the first day, a beginning that was considered most auspicious when the difficulties that had been encountered were held in memory. With the Western Dental College in readiness for the reception of students, Kansas City had two institutions of this kind. The Western, despite obstacles, immediately grew in the favor of that portion of the public interested in dentistry, and from the inaugural day the attendance has steadily continued to increase. The first faculty was made up as follows: Dr. D. J. McMillen, dean and professor of operative dentistry; Dr. H. S. Douglas, professor of oral surgery; Drs. J. T. Eggers and T. J. Beattie, professors of anatomy; Dr. J. S. Sharp, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. C. C. Hamilton, professor of chemistry; Dr. H. O. Hanawalt, professor of physiology; Dr. H. S. Lowry, professor of prosthetic dentistry and metallurgy; Dr. J. M. Gross, professor of dental pathology and therapeutics.

During the ten years that have elapsed between the time of the organization of this college and the writing of this historical sketch of the institution, many changes have taken place in the personnel of the list of instructors, but throughout the time the faculty has been made up of men prominent in the profession and in their special lines, and amply able to give instruction in the branches assigned to them. In 1900 the faculty was composed of Dr. D. J. McMillen, dean and professor of operative dentistry; Dr. C. L. Van Fossen, professor of prosthetic dentistry; Dr. F. G. Worthly, professor of

pathology and therapeutics; Dr. Harry B. McMillen, professor of orthodontia; Dr. W. F. Kuhn, professor of physiology; Dr. George Halley, professor of oral surgery; Dr. John Puntton, professor of neurology; Dr. T. B. Thrush, professor of anatomy; Dr. A. M. Wilson, professor of materia medica, pathology and therapeutics; Dr. John H. Johnson, professor of hygiene; Dr. A. R. Miller, professor of chemistry; Dr. A. M. Tutt, professor of chemistry, assistant; Dr. L. Rosenwald, professor of histology and bacteriology; Dr. H. H. Sullivan, professor of crown and bridge work. The lecturers and demonstrators in 1900 were Dr. J. W. Kyger, "Syphilis and Its Influence on the Teeth;" Dr. H. H. Heylmun, "Anatomy;" Dr. C. F. Wainwright, "Anesthetics;" Dr. W. H. Condit, clinical lecturer on "Mechanical Dentistry;" Judge I. H. Kinley, "Dental Jurisprudence;" Dr. D. J. McMillen, demonstrator in operative dentistry; Drs. Harry B. McMillen and F. G. Worthly, assistant demonstrators in operative dentistry; Dr. D. L. Wallock, demonstrator in charge of prosthetic dentistry; Dr. Frank J. Hall, demonstrator of histology and bacteriology; Drs. A. E. Bonnell, Frank O. Boyd, J. T. Hull and W. W. Flora, assistant demonstrators in operative dentistry. The board of directors announced at the opening of the year 1899-1900, was composed of W. G. Price, president; L. M. French, vice president; H. B. McMillen, secretary; D. J. McMillen, treasurer, and I. H. Kinley. The members of the executive committee for that college year were D. J. McMillen, W. G. Price and Harry B. McMillen.

The Western Dental College was first located at 12 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, and remained there six years. The rapid growth of the institution, however, made these quarters entirely inadequate to the needs, and it was necessary, at the end of the six prosperous years, to remove to more commodious quarters. The need was satisfactorily filled at 716 Delaware Street, the present location of the college. It is within the very heart of the city. The rooms surround a well lighted court with many windows, and are uncommonly cheerful and convenient. The equipments of the school are modern in every particular. The operating room occupies 3,000 square feet and is so well lighted that work can easily be

done in any part of the large room. There is a large laboratory, a lecture room, of comfortable sittings and convenient arrangement, a chemical and metallurgical laboratory, a histological and bacteriological laboratory, an interesting museum and an extensive laboratory. As has been heretofore noted, the attendance at this college during the first year of its existence was sixty students. The growth since that time has been steady and rapid. For the year 1899-1900 208 were enrolled. The graduating class for that year numbered sixty promising dental pupils, and the dean of the college claims that the attendance is the largest of any school of the kind west of Chicago. The Western Dental College has a strong alumni association, whose officers for the year 1898-9 were as follows: President, S. E. Johnston; first vice president, C. D. Weakley; second vice president, A. E. Bonnell; treasurer, W. H. Pfahler; secretary, J. H. Swan. The executive committee of the alumni association is composed of W. W. Flora, F. W. Franklyn and H. H. Sullivan. Graduates from the Western Dental College have gone into many parts of the world, and are located in every State in the Union. Mrs. Anna Baum, a member of the class of 1894-5, is now practicing in Rome, Italy. Mrs. Julia K. Bennett, a member of the class of 1899-1900, expects to locate in Paris, France, and there engage in the practice of her chosen profession. Other graduates are located in foreign countries, and the students who have attended this institution have come from various parts of the world.

Western Female Guardian Society.

A society organized in St. Louis in 1866, the object of which was to protect homeless women, to save the erring, and assist those dependent upon themselves to obtain an honest livelihood. The society was made up of ladies interested in charitable and philanthropic work, and as a result of their labors what was known as the Weimar Mansion, fronting on Brooklyn Street, near Twelfth, was opened in June of 1866 as a home for those taken under the protection of the society.

Western Gallery of Art.—The Western Gallery of Art is the name given to the magnificent art collection in Kansas City, more popularly known as the "Nelson Col-

lection," from the name of the collector. While abroad in 1896 Mr. W. R. Nelson, editor of the Kansas City "Star," purchased nineteen full-size incomparable copies of masterpieces by famous old painters, many *fac-simile* casts of statuary, and nearly 500 photographic reproductions of paintings and drawings by old masters. It was the purpose of Mr. Nelson to afford to his townspeople the advantages to be derived from his collection, and the public were apprised of the design November 12, 1896, at the first Athenaeum meeting of the season. Speaking in his behalf, the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins committed the keeping of the collection to the Kansas City Art Association (which see), only conditioning that it should be known as the Western Gallery of Art, that it should be properly cared for, and that it should be open to the public on Sundays. The trust was gratefully accepted, and in February, 1897, the opening took place at No. 110 West Ninth Street, in rooms gratuitously provided by Mrs. Ermine Case and Colonel Theodore S. Case. Under the regulations prescribed, an admission fee was charged except on Saturday, when the general public were admitted free. The fund derived from membership fees and admissions was to be equally expended in purchasing new works of art, and in defraying current expenses, but only the latter of these objects found fulfillment. In 1897 the collection was removed to the spacious and exceedingly well lighted assembly hall and club room in the second story of the Public Library Building, use of which was freely given by the board of education until such time as the Gallery of Art should acquire a permanent home of its own. The assembly hall was arranged specially for the reception of the paintings, while the photographs are placed in the club room. The board of education accepted the responsibility of caring for the gallery, and after consultation with Mr. Nelson and those most interested in art, placed it in charge of a lady curator, appointed a janitor, and adopted rules under which the rooms are open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each week day, and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Sunday. The privileges afforded by the Gallery of Art are enjoyed by an estimated number of 50,000 visitors annually, very many of whom are strangers from other portions of the United States and from abroad. In 1900 Mr. Nelson

added to the gallery fourteen new canvasses, making the total number of paintings thirty-three, including copies of masterpieces by Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, Botticelli, Filippo Lippi, Fra Angelico, Veronese, Titian, Giorgione, Bellini, Carlo Dolce, Rubens, Van Dyck, Sustermans, Rembrandt, Velasquez and Murillo. A considerable number of these paintings were procured from the celebrated Piasini Gallery, in Florence, the collection of the noted connoisseur whose name it bears; all are the work of the best European copyists, are of the original size, and with few exceptions are framed identically. The "Madonna Enthroned," by Bellini, is more than a century old, and the reproduction of the "Sistine Madonna," by Raphael, is celebrated as the best copy of that great painting ever made. Representative of the great period of Dutch art are reproductions by Professor Altman, made by order of the Dutch government for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; these include Van der Helst's "Banquet of the Civic Guard," from the original in the museum at Amsterdam; and Franz Hal's "Gathering of the Officers of the Cluveniersdoplin," from the original in the town hall in Haarlem. The fine cast reproductions from antique and renaissance sculpture include the "Venus de Milo," the "Venus de Medici," the "Apollo Belvidere," in original heroic size; the "Winged Victory," from the Louvre, at Paris, and numerous Florentine casts of heads, busts, masks and profiles of antiques by Donatello and other old masters. The Braun photographs of paintings and drawings of the works of the old masters of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish and French schools, are some 600 in number, all framed and arranged according to schools and masters, and chronologically as far as possible. Aside from the great value of the entire collection as works of the highest art, added importance is derived from the conscientious devotion of the collector to his own original idea of giving expression to a central idea, that of harmonious selection as distinguished from whimsical or purposeless art-gathering. He had rejected the inferior and the doubtful as valueless, regarding as of genuine worth not alone the reproduction of the work of a great painter, but that of a great work by such a painter. Many of the copies are of marvelous execution, display-

ing greater accomplishments in technique and intelligent application than are usually found in the best of modern original works. The student is afforded not only opportunity of tracing the development of the various schools of art, and the singularities of their masters, but he constantly receives side lights of information in history and literature. In making this magnificent collection Mr. Nelson has displayed the spirit of a public benefactor as well as that of an accomplished art-lover. In addition to the Nelson collection, the Gallery of Art contains a copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration," and a marble replica of Randolph Roger's "Nydia," presented to the board of education by Mrs. Frank J. Baird in memory of her husband; and another of Roger's pieces of sculpture, the "Lost Pleiad," loaned by the daughters of Mrs. Baird in her memory.

Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association.—This association was organized at Junction City, Kansas, in February, 1889, under the name of Kansas Retail Implement Dealers' Association, but in January, 1891, at a meeting held in Kansas City, the present name was taken, and dealers in all territory tributary to Kansas City were admitted. The first officers were P. W. Griggs, of Topeka, president; J. J. Blattner, of Junction City; M. Callar, Dodge City; L. A. Bartlett, Concordia; E. F. Davison, Peabody; S. H. Myton, Winfield; M. Crossthwait, Norton, and H. Hayter, Oswego, vice presidents, and H. J. Hodge, Abilene, secretary and treasurer; all the officers being citizens of Kansas. In 1899 the officers were: President, A. L. L. Scoville, Seneca, Kansas; vice president, F. K. Allen, Craig, Missouri; secretary and treasurer, H. J. Hodge, Abilene, Kansas; directors, J. N. Cunningham, Norbonne, Missouri; J. W. Paulen, Fredonia, Kansas; Ed. Heeney, Severance, Kansas; A. D. Acers, Norman, Oklahoma; N. D. Robnett, Columbia, Missouri; D. M. Blaine, Pratt, Kansas. The object of the association is to "promote the interests and secure the friendly co-operation of implement, vehicle and hardware dealers." It has 625 members in Kansas, 250 in Missouri, 65 in Oklahoma, 20 in Indian Territory, and 15 in Illinois, Colorado, Arkansas, Texas and South Dakota.

Western Rowing Club.—This club was organized December 12, 1870, at the foot of Dorcas Street, St. Louis, Leo Rassieur taking the leading part in the enterprise, its object being recreation and cultivation of the art of rowing, with social enjoyment. The club has 434 members on its rolls, and possesses seventeen shells and skiffs. It is famed for its success in rowing contests. It won the four-oared shell contest at Philadelphia in 1898 against many competitors, capturing the Intermediate cup; it won the Faust cup in different races for the championship of St. Louis for barge races; and in October, 1898, in the race at Cairo for the championship of barges, it won the cup.

Western Sanitary Commission.—A commission formed in St. Louis in the summer of 1861, the purpose of which was to carry out, under the properly constituted military authorities, and in compliance with their orders, such sanitary regulations and reforms as the wellbeing of the soldiers demanded.

It had authority, under the direction of the medical director, to select, fit up and furnish suitable buildings for army and brigade hospitals in such places and in such manner as circumstances require; to attend to the selection and appointment of women nurses, under the authority and by the direction of Miss D. L. Dix, general superintendent of the nurses of military hospitals in the United States; and to co-operate with the surgeons of the several hospitals in providing male nurses, and in whatever manner practicable, and by their consent. It had authority to visit the different camps to consult with the commanding officers and the colonels and other officers of the several regiments with regard to the sanitary and general condition of the troops and aid them in providing proper means for the preservation of health and prevention of sickness by supply of wholesome and well cooked food, by good system of drainage and other practicable methods.

The first members of the commission, who were appointed by General Fremont, were James E. Yeatman, Carlos S. Greeley, Dr. J. B. Johnson, George Partridge and Rev. Dr. William Eliot. These gentlemen at once began their labors in connection with the medi-

cal department of the Federal Army, first fitting up a new hospital with accommodations for 500 patients, in a five-story building at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets. In this building the commission received the sanitary stores contributed by Northern, Eastern and Western States and forwarded them to hospitals in the neighborhood of St. Louis and in the interior of the State. As the number of sick and wounded soldiers to be cared for increased, the number of hospitals was multiplied and the work of the commission was extended. In March of 1862 the commission established in St. Louis a Soldiers' Home for discharged and furloughed soldiers passing through the city. The commission also gave constant attention to the military prisons of St. Louis and sanitary stores were issued to them, in all cases of urgent need, upon the requisitions of the surgeons in charge. The Union refugees, who flocked to the city in great numbers, were cared for and their wants relieved by the Sanitary Commission also. Its resources were made up of voluntary contributions from the people of the loyal States; an appropriation of \$50,000 by the Convention of Missouri; an appropriation of \$25,000 by the Missouri Legislature, and appropriations by the county court of St. Louis County. Over \$550,000 was turned into the treasury of the commission also as proceeds of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which was opened near Webster Station, ten miles west of the city, in 1865, came into existence as a result of the labors of the Western Sanitary Commission, and a Freedmen's Orphans' Home was also established under its auspices. During the war the commission received for sanitary purposes \$770,998.55 in money, and stores valued at \$3,500,000, making a total of \$4,270,998.55.

Western Surgical and Gynecological Association.—This is an association devoted to surgery and gynecology, and embracing the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indiana. It was organized at Topeka, Kansas, on the 29th of December, 1891, its first officers being Milo B. Ward, of Kansas City, Missouri, president; T. J. Shreves, of Des Moines, Iowa, first vice president; S. S. Todd, of Kansas

City, second vice president; M. R. Mitchell, of Topeka, Kansas, and T. J. Beattie of Kansas City, Missouri, treasurers, and the first executive board being composed of L. J. Lyman, of Manhattan, Kansas; J. W. Hiddens, of St. Joseph, Missouri; C. W. Adams, of Kansas City, Missouri; Thomas H. Hawkins, of Denver, Colorado, and J. E. Summers, Jr., of Omaha, Nebraska. Its objects are "to promote the interests of the surgeons and gynecologists of the West, and afford them an organization similar in scope to the one in the East and South." In 1899 it had 175 members, among them a number of eminent surgeons of Missouri, and it gives promise of great usefulness. The annual meetings of the association are held in December.

West Line.—A town in Cass County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, sixteen miles west of Harrisonville, the county seat, and one and one-half miles east of the Kansas State line. It has a public school, a Baptist Church, a Christian Church, a mill and an elevator. In 1899 the population was 275. The town was platted in 1870 by James T. Beard, John Beard, Robert Catlin and W. T. Crenshaw under the name of State Line, which was changed two years later. It was incorporated in 1878.

Westminster College.—An educational institution located at Fulton, and under the care and control of the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri. It had its origin in action taken by the Synod of Missouri in 1849, but it was not until 1852 that Fulton was selected as the site, and steps were taken to secure the necessary buildings. A charter was obtained in 1853. The corner stone of the present building was laid July 4, 1853, and the edifice was finished in 1854 at a cost of \$15,000. It contains recitation rooms, society halls, laboratory and reading rooms, and is surrounded with ample grounds. In addition to the original edifice a new chapel building has been recently erected at a cost of \$8,000. The college had scarcely been established on a firm basis and a partial endowment secured when the Civil War scattered its professors and students and swept away most of its endowment, but the prompt action of the board of trustees filled most of the chairs, and Westminster steadily pursued its work during the war. In 1868 not

more than \$30,000 of the original endowment remained, and this was burdened by eighty scholarships upon which as many students could attend free of cost for tuition. These scholarships were gradually canceled. The endowment of the college now amounts to more than \$70,000, most of which is held by the board of trustees, organized in June, 1871. In January, 1892, Mr. William Sausser, of Hannibal, Missouri, died, leaving the bulk of his estate, valued at \$125,000, to the board of trustees of the college. The income was to be expended, first, in paying an annuity to Mrs. Sausser; second, in giving Biblical instruction; third, in providing scholarships for the benefit of candidates for the Presbyterian ministry. This was at the time the largest bequest ever made by any citizen of Missouri to the cause of education. In addition to the general endowment the college has a fund amounting to over \$10,000, the interest of which is devoted to the aid of students who are candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church. The college buildings are beautifully located on elevated land in the southern part of the city of Fulton. There are several libraries connected with the college, in all containing more than 6,000 volumes. There are four societies for the students of the college; two literary, one religious and one athletic. The departments of the college are academic, commercial, collegiate and natural science. The degrees conferred by the college are bachelor of letters, bachelor of science, bachelor of arts, master of arts, master of science and doctor of philosophy. In 1899 the officers of the board were: John A. Hockaday, president; E. C. Gordon, vice president; E. W. Grant, treasurer; John T. Brown, secretary, and E. H. Marquess, assistant secretary. The executive committee consisted of John A. Hockaday, John J. Rice, John T. Brown and Edward Curd. The president of the faculty, distinguished as the youngest college president in the United States, is John H. McCracken, who is assisted by twelve teachers.

Weston.—A city in Weston Township, Platte County, seven miles northwest of Platte City, the county seat. It is on the Missouri River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railway. Joseph Moore took up the claim on which the city is situated in 1837 and laid off a few streets and

sold some lots, and this was the beginning of the place. In 1838 Bela M. Hughes, then a young man twenty-one years of age, purchased a half interest in the town and laid it off on a more extended scale and had a sale of lots. There were only two families in the town at the time. The first store was opened by Thornburg & Lucas. After the first sale of lots under the direction of Mr. Hughes, residents flocked into the place, and in 1839 it had 300 inhabitants. January 11, 1842, it was incorporated by the county court, with George Beeler, Abel Gilbert, John Thornburg, T. F. Warren and Jerry Woods for trustees. In February of the following year it was incorporated by the Legislature, and the title to the site and deeds to the lots sold were confirmed. In 1852 it was granted a new charter, and in 1892 became a city of the fourth class, and J. F. Kenney was elected mayor. It contains eight churches, Methodist, South, German Methodist, Christian, United Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, African Methodist and Colored Baptist; a Masonic hall with a commandery and Royal Arch chapter. The Bank of Weston has a capital and surplus of \$7,150 and deposits of \$36,300. A graded public school is maintained. Newspapers are the "Chronicle" and the "Western World." Its business interests include a mill, a brewery, a distillery and carriage and wagon shops. Population 1,200.

Weston, May, dentist, was born May 20, 1867, in Kewanee, Illinois. Her parents were George and Helen Elizabeth (Stark) Weston. Her ancestors were New England people. Three of them served in the Revolutionary War, Abiathar Stephenson and Solomon Beebe, who enlisted as privates with the Massachusetts troops and served throughout the war, and Augustine Anderson, who was commissioned second lieutenant of the New Jersey troops, and who saw service of six years. The other branches of the family were also residing in America at that time, the old Weston homestead in New Hampshire still being in the possession of the family. Miss Weston's early years were spent in attending the district schools, the high school of Kewanee, Illinois, and the University of Michigan. She devoted most of her time to the scientific course, and her liking for this branch of learning resulted in a decision to adopt a professional career. She

took thorough courses in medicine and dentistry, and was well prepared for the career which has thus far been marked by success far above the average. She entered upon the practice of her profession in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1892, and is ranked among those who have honored the calling. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and is deservedly popular in the lines of work in which she engages outside of professional life and in social circles. As one of the few women who have ventured to disregard an early prejudice and seek to honor and elevate the professions formerly reserved for men, Dr. Weston occupies her position with dignity and an admirable degree of reserve and modesty.

Westphalia.—A village on the Osage River, in Osage County, twelve miles from Linn and twelve miles from Osage City, the nearest railroad point. It was founded in 1836 by a colony of Westphalian Catholics. In 1837 a Catholic Church was built and a town laid out. The first store was opened by Dr. Bruns and Herr Bartmen, and within a few years a gristmill, tannery and handle factory and a small number of miscellaneous shops were started. In 1865 a brewery was built by Henry Perth. The village has a magnificent Catholic Church with which is connected a fine school under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, conducted in a fine four-story brick convent, which was erected in 1868. Besides there is an excellent public school. The only paper in the village is the "Volksblatt," published by John H. Boos. The business of the village is represented by a large roller mill, six general stores and a few class stores, two hotels and a number of shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 370.

West Plains.—A city of the fourth class and the seat of justice of Howell County, located in the center of Howell Valley, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, 115 miles southeast of Springfield, Missouri, and 172 miles northwest of Memphis, Tennessee. It is one of the oldest settled towns in the county. It is delightfully situated, has well graded streets, electric lights, a fine courthouse, three public schools, a college, seven churches, opera-house, three banks, two flouring mills, a brickyard, planing mill, foundry and machine shops, canning factory, laundry, four newspapers, the

"Champion Gazette," "Journal," "News" and "Mail." The town has two hotels. The population in 1900 was 2,902.

West Plains College.—A non-sectarian private school established at West Plains, Howell County, about 1870. Its buildings are valued at \$6,000, and it has a library of 250 volumes.

Westport.—A town in Jackson County, platted by John C. McCoy in 1833, incorporated as a city in 1857 and consolidated with Kansas City in 1899. About the time Jackson County was organized, the project of removing the Indians from east of the Mississippi to reservations west of Missouri was agitated. The trade of the Indians was valuable, for they were receiving large annuities which they spent for supplies, and their removal would curtail local trade. They were dissuaded from going to what they were told was a desert. Accordingly they sent delegations to examine the lands, among whom was Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Presbyterian minister, whose son was a surveyor. The delegation crossed at Younger's Ferry in 1828. The Shawnee Mission was established eight miles south of the river, under the charge of Dr. Johnston Lykins. There was a road leading south from the river, crossing the bluff near what is now Forest Avenue, and intersecting the road leading from Independence to Santa Fe. At this point John C. McCoy established a store. As it was many miles to the Independence landing at Blue Mills, and but four miles north to a good landing at the foot of Grand Avenue, Mr. McCoy had his goods landed there. In 1833 he platted Westport, and the place where he landed his goods was called Westport Landing. Mr. McCoy was a surveyor, and his knowledge of woodcraft enabled him to see clearly that this was the gate of the West, and hence the name. Soon other merchants came, among whom were Lucas & Cavanaugh, John A. Sutter, A. G. Boon, Street & Baker and Alfonda Van Biber. Mr. McCoy sold his business to W. M. Chick and entered the government service as a surveyor. The town grew rapidly and other merchants arrived, such as the Ewings, who had an immense store. The Indians came in person to Westport to trade. They brought furs and peltries to exchange for supplies, and had \$300,000 in money annually to spend besides.

The goods they bought came by river from St. Louis, and many warehouses were needed to store the winter's supplies landed at Westport Landing and wagoned over the bluffs to the stores at Westport. Thus the trade began to shift from Independence to Westport, and finally when Blue Mills Landing was destroyed by a flood, it all naturally went to Kansas City. The Mexicans used the same kind of merchandise as the Indians, and in 1848 the Santa Fe trade centered at Westport when F. X. Aubrey established a fast winter express between the two places. Mr. Aubrey had made a trip in five days and twenty-two hours, and this trip demonstrated the possibility of more rapid transit. The express consisted of twenty wagons with eight mules to a wagon. Boone & Bernard engaged in this Santa Fe trade at Westport. Among their first consignments was a large stock of goods belonging to Mesoway & Webb, of Santa Fe. It consisted of sixty-three wagon loads of 6,000 pounds each. Each wagon was drawn by six yoke of oxen, and it took six months to make the round trip. In 1849 the outfitting business began at Westport. Jose Chaves brought two wagon loads of silver containing 103,000 Mexican dollars encased in skins. This Boone & Bernard received, and gave him New York exchange for it. He bought his outfit from them. At this time the California immigration began, and 40,000 immigrants outfitted at Westport in 1849 and 1850. This stimulated the manufacture of wagons, harness and ox yokes and also plows. Other traders came from Mexico, increasing the Santa Fe trade. Charles E. Kearney bought out Mr. Boone in 1853, and Kearney & Bernard enlarged their business. In 1856 J. & W. R. Bernard bought the business of Kearney & Bernard, and from 1853 to 1861 these firms outfitted 11,823 wagons for the mountain and Mexican trade, mostly of goods of their own manufacture. The trade fell off one-half in 1861 and then ceased entirely. Westport was a flourishing town when the Civil War broke out, having five churches, several good schools, a gristmill, etc., and a population nearly as large as Independence or Kansas City. The war drove the trade to Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and when peace came nearly all of it was concentrated at Kansas City. Soon a street railway connected the two cities and the process of absorption be-

gan. This culminated in consolidation in 1899, and henceforth the history of Westport will be that of Kansas City.

Westport, Battle of.—The battle of Westport, on the 23d of October, 1864, was the crisis of disaster to the Confederate raid into Missouri of that year. From the moment it entered the State in the southeast, on the 6th of October, 10,000 strong, with General Sterling Price in chief command, it had encountered misfortune, repulsed in its attack on Pilot Knob, driven off from Jefferson City, driven out of Boonville, and pursued and harassed all the way from Boonville to Independence, until nearly one-third its number was lost. The expedition had gathered a large quantity of supplies greatly needed by the Confederates in Arkansas—500 loaded wagons, several thousand head of cattle and 3,000 recruits—and the Confederate authorities said it was the slow movement of this train and General Price's refusal to abandon it, even when pressed by a Federal Army in the rear and another in front, that brought on the succession of defeats that wrecked the expedition in the end. After passing Independence, General Price was forced to abandon his purpose to march south through Kansas, and to begin his retreat south through Missouri as fast as possible to escape being crushed between the two Federal Armies under Pleasonton and Curtis in his rear and front. On the 23d of October, therefore, General Shelby commanding in front, was ordered to attack Westport, strongly held by the Federals, and open the road to the south. The fighting in front of Westport was of the most desperate character, and cost Shelby's brigade alone 800 men, and while it was going on there was another battle only a little less desperate in the rear, where Marmaduke was striving unsuccessfully to resist the Federals in that quarter. The Confederate attack on Westport was successful only to the extent of holding the road open until the train passed the point of danger, after which the entire Confederate Army, broken and crippled, leaving its dead and wounded on the field, followed, marching all night to escape attack next morning. Even then it escaped only for a time, for on the 23d it was attacked and routed at Turkey Creek, and Marmaduke and Cabell taken prisoners.

Westville.—A hamlet in Chariton County, which was one of the earliest places settled in that county. It was a prosperous town until the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad built up the rival town of Marceline, six miles distant, in Linn County. It has now a population of less than 100.

Wetherill, William C., a leading representative of one of the great industries of southwest Missouri, was born February 22, 1851, at Newark, New Jersey. His father was the founder of the Lehigh Zinc Company, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and the inventor of the process still used for the production of zinc-white. The family removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and W. C. Wetherill obtained his early education in the schools of that city. Later he took courses of instruction in civil engineering in Lehigh University and the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia. His education was supplemented with a long experience in the practical lines of zinc working under his father. He was for twenty years a well known civil engineer, identified with railway construction and operation in this country, Brazil and Old Mexico. In 1889 the Empire Zinc Company was incorporated at Joplin, Missouri, and purchased from Patrick Murphy and others the foundation of the present extensive plant. There were but six furnaces. These were replaced with others of the most improved construction and the number was increased to ten. In addition to its immense output of spelter the company is largely interested in mineral lands, owning a 2,300 acre tract upon which are fifty mines in successful operation. In 1898 the product of the Kohinoor Mines, a 220-acre field of this holding, was 4,046 tons of zinc ore and 97,000 pounds of lead ore, amounting in value to \$113,772.35. Of this great company Mr. Wetherill has been the general manager since its organization. His ability in his profession, that of civil engineering, and as a manager of zinc and lead producing and manufacturing properties, is recognized by the American Society of Civil Engineers of New York, the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, in each of which he is a valued member. He is an occasional contributor to the journals which represent the interests with which he is connected, and his papers are char-

acterized by clearness of diction and practical purpose.

Wetmore, Moses C., manufacturer, was born in Fayette County, Illinois, in 1846. His education was limited to that which was to be acquired in the district schools in the winter season, his time for the remainder of the year being taken up with farm work. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served with it in the siege of Vicksburg and the Trans-Mississippi campaign under Major General Steele, including the operations in Arkansas during the Civil War. After the war was over and he was discharged from the army, young Wetmore entered a commercial college in Chicago, where he completed the course, and graduated in due time. In 1866 he came to St. Louis and found employment in a small tobacco factory. It was here he gained his first insight into a business in which he was soon to become a master, rising to eminent success. Afterward he engaged with Smith Brothers, a Philadelphia cigar manufacturing firm, as manager of their St. Louis business. He next became a traveling salesman for the tobacco house of Liggitt, Hudson & Butler, and later for Liggitt & Myers. When the latter firm assumed a corporate form, as the Liggitt & Myers Tobacco Company, he became a stockholder. For five years he continued to travel for the house, and then was called in and placed in charge of the sales department. In 1884 he was made secretary of the company; in 1886 he became vice president and general manager and in 1893 he was made president. The business broadened out from year to year, and in the opening months of 1899 had reached vast proportions. The company were never so well satisfied with their circumstances, present and prospective. But the tobacco trust had determined upon absorbing the Liggitt & Myers Company, or of forcing a disastrous competition. Colonel Wetmore, the head and manager of the house, as well as one of the largest stockholders, was bitterly opposed to a sale and antagonized every proposition made. Finally the trust secured a majority of the Liggitt & Myers stock, and the question came to Colonel Wetmore: Would he sell his stock to the trust, or would he retain it and become identified with the new management in the new order

of affairs? He sold his stock, and that transaction and his utterances in reference thereto, were the sensation of the hour. Ever remembering his own early struggles, he had always been a warm and sympathetic friend of the working man, and the hundreds of people, men and women, in his employ, regarded him as a fellow laborer, rather than a master. These he called together to bid them farewell, to express his regard for them and his good wishes for their future. It was a remarkable scene and many of them wept, but their regret at the parting was tempered with admiration and a higher regard for the man when he said in his address to them:

"God never intended that a few men on the Atlantic seaboard, or in any other section, should control the financial and industrial destinies of 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 people. * * * I have been making a fight against the trusts, in my feeble way, for the past twelve years, and I have lost, temporarily—that is all. And I say to you now that I am going to continue the fight. At this time it is impossible for me to say just how, but so long as God spares my life I intend to fight all trusts and illegal combines until they are wiped out. * * * The time will surely come, and will come very suddenly, too, when these trusts and combines will be swept away. The people are not going to stand idly by and see their rights, privileges and living swept away."

Some time later he inaugurated and put into operation a large tobacco manufacturing plant in St. Louis, which is a strong competitor of the trust. Colonel Wetmore's active mind and body could not be restricted to a single service. He was a leading spirit in the committee which inaugurated the Autumnal Festivities of 1891, and its most attractive feature, the street illumination, surpassing any such display the world has ever known. A great achievement was his successful organization of the Planters' House Company, of which he is now president, and the erection of the magnificent hotel, built at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000. He rendered the State excellent service when he accepted the colonelcy of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Missouri, in 1892. During his two years' service, through his personal effort, \$5,161 was contributed by the business men of St. Louis for the support of the regiment. There was no practice encampment

during his period of service, but two companies of his regiment, Company A, Captain Clarence A. Sinclair, and Company F, Captain Nelson G. Edwards, formed a part of the Missouri Provisional World's Fair Regiment, which participated in the dedication ceremonies at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago at the formal opening, October 20, 21 and 22, 1892. The troops attracted much attention, and on their return the commander, in an official order, congratulated them upon their soldierly behavior and excellent appearance. At present Colonel Wetmore is vice president of the Ramie Company, a St. Louis corporation, whose purpose is the manufacture of textile fabrics from Mexican ramie, a fibrous vegetable product, and the company owns patents on various machines and mechanical devices to be used in their manufacture. He is, besides, director in various financial and mercantile concerns.

In a social way Colonel Wetmore stands pre-eminent in every way. He is a large stockholder in the St. Louis Park and Hunting Company, which owns 10,000 acres of land in Taney County, in the Ozark Mountains, well stocked with large game, and in his investment therein he was moved by a desire to found a field for rational recreation rather than by any financial consideration. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, of the Mercantile Club, of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, and of Ransom Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a conspicuous type of American character, standing for that earnest purpose and sustained effort which raises men from poverty and obscurity to wealth and prominence.

Whaley, John Calvin, physician and legislator, of St. Clair County, Missouri, was born December 16, 1838, near Palmyra, Missouri. His parents were Albert and Mary Foreman (Bird) Whaley, both natives of Kentucky—the father was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and the mother in Harrison County, of that State. Albert Whaley came to Missouri in 1821, and his wife's family a year or two later. The ancestry of the Whaley family is highly honorable and peculiarly interesting. James Whaley, a Virginian, descended from an English family which immigrated to America about 1660, was a soldier in the Virginia line of the Con-

tinental Army during the Revolutionary War, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. His son, Edward, was named for Sir Edward Whaley, a not remote ancestor. Edward was a soldier in the war with Great Britain in 1812. He was also captain of Kentucky Riflemen during the Indian wars and was promoted to major. He was the father of Albert Whaley, whose son was John Calvin Whaley. The last named acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools in Palmyra, following this with academical studies in the Baptist Seminary of that city and collegiate courses at St. Paul's College and McKee College. He then took up the study of medicine, meanwhile teaching school in order to defray his expenses. He afterward entered the Louisville (Kentucky) Medical College, where he attended lectures. He first entered upon practice in Texas, removing to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1869, and in 1875 to Osceola, Missouri, where he has been professionally engaged ever since. The Civil War interrupted the medical career he had determined upon. When hostilities began in 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier in Colonel Porter's Missouri Regiment. He then assisted in recruiting for General M. E. Green's Regiment of Missouri State Guards, in which command he was commissioned as a second lieutenant. In the desperate and bloody battle of Lexington, resulting in the surrender of the Federal Colonel Mulligan and his command, Lieutenant Whaley so distinguished himself in action that he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was subsequently severely wounded in the ankle. In 1864 he was further promoted to the rank of major in the Confederate States Army, but his wound incapacitated him for active field service, and he was practically retired. In 1896 Dr. Whaley was elected to the State Senate by the largest Democratic majority ever cast in the Sixteenth Senatorial District. His service in that body was conspicuous, and at every stage and in every emergency was in the interests of the people. He was active in his advocacy of the famous Anti-Trust Law, which he introduced, and which is known as "the Whaley Anti-Trust Law," and the purpose of which is to restrain the operations of largely capitalized corporations in their encroachments upon the ordinary business of citizens of the State, dealing in such lines and after such methods

as may be carried on by individuals. He had the satisfaction of seeing this salutary measure pass both houses, receive the approval of the Governor and take its place in the statutes of Missouri. Dr. Whaley had in charge one bill upon the success of which his heart was set, his naturally humane disposition and his professional knowledge of the urgent necessity therefor, moving him to his most strenuous effort. It was the bill providing for the proper care of epileptics and the feeble-minded. Largely through his efforts the measure was passed in the Senate and House, and the institution for which it provided is now one of the fixed humanitarian institutions of the State.

Dr. Whaley is an uncompromising, old-time Democrat, firm and steadfast in his support of the principles of the party, and stopping at no personal sacrifice to advance its interests. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Whaley was married to Mrs. Fannie Decherd, in September, 1867. They have buried one child and have one living. Three other children remain to them from Mrs. Whaley's former marriage. Dr. Whaley continues the practice of his profession and makes opportunity, as well, to assist in furthering all worthy movements and purposes, whether public or private in their nature, and in all this praiseworthy endeavor he has the cordial and earnest approval of the estimable woman who presides over his home.

Wharf, St. Louis.—A wharf is defined to be a perpendicular bank or mound of timber, or stone and earth raised on the shore of a harbor, river or canal, for the convenience of loading and unloading vessels. St. Louis boatmen and the city authorities have given a wider meaning to the term wharf, embracing in the idea nearly the whole extent of the levee, landing, pavement and all. The history of the wharf system, as developed by the various acts of the city council are briefly as follows: An ordinance approved March 29, 1824, provided for a street seventy-five feet wide along the river, between the north and south boundaries of the town of St. Louis, and prohibited any buildings from being erected between there and the river, which space was intended "as a landing and a place for wharves." In several city ordinances, passed prior to 1847, the space of the

present city blocks and west of the wharf is designated by the terms "Front Street" and "wharf," and an ordinance passed February 6, 1846, declared Front Street to be part and portion of the wharf, which name has been retained in official documents up to the present time. From time to time between 1828 and 1847 landings were extended, widened and repaired between Franklin Avenue and Spruce Street, and in 1842 the grade and slope of Front Street, between Franklin Avenue and Plum Street, was established and contracts let for revetting and paving the wharf. In 1865 contracts were let for making a longitudinal dyke along the established east line of the wharf, now from 200 to 300 feet in width, and comprising two planes, the eastern or wharf plane, and the western or street plane. These two planes are generally included in the popular idea of what is termed the levee. An ordinance passed in 1866 provided for condemning the river front from the north to the southern extension of the wharf for wharf purposes. Under this act, between 500 and 600 pieces of property were condemned and benefits assessed against 4,000 or 5,000 owners of property north and south. Some owners refused to accept the valuation put upon their property and the matter is still in litigation, having been in court for upward of thirty years. The city thus came into possession of nearly the entire water front within its limits. Under the same enabling act the entire river front of Carondelet, now a part of St. Louis, was placed under control of the city through a decision of the courts rendered in 1897. The entire wharf is now from 135 to 150 blocks long. The gross income from wharf privileges is about \$75,000 yearly. The repaving of the wharf between Biddle and Rutger Streets with granite, begun in 1869 by the late Charles Pfeifer, is still in progress, and it will require several years yet to complete the work. Between 1828 and 1898 about \$2,000,000 was expended on the improvement and maintenance of the wharf. The total length of the river front between the River Des Peres and the northern city limits is 19.15 miles, of which 3.68 miles is improved wharf, although the business portion is really 5.66 miles in length. The improvements are between Louisa Street, on the south, and Bremen Avenue on the north. At the foot of Krauss Street, in Carondelet, is a tem-

porary wharf erected by the city, with 300 feet front by 200 feet in width. The principal continuous improvement is from Lesperance Street, on the south, to Biddle Street, on the north. Unimproved portions of the wharf are leased to private individuals and corporations by the city, for purposes incidental to river traffic, and the use of the wharf is governed by a strict code of rules.

Wheatland.—An unincorporated town in Hickory County, six miles west of Hermitage, the county seat. It has a public school, several religious societies, stores and a steam flourmill. In 1899 the population was estimated at 500. It was platted in 1869 by the first store-keeper, M. H. Cooper.

Wheeler, Walter Sewell, an able physician, who has occupied important positions in the line of his profession, was born August 16, 1858, in Winchester, Virginia, son of John Cummings and Kate A. (Copenhaver) Wheeler, both natives of the State where their son was born, and both descended from families of the Colonial period. The father of John Wheeler was a man of noble character, and he performed military duty during the war with Great Britain in 1812. John C. Wheeler's wife was a daughter of James Copenhaver, a man prominent in public affairs, and a wealthy planter and slave-owner. In 1861 they removed to Missouri and located in Johnson County, where the husband became a successful farmer and stock-dealer; he was a man of high character and gave his family careful rearing. The son, Walter Sewell, was brought up on the home farm, and completed the studies pursued in the neighborhood schools. He then entered the State Normal School at Warrensburg, from which he was graduated in 1880. During the session of 1880-1 he took a special course of study in the Missouri State University at Columbia. He at once began the study of medicine in Warrensburg, and afterward completed a full medical course in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1885. During the same time unusual opportunities were afforded him for further advancement in medical knowledge, and these he utilized to the utmost. He was a favored private student of the noted Professor William H. Pancoast, of the college from which he grad-

uated, and for six months he was engaged in a hospital in Philadelphia, performing duty as an assistant, and carefully observing practice through the entire range of medical science. In August, 1885, he located in Moundville, Missouri, where he was associated in practice with Dr. F. P. Claycomb, a brother of ex-Lieutenant Governor Stephen H. Claycomb, in whom he found an able and companionable colleague. His business afforded him liberal remuneration, but his ambition moved him to seek a wider field of usefulness, and in 1888 he removed to Kansas City, where he has since resided. Entering upon professional life with as thorough preparation as was then afforded, a laudable ambition has constantly inspired him to keep pace with all advancement in knowledge and methods in practice, and few active practitioners are more diligent students. His general practice is extensive, and he commands the confidence of his professional associates as well as of a large and influential class of patrons. His attainments have found public recognition in his appointment to various important positions. For two years he was surgeon of the Kansas City jail, and he was subsequently chief deputy coroner of Jackson County for four years. He has served as professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Kansas City Dental College. He is now professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Kansas City; also professor of materia medica in the Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences, and lecturer on materia medica in the Kansas City Training School for Nurses. He holds membership in various medical societies, among which are the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, and the Jackson County Medical Society. For many years he has been a prominent and influential member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows; for six years he served as representative from Kansas City in the Grand Lodge of Missouri; in 1898 he served as grand master, and on the conclusion of his term in the latter capacity he served for two years as representative in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World. He holds membership in Rural Lodge, No. 316, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; in Orient Chapter, No. 102, Royal Arch Masons; in Oriental Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar; and in Ararat

Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership with the order of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat. His personal traits are such as mark the self-respecting, well informed gentleman whose unpretentiousness leads him to place a lighter estimate upon his own worth and attainments than do those who are associated with him in the professional and social walks of life. June 24, 1896, he married Miss Frankie A. Miller, of Warrensburg, Missouri, daughter of Conrad Miller, a native of Maryland, whose life was principally passed in Ohio, and who is yet living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Wheeler was the youngest of seven children; she is a graduate of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, where she was a classmate with him who became her husband. For eight years prior to her marriage she was a teacher in the public schools in Kansas City. She is a lady of fine literary attainments, proficient in literature and history, and a rarely capable critic in various leading literary clubs in which she holds membership.

Wheeling.—An incorporated village on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, in Livingston County, nine miles east of Chilli-cothe. It was laid out in 1866. It has a public school, three churches, a bank, stave and barrel factory, two hotels, a newspaper, the "Missing Link," and about twenty other business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Wherritt, Henry P., physician, was born April 3, 1842, in Sangamon County, Illinois. His parents were Barton and Margaret (Peacock) Wherritt, the first named of whom was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1795. The last named came of an old Kentucky family, several generations of which have been prominent in that State. They removed to Illinois at a very early day. The ancestry on the father's side of the family dates back to the time of Lord Baltimore and to a day when the members of the Wherritt family were residents of Baltimore, Maryland, during the period when the most important events in this country's early history were transpiring, and the records show that the immigrant ancestor of the family, who came to America with Lord Baltimore,

played no small part in Colonial affairs. Henry P. Wherritt was educated in the public schools of Missouri, his father having located near Pleasant Hill, in this State, when Henry was ten years of age. After receiving a common school training the young man entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and was graduated from that institution in 1868. He located in Vernon County, Missouri, for the practice of his profession and remained at Schell City until 1887, when he removed to his present home, Independence. In that year he took a postgraduate course at the St. Louis Polyclinic Institute. Dr. Wherritt is one of the conservative, substantial men of the profession and stands high in the esteem of his collaborators and in the general regard of the public. He is a member of the Independence Medical Association, and enjoys a large general practice. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served under General Forrest in Johnston's army for four years. After the war he attended the medical college and prepared himself for the successful career which he has enjoyed. Politically he is a Democrat, but takes no active part in partisan work. He is one of the members of the church who can always be found in his place, and has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Independence for twenty years. He was married, April 22, 1868, to Mary E. Winters, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Mrs. Wherritt died July 2, 1896, leaving six children. Dr. H. S. Wherritt is a dentist at Joplin, Missouri; another son is a commercial traveler; a daughter, Mrs. J. H. Brown, resides at Pueblo, Colorado, and two sons and a daughter are at home. Dr. Wherritt devotes his time almost exclusively to his profession, home and church. Of a retired and unassuming disposition, he seeks for chances to do good in the world and counts himself rewarded when he can accept an opportunity to assist his fellow man.

Whig Vigilance Committee.—Although Missouri was in its earlier days, as it has been since, a Democratic State, the Whigs, or supporters of Henry Clay, were active, zealous and generally dominant in St. Louis, and superior to their opponents in their capacity for prompt and concerted action in election times. It was this habit of prompt action that brought into existence

the Whig Vigilance Committee of 1838, probably the first organization of the kind in the West, if not in the country. It had its origin in the heated city election of that year, when William Carr Lane, who had served as mayor for several terms, after an interval, was a candidate for re-election. Voters were required to be residents and taxpayers, and as it was suspected that the Democrats would attempt to bring persons to the polls who did not possess these qualifications, a vigilance committee of 100 was appointed to stand about the polls and challenge all who could not give a good account of themselves. The committee was composed of leading citizens, among them Bernard Pratte and John D. Daggett, both afterward chosen mayor of the city; Archibald Gamble, afterward postmaster, and Sam Gaty, Asa Wilgus, J. A. Sire, William G. Pettus, J. B. Sarpy, A. G. Edwards, P. A. Berthold, George Knapp and Edward Chouteau, whose descendants are eminent and influential in the city to this day. There was no disturbance at the polls, and the Whigs elected their candidate. For twenty years after, in every exciting contest, it was the habit of both parties to appoint vigilance committees to see that the election laws were enforced at the polls.

Whipping Post.—The whipping post as an agent of punishment for crime was once an institution in Missouri, as it was in many other States, and was not abolished until 1826. It was simply a stout post planted firmly in the ground, the prisoner being tied with his face to it and his arms embracing it. He was stripped to the waist, and the sheriff, with his own coat removed and his sleeves rolled up, administered the castigation with a rawhide whip. It was intended to be severe, and as a precaution against pity on the part of the sheriff he was made to take oath that the lashes "will be by him openly and publicly well and truly laid on without favor or affection." The number of stripes was graded according to the offense, rarely exceeding thirty-nine. The crimes punished in this manner were larceny, forgery and embezzlement. Slaves were flogged for being out after 9 o'clock at night without a pass and for other misdemeanors. The practice was first introduced at an early day during the Spanish rule, for we find in 1794 Don Luis Lorimier,

commandant of the post of Cape Girardeau, condemning Robert Pulliam, charged with larceny, to receive thirty lashes on his bare back and to pay the expense of his prosecution and return the articles stolen, also to leave the district without delay, on pain of receiving 500 lashes. After the cession of Louisiana Territory to the United States the Spanish laws and institutions prevailed until modified, and in October, 1804, Governor Harrison, of Indiana Territory, who became Governor of the District of Louisiana, made an order for the punishment of slaves by whipping for various offenses, carrying a gun, or club, or having powder or shot in their possession. At first women as well as men were subject to the discipline of the whipping post, but by an act of 1825 the court had discretion of changing the punishment of a female to imprisonment. The whipping post had two companions, the pillory and the stocks, the former for confining a prisoner by the neck and hands, and the latter for confining him by his ankles, and these three institutions were usually found side by side. In 1820 they stood on the corner of Main and Market Streets in St. Louis, but at a later date were removed to the square on which the courthouse now stands, the exact site occupied by them being the angle of the north and west wings of the present building, where they were in the perpetual presence of the public, and where their victims could be seen by all who desired to look at them. The whipping post was abolished forever by an act of the Legislature, approved December 30, 1826, and the pillory and stocks went with it.

Whisky Ring.—The "Whisky Ring" of 1875 was a great conspiracy to defraud the government in the tax on distilled spirits. The headquarters were in St. Louis, and it was there that its operations were conducted with the greatest loss to the government and greatest profit to those implicated in the scheme. There were two methods in which the frauds were perpetrated. Under the revenue law, where a rectifier made a purchase of whisky, say 100 barrels, tax paid, each barrel containing forty gallons, he would file with the collector the required descriptive notice of the purchase, and ask for the issue of rectifier's stamps to cover 4,000 gallons of spirits after rectifying. A gauger would be detailed

to gauge the spirits in the rectifying vats. If the gauger does his duty no fraud would be possible at this stage of the process; but, under the workings of the Whisky Ring machinery the gauger would report 4,000 gallons in 400 packages of ten gallons each, when, in fact, there were 400 packages of eighty gallons each, so that, of the 400 stamps issued, only fifty were used to cover the "straight spirits," while the remaining 350 were made to cover 28,000 gallons of illicit spirits. This was the method chiefly used by the ring. Another was, when a distiller sent a number of barrels of whisky on which the tax had been paid to a rectifying house, for the gauger to report the stamps destroyed, when, in fact, they were not, and then, either the packages with the stamps uncanceled would be returned to the distiller and refilled, or the stamps would be removed and placed by the distiller on other barrels on which no tax had been paid. Of course, the conspiracy could not be successful without the co-operation of some one of the revenue officials, and it was this feature that increased the enormity of the crime and imparted so great an interest to the trials. Rumors of the existence of the conspiracy had prevailed for some time and attracted the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, B. F. Bristow, and in the spring of 1875 he made an organized inquiry and discovered enough to warrant him in taking energetic action. In May special agents sent out by the Treasury Department from Washington seized a number of distilleries in St. Louis, and this was followed shortly afterward by the indictment, conviction and imprisonment of a number of persons charged with conspiracy to defraud the government. The conspiracy conducted its operations at Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Evansville, and the seizures under the law were twenty-four distilleries and thirty-seven rectifying houses. As many as fifty revenue officials were implicated, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated that the frauds amounted to at least \$4,000,000.

Whitaker, Edwards, financier, was born April 29, 1848, in St. Louis, son of William A. and Letitia (Edwards) Whitaker. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, leaving the high school at the age of sixteen to take a position under Colonel L. S. Metcalfe, in the quartermaster's depart-

ment of the United States Army. When he left this branch of the government service it was to enter the United States subtreasury at St. Louis as clerk. He then became identified with the private banking and brokerage firm of Messrs. Edwards and Mathews. In 1874, when General Edwards retired, Mr. Whitaker became junior member of the firm of Mathews & Whitaker, which succeeded to the business of the old house. The firm thus constituted continued its operations for fourteen years, and when Mr. Mathews in turn retired, Mr. Whitaker succeeded to the business, and, associating himself with Charles Hodgman, became head of the firm of Whitaker & Hodgman. Meantime he became identified officially and as a stockholder with various other important financial institutions and corporate enterprises, in directing and controlling the affairs of all of which he is a potential factor. He conducted the negotiations which secured for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company its terminal property in St. Louis, and many financial transactions of similar consequence and magnitude have engaged his attention. He married, in 1874, Miss Sophia Taylor, daughter of Thomas M. Taylor, of St. Louis.

White, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer and editor, was born January 31, 1865, in Macon, Missouri, son of Mark and Serelda (Wright) White. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Macon County, and he completed his studies at St. James Military Academy, of Macon, in 1880. Until he was twenty-eight years of age he lived on a farm, quitting agricultural pursuits to become deputy collector of Macon County under W. A. Moody. He served in this capacity from 1893 until 1897, and in the meantime studied law. He was admitted to the bar by Judge Andrew Ellison in 1897, and has since continued to practice his profession at Macon. At the Democratic primary election, held February 13, 1900, he was nominated for prosecuting attorney of Macon County. In January of 1899 he purchased the "Macon Times," and has since been editor and proprietor of that paper. Born and reared a Democrat, he is one of the active and influential members of his party in Macon County, and both by personal effort and through the journal of which he is editor, has contributed materially to its

success. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the orders of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Woodmen of the World. January 31, 1884, Mr. White married Miss Della Eagle, whose parents came from Ohio to Missouri in 1870.

White, Florence D., journalist, was born October 4, 1861, in St. Louis, Missouri. He was reared and educated in that city and graduated from the Christian Brothers' College. Soon after his graduation he was appointed to the local staff of the St. Louis "Evening Post." After the purchase of the "Evening Dispatch" by Joseph Pulitzer and the consolidation of the "Post" and "Dispatch," he became first, political reporter on the "Post-Dispatch," was promoted to city editor, and later became managing editor. In 1896 he was called to New York by Mr. Pulitzer and assumed managerial positions in the editorial and business departments of the "New York World," which had become Mr. Pulitzer's property. In July of 1897 he returned to St. Louis to become the editor of the "Post-Dispatch," and remained until March of 1898, when he was again called to New York to become manager of the "Sunday World." Before the close of this year, however, he came back to St. Louis to assume the general management of the "Post-Dispatch," and this position he still holds. He is widely known to the newspaper profession of the United States as an able and vigorous writer and a newspaper manager of broad capacity.

White, Gabriel Lanham, mine-operator, was born July 15, 1833, in Lewis County, West Virginia. His parents were Henry and Fanny (Lanham) White. The founder of the White family in America was of French-German blood, and came with Lafayette to assist in establishing the independence of the colonies; he served throughout the Revolutionary War and settled in Virginia. Henry White was colonel of a Virginia regiment in the War of 1812, and received a wound which permanently impaired his vigor. His wife came from an old Virginia family. Their son, Gabriel Lanham, received indifferent instruction in a subscription school near the family home in the winter months of two or three years. At the

age of sixteen years he entered machine shops at Clarksburg, where he thoroughly learned all branches of the trade, including moulding and turning, meanwhile studying during two terms in an academy in the same city. After working at his trade for some years he removed to Scotland County, Missouri, where he bought two sections of land, and engaged in farming. When the Civil War began, his sympathy with the South made him unwelcome in a region so near to Iowa, and he went to Mississippi and enlisted in the Sixth Missouri (Confederate) Regiment. When General Pemberton surrendered to General Grant, Mr. White and a few companions made their escape, taking skiffs and floating down the river. He first went to Texas, and then to New Orleans. In 1865 he took a situation as a Mississippi River steamboat engineer, and for sixteen years afterward served on the largest vessels in the New Orleans and St. Louis trade, among them being the "Great Republic." In 1871 he left the river and came to Missouri, buying a farm near Pierce City, upon which he lived about ten years. He then removed to Lawrence County and assisted in opening up the first zinc and lead mines in the vicinity of Aurora, also putting in and operating a smelter plant. In 1896 he undertook operations at Oronogo, Jasper County, which he regarded as a more promising field. For the first year he performed the greater part of the labor, running the hoister, sharpening his own tools and cleaning the ore with a hand "jig." Up to that time only shallow lead digging had been done in that field. The following year he operated upon a larger scale, in association with I. A. Cottingham, A. L. Tuttle, both of Aurora; J. Barker and A. L. Webb. This marked the real beginning of the present Aurora Mining Company's plant at Oronogo; its name was derived from that of the home city of Mr. White and two of his associates. Their mining properties are now among the most extensive and productive in the entire district. They comprise two acres of mineral lands, upon which are hoisting and pump shafts, all of the most modern and efficient character. The output is exceedingly rich in quality, and the quantity is unusually uniform. Of these extensive works Mr. White is the manager, a position in which he has no superior in the mining region, being a thoroughly practical man in

smelting as well as in mining, and a skilled mechanic and engineer. He is a Democrat, but has never interested himself in practical politics, and the only office he has ever held was that of justice of the peace in Scotland County many years ago. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South, a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow. He was married, in St. Louis, in 1867, to Miss Fannie Eddy, a native of Kentucky, and his home is in the city of Joplin. No children have been born of this marriage. Mr. White is a man of remarkable physical and mental vigor and untiring energy and industry. He has been one of the foremost agents in the wonderful development of the famous Jasper mineral region, but his modesty will not admit of him laying claim to so high a degree of honor as his collaborators cheerfully accord to him. He continues to toil as diligently as he did many years ago, and all departments of the enterprise which he controls feel the stimulus of his direction and example.

White, James Ulysses, educator, was born September 25, 1864, in Wayne County, Missouri, son of Valentine and Columbia (Farmer) White. His ancestors in the paternal line were of English and German origin, and on coming to this country they settled first in Maryland and Virginia. Later, representatives of the family removed to North Carolina, from there to Kentucky, and from Kentucky the family to which Professor White belongs came to Missouri in 1854. His mother's ancestors were Scotch and English. Professor White was educated in the common schools of Wayne County, as a boy, and then went to the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, where he graduated in 1885. Afterward he pursued special courses of study at Chicago University, in Illinois, and at the University of the State of Missouri, in Columbia. At Chicago University he gave attention mainly to the study of physics and pedagogy, and at the University of Missouri he took special courses in chemistry and Latin. While adding to his educational attainments by these different courses of study, he taught school at different times in rural communities. After leaving college he was elected principal of the public schools at Farmington, Missouri, and remained there six years. He was then elected superintendent of public schools at Cali-

fornia, Missouri, and was there one year. From California he went to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he served the public as superintendent of schools for six years. In 1899 the scene of his activities was transferred to Brookfield, Missouri, where he has since filled the position of superintendent of public schools. During the years 1890 and 1891 he was president of the Southeast Missouri Teachers' Association, and he was railway secretary of the State Teachers' Association in 1897-8. He has been a member of the National Teachers' Association since 1887, and has missed but two meetings of that organization during the period which has since elapsed. He was one of the organizers of the Missouri School Journal Publishing Company, and is at the present time (1900) treasurer of that company. At different times he has conducted teachers' institutes in Wayne, St. Francois, Cole, Moniteau and Linn Counties. Although still a young man, he has been for nearly two decades a leader in advancing the educational interests of the State, and his devotion to his calling gives promise of continually increasing usefulness. Being a Republican in politics, and having at times taken an active part in political campaigns, he was urged to make the race for State superintendent of public instruction in 1894, but declined. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the orders of Freemasons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He has been keeper of records and seals in the last named order, and has held nearly all the offices in the lodge of Odd Fellows with which he affiliates. October 12, 1892, he married Miss Virgie P. Gray, daughter of Dr. J. P. H. Gray, the noted Democratic politician of California, Missouri. Their children are Samuel Elbert, Clare Estelle and Hester Virginia White.

White, Robert Morgan, journalist, was born May 3, 1855, at Southampton, Long Island, New York, son of Albert White and Katherine (Morgan) White. Albert White was born in New York in 1825 and died in Audrain County, Missouri, in September, 1900. He was a graduate of Amherst College, Massachusetts. His father was Nathan White, a captain in the Revolutionary War, who traced his ancestry back to the first settlers of Massachusetts. In 1866 Albert White removed from New York and settled

on a farm near Mexico, Audrain County, this State. Robert Morgan White graduated at Westminster College, Fulton, in 1876, taking the bachelor of arts degree. This institution conferred upon him the master of arts degree in 1895. Mr. White began the publication of the "Mexico Ledger" in 1876, and now publishes both a daily and weekly edition of that paper. He has conducted his paper with such signal ability that it is as well, or better, known than any country newspaper in the United States. He takes an active interest in all branches of newspaper work, and is a member of the State Press Association, having at one time been its president, and is now its corresponding secretary. He is recording secretary of the National Editorial Association. He is a Democrat, and he personally stands high in the councils of his party. Mr. White himself never held a public office of any kind, but at different times has been compelled to refuse the use of his name by his friends in this connection. He is a bright and able newspaper writer, and has been awarded several prizes for the best article on some given subject. He is one of the progressive public-spirited men of his section of the State. He is one of the trustees of Westminster College, and holds a position as member of the board of managers of the Insane Asylum at Fulton. He is a Master Mason, a Knight Templar, and at one time was eminent commander of Crusade Commandery. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sabbath school, and lives in a manner befitting one of his church relations. In 1879 he was married to Belle D. Mitchell, daughter of Captain Leander Mitchell, of Alton, Illinois. They have one child, a son, Leander Mitchell, born in 1883, who is now (1900) a student at Westminster College.

White, Thomas S., merchant and legislator, was born August 8, 1826, in Knoxville, Tennessee, and died June 20, 1880, in Washington County, Missouri. His parents were Moses and Isabella (McNutt) White, and the family to which he belongs in the paternal line was one of the most distinguished in Tennessee. The founder of the Tennessee branch of the family was James White, who was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, in 1737, and died in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1815. This worthy pio-



Yours Truly
J. A. Whitcomb

neer was a Revolutionary soldier who received his pay from North Carolina in a land warrant which he located, in the summer of 1787, on the northern bank of the Holston River, in Tennessee, near the mouth of the French Broad River, and there he erected a fort and founded a settlement. A treaty with the Cherokee Indians was made there in 1791, and about the same time it attracted the attention of Governor William Blount, who decided to make it the capital of the Southwest Territory. It was laid out in lots and named Knoxville. In 1793 the fort was threatened with attack from a body of 1,500 Cherokee Indians. In the absence of Governor Blount and General Sevier, White assumed command of the forty settlers and prepared for a desperate resistance, but the Indians were frightened away when they reached a point within eight miles of the settlement. Mr. White was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and one of the founders of the State of "Franklin," which afterward became the State of Tennessee. He afterward served as territorial delegate in Congress, and held other positions of trust. His son, Judge Hugh L. White, was one of the most distinguished jurists and statesmen of Tennessee. Judge White was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee when he was twenty-eight years of age, and held numerous other public positions prior to 1825, in which year he succeeded General Andrew Jackson, who had resigned, in the United States Senate. From that date until 1838, when he resigned, he was a distinguished member of the upper branch of the national legislature, and wielded an important influence in shaping the legislation and governmental policies of that period. In 1836 he was one of the three candidates pitted against Martin Van Buren for the presidency of the United States, General William Henry Harrison and Daniel Webster being the other two. The electoral votes of Tennessee and Georgia were cast for him at the ensuing election. The father of Thomas S. White was a brother of Judge White, and son of the founder of Knoxville. Thomas S. White was reared in Tennessee, and was educated at East Tennessee University, of Knoxville. About 1845 he came to Missouri, and engaged in merchandising in Washington County. He was also interested with his brother, James M. White, in lead-mining and

smelting operations for a number of years, and at a later date conducted these enterprises on his own account. From the time he became a citizen of Missouri until his death he took a prominent part in developing the resources of the State, and was known as a man of fine business capacity and very superior executive ability. He served with distinction in the State Senate during the Civil War period, and for eight years afterward was county judge of Washington County. In politics he was a Democrat of the old Southern school, standing by his convictions under all circumstances, but recognizing always the political rights and privileges of others. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, an exemplary Christian gentleman and a useful churchman. Affiliating with the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows, he was a strict observer of the moral precepts and fraternal obligations of those orders, and aided as far as possible the extension of their usefulness. October 4, 1854, he married Miss Lucinda McIlvaine, daughter of Colonel Jesse McIlvaine, of Kentucky, and later of Missouri. Colonel McIlvaine was prominent as a farmer, and also in public affairs, and at different times represented Washington County in the Missouri House of Representatives and the State Senate. He died in 1869.

Whitehead, Charles W., prominently identified with the real estate and banking interests of Kansas City, was born November 20, 1842. His parents, John and Sarah (Hill) Whitehead, were natives of England and removed to this country when Charles W. was four years of age. They located in Orange County, New York, and the son resided in that State until 1871, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri. After acquiring an elementary education in the public schools of Orange County, he entered upon an apprenticeship for the purpose of learning the harnessmaking and carriage trimming business. He followed that trade until his response to a call for soldiers in defense of the Union. At the age of eighteen, before his apprenticeship was completed, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, and served with that regiment from 1862 until the surrender at Appomattox, said regiment being one of the Fox "Three Hundred Fight-

ing Regiments" of the war. He was an eye witness of the memorable scenes enacted at that historic spot when the Southern leader relinquished his arms and surrendered to General Grant. He marched in the great review of the Army of the Potomac in Washington at the close of the war, and on the following day was privileged to witness the review of Sherman's army as it marched up Pennsylvania Avenue. When the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Washington in 1892. Mr. Whitehead was the commander of the Department of Missouri, and as the seemingly endless ranks of veterans passed in review before the high officials of the nation and of the Grand Army, he had the proud distinction of riding at the head of the Missouri department, over the same route traversed by the soldiers fresh from the scenes of battle twenty-seven years before. After the war he returned to the old homestead in New York, and a short time later embarked in business in partnership with the man who had been his instructor during his apprenticeship. There he remained until 1871, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he engaged in the real estate business, with which interests he has been actively connected ever since. He built a number of houses in Kansas City before opening an office for the transaction of a realty business, and has always labored in every possible way for the advancement of the city's interests and the growth of her substantial enterprises. He has been instrumental in laying out several additions to Kansas City, including Whitehead Place, a tract of twenty acres; Broadway Park and others. About seventy-five residences have been erected by him and the improvements projected under his management have been of a wholesome and helpful kind. He has served as president of the Real Estate and Stock Exchange for one year, and was elected chairman of the appraisal committee of said organization by his associates for several years in succession. His son, a college-bred man of superior tact and culture, is now associated with the father, the style of the firm being C. W. & C. H. Whitehead. The senior member of this firm assisted, in 1887, in the organization of the Union National Bank, and since its organization has been a director in the bank. He is the president of the Missouri Union Trust

Company, organized in 1885, and has held the chief position in this company since the time of its inception. He is a director in the well known live stock commission firm known as the Barse Live Stock Commission Company, and has been so connected with it since its organization as a stock company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Western Union Land Company. As a factor in the financial affairs of Kansas City he has been largely instrumental in bringing Eastern capital to the city for extensive investments. Mr. Whitehead was the commander of the Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, during the years 1892-3, and has always taken an active part in the workings of that great organization. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, was chairman of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Kansas City, up to the time of the congregation's division, and since that time has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Heaton Drake, daughter of Dr. Charles Drake, of Newburgh, Orange County, New York. The only living child of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead is C. H. Whitehead, who graduated from Princeton University in 1896, and who is now associated with his father in the real estate and loan business. He married Mary Maud, daughter of General Frank Askew, and they have one son, Charles Franklin, named in honor of both his grandfathers. Mr. Whitehead is recognized by his contemporaries as one of the most level-headed and broad-gauged real estate men of Kansas City.

Whitelaw, Robert H., lawyer and Congressman, was born January 30, 1854, in Essex County, Virginia, son of Thomas and Emily (Rennolds) Whitelaw, the last named of whom died in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1862. He came with his parents to Missouri in childhood, and was educated in the public schools of this State. He then read law in Cape Girardeau, and finished his preparation for the bar at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1871. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Cape Girardeau, and at once impressed himself, both upon the bar and the general public, as a young man of very superior attainments and fine natural

ability. At almost the very beginning of his career as a practitioner he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cape Girardeau County, and in 1874 he was re-elected to that office for a term of two years. In 1881 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly of Missouri, and through re-election he served four years consecutively in that body. As a legislator he gained distinction for his ability as a debater and in constructive legislation, and for his watchfulness of the interests not only of his immediate constituency but of the State at large. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Cape Girardeau district, and served one term in the national House of Representatives. At the close of his congressional term he resumed the active practice of law, in which he has ever since been engaged, occupying a place in the front rank of the bar of southeastern Missouri. In 1899 he was elected city attorney of Cape Girardeau, and still fills that office. A member of the Democratic party, he has since early manhood taken a prominent part in local, State and national campaigns, and has done much to advance the interests of the political organization with which he affiliates. A popular and effective campaign orator, he has been heard in advocacy of the principles of Democracy in all portions of the State, and in many conventions and public gatherings. His eminent fitness for the highest office within the gift of the people of Missouri has been recognized in all quarters, and he has frequently been mentioned in connection with gubernatorial honors by the public press. He is a Presbyterian churchman, and wields all his influence for good in religious circles. December 10, 1877, Mr. Whitelaw married Miss Katie Block, daughter of Zalma and Matilda (Rodney) Block, and a descendant of the French colonist, Lorimier, who was the first settler and founder of Cape Girardeau. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw have been Helen Rennolds, Matilda and Thomas Whitelaw.

White River.—Rises in northwestern Arkansas, and much the larger part of its course is in that State, but it enters Missouri in Barry County, and flows in a crooked course through Barry, Stone and Taney Counties before turning and re-entering Arkansas, fed all the way from springs, some

of which are of great volume. White River is not usually classed among navigable streams, but small steamboats have navigated it for considerable distances, and during the Civil War General Sterling Price had a boat to go up to Forsythe, in Taney County, a distance of 300 miles from its mouth, with supplies for the Confederate Army in Missouri.

Whiteside.—A hamlet on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, in Lincoln County, eighteen miles northwest of Troy. It was laid out when the road was built. It has a public school, a Baptist Church, gristmill, four general stores and a few other stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 150.

Whitesville.—A village of 200 inhabitants in Platte Township, Andrew County, laid out in 1848 by Lyman Hunt and John D. White.

Whitewater Bridge Fight.—During General Marmaduke's expedition to Cape Girardeau, in April, 1863, it became necessary for him to secure possession of a large bridge over Whitewater Creek between Fredericktown and Cape Girardeau, defended by a company of Federal troops under Captain Shipman, and Major Rainwater, of General Marmaduke's staff, was sent to capture it. With a force of mounted men he charged across the bridge and attacked the Federals. Captain Shipman made a spirited defense, until he fell severely wounded, when those of his men not killed or wounded, finding themselves hemmed in by a Texas Regiment in the rear, were forced to surrender.

Whitney, John Bryant, was born December 29, 1846, near Owensville, Kentucky. His father, Elijah Kimball Whitney, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, August 11, 1812, followed the trade of tailor, and came to Missouri in 1855, locating near Parkville, Platte County. At the age of nineteen E. K. Whitney left Ohio and went to Kentucky, residing there until 1854. He spent one year near Quincy, Illinois, coming to Missouri in the following year. The members of this family are of English descent, some of them having been early settlers of Massachusetts and participants in Revolutionary affairs. E. K. Whitney removed to Jackson County,

Missouri, in 1878, and died September 3, 1897, at the home of his son, J. B. Whitney. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Juliana Jones, was a native of Kentucky. She died in Jackson County, Missouri, January 1, 1884. J. B. Whitney was educated in the select schools of Kentucky and Platte County, Missouri. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and there he learned to toil. At the age of twenty he assumed a degree of responsibility and was employed by his father until 1876. He then spent a year and a half in the dry goods trade and milling business in Parkville. In 1878 he removed to Jackson County, but returned to Parkville the following year and purchased the flouring mill at that place. This he sold in October, 1880. In partnership with his father he purchased the Sidney Portwood farm of 141 acres, near Salem Church, and conducted it until 1884. The following winter he purchased the Zitzmer farm of seventy-five acres, south of Independence, selling it two years later and buying his present home place in 1888. He has 233 acres of beautiful land, which yields an abundant harvest of grain each year. Mr. Whitney has served as president of the school board in his district for two terms and has been a school director for about nine years. He has always held to the principles of the Democratic party and has been recognized frequently in selection as delegate to conventions, but has never been a candidate for political honors. He became a member of the Christian Church in 1892, and was made a Mason in Independence lodge, No. 76, in 1891. He was married, June 20, 1878, to Miss Martha Chiles, daughter of J. H. Chiles, of Parkville, Missouri. Ten children have been born to them: Octa, who died March 4, 1899, at the age of nineteen years; Sallie A., Lucy H., Mary E., Cassie B., J. B., Ruth Ellen, Martha J., Dorsey and Walter Chiles. Mr. Whitney is a substantial business man and a patriotic citizen. He holds dear the precepts of uprightness and throughout a life of usefulness has shown himself worthy of the high esteem in which he is held.

Whitsitt, Andrew Alexander, lawyer, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, February 1, 1852, son of William D. F. and Ardena (Black) Whitsitt. His father, also a native of Kentucky, was engaged in

agricultural pursuits during the early part of his life. In 1852 he removed from his native State to Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained until 1858, conducting a farm. In the last named year he removed to Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, where he has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business since 1872. Both the parents of Andrew A. Whitsitt descended from Scotch ancestors. The Whitsitts settled early in Virginia, and the Blacks were Kentucky pioneers. In infancy the subject of this sketch accompanied his parents to Greencastle, Indiana. He was about six years of age when they removed to Missouri, and most of his early education was obtained in the country schools of this State. In 1868 he entered McGee College, in Macon County, Missouri. After a year's preparatory course there he entered Asbury (now De Pauw) University at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of bachelor of laws. Upon leaving college he began the study of law at Pleasant Hill, but later was obliged temporarily to abandon his studies and engage in business in order to earn sufficient money to fit himself for his chosen profession. He was thus employed for about two years, devoting his leisure time to reading text books on the science, and such was his progress that he applied for admission to the bar in 1878, before Judge Noah M. Givan, at Harrisonville. Being granted the coveted license he immediately opened an office at Pleasant Hill, shortly afterward removing to Harrisonville, where he has since remained, enjoying a constantly increasing and lucrative practice. Though Mr. Whitsitt has always been devoted to the principles of the Democratic party and actively interested in its success at the polls, the only public office for which he has ever been a candidate was that of prosecuting attorney of Cass County, to which he was elected in 1892. He was re-nominated and re-elected without opposition in 1894, serving two terms of two years each. During his four years' incumbency of the office not an appeal taken, either in a civil or criminal case, either to the court of appeals or to the supreme court, was ever reversed. In religion Mr. Whitsitt has for many years been identified with the Presbyterian Church, his membership having been with the society of that denomination at Pleasant Hill. He was married, February 1, 1888, to Mary

Tatum, a native of Howard County, Missouri, and a daughter of George H. Tatum. The last named was for many years engaged in the transportation business on the Missouri River, and subsequently embarked in general merchandising at Glasgow, in Howard County. Mr. and Mrs. Whitsitt are the parents of two children, Odelle and Andrew Black Whitsitt. Mr. Whitsitt is recognized by the bar of western Missouri as one of its strong members. Of a logical and analytical mind, well versed in the principles of the law, and possessed of the faculty of expressing himself lucidly and forcefully before court and jury, he has won a position in the front rank of his profession in Cass County.

Wickham, John, lawyer and jurist, was born April 28, 1825, in Richmond, Virginia, and died at "Montrose," his country home, in St. Louis County, October 13, 1892. In 1846 he graduated from the University of Virginia, and in December of the same year he settled in St. Louis. He was admitted to the St. Louis bar and soon established himself in an active and lucrative practice. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and at the ensuing election he was chosen to that office. He entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties January 1, 1865, and served with distinction during the six-year term for which he had been elected. At the end of that time he returned to the practice of his profession and continued it up to the time of his death. He was an able and zealous lawyer, and a just, impartial judge. Affiliating with the Democratic party in politics, he was a strong adherent to the State Rights doctrine and belonged to the old school of Democracy. October 17, 1850, he married Miss Fannie L. Graham, of "Montrose," St. Louis County, and left four sons and four daughters.

"Wide-Awakes."—During the presidential campaign of 1860 some clubs of young Republicans were organized, which undertook to conduct the parades and torch light processions of the campaign in a systematic and disciplined way, then quite new. These companies, which were simply uniformed in glazed cloth caps and capes, took the name of "Wide-Awakes." At the outset of that political campaign the Republican meetings in St.

Louis were frequently interrupted and those in attendance pelted with stones by gangs of rowdies, and in order to afford protection the celebrated club of the "St. Louis Wide-Awakes" was organized. The club usually marched in procession from their headquarters, on Seventh and Chestnut to the Republican gatherings, each man carrying a torch on a heavy stick. Arrived at the meeting place they stationed themselves outside the assembled crowd, acting as sentries while the meeting was in progress. Disturbers were roughly handled on several occasions, and the "Wide-Awakes" of St. Louis rendered valuable services to their party. The club had a membership of about 500 men, many of whom were among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers the following year.

Wien.—A hamlet in the northeastern part of Chariton County, with a population of about 200 people. It is the seat of a Franciscan monastery (Mount St. Mary's), around which the town is built. This monastery was established in 1877.

Wiggins, Samuel B., was born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 11, 1814, and died in St. Louis July 24, 1868. His family name is associated for more than three generations with the ferry company which bears it. He received his first schooling at Edwardsville, Illinois, and was afterward placed in the school of Elihu Shepherd, at St. Louis. For some years he was a member of the grocery and dry goods house of Christy & Wiggins, afterward Wiggins & Anderson. On the death of his father, in 1853, he had inherited his large interest in the Wiggins Ferry Company and succeeded to the presidency, and this position he retained until declining health compelled him to resign it. He took an active part in the movement of the business men in 1856 which forced the State Legislature to adopt a liberal and safe banking law, and was interested in various banking and insurance companies. Mr. Wiggins was married, May 31, 1838, to Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Philadelphia. They had four children, three daughters and one son; Jane Wiggins, who became Mrs. Frank L. Ridgeley, of St. Louis; Laura Wiggins, who became the wife of Rev. Mr. Rhodes, of Cincinnati; Julia

Wiggins, who became Mrs. Taylor, of New York, and William Wiggins, who died unmarried.

Wight, Douglas, lawyer, was born in Nevada, Missouri, August 21, 1871, son of Honorable Sheldon A. and Virginia (Douglas) Wight. After attending the public schools of Nevada he entered the Christian University of that city in 1890, pursuing his studies there until that institution's career was ended by reason of insufficient patronage. Having determined to follow a professional career, in 1892 he entered the St. Louis Law School, being graduated therefrom in 1894 with the degree of LL. B. A short time afterward he engaged in the practice of his profession in Nevada in partnership with his father, under the style of Wight & Wight, which association still continues. In 1894 Mr. Wight organized the Young Men's Democratic Club of Vernon County, and from 1894 to 1896 was secretary of the Vernon County Democratic central committee. In November, 1898, Judge Philips, of the United States District Court, appointed him United States Commissioner for the Western District of Missouri, and he still fills that office. Mr. Wight was an original member of Company H of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, and in 1890 was elected a corporal in that organization. He is closely devoted to the practice of his profession, in which he gives promise of attaining high rank.

Wight, Sheldon Amos, ex-State Senator and a distinguished member of the bar of Vernon County, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of English ancestry in the New World. He was born October 4, 1839, in St. Lawrence County, New York, son of Alexander and Anna (Sheldon) Wight. Alexander Wight was a son of Abner Wight, of Herkimer, New York, who was a direct descendant of Thomas Wight, who came from England and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, prior to 1640. The subject of this sketch is the eighth in the direct line in America. The Sheldon family, of which his mother was a representative, has been identified with the history of the Empire State for several generations. Mr. Wight's schooling was begun at the Wesleyan Academy, at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, New

York. He afterward pursued a two years' course in the Fairfield (New York) Seminary, at the conclusion of which he entered upon the study of the law at Watertown, in the same State. Six months later, in 1861, he matriculated in the Albany (New York) Law School, at that time ranking as the leading institution of its kind in the United States. After pursuing his studies there a portion of one term, the Civil War having broken out, he returned to Watertown in the spring of 1862 and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Lord. With this command he served for two years in Virginia and Maryland, participating in many engagements, among the most important being those known in history as the battles of Groveton, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In all these battles, some of which were among the most fiercely fought during the entire rebellion, Mr. Wight was never seriously wounded. At the close of his term of service, in the spring of 1864, he was mustered out. Returning to Albany he concluded his law studies, receiving his diploma in the spring of 1865. In June of that year he removed to Fort Scott, Kansas, opened an office and practiced his profession until the following fall. Upon the reorganization of Vernon County, Missouri, in the fall of 1865, he established himself at Nevada, the county seat, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. In partnership with Colonel De Witt C. Hunter, who had been a distinguished officer in the Confederate service, he built up an extensive practice. Subsequently, for eight years he was associated with Honorable Charles G. Burton, afterward judge of the circuit court. In 1894 his son, Douglas Wight, a graduate of the law department of Washington University, class of 1894, entered upon the practice with him under the firm name of Wight & Wight. While Senator Wight has always been closely devoted to the practice of the law, he has taken time from a most active professional career to serve his party as a lawmaker. Though always faithful to the principles of the party of Thomas Jefferson, he has never evinced that spirit of partisanship which is so frequently dominant in the councils of both the great political parties. His first participation in public affairs oc-

curred during the third year of his residence in Nevada, when, in 1868, during the early days of the reconstruction period, he took a public stand in opposition to the test oath provision in the Missouri State constitution, and employed his efforts towards securing a complete registration of the Democratic voters of his section of the State. He acted as the chief counsel of the Democrats, and accompanied the registrars, arguing the cases of rejected voters before the board, and endeavoring by every possible means to procure as few rejections as possible. Finally, so strong were his denunciations of the arbitrary conduct and rulings of the board of registrars, he was arrested and placed under bonds on a charge of attempting to intimidate that body and obstruct its proceedings. As the result of his well directed efforts toward this end, the Democrats were successful at the next election. In recognition of his ability and the hearty interest he had taken in the strengthening of the reorganized Democracy of the State, and entirely without solicitation on his part, the Democratic and Liberal parties, in convention in 1870 in Vernon County, placed him in nomination for the State Legislature, and he was elected to the House, serving one term. So creditable was his career in that body that in 1874 he was elected a member of the State Senate, in which body he served one term of four years. In 1877, as Senator, he introduced and secured the passage of measures permitting the counties of the State to effect a compromise of their indebtedness. In Vernon County this indebtedness had been contracted by the county court by subscribing the sum of \$350,000 for the benefit of railroads planned to traverse the county, this obligation being incurred without submitting the question to a vote of the people. This matter had been litigated for years by the bondholders, the courts deciding the bonds to be valid and binding on the county. In every county in the State a similar condition of affairs existed. With the accrued interest, the debt of Vernon County aggregated half a million of dollars, while in many other counties the amount was much greater. One of Senator Wight's relief measures in this connection provided for the establishment of a sinking fund in each county. The other gave to the county courts power to effect a compromise without submitting the question to a vote of the people,

and made a further provision that when the county court had agreed to pay the claims incurred, if the amount necessary to liquidate the debt were not raised, the Federal court could compel a settlement, thus making the bonds good. Under this law every county in the State, excepting St. Clair and Cass, the latter of which had made part of its bonds good, compromised its indebtedness. Senator Wight is a Mason, and has attained the Knight Templar degrees. He was married, in 1869, to Mary Virginia Douglas, a native of Vernon County, Missouri, who died in 1883, leaving three children, Douglas, Katherine and Frances. In 1886 he married Agnes Barr, also deceased, by whom he has one son, Sheldon A. Wight, Jr. For many years Senator Wight has been one of the leaders of the bar of Vernon County. Well versed in the principles of law, possessed of a keen, analytical mind, and an orator of great power, his efforts have been greeted with such a measure of success as has fallen to the lot of few, if any, of his contemporaries. Of great liberality of heart, and deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the well-being of the community in which he has resided so long, he has been a promoter of numerous measures calculated to advance the welfare of the city of Nevada, and bring it to rank among the leading commercial and industrial centers of the State of Missouri.

Wightman, Frank Abram, was born at Glencoe, McLeod County, Minnesota, August 19, 1863, at the time of the dreadful Sioux massacre. His parents were Francis H. and Mary A. (Garfield) Wightman. The father, whose death occurred February 22, 1884, was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and received an academical education. He was a son of John and Hannah (Baldwin) Wightman, whose parents were natives of Grafton, Connecticut, and whose ancestors were connected with the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in that place for 137 years. John Wightman was a soldier during the war with Great Britain in 1812. The mother was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Morrill) Garfield, the former named a native of Otsego County, New York, and the latter named of Bennington, Vermont. Her father was a noted contractor, and among his work was the building of a pier at Cleveland, Ohio, yet standing, and known as the Garfield Pier.

He was the only brother of Abram Garfield, who was educated at Williams (Massachusetts) College through his aid, and who became the father of the late President James A. Garfield. Two maternal uncles of Frank A. Wightman saw service during the Civil War, George Garfield as brevet lieutenant colonel in the Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Charles Garfield as captain and assistant commissary of subsistence with the Army of the Cumberland. Frank A. Wightman was educated in the public schools at Springfield, Missouri, to which place his parents removed in 1870. When sixteen years of age he entered the employ of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway as fireman on a yard engine. After a short time he undertook to learn the trade of machinist, and was so engaged until December, 1881. He then returned to railway service, and became brakeman on a freight train running out of Springfield. In September, 1883, he was advanced to the position of freight conductor, and in 1886 to that of passenger conductor, and is yet serving in the latter capacity, running between Monett and St. Louis, Missouri. In all his long service he has enjoyed the confidence of his superiors, and the esteem of his associates as an accomplished engineer and an upright man. He made his home in Springfield, Missouri, until 1892, when a change of railway division headquarters necessitated his removal to Monett. In politics he is a Republican, as have been his ancestors from the founding of the party, and from childhood he has been a member of the Congregational Church. He is a Knight Templar, a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, St. Louis, and of the Order of Railway Conductors, Division No. 151, Monett, Missouri. September 9, 1890, he was married at Springfield, Missouri, to Miss Daisy Earl Thomas, daughter of Zachariah and Louisa (McQuertin) Thomas. Both her parents died when she was but five months of age, and she was reared and cared for, until her marriage, by her aunt, Mrs. Jane Dameron. No children have been born of this marriage.

Wileox.—A town in Polk Township, Nodaway County, on the Wabash, Pacific & St. Louis Railroad, six and three-tenths miles northeast of Maryville. It was named in honor of B. S. Wilcox, who owned the land

on which the town was laid out. It contains a good schoolhouse, two churches, Christian and Methodist Episcopal, South, and has a population of 100.

Wiles, Charles Kimball, physician, was born April 30, 1852, near Ripley, Ohio. His parents were George W. and Caroline (Kimball) Wiles, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Massachusetts. The father was a farmer and was a Union soldier during the Civil War. A maternal ancestor served during the Revolutionary War. Charles K. Wiles was reared upon a farm and was educated in a common school and the high school at Tonica, Illinois. When twenty-two years of age he began reading medicine under the tutorship of Dr. F. A. Stewart, at Streator, Illinois. He was afterward a student in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1878. Subsequently he took postgraduate courses in the Chicago Postgraduate School, and in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago. In the latter school he took instruction in female diseases under Dr. Ludlam. He was engaged in general practice at Lincoln, Illinois, from 1878 to 1885, and at Winfield, Kansas, from 1885 to 1896. While at the latter place he was superintendent of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Nervous and Epileptic Children. He occupied this position for five years, having charge of more than 100 patients annually, and his service was most useful and creditable. In 1896 he removed to Kansas City, where he gives special attention to the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. In these lines his success has been conspicuous and has brought him well deserved recognition at the hands of the profession. In 1897 he was called to his present position as professor of mental and nervous diseases and practice in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. He is an occasional contributor to medical journals on those topics which particularly engage his attention. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but now holds to free silver anti-imperialistic views. In religion he is a Methodist, and is a member of the official board of the Independence Avenue Church. He is a Knight Templar in Masonry, and a member of the Order of United Workmen and of

the Fraternal Aid Association. For some years he was medical examiner in both the last named orders. In 1883 he was married to Miss Lulu Parks, a graduate of Wellesley College. She is proficient in music and painting, and is a member of the Ann Hathaway and the Euterpe Clubs, the former literary and the latter musical. A child born of this marriage died in infancy. Mrs. Wiles is a daughter of Samuel C. Parks, a native of Vermont, who in 1840 located in Springfield, Illinois, as a lawyer. He there became an ardent admirer and close personal and political friend of the great Lincoln. His public services were conspicuous. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1855, and a delegate to the first Republican National Convention, in 1856, which nominated Fremont for the presidency, and to the Chicago Convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln. He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho by President Lincoln in 1862, and associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico in 1878 by President Hayes. In 1882 he was transferred to the Supreme Court of Wyoming by President Arthur. He was a Grant elector in Illinois in 1868 and a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1870. Judge Parks now makes his home in Kansas City with his daughter and her husband. At the advanced age of eighty years, physical infirmities have grown upon him, but his ripe intellect and broad scholarship were never more serviceable to him. In June, 1900, he completed a little volume, "The Great Trial of the Nineteenth Century," a gem of literary work and a powerful argument against what he deems the un-American and undemocratic attempt to subjugate the peoples of the countries acquired through the war with Spain. The argument appears in the guise of an indictment brought against President McKinley for the murder of 20,000 Filipinos and of 2,000 American soldiers, the trial resulting in his conviction, and the verdict being affirmed in addresses by Aristides, of Athens; Cincinnatus, of Rome; Lafayette, of France; Alfred the Great, Count Tolstoi, Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln and Grant, Henry Clay and Bishop Simpson.

Wiley, Franklin P., lawyer, was born in LeRoy, Illinois, on the 3d day of February, 1853. He graduated from Hillsdale College

(Illinois) in the classical course in 1873. In the spring of the same year he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He came to Missouri shortly afterward to begin the practice of his profession and located at Moberly, July 3, 1873. Mr. Wiley was admitted to the bar in February, 1874, by Judge George H. Burckhardt, not having been old enough to have been admitted previously under the law. He was at one time in partnership with H. S. Priest, afterward United States district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri. He was also a member of the law firm of Hollis & Wiley nine years. Mr. Wiley was city attorney of Moberly in 1876. In 1878 he was honored by being elected Representative of his county in the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1880. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph County, which office he likewise filled for two terms. In 1879 he was elected to the office of grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri. In November, 1882, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage to Miss Bettie Hammett, daughter of James W. Hammett, of Huntsville, Missouri. One daughter, Miss Nadine Hammett, blessed this union. Mr. Wiley was a most prominent citizen of Randolph County, and was ever forward in all public affairs and matters of general importance. He was taken off in the flower of his prime and died at Moberly in 1898. His wife did not long survive the loss of her devoted husband and died at Santa Monica, California, in 1900.

Wilkinson, James, first Governor of Louisiana after the organization of the Territory under authority of the government of the United States, was born in Benedict, Maryland, in 1757, and enlisted in the Colonial army under Washington at Cambridge. At the beginning of his military career, he formed a close intimacy with Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr, and they were, in nearly all respects, congenial spirits. Wilkinson gained promotion rapidly through a combination of gallantry and intrigue, and in 1777 Congress made him a brigadier general by brevet and secretary of the board of war. His connection with the conspiracy to elevate General Gates to the chief command of the army caused forty-nine army officers of his own grade to petition Congress to rescind his

appointment as brigadier, but pending the action of that body, he resigned the brigadier generalship, retaining the rank of colonel. After that he was not actively identified with the Revolutionary movement until toward the close of the war, when he served for a time as clothier general of the army. Soon afterward he came to Kentucky, settling at Lexington. He was a delegate to the first regular Kentucky convention, which met at Danville in 1784, and had much to do with the proceedings which led up to the separation of Kentucky from Virginia. He soon gained a wide knowledge of the West and reached the conclusion that he might realize a speedy fortune if he could obtain from the Spaniards an exclusive right to trade with New Orleans. After securing the good will of the Spanish commandant of Natchez by means of a valuable present, he loaded a flatboat with Kentucky produce and sent it down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, proceeding thither himself by the land route. When the boat landed at New Orleans it was seized by the Spaniards, who claimed the exclusive right to navigate the Mississippi River, but when Wilkinson made his appearance and entered into negotiations with the authorities it was quickly liberated. As a result of his negotiations, he secured an unlimited trading permission from the Spanish governor. "The price which he was to pay for this commercial concession and an annual pension of \$2,000," says one who has written of him, "was the betrayal of his country." Great dissatisfaction then existed with the Federal government in the region west of the Alleghanies, on account of its inability to open the Mississippi to Western commerce. "It was thought that advantage might be taken of this disaffection to sever the West from the East and erect a separate republic in close alliance with Spain." Spanish gold and Spanish promises were adroitly made use of by Wilkinson to obtain for the project the support of a majority of the convention which was to meet in June, 1788, to frame a constitution for the State of Kentucky. His designs were thwarted by the patriotic action of Isaac Shelby, Thomas Marshall, George Muter and other eminent Kentucky pioneers, and his trading ventures also proved unsuccessful. In 1791 he applied for reinstatement in the United States army and was appointed a lieutenant colonel on the

recommendation of Thomas Marshall, who said that "so long as he was unemployed, he considered him dangerous to the public quiet, if not to the safety of Kentucky." He was assigned to duty under General Anthony Wayne and rendered valuable services to the country in expeditions against the Northwestern Indians, on account of which he was promoted to a brigadier generalship in 1792, and to the command of the army on the death of Wayne in 1796. It is reasonably certain, however, that he was engaged in secret intrigues with the Spanish during all these years, and proof exists of the fact that he was in receipt of a Spanish pension down to the year 1800. Immediately after the organization of Louisiana Territory he was appointed its Governor and came at once to St. Louis, then the seat of government. Here he established the first United States troops in the cantonments at Bellefontaine, in buildings which had belonged to old "Fort Charles the Prince." The establishment of the barracks at Bellefontaine is said to have added \$60,000 a year to the business of the town and contributed, in no small degree, to the social attraction of the place. Wilkinson was personally a fascinating man and his wife was an accomplished lady, and in the primitive society of St. Louis they met charming men and women who had a thorough appreciation of their social graces. As Governor, he was noted for his courtesy and hospitality, and among the people of St. Louis he was an exceedingly popular official. He was all the time, however, deeply engaged in political intrigues, and was doubtless implicated in Aaron Burr's conspiracy to found a southwestern empire, although when he reached the conclusion that the scheme would fail he disclosed the plot to the United States government. In 1811 he was charged with complicity in this affair and court-martialed, but was acquitted for lack of evidence. In 1813 he was made a major general in the army, but was discharged from the service at the close of the second war with England. He subsequently removed to Mexico and died there in 1825.

Wilkinson, John Cabell, merchant, was born December 13, 1846, in Chariton County, Missouri, served in the Confederate Army and began business life as a merchant. He later became treasurer of Crow, Har-

gadine & Co., St. Louis. When the Autumnal Festivities Association was formed in 1891 he was prominent in the work of organization and was chairman of the "Illuminations Committee" for three years. When the Business Men's League of St. Louis was formed in 1894 he was elected a vice president. He was also made chairman of the committee on legislation and achieved marked success in this work. In January of 1898 he was unanimously elected president. He secured the aid of Congress in several important matters and lent his influence toward the holding of a World's Fair in St. Louis. When a committee of arrangements was appointed he was unanimously made chairman of that committee. When the convention met at the Southern Hotel on the 10th of January, 1899, he opened the convention as chairman and subsequently was made a member of the committee appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for holding the fair. While he has never been an active politician he has been known as a staunch Democrat. In 1896, however, he acted with the gold standard wing of that party. In 1877 Mr. Wilkinson married Miss Margaret Ewing, daughter of Judge Ephraim B. Ewing, of the Supreme Court of Missouri. One of Mrs. Wilkinson's sisters was the deceased wife of United States Senator Cockrell, another is Mrs. John R. Walker, wife of the United States district attorney, of Kansas City, and another is Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, of Jefferson City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have six children.

Will.—The testament by which a person disposes of his property after death. The Missouri statutes provide that a male person twenty years of age and of sound mind may make a will bequeathing real and personal property, and a male person eighteen years of age may bequeath personal property; and that a woman eighteen years of age, whether married or single, may by will dispose of both real and personal property. The will must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some other person at his direction and in his presence, and attested by two or more witnesses. A will must be proved in the county where the testator made his abode. If he had no place of residence, and lands are devised in the will, it must be proved in a county where any portion of the lands lie; if no lands

are devised, then, in the county where the testator died. The probate court, or the clerk thereof in vacation, takes proof of the will and issues and gives a certificate of its probate or rejection. Usually the proving of a will consists in examining the witnesses and taking their verbal statements as to their own signatures, the signature of the testator and his soundness of mind. The Missouri statutes are very favorable to wills and require all courts in dealing with them to have due regard to the manifest intent and meaning of the testator. A nuncupative or verbal will is good only for personal property of less value than \$200, and it must be proved by two witnesses. It must also have been made by the testator in his last sickness, at his dwelling or place where he had been residing for ten days, unless taken sick away from home. The nuncupative will must be proved within six months or the substance of it reduced to writing within thirty days. All wills are recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds.

William Jewell College.—This institution was the first denominational school of higher learning to grow out of the division of the Baptist Church in Missouri on the questions of missions and an educated ministry in 1834. Pre-eminent among the leaders in the educational movement were the Rev. Robert S. Thomas, Dr. William Jewell, Roland Hughes, Wade M. Jackson and William Carson. Of these the Rev. Robert S. Thomas and Dr. Jewell were members of the same congregation in Columbia, and their friendship was intimate and their purposes harmonious. In 1843 Dr. Jewell proffered \$10,000 toward the endowment of a college to be under the direction of the Baptist denomination, to be located within fifteen miles of the Missouri River, not east of Jefferson City, nor west of Glasgow. The General Association appointed as a committee to receive the donation, Roland Hughes, Wade M. Jackson, R. E. McDaniel, David Perkins and William Carson, but the following year declined the offer on account of inability to secure the sum upon which the proposed gift was conditioned. In 1847 the association again took into consideration the founding of a college and appointed Roland Hughes, William Carson, Wade M. Jackson, R. E. McDaniel and David Perkins, all laymen, a com-

mittee to procure means for the purpose. In 1848 the committee reported subscriptions to the amount of \$16,936, and were continued by the association with instructions to secure a charter and appoint trustees. The charter was granted February 27, 1849. Previously, in March, 1848, J. T. V. Thompson, E. M. Samuel and Madison Miller, with other citizens of Liberty, inaugurated a movement to secure the establishment of the proposed college in Clay County. August 21, 1849, the associational committee met with the donors to the building fund at Boonville. Four towns contested for the location, Liberty, Fulton, Palmyra and Boonville, those representing Liberty being Colonel A. W. Doniphan, J. T. V. Thompson and E. M. Samuel, who had been previously appointed by their fellow townsmen. The location was to be determined by vote, one vote to be cast for each \$48 subscribed. The Clay County subscriptions, contributed by all classes of people without regard to religion, was larger than that of any other county, but was not sufficient to constitute a majority of the votes, and the location at Liberty was accomplished by aid of the votes of the Howard County subscribers. Immediately afterward the Rev. William C. Ligon moved that the college be called William Jewell College. Dr. Jewell, who was present, upon the adoption of the resolution gratefully acknowledged the act, and at once made a donation of 3,951 acres of land in Mercer, Grundy and Sullivan Counties to the trustees named in the charter. He subsequently donated, as the building progressed, and bequeathed in his will, sums aggregating about \$8,000, making his total donations about \$16,000. His liberality is the more marked in view of the fact that his fortune at no time exceeded \$50,000. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held in Liberty, November 12, 1849, when Roland Hughes was elected president and William C. Ligon, secretary. January 1, 1850, the college was opened in the old seminary building, with the Rev. E. S. Dulin as president and the Rev. Thomas F. Lockett as assistant. Only an academic course could be provided. In February, 1850, Dr. Jewell was elected commissioner to superintend the erection of a college building upon a site which was the gift of J. T. V. Thompson. The contracts were let in May, and by August 7, 1852, when occurred the death of Dr. Jewell,

the foundations were completed, and the superstructure was well advanced. The work was completed under the supervision of Jesse E. Bryan. From 1850 to 1853 the college occupied the basement of the Second Baptist Church. In 1850-1 William M. Hunsaker was engaged as an additional tutor, and the students numbered 137. In the latter year occurred the most stirring religious revival ever known in the history of the city, and its results afforded great encouragement to the founders of the college and to its friends throughout the State. Among several hundred converts were forty college students, who united with the Baptist Church and were baptized by Professor Dulin in the stream near Liberty. In 1852-3 the school was simply under the patronage of the trustees, who granted the use of rooms rented by them, permitting the teachers, the Rev. Terry Bradley and George S. Withers, to retain the tuition fees. In the summer of 1853 Jewell Hall was so far advanced that it was occupied. It was completed in 1858 at a cost of about \$44,000. In 1853 the first faculty was chosen and comprised the Rev. Robert S. Thomas, president; Terry Bradley, James Love and Leonidas M. Lawson. The students numbered 160. In the following year, William P. Lamb became principal of the preparatory department, a full collegiate course being now provided. The first class graduated, five in number, was in 1855. In June of that year instruction in all departments was suspended on account of funds. The college was reopened in September, 1857, under the presidency of the Rev. William Thompson. The other members of the faculty were Michael W. Robinson, adjunct professor of ancient languages and literature; John B. Bradley, professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy; W. C. Garnett, principal of academic department, and Grandison L. Black, assistant tutor. In 1861 the students numbered 146.

The college was again closed August 12, 1861, owing to the disturbed conditions due to the Civil War, and its functions were practically suspended for seven succeeding years, although irregular instruction was given at various brief periods. After the battle of Blue Mills, September 17, 1861, the college was used by the Federals for hospital purposes, and in August, 1862, the building was occupied by Federal troops, and slight earth-

works were thrown up on the grounds. For these occupations the national government made compensation in 1891 by a payment of \$2,200. When peace was restored the re-establishment of the college seemed hopeless. The building was dilapidated, the library scattered and the apparatus was mutilated. Professors Owen and Hughes were conducting a school, but the reopening of the college was not attempted until 1867, when the Rev. Thomas Rambaut, of Louisville, Kentucky, was called to the presidency. His plan of reorganization was modeled after that of the University of Virginia, embracing the eight individual schools of Latin, Greek, mathematics, modern languages, English literature and history, natural sciences, moral philosophy and theology. He also urged the creation of an endowment fund of \$250,000. His plans were so far effective that the college was reopened September 28, 1868, with the following faculty: Rev. Thomas Rambaut, president; R. B. Semple, professor of Latin and French; A. F. Fleet, professor of Greek and German; John F. Lanneau, professor of mathematics, and James R. Eaton, professor of natural sciences. The students enrolled were eighty-one. In 1869, at the meeting of the General Association, \$25,000 was pledged for the endowment of the president's chair, which was named the Sherwood School of Philosophy, in honor of the Rev. Adiel Sherwood, of St. Louis, who proposed the measure. At the same meeting the school of theology was formally constituted and named the Jeremiah Vardeman School of Theology, in honor of the first association moderator in 1834. The same year Professor Norman Fox was appointed to the chair of English and history. In 1870-1 the students numbered 152, of whom forty-six had the ministry in view. In 1872 the number had decreased to 109, of whom fifty-four were ministerial. These discouragements, due to general financial disturbances, were augmented by inability to realize from the endowment fund. Professors Fleet and Lanneau resigned. Professor Fox relinquished his salary and went abroad, and President Rambaut relinquished labor on account of ill health and shortly afterward resigned. In June, 1873, Professor William R. Rothwell was appointed chairman of the faculty, and soon afterward Professor James G. Clark was called to the chair of mathematics, and the

Rev. A. J. Emerson became principal of the preparatory department. The number of students had increased to 185 in 1877-8. In 1875 the General Association appointed a centennial committee to procure endowment for the college. The Rev. Dr. W. Pope Yeaman was chairman for two years, and secured \$22,000 and then resigned. In 1883 Professor Rothwell resigned the chairmanship of the faculty on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Professor James G. Clark. In 1884 Professor Emerson was transferred to the English department, and Professor R. P. Rider became principal of the preparatory department. In September, 1892, the Rev. John P. Greene, D. D., of St. Louis, was elected to the presidency, and yet occupies that position. At the same time Professor Clark resumed his former chair.

The prosperity of William Jewell College dates from the appointment of Lewis B. Ely as financial agent, in 1877. Mr. Ely was a public-spirited man, one of the most influential Baptist laymen in the State, and was for many years a member of the college board of trustees. The resources of the college had practically disappeared in the property destruction of the war period, and President Rambaut had become broken in health in the effort to re-establish its fortunes. Mr. Ely gave splendid effort to his task during a period of five years, and succeeded in securing an endowment fund of about \$140,000, and other sums for building purposes. In 1880 was erected a dormitory and boarding building at a cost of \$10,000, to which was given the name of Ely Hall, in grateful recognition of the eminent service of him who was thus commemorated. In 1890 three frame cottages were built for boarding and lodging additional students. In 1893 a preparatory building was erected and named Wornall Academy, in honor of Honorable John B. Wornall, deceased. Mr. Wornall was for many years conspicuous as a public-spirited citizen, an influential member of various church bodies, a State Senator and in other positions of honor and trust, but his greatest solicitude was for William Jewell College, which he aided liberally from time to time and served for more than a quarter century as a trustee, and during the greater part of that time as president of the board. In 1890 the permanent endowment of the college was \$225,000. The property was valued at \$125,-

000, the apparatus at \$10,000 and a library of 1,200 volumes at \$20,000. The faculty numbered twenty-seven teachers and the enrollment of students was 316. The history of William Jewell College has been variously treated in Duncan's "History of the Baptists in Missouri," in Professor Clark's "History of William Jewell College," and in addresses and contributions to the press by the Honorable D. C. Allen, of Liberty, one of the first graduates of the institution.

Williams, Eugene F., merchant and manufacturer, was born April 6, 1851, in Lowndes County, Mississippi, son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Garner) Williams. The early years of his life were passed on a farm, and his education was obtained in the village school of Siloam, Mississippi. Inclined to commercial rather than agricultural pursuits, he left the farm when he was sixteen years old and went to Savannah, Tennessee, where he obtained a clerkship in a store, a position which he retained for one year thereafter, his compensation for the year being \$50. At the end of that year he accepted a more remunerative position in a West Point, Mississippi, dry goods house, with which he continued to be connected for four years. He had by this time demonstrated that he was well adapted to commercial business, and had become recognized by those with whom he had come into contact as a clever and enterprising salesman, well fitted to enter a broader sphere of action than that in which he had previously labored. Coming to St. Louis in 1872 he connected himself with the boot and shoe house of Hamilton & Brown, then a young institution, but one which had back of it brains and energy, and gave promise of a brilliant and successful career. He entered the employ of this house as a traveling salesman, and his tactfulness, his uniform courtesy and his splendid business capacity soon added largely to the trade of the house which he represented and advanced him to a leading position among the commercial travelers of the West. As a result of his success in this branch of commerce he was admitted to a partnership in the house in 1876, at which time the name of the firm was changed to Hamilton, Brown & Co. He continued to represent the house of which he thus became part owner on the road for six years thereafter and then became one of the managers

of the business in St. Louis. In 1883, when this enterprise, which had by that time become one of the leading commercial and industrial institutions of St. Louis, was incorporated, Mr. Williams was made vice president of the company and continued to hold that position until 1898, when he sold his interest in the establishment for more than half a million dollars and retired from business on account of ill health. After he established his home in St. Louis, Mr. Williams was one of the moving spirits in the commercial circles of the city, and while building up a handsome private fortune he contributed in no small degree to the general prosperity of the city. While vice president of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company he was also vice president of the National Bank of the Republic of St. Louis, and a director in several other corporations, among them being the M., K. & E. Railway Company and the Pitchfork Land & Cattle Company. He was also a member of the Commercial Club of St. Louis, was a director of the Mercantile Club, a member of the Jockey Club and of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association. December 22, 1880, he married Miss Georgia O'Neal, daughter of ex-Governor E. A. O'Neal, of Alabama. Their children are Eugene F. and John Gates Williams. Mr. Williams died in St. Louis April 27, 1900.

Williams, Horace Dickinson, manufacturer, and a man who has done much to advance the interests of southeast Missouri, was born December 22, 1859, in the town of Phelps, New York, son of Reuben B. and Ellen (Barrett) Williams. The immigrant ancestor of the family to which Mr. Williams belongs was Robert Williams, of Roxbury, and one of his ancestors was Colonel Ephraim Williams, who founded Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts. When Horace D. Williams was six years of age his parents removed from New York State to Michigan, and in the last named State he obtained such education as he was able to acquire through attendance at the public schools during the years of his early boyhood. His father died when he was thirteen years of age, and as he was then practically thrown upon his own resources, it can easily be understood that his schooling gave him only that rudimentary knowledge which serves as a foundation for higher attainments. His



H. Williams

later education was acquired in the school of experience, and that he was an apt pupil in this school has been demonstrated by his success in life and by the position which he has attained as an accomplished man of affairs. His first experience in business was gained as a clerk in a grocery store, a position which he filled for a year. At the end of that time he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and began work for the Standard Oil Company. It was a very humble position which he took with this company, whose business at that time was small compared with its present mammoth operations. He began work in the company's yards at Cleveland, and in 1877 was sent by the same corporation to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Two years later he was sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he superintended the business of the Standard Oil Company until 1882. The same company then sent him to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he represented its interests in the F. G. Oxley Stave Company. In 1886 this interest was withdrawn from the F. G. Oxley Stave Company, and the company reorganized, making him secretary and treasurer. In 1887 a branch of the concern was established at Poplar Bluff, Missouri. In 1889 the Oxley Stave Company of Missouri was formed, of which Mr. Williams also became secretary and treasurer. In 1893 he became president of the Missouri corporation, and in 1897 purchased its business. He then organized at Poplar Bluff the H. D. Williams Cooperage Company, of which he became president, a position which he still retains. This is one of the great manufacturing corporations of southeast Missouri, and its operations cover a wide extent of territory. The manufacturing works cover thirty-five acres in all, and have a capacity of 3,000 finished packages per day. Fifteen hundred men are in the employ of the company, and it is known as the largest independent cooperage establishment in the world. In addition to conducting this large enterprise Mr. Williams is president of the Black River Transportation Company, which owns its own steamboats and cars, and is engaged in the transportation of the products of the cooperage company. He is president of the Mamolith Carbon Paint Company, of Poplar Bluff, Cincinnati and New York, and president of the Arboreal Chemical Company, of Poplar Bluff and Philadelphia. He is also interested in important

business enterprises in other States and Old Mexico. He has been the organizer of all the corporations of which he is the head, and has done much to build up Poplar Bluff and southeastern Missouri. In politics he is a Republican, but has taken an active interest only in the public affairs of his county. October 26, 1880, he married Miss Carra L. Cogswell, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died in St. Louis, March 8, 1900. Their children are Arthur Cogswell and Carra Cogswell Williams.

Williams, Luke, was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1827, and died at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, June 19, 1900. His father, James Williams, came with his family to Cass County, Missouri, in 1830, and located on a farm four miles northwest of Pleasant Hill, where he spent the greater part of his life, in his later years moving to the State of Oregon, where he died. Luke Williams was educated in the country schools and by a thorough course of independent private study. His early life was devoted to farming, teaching school and vocal music. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army as a lieutenant in Colonel Nugent's regiment, and at the battle of Lone Jack lost a leg. From this injury he suffered all his life, and it finally caused his death. After the war he served four years as deputy recorder of Cass County, and for the succeeding four years filled the office of recorder. Subsequently he served one term as probate judge, then retired to his farm. During the war he was also postmaster at Pleasant Hill, under appointment of President Lincoln. Throughout his life he was a stalwart Republican. His wife, who survives him, was in maidenhood Charlotte Farmer, daughter of John M. Farmer, a pioneer of Cass County, who died in 1897. He was born in Tennessee. Judge Williams was a man of great local influence, and throughout his entire life no suspicion of dishonor on his part was ever voiced. He was one of the most unselfish and public-spirited men of Cass County, whose citizens revere his memory. His son, JOHN MARTIN WILLIAMS, was born on his father's farm, near Pleasant Hill, Missouri, July 18, 1863. Educated in the country schools and at Pleasant Hill Academy, he began to assist in the support of the family while yet a youth.

For five years he clerked in the New York Store at Pleasant Hill, and for six years following held a similar position in the dry goods store of W. H. Duncan there. In 1894 several prominent men of Pleasant Hill organized the People's Guarantee Savings & Loan Association, electing him secretary and general manager, in which capacity he has since served, conducting a general real estate, insurance and abstract business in connection therewith. The semi-annual statement of this concern, dated August 1, 1900, shows that the association has returned to its members \$93,309.20 in cash, paying back the entire amount paid in as dues, together with profits amounting to \$16,833.75, and it now holds for its members assets amounting to \$110,047.32, including an undivided profit of \$16,611.44. On the withdrawal of its installment stock it has paid back the entire amount paid as dues, with 6, 7 and 8 per cent interest, a thing no other association in Missouri has done. These results have been accomplished chiefly through the business-like management of Mr. Williams. He was also one of the promoters of the movement resulting in the construction of the opera house at Pleasant Hill, he and A. R. Wherritt donating the land on which it was erected in 1899, and besides raising a bonus to be paid to the builder. In that year he was elected mayor, serving one term, and for four years he has been a member of the board of education, of which he is vice president. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood, and is a member of the Baptist Church, and treasurer of the church at Pleasant Hill. He was married May 16, 1889, to Anna E. Hayes, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Hayes, deceased, who for some time operated the flouring mill at Pleasant Hill. They have three children, Arthur Hayes, Helen and Donald Farmer Williams.

Williams, Marcus Tullius Cicero, was born at Washington Court House, Fayette County, Ohio, August 14, 1841. His father, Dr. Charles Mansfield Williams, was a son of Walm Williams, of Scotch-Welsh extraction. His mother, Margaret (Mark) Williams, was the daughter of a German named Peter Mark. To Dr. and Mrs. Williams were born eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, Marcus being the fifth

child. Dr. Williams was known all over the State of Ohio as a man of rare intellectual attainments as well as medical ability. The boy received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and when he graduated from them decided to take a college course. By clerking in a dry goods store and teaching a country school he earned enough money to enter the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Here he made a brilliant reputation, being the best mathematician of his class. He was a member of the first chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity started at Delaware, Ohio. At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Williams was chosen corporal of Company A, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. March 1, 1864, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and December 14, 1864, he became first lieutenant. A captaincy was tendered him, but without receiving the papers he was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, January 13, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. His services in connection with his regiment were principally with the Army of the Potomac. He was with his company when it was engaged with the Confederate Cavalry under "Jeb" Stewart at Gettysburg, on the last day of the battle, and in this engagement was severely injured in the knee. When he was in the Shenandoah Valley he caught a severe cold, and from this his hearing was affected, an affliction from which he suffered the rest of his life. After the war Mr. Williams studied law in the office of his brother, Marshall Jay Williams, who is now serving his third term as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio. It was in that State that Marcus Williams was admitted to the bar, but without practicing there he moved to Carrollton, Missouri, where he pursued his calling until 1876. In 1872 he was elected State Senator from the district composed of Carroll, Livingston, Grundy and Mercer Counties. He was appointed assistant district attorney in January, 1876, whereupon he moved from Carrollton to Jefferson City, and went into partnership with James S. Botsford, with whom he was associated until April, 1895. From Jefferson City Mr. Williams went to Kansas City in the summer of 1879, and he lived there until his death, April 18, 1898. While of Methodist parentage, he joined the Central Presbyterian Church a few years before his death. January 5, 1875, he married

Miss Mary Tilford Warner, daughter of Colonel William A. Warner, of Lexington, Kentucky, and granddaughter of General Leslie Combs, of that same celebrated city. From this marriage were born six children; a girl, Georgie Warner, and five boys, Charles Mansfield, Wells Blodgett, Marshall Jay, Marcus T. C., Jr., and Joseph Addison. The second youngest child died in infancy April 5, 1899. Georgie Warner Williams married Dr. Chett McDonald, of Kansas City.

Williams, Samuel, was born in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 15, 1831, and in 1855-6 had his first experience in journalism, editing the "Kentucky State Flag," the local Democratic paper. He became connected with the "Louisville Courier" in 1866. In 1869 he was made principal of the Eighth Ward School in Louisville, and held the position until December, 1871, keeping up his writing for the "Courier-Journal." Afterward he was connected with the "Ledger," of Louisville, for a year. In 1872 he came to St. Louis and became connected with the "Missouri Republican," remaining with it for two years. In June, 1874, he went on the "Kansas City Times," and retained his connection with that paper until 1878, when he took charge of the "Kansas City Mail." In 1881 he came to St. Louis and became connected with the "Post-Dispatch" and continued with it until 1897, when he retired from active life to his country home near Glendale Station, in St. Louis County. Mr. Williams' work in Kansas City and St. Louis marked him as one of the most spirited political writers of the times.

Williams, Walter, journalist and president of the board of education, of Columbia, Missouri, was born July 2, 1864, at Boonville, Missouri. His parents were Marcus and Mary (Littlepage) Williams, both natives of Virginia, whose ancestors rendered patriotic service in the Revolutionary War, during which John Carter Littlepage, the maternal great-grandfather, bore a commission as captain of Virginia troops. Walter completed his education at fourteen years of age at the Boonville high school, and at once entered the office of the "Boonville Topic" to learn the art of printing. In his twentieth year he purchased an interest in the "Boonville Advertiser," an old and well established

paper, and became its editor. In 1889 he disposed of his interest in the paper in order to become bookkeeper in the State penitentiary, but his new duties were distasteful to him, and, in the course of eight months, he relinquished the position. He immediately entered upon the editorial management of the "Columbia Herald," in which he continues up to the present time. His conduct of that paper has brought him high reputation as a writer. In 1895 he established the "Country Editor," a monthly magazine published in the interests of newspaper men. In 1898 he became a stockholder in the Tribune Printing Company, at the same time assuming the editorial management of the "State Tribune," a Democratic daily newspaper published at Jefferson City. During this time he also had, for two years, the editorial management of the "St. Louis Presbyterian," besides being a frequent contributor to various literary publications. Mr. Williams has never held a political office, although frequently solicited to accept. A recent declination was in reply to a petition asking him to accept a legislative nomination, bearing the signatures of nearly 2,000 Democratic voters of Boone County, a large majority of the party to which he adheres. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and active in all church concerns. He has been for some years a ruling elder, has served as moderator of the Missouri Presbytery, as commissioner to the General Assembly, and was chosen delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Scotland by the General Assembly of the United States. He has also served as president of the Boone County Sunday School Association, and of the Christian Endeavor Union. He is fully as active in all that pertains to educational matters and is now president of the Columbia board of education. He is also president of the Missouri School Boards' Association, member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri, and chairman of the Century Club. His regard for the more material interests of the city is witnessed in his efforts as chairman of the citizens' executive committee, which secured for Columbia the location of the Missouri Midland Railroad upon payment of a contribution of \$20,000 to the company. In fraternal society relations he confines himself to Masonry, in which he has attained to the Scottish Rite, and to the Sons of the Revolution. His prominence as a journalist is

recognized in the various positions conferred upon him by his associates in the profession. He was elected to the presidency of the Missouri Press Association when he was twenty-three years of age, and to the presidency of the National Editorial Association before he was twenty-eight years old, in each instance the youngest man ever chosen. In the latter capacity he presided over the meeting at Asbury Park, New Jersey, in 1894, the body there assembled being the largest gathering of newspaper men known in the history of journalism, in which were representatives from every State in the Union. He was elected by that body to membership on the board of control of the Editors' Home, and he is also a member of the board of directors of the Eugene Field Monument Association. Mr. Williams was married, June 30, 1892, to Miss Hulda, daughter of George Harned, of Vermont, Cooper County, Missouri. Two children have been born to them, Walter, Jr., and Helen.

Williamstown.—An incorporated town in Lewis County, ten miles northwest of Monticello. It has two churches, a school, hotel, gristmill and about fifteen stores and shops of different kinds. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Williamsville.—A village on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and at the junction point of the Williamsville, Greenville & St. Louis and the Southern Missouri & Arkansas Railways, in Williams Township, Wayne County, thirteen miles southwest of Greenville. It has two churches, Methodist and Baptist, a flouring mill, large lumber yards, a general store and three hotels. The town was laid out in 1872 by Asa E. Williams. Population, 1899 (estimated), 450.

William Woods College for Girls. This institution is located at Fulton, Missouri, and occupies a high and healthful site, with elegant buildings that will accommodate 100 boarders, the enrollment of the session of 1900-1. The school was first located at Camden Point about 1880, and was known as the Orphan School of the Christian Church of Missouri. In 1889 the buildings occupied by the school were burned. The convention of the Disciples of Christ, at Warrensburg,

decided to relocate the school, and as Fulton appeared to make a better offer than Mexico and Marshall, the competing towns, the school was transferred to the present site, and the spacious, imposing and well appointed buildings now occupied were erected and equipped at a cost of over \$40,000. From the beginning the institution has been noted for the health of its pupils and the excellent sanitary conditions that prevail. The first president was F. W. Allen, a graduate of Bethany College, West Virginia. He held this position for six years during the formative period of the school. Unfortunately the income from the patronage of the paying pupils failed to meet current expenses, and a debt of several thousand dollars was contracted. The building committee, exceeding the limits set by the board of directors, contracted another debt of over \$15,000. In June, 1896, James B. Jones, teacher of psychology, Bible and literature, of Hamilton College, Lexington, Kentucky, was appointed president of the institution. U. I. Quigley, well known throughout the State as a financial agent for missions, had been engaged the year before as a solicitor of students, and saved the school from closing its doors on account of insufficient patronage and a consequently inadequate income. With his co-operation the present management succeeded in filling the school with an ample and self-sustaining patronage. His death, in January, 1900, was a serious loss to the school. The primary purpose of the school was, and is, the education of orphan and other dependent girls. Even during the years when the school was not self-sustaining the beneficiaries constituted a large part of the patronage. Since the location of the school at Fulton, more than 200 pupils have received one year's gratuitous board and tuition, and about 350 partly gratuitous board and tuition. The remainder of the pupils have paid reasonable rates for the advantages they have enjoyed. The graduates and former students of the school have taken first rank among the students at institutes, and many of them hold high positions as educators in the State. The board of managers and patrons of the school are delighted with the work accomplished and the present outlook of the school is very auspicious. The debts to which allusion has been made finally amounted to \$36,000 and threatened the life of the school. For more

than three years President J. B. Jones struggled to pay off the debts. Resting on the strength of his plea and the assurance that he "that trusts in the Lord and does good" can not utterly fail, his hopes were at last realized. At a called meeting of the board of directors in Kansas City, October 16, 1900, provision was made to liquidate all debts. Among the largest contributors were Dr. W. S. Woods and D. O. Smart, Kansas City; W. H. Dulany, Hannibal; R. H. Estill's heirs; Mrs. E. J. Reid, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and the former president of the school, F. W. Allen, who was surety on a note representing a debt of \$5,900, and for which his personal property in Fulton had been attached. The friends of the school were overcome with joy when the debts were cancelled, for not only the site of the school and all property thereon was saved, but bequests amounting to nearly \$100,000. In view of the fact that Dr. Woods and his generous wife had given property in Kansas City worth at one time \$50,000, and had contributed largely toward the liquidation of the debt, the name was changed from Daughters' College (worn only for a few months) to William Woods College for Girls. The purpose and ownership of the school will forever remain unchanged. While it has enrolled and will continue to enroll the daughters of some of the wealthiest people of the State, the school will exist to do good and not to make money. The ardent friends of the institution now expect ample endowment and enlargement in every way. The school has achieved a great success in the face of many difficulties, and there will be a full realization of the hopes that have sustained it during the dark days that have now disappeared, let us trust, forever.

Willow Springs.—A city of the fourth class in Howell County, on the main line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, and the western terminal of the Current River branch of the same road. It is twenty-two miles north of West Plains. The city has electric lights, waterworks, several churches, a public school, an opera-house, a bank, several stores, two hotels and two newspapers, the "Republican" and the "Index." Population, 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

Wilson, Albert Miller, physician, was born June 23, 1854, in Aurora, Indiana.

His parents were Thomas T. and Sarah (Spees) Wilson, both natives of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, their parents immigrating to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century and becoming pioneer settlers in Kentucky. The father was a mechanic; five of the mother's brothers were physicians. The son, Albert Miller, was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from the high school when fourteen years of age. He engaged in a drug store, in which he remained until 1874, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio. For two years he was a prescription clerk in a city drug store, at the same time attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College. In 1877 he removed to Russellville, Arkansas, where he carried on a drug store upon his own account and practiced medicine for about three years. In February, 1880, he went to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he was similarly engaged until October following, when he went to Chicago to accept the position of general secretary of the railway division of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was so engaged for four years, when he was appointed to a similar position at Toledo, Ohio, from which he was soon advanced to that of State secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio. During all the years of his connection with that body he was also engaged in professional practice. In June, 1885, he was called to Kansas City to become secretary of the Railway Young Men's Christian Association, and occupied this position until February 1, 1896. In September, 1888, he entered the University Medical College, taking a three years' course, and graduating March 14, 1891. Being occupied with Christian Association work, he did not open an office for practice until January, 1896, in the meantime, for five years after his graduation, spending one month of each year in professional studies in New York City. In addition to a large general practice he devotes much time to the duties of various important positions in the profession. During five years following his graduation he was adjunct professor of the principles and practice of medicine, and for three years of that time professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the University Medical College, and now occupies the chair of physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is also professor of materia

medica, therapeutics and general pathology in the Western Dental College, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the University Hospital Training School for Nurses, and examining physician for Camp No. 2002, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of the Wyandotte County (Kansas) Medical Society, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, of the Academy of Medicine, and of the American Medical Association. During the Civil War he served as a drummer boy with the Indiana State Militia. In politics he has always been a Republican, but has never sought or held a public office. For twenty-four years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1882 he was ordained as a minister, and frequently occupied the pulpit, where he was known as an earnest and able speaker. In recent years he has identified himself with the religious society of the Brethren. He is a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors of America, the Eastern Star, and the Independent Order of Heptasophs. Dr. Wilson was married in June, 1876, to Miss Emma J. Dyke, of Aurora, Indiana, who died in Chicago, in July, 1882. She left two children, Albert D., a graduate of the Kansas City central high school, now a student and assistant professor of chemistry in the State School of Mines, at Rolla, and Walter L., a student in the University Medical College, class of 1901. Dr. Wilson was again married, in July, 1884, to Miss Nellie Kreps, of Perrysburg, Ohio. Of this marriage have been born four children, Barton G., Norman W., Elizabeth K. and Gertrude A.

Wilson, Charles Edgar, physician, was born November 25, 1863, in Butler County, Iowa. His parents were Robert Hardcastle and Mary Townsend (Chamberlin) Wilson. The paternal grandfather, William Wilson, was born in Maryland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He bound himself to a Scotch weaver, but when seventeen years of age bought his service from his master and enlisted in the Maryland line of the Revolutionary Army. He was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered, his division being in the trenches when the British ceased firing and displayed a flag of truce. He then served under General Greene in South Carolina, win-

tering in the swamps near Charleston. At the close of the war he was orderly sergeant, and as such was paid in depreciated continental currency, and afterward placed on the pension roll. About 1788 he removed to Virginia. His son, Robert Hardcastle, was born in Virginia on a farm now within the corporate limits of Wheeling; he removed to Lafayette County, Missouri, in 1865, and died in 1881. His wife, who was a native of Ohio, died six years later. Their son, Charles Edgar, was reared upon the home farm and attended the common schools in the neighborhood, intermitting his studies for a time to engage on a Texas ranch. He attended Wentworth Military Academy, at Lexington, Missouri, for two terms. While a student there that school assumed its military character, and he assisted in the organization of its first cadet corps, and was made orderly sergeant, and afterward adjutant. He left school within two weeks of graduation in order to take a proffered situation in a drug store in the same city, where he read medicine under Dr. P. S. Fulkerson, one of the most highly regarded physicians in western Missouri, following this with a course in the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated March 14, 1889. Soon afterward he engaged in general practice in Kansas City, in which he yet continues, now devoting his attention particularly to surgery. In November, 1889, he was appointed local surgeon for the Union Pacific Railway, at Kansas City, Kansas. In 1890 he resigned this position to enter upon a similar engagement with the Santa Fe Railway at Kansas City, Missouri, and to act as assistant for Dr. J. H. Reiger, division surgeon for the same road, and local physician for the Chicago & Alton Railway, the Chicago, Quincy & Burlington Railway, and the Kansas City Cable Company. In 1892 he relinquished these numerous duties to form a professional partnership with Dr. George Halley, which continued until early in 1897, since which time he has practiced alone. In 1893 he became third assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the University Medical College, from which position he has risen by regular graduation to his present position of professor of anatomy and assistant in surgery. In 1894 he became professor of anatomy of the Western Dental College, resigning in 1897. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine,

of the Missouri State Medical Society and of the National Association of Military Surgeons, his connection with the latter body being based upon military service in the Spanish-American War. In 1893 he was appointed hospital steward of the Third Regiment, Missouri National Guard, serving as such until August, 1897, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain. With his regiment, he was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States May 9, 1898. The command occupied Camp Alger, in Virginia, and was attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps. July 18th Assistant Surgeon Wilson was promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, and assigned to duty as brigade surgeon on the staff of Brigadier General Nelson Cole. In this position he received high commendation from his commander, who attributed to him, in large measure, the excellent sanitary condition of the camp, and the comparative immunity from disease which distinguished this command. Its sick list and death loss was phenomenally small, and the corps to which it was attached was the only one whose medical department went uncensured by the commission of investigation appointed by President McKinley. The regiment was mustered out of service November 7, 1898, and Surgeon Wilson resumed his practice in Kansas City. He suffered no appreciable diminution of patronage; on the contrary, his prestige derived from military service brought him new friends. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian. He has taken the council degrees in Masonry, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen and medical examiner for the local body. He takes great interest in athletic sports, and was at one time president of the Kansas City Bicycle Club. He possesses a superb physique, and is capable of the highest possible effort in the profession to which he is so ardently devoted.

Wilson, Charles G., physician, was born August 18, 1854, in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, eldest child of Dr. William B. and Ann Eliza (Juden) Wilson. His scholastic training was obtained in the schools of Cape Girardeau, and he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his distinguished father. He then attended medical lectures at Kansas City and St. Louis, and

was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1875. Returning to Cape Girardeau, he began the practice of medicine there, and within a few years thereafter had become recognized as one of the most careful, conscientious and accomplished practitioners of medicine in that portion of the State. He entered upon his professional duties among those who had known him from boyhood up, and by force of his ability and superior attainments established an enviable reputation and built up a large practice. A brilliant and promising career was cut short by his death, August 19, 1890, and his demise was regarded as a distinct loss, both to his profession and to the city of Cape Girardeau. Socially he was much esteemed, and in all the relations of life he was the cultivated, kindly, Christian gentleman and useful citizen. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, of Cape Girardeau, took an active part in promoting its welfare and advancing its work, and for some years served as one of the officials of that church. A member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, he served that body several years as recording secretary, and wielded an important influence in elevating the standard of his profession. Inheriting from his father an interest in fraternal organizations, he affiliated with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and held official positions in the lodges of both orders at Cape Girardeau. November 23, 1876, he married Miss Emma A. Williams, daughter of William and Louisa (Poe) Williams, both of whom were born in Cape Girardeau County. The grandparents of Mrs. Wilson were among those who came at an early date to one of the oldest settlements in the State of Missouri. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Wilson were Edna, Gregory, Julia, Emma and Charles Wilson.

Wilson, Henry Lumsden, presiding judge of the St. Louis County Court, was born August 28, 1835, at Clova, in the Parish of Kildrummie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, son of Stephen and Ann Elizabeth (Melvin) Wilson. The father was for eighteen years landscape gardener and forester to the Laird of Clova, Henry Lumsden, a staunch friend, for whom at baptism he named his son. In 1847 he emigrated to Canada with his fam-

ily, landing at Montreal in August, after a passage of nine weeks and three days, and settling in Hamilton, Ontario, where he gardened for six years on land which is now occupied with manufacturing establishments and elegant residences. He died July 29, 1890, at the age of eighty years; the mother is yet living with her only daughter on a farm near Brantford, Ontario. One son is deceased, and five are living. The eldest, Henry Lumsden, attended the parish school at the place of his birth from the sixth year of his age until the twelfth. After arriving in Canada he attended the grammar school at Hamilton during the fall and spring terms of 1848-9, and the winter months of 1849-50. For a time he studied in a night school in the same place, and then gave five years to market gardening with his father, an experience he has viewed with pleasure in all after life. In 1854 he worked on a farm which his father had purchased near Brantford. February 1, 1855, he apprenticed himself to a grocer in Hamilton for a term of three years, and at the end of his service set out for St. Louis, where he arrived December 16, 1858. In the January following he took a position as salesman and bookkeeper for James Ham, a general wholesale merchant, near the corner of Second and Olive Streets. April 1, 1860, he formed a partnership with a fellow employe, Wesley Nichols, and began a general wholesale produce and provision business under the firm name of Wilson, Nichols & Co. During the Civil War the firm was busily employed supplying the United States commissary department with beans, peas, potatoes, onions, dried beef, beef tongues and other supplies, under contract. January 1, 1891, the business was discontinued. While engaged in its largest concerns, from 1861 to 1865, Mr. Wilson was an active member of Company A, of the St. Louis National Guard, first commanded by Captain Seuter, and afterward by Captain Edward Wilkerson. This command was continually subject to call for field duty, but was held within the city doing patrol service and guarding military stores and prisoners. Meanwhile, in 1867, he had purchased a small tract of land at Webster Groves, which he improved and continues to make his home. His business ability and integrity find abundant recognition in the many honorable and responsible positions to which he has been

called from time to time. For sixteen successive years he was a director in the public school board of Webster Groves, and in that body has occupied the positions of secretary, treasurer and president. In 1892 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1894, serving four years, the full limit permitted under the law governing custodians of public funds. In 1898 he was elected presiding judge of the St. Louis County Court for a term of four years. He is also secretary of the Old Settlers' Association, treasurer of the city of Webster Groves, and was for some years treasurer of the St. Louis County Fair Association. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. In religion he is a Presbyterian. While a resident of St. Louis he attended the North Church from 1859 to 1866, and for three years was a member of the board of trustees. He has been connected with the church at Webster Groves from his removal to that place in 1867 to the present time. He was elected a trustee in 1872, and served in that position for twenty-five successive years, then declining further service. He was also treasurer for many years. In 1874 he became a member of the church, was soon afterward elected a deacon, and continues in that position to the present time. August 21, 1879, he became a member of the Knights of Honor, was elected treasurer at the first meeting and has held the office ever since. The same year he joined the Legion of Honor, in which he has been chancellor, member of the Supreme Council, and for ten years past treasurer of the lodge. He was married, January 1, 1862, at a 5 o'clock morning service performed by the Rev. Dr. Nelson, of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, to Miss Nannie C., eldest daughter of James Patterson, a North St. Louis lumber dealer, an original member and ruling elder in the church named, and one of the largest contributors toward its building. In recognition of his service his name is cast into the bell which has summoned the congregation to worship for the past half-century. To Judge and Mrs. Wilson have been born four children, of whom three rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Their only daughter living, Mabel A., was born January 5, 1863, and was educated at the Mary Institute in St. Louis. She was married, November 18, 1887, to George D. Barron, formerly of St.

Louis, for the past fifteen years a resident of the City of Mexico, where were born their two daughters, Dorothy and Marie Elena. The home life of Judge Wilson is serene and happy, and he continues in the discharge of duties which afford him congenial occupation, and are of much service to a community which holds him in high regard for his ability and moral worth. His broad and comprehensive mind is richly stored with a wealth of information drawn from extensive reading as well as that practical knowledge which is only acquired from intimate personal contact with men and close attention to large affairs. To him this has brought no cynicism, but a well tempered, kindly feeling which makes him a genial friend and a model official and citizen.

Wilson, John, physician, was born March 25, 1840, at Boonville, Missouri. His parents were John and Elizabeth T. (Clark) Wilson. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the American branch immigrating in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The paternal grandfather was a non-commissioned officer in a South Carolina regiment during the Revolutionary War, and assisted in bearing the wounded Baron De Kalb from the battlefield of Camden. He removed to Tennessee, and afterward located near Bowling Green, Kentucky, where his son, John, was born. The latter came to Missouri when about twenty years of age, and in spite of meager education, by his native ability and force of character became a lawyer, and took a leading place at the bar of the State. In 1841 he removed to Platte City, and was known to enjoy the personal friendship of Senator Benton, Attorney General Bates, General Doniphan, Judge Napton, Dr. Lynn, and other noted men of that day. Politically he was an old line Whig. He died in 1873, aged sixty-nine years. His wife survives, and makes her home with her daughter at Liberty; she was related to the same Virginia family as Governor James Clark, of Kentucky, many members of which figured conspicuously in Colonial and Revolutionary War times. Dr. John Clark was educated in the common schools near his home, and afterward attended the academy at Platte City. For three years afterward he was occupied in various mercantile pursuits, including employment in a drug store, during which time

he took up the reading of medicine. In the winter of 1860 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, but the Civil War compelled his desistance. He resumed his studies upon the return of peace, and was graduated in the spring of 1866 from the school in which he first entered. He first began practice at his home in Platte County, but in 1867 removed to Kansas, where he remained, engaged in his profession, until 1874, when he located in Kansas City. Here he has attained a large measure of success, and has achieved reputation as one of the most capable general practitioners in western Missouri. In 1890 he became president of the Jackson County Medical Society. He was called to the chair of hygiene and preventive medicine in the University Medical College at the founding of that institution, and has occupied that position uninterruptedly to the present time. During the entire Civil War period he performed active military service in the cause of the South. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company A of Colonel John Winston's regiment of the Missouri State Guard, with which he was engaged in the battle of Lexington, the campaign throughout Missouri, the battle of Pea Ridge and the operations in Arkansas in the year following. He was first promoted to corporal, and in 1863, while his regiment was in Mississippi, was detached to act as assistant surgeon. Later the same year he was relieved from this duty and placed in charge of a detachment of military express riders between Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Paris, Texas. Early in 1864 he assisted in recruiting a company on the Arkansas and Missouri borders and was commissioned second lieutenant. This company took part in the famous campaign made by General Price in Missouri in 1864. He was promoted to captain of his company, and held that rank when his command surrendered at Jacksonport, Arkansas. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and in religion he is a Presbyterian. He became a member of the Masonic order in 1866, is past master of Heroine Lodge No. 104, a charter member and past master of Gate City Lodge No. 522, and a Chapter and Council member. Dr. Wilson was married, September 12, 1870, to Miss Annie Peddecord, of Decatur, Illinois, a descendant of one of the earliest Scotch-American families.

Wilson, John, lawyer, circuit attorney and legislator, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, February 3, 1804, and died in Platte County, Missouri, July 24, 1874. His father was James Wilson, a soldier of the Revolution, who was wounded in the battle of Camden, and carried the British bullet in his body to the day of his death. John Wilson came to Missouri at an early day and opened a law office in Boonville, and was appointed circuit attorney when Boonville Circuit included all southwest Missouri. In 1841 he moved to Platte County, and soon rose to a high position at the bar. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1862 and 1864. In 1865 he was chosen county attorney, and retained the office by successive elections for several years. In his early days he was a zealous Whig, and was said to have been the first person to suggest General Zachary Taylor for President. He was called one of the ablest lawyers and one of the most effective stump speakers of his day.

Wilson, Robert, lawyer, soldier, State Senator and United States Senator, was born near Staunton, Virginia, in November, 1800, and died at Marshall, Missouri, May 10, 1870. He received a fair education, and while a boy was employed in the circuit clerk's office in Staunton. In 1820 he came to Missouri and taught school in Chariton County for a time, and then went to Fayette and found employment in the clerk's office there. In 1823 he was appointed probate judge of Howard County, and in 1828 was appointed clerk of the circuit and county courts of Randolph County, holding the position until 1840, and in the meantime studying law under his brother, General John Wilson. In 1837 he served in the Mormon War as brigadier general. After that he devoted himself to his profession, and acquired a large and profitable practice, ranking as one of the best lawyers of central Missouri. In 1844 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature from Randolph County, after which he removed to Andrew County and was elected to the State Senate for two terms in succession, serving for eight years, and this, although he was a Whig and his senatorial district strongly Democratic. At the beginning of the Civil War he stood forth as an outspoken Unionist, and as such was elected

a delegate to the convention of 1861. At the meeting of that convention, February 28th, he was chosen vice president, and at the second session, when General Sterling Price was deposed for having taken side with the South, he succeeded to the presidency and presided over its successive sessions till it adjourned *sine die*. In 1862 Lieutenant Governor Willard P. Hall, in the absence of Governor Gamble, appointed him United States Senator in place of Waldo P. Johnson, expelled, and he served until he was succeeded by B. Gratz Brown in 1863. General Wilson, as he was usually called, was a popular and effective speaker, and a man who in both public and private position enjoyed the perfect confidence of the people. No name is more highly honored in northwest Missouri than his.

Wilson, Robert P. C., lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Boonville, Missouri, and while a child was taken by his parents to Platte County, in the same State. He was educated at William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, and Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, where he graduated. He read law in the office of Judge E. H. Norton, and then went to Seguin, Texas. After remaining there for two years he settled at Leavenworth, Kansas, and in 1860 was elected to the first Legislature of that State. The same year he returned to Missouri, and located again in Platte City, which he made his permanent home. He was elected to the Twenty-sixth General Assembly of Missouri, and chosen speaker of the House. In 1872 he was chosen presidential elector on the Greeley and Brown ticket, and served in the State Senate from 1876 to 1880. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis, and was made chairman of the delegation. In 1889 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James N. Burnes, and in 1890 was re-elected for a full term, receiving 15,753 votes, to 12,444 cast for Nicholas Ford, Republican, and 2,191 for John B. Whipple, Union Labor.

Wilson, William B., physician and surgeon, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, near the village of Appleton, January 12, 1831, and died October 18, 1900, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. His

grandfather Wilson was a native of Virginia, where he married, and then removed to Kentucky, and later to Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, in 1808, locating on a farm near Jackson, where he resided until his death. One of his sons, who was the father of Dr. Wilson, was born in Virginia in 1791, and accompanied his parents to Missouri. He learned the carpenter's trade and located in Jackson, where he afterward married. Soon after his marriage he removed to Perry County, where he remained a few years, then returned to Cape Girardeau County and located on a farm near Appleton. He married for his second wife Mrs. Virginia Anderson, a member of one of the pioneer families of that county. This union was blessed with two children, William B. and P. G., the latter named judge of the Probate Court of Stoddard County. Mrs. Wilson died in 1858, and the father broke up housekeeping and took up his residence with his son, with whom he lived until his death at Cape Girardeau in 1868. William B. Wilson was in his youth instructed by a private teacher at his father's home. He was inclined toward the profession of medicine, and accordingly entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1852. Upon receiving his diploma he returned to Cape Girardeau and began the practice of his profession, in which he continued uninterruptedly until his death, having been up to that time the oldest practitioner in the city. In 1856 he engaged in the drug business, which he conducted in connection with his practice. In 1853 Dr. Wilson was married to Miss Ann Eliza Juden, who was born at Jackson, Missouri, but was reared at Cape Girardeau. Ten children were born of this union, seven sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters, are dead. Mrs. Wilson died December 30, 1886, and in 1890 Dr. Wilson married for his second wife Miss Louisa Giboney, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Missouri. Dr. Wilson was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity of Missouri. His entry into the mysteries of Masonry was in St. Mark's Lodge No. 93, of Cape Girardeau, in which he was initiated July 21st, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft August 26th, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason October 11, 1853. In 1855 he was elected secretary of his lodge, and re-elected in 1856. In 1857

he was chosen junior warden, and the following year senior warden, and in 1859 he was elected worshipful master, and was re-elected successively to the office every year until 1876. He was again elected in 1879-80-1, and in 1887-8. For twenty-three years he served as worshipful master of St. Mark's Lodge. In 1865 he was appointed district deputy grand lecturer and district deputy grand master, and served for a period covering more than a quarter of a century, continuing from 1865 to 1891, his service covering a longer period than any other Mason of the State in these two offices. The degrees of Capitular Masonry were conferred upon him in Clarkton Chapter, Dunklin County, in 1872. He then assisted in organizing Wilson Royal Arch Chapter No. 75, at Cape Girardeau, and October 10, 1873, became its first high priest, and was re-elected thereafter until 1887, a period of fifteen years. He was treasurer in 1893-4-5. He received the Council degrees, and assisted in forming Cape Council No. 20, Royal and Select Masons, and was its first thrice illustrious master. He was re-elected, serving continuously from 1876 to 1893, a term of seventeen years. The order of Knighthood was received by him in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, in 1889, and the same year he was one of the organizers of Cape Girardeau Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, and was appointed eminent commander. He was afterward elected eminent commander for 1890 and 1891. In the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masons, Companion Wilson served as grand principal conductor of work in 1880, deputy grand marshal in 1881 and illustrious grand master in 1882. In the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, he was elected grand scribe in 1885, grand king in 1886, deputy high priest in 1887, and most excellent grand high priest in 1888. In all his dealings with his fellow men Dr. Wilson was guided by the belief that the good done by man lives after him. He was an everyday, practical Mason, one who built well and lived for his fellow men as well as for himself. In his declining years he continued active and cheerful, a young man for his three and a half score of years, and having faithfully climbed to the summit of life, calmly viewed the approaching sunset with the consciousness of a life's work well done. Entirely unselfish in his labors in behalf of the public, he never sought or occu-

pied any office affording emoluments, yet served his city without compensation as a member of the city council, a school director and health officer, and the State as a member of the board of regents of the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau.

Wilson's Cave.—A cave on Tavern Creek near the mouth of Barren Fork, in Miller County, named after John Wilson, a pioneer of the county, who made the cave his residence place during the first winter he passed in the county. The mouth of the cave is thirty feet from the bottom of the cliff and is twenty feet square. The cave proper is about 750 feet in length and 60 feet wide, and in it is a flowing spring. In a smaller cave near by are interred the remains of Wilson. During the Civil War, Crabtree, the guerrilla, made Wilson's Cave a place of refuge.

Wilson's Creek, Battle of.—August 1, 1861, found the hostile Union and Confederate forces, the former under General Lyon, and the latter under General Ben McCulloch and General Sterling Price, in southwest Missouri, drawing close toward each other for a trial of strength. Lyon made his headquarters at Springfield, from which place he marched on the 1st of August in the direction of Cassville. On the 2d the fight at Dug Springs, twenty miles from Springfield, in Stone County, took place, after which Lyon continued to advance as far as Curran, and, not finding the Confederates, returned to Springfield. The Confederates were at Cassville, in Barry County, imperfectly organized, and with an unsettled question between McCulloch and Price as to which had authority over the Missouri troops who constituted the most important part of the force. After several days of vacillating counsels it was finally resolved to march on Springfield, and on the 4th the advance began and continued until on the 9th, when a halt was made on Wilson's Creek, twelve miles south of Springfield, with the purpose of marching that night and making the attack early next morning. The order for the movement had been given, but when the midnight hour arrived, at which it was to begin, a violent storm was raging and the order was countermanded, and on the morning of August 10th the Confederate force, instead of being around Springfield at-

tacking it, was quietly eating breakfast on the field where it had bivouacked the night before, without a thought of an enemy nearer than ten miles. Indeed, so complete was the consciousness of security that videttes and pickets had not been thrown out, and the Confederate Army, part sleeping and part eating breakfast, had no warning of danger until a man came in from Rains' command in front with the announcement that the Union Army in full force was advancing against them. McCulloch made light of the report, but a little later another messenger came with a confirmation of it, and a little later still a shell from Totten's battery of Lyon's army passed over the heads of McCulloch and his officers as they were eating their morning meal. It was a complete surprise. In spite of the storm, Lyon had marched from Springfield at midnight, and was in line of battle, with Totten's battery of six pieces and Dubois' battery of four pieces, in front of the Confederates, and Sigel's command, with Lieutenant Lathrop's battery of six guns, completely established in their rear. The Confederates responded promptly to the call of danger, and were soon placed in fighting order by their officers. Lyon's army, consisting of three brigades under Major Sturgis, Lieutenant Colonel Andrews and Colonel Deitzler, 5,200 men, with sixteen guns, was better disciplined and organized, and had the advantage of artillery accurately and effectively served by United States regulars. But the Confederates fought with admirable bravery. The Louisiana troops in the rear charged on Sigel's force at the beginning and captured its guns, forcing it to retreat in disorder. This not only overcame the disadvantage of being attacked in the rear, but enabled them in the crisis of the engagement, later in the day, to come to the support of their hard-pressed and wavering Missouri friends with the guns they had captured. The fighting, which was desperate on both sides, was fiercest and most stubborn in the vicinity where Lyon commanded in person, and, knowing how much depended on this first great battle, he exposed himself in the thickest of the fire, to animate his troops with his presence and cheer them with his voice. This reckless exposure may have been necessary under the circumstances, with nearly double odds against him, but it certainly was unfortunate, for it cost him his life and his army

a defeat. Once and again, when his line gave way, he rallied his men and re-established it, and at last forced the Confederates to break into disorder, leaving the Union Army in possession of the position that commanded the field. But the battle had been going on now for four hours, and nothing was known of the result of Sigel's attack in the rear of the Confederates. It was known that there had been fighting, for it could be heard, and it was hoped it had been successful and that Sigel's column would advance to the relief of Lyon. On the left Captain Plummer with a battalion of United States regulars had advanced until he encountered a stubborn resistance from a body of Confederates in a corn field, and for a time was forced to give way, but being supported by Dubois' battery and Captain Steele's battalion of regulars, he advanced again, and the Confederates in turn were forced to give way in disorder, and the advantages were clearly on the side of the Unionists all along the line. But while Lyon was taking advantage of this temporary cessation of fighting in front to strengthen his right, which was severely pressed and in danger of being outflanked, the Confederates, encouraged by the defeat of Sigel in their rear, which they were apprised of, but of which Lyon was ignorant, suddenly reappeared in front and advanced determinedly on the Union lines. The contest was then renewed with greater fierceness than before; the Second Kansas and a section of Dubois' battery, hitherto held in reserve, were brought up, and for another hour the hostile lines, standing so close that the smoke of their guns intermingled, maintained the work of slaughter. In the midst of it General Lyon, who had already received a wound in the leg and another in the head, and had his horse killed under him, received a third and mortal wound, the bullet passing through his body, while he was waving his sword in the air and cheering his men to the fight. It seemed to be at the very moment of victory, for the Union lines were advancing and the Confederates were giving way. A second lull in the fighting followed, the Confederates having been driven back, and the Union lines stunned by the loss of their leader. Major Sturgis, who succeeded to the command, took advantage of it to hold a hasty consultation with his officers. In the midst of the conference a heavy column was seen advancing from the point

where Sigel was looked for, and, as it bore the Union flag and in the distance had the appearance of a body of Union troops, it was hoped that it was Sigel's column coming to their succor. It was not known that they were Confederates coming with the captured Union guns and flag until they actually opened fire at short range on the Union lines. For the third time on that long, hot, thirsty summer day, the battle opened again, and was desperately contested until Sturgis ordered a retreat, the Union Army falling back slowly to a high open prairie, two miles in the rear, and from there marching back to Springfield. The Confederates were in no condition to pursue them. Both armies were exhausted by six and a half hours' hard fighting, aggravated by heat and thirst. General McCulloch, in his official report, says that Lyon attacked him in front on the right, and Sigel in the rear on the left, at daylight, the Missouri troops under Generals Slack, Clark, McBride, Parsons and Rains being nearest to the commanding position held by Lyon, and the conflict was desperate and bloody on the side and top of this hill, the Confederate lines being driven back at times, but rallying and maintaining the fight. General Pearce, with two regiments, was sent to the support of the Missourians, and in the stubborn struggle that ensued the Union lines were forced to yield. The roll of musketry was incessant and deafening, and the balls flew as thick as hailstones; but the Confederate lines pressed forward, pushing the Union forces slowly back and leaving their dead and wounded on the abandoned ground. It was McIntosh's Arkansas mounted riflemen and Hebert's Louisiana volunteers whom Captain Plummer, with his battalion of regulars, encountered in a corn field, and, notwithstanding the galling fire of the regulars, the Confederates leaped over the fence and forced their opponents to fall back on the main line. The fate of the day was decided at last when the Confederates, with a wild yell, broke upon the Union line and forced it to give way without a chance of being rallied. General Price, in his report, says that the contest was conducted with the greatest gallantry on both sides for more than five hours, when the Union forces were forced to retreat in confusion—and this ended the battle of Oak Hills, as it is called by the Confederates. General Lyon's body, left on the field, was found and recognized

by the Confederates, and next day General Price sent it in his own wagon to Springfield, where it was buried, to be disinterred shortly afterward and taken to St. Louis, and thence to Connecticut, his native State, for final sepulture. The losses on the Union side were stated at 223 killed, 721 wounded and 292 missing; the Confederate losses were 265 killed, 800 wounded and 30 missing. The forces engaged, on the Union side, were Major Osterhaus' battalion of Missouri Volunteers, Captain Woods' company of Mounted Kansas Volunteers, a company of United States Cavalry under Lieutenant Canfield, a battalion of United States regulars under Captain Plummer, and Totten's light battery of six guns, these constituting a brigade under Major S. D. Sturgis; a second brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, consisting of the First Missouri Volunteers, Captain Steele's battalion of regulars and Lieutenant Dubois' light battery of four pieces; Colonel Deitzler's brigade, composed of the First and Second Kansas Volunteers under Colonel Mitchel, the First Iowa Volunteers under Colonel Bates, and 200 Mounted Missouri Home Guards; and General Sigel's command, consisting of the Third and Fifth Missouri Volunteers under Colonel Salomon, one company of cavalry under Colonel Carr, one company of dragoons under Lieutenant Farrant, a company of recruits and Lieutenant Lathrop's battery of six guns, making a total force of 5,200 men with sixteen guns. The forces under Generals Price and McCulloch were the advance guard of six companies under General Rains; First Brigade under Colonel R. H. Weightman, and other brigades and battalions under General W. Y. Slack, General John B. Clark, Sr., General J. H. McBride and General M. M. Parsons; all these being Missouri troops under command of General Sterling Price; and General McCulloch's force, consisting of the First Division, commanded by himself; the Second Division, under General Pearce, and the Third Division, under General Steen; making a total of 11,000 men, a fourth of the number, however, being unarmed. Although it was the first battle of the Civil War in Missouri, it was one of the bloodiest of the whole struggle. Among those who took part in it on the Union side who afterward rose to the rank of major general, and thirteen who became brigadiers, Captain Herron's company

of the First Iowa furnished thirty-seven commissioned officers in the Union Army two years later. On the Confederate side there fell Colonel Richard Hanson Weightman, Colonel Ben Brown, of Ray County; Lieutenant Colonel George W. Allen, of Saline; C. H. Bennet, adjutant of Hughes' Missouri regiment; Captain Blackwell, Lieutenant S. S. Hughes, Lieutenant Colonel Austin and Captain Engart, of Rives' cavalry; Captain Farris and Captain Halleck of General Clark's command, Captain Coleman of Parsons' brigade, and Major Charles Rogers, of St. Louis, adjutant of Cauthorn's Second Missouri Brigade. Upon arriving at Springfield, Major Sturgis, in command of the Union Army, made a short halt, and then continued the retreat unmolested in the direction of Rolla, where he arrived on the 19th of August.

Wimer, Carl, eminent as a painter, was born in Sichburg, Germany, February 20, 1828. He came to St. Louis in 1842, and was apprenticed to Leon De Pomarade until 1845. In 1850 he went to Europe and studied painting in Dusseldorf under Professor Lentze until 1855, when he returned to St. Louis and located there as an artist. Thereafter he made regular trips every summer to the Rocky Mountain region until 1860. Though his remarkable abilities were versatile, he was best known by his pictures of Indians and buffaloes, and on these lines he excelled in the vigorous conception and fine artistic treatment of his subjects. A number of his well known works are now in the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, and among his last efforts are a series of historical pictures in the rotunda of the St. Louis courthouse. In 1861 he married Miss Anna Von Senden, adopted daughter of Mrs. Pulty. Of this union, one child, a daughter, who was named Winona, was born June 18, 1862, and died December 3, 1864. Mr. Wimer died November 28, 1862. His widow is still a resident of St. Louis.

Wimer, John M., was born in Amherst County, Virginia, May 8, 1810, and was killed while serving in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, January 11, 1863, at Hartsville, Missouri. He came to St. Louis in 1828, and was one of the founders of the old Liberty Fire Company of the volunteer



Willums. N^o.

H. H. Merriam.

Copyright 1900

fire department, later took an active part in politics and was successively elected to the offices of constable, superintendent of water-works, alderman and mayor of St. Louis, the last named of which offices he held for two terms. He also served the city as postmaster by appointment of President Polk, and was at different times sheriff and county judge of St. Louis County.

Winants, William Harvey, banker, was born October 16, 1845, in Penn Yan, New York. His parents were Harvey L. and Cornelia Z. (Elmendorf) Winants, both of whom were natives of New York. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester, New York, and Cincinnati, Ohio, having left his native State in 1857 in company with his parents. After leaving school he enlisted in the Union Army with the Second Ohio Regiment, O. R. M., his name being enrolled in 1861. His service embraced duty in several capacities and extended through about four and a half years. During this time he received a lieutenant's commission, served the greater part of the time in West Virginia and Maryland, and was twice captured, at Weston and New Creek, West Virginia. After the last grand review in Washington, which he was privileged to witness, he soon left in company with a friend for the great West. He reached Kansas City, Missouri, in 1865, and was then possessed of an intention to travel on across the plains. He traveled by boat to Leavenworth, Kansas, by stage to Lawrence, Kansas, and then yielded to an inclination to return to Kansas City. The Kansas Pacific Railroad at that time extended as far west as Lawrence, and Mr. Winants came back to the city which has witnessed his rise to a position of prominence in the financial world. He first engaged in the mercantile business, selling hats, caps and furnishing goods, but was not as successful as he had hoped to be. He was then employed by the Kansas City Fire and Marine Insurance Company as a special agent, his duties being in the line of establishing agencies throughout northern Missouri. After June 10, 1867, he was connected with the old First National Bank, was with that institution until it closed its doors in 1878, and is, therefore, the oldest banker in point of service now actively engaged in Kansas City. When the First National ceased operations

he was cashier of the Stock Yards Bank, a branch of the First National. In 1878 he accepted a position as teller in the house of the Armour Brothers' Banking Company, and was promoted to the positions of assistant cashier and cashier. When the business of this bank was purchased by the Midland National Bank, Mr. Winants was made cashier of the latter, and was afterward promoted to the vice presidency. The Midland National was then consolidated with the National Bank of Commerce, and he has been the vice president of that notably strong institution since that time. He is also a director and stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce. Mr. Winants has been treasurer of the Kansas City Board of Trade for over fifteen years. He is a member of the Kansas City Commercial Club, and was formerly vice president of that organization. For a number of years he has been president of the Kansas City Clearing House Association. These positions of trust are the best evidence of the fact that the subject of this sketch is an important factor in the financial and commercial affairs of Kansas City. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1878-9 was a member of the city council from the Fifth ward, during a part of that time serving as acting mayor in the absence of Mayor George M. Shelley. One of the most interesting experiences of his life was in 1869-70, when he was in charge of a branch of the First National Bank at Abilene, Kansas. At that time Abilene was the rendezvous for the cowboy and the speculator, the gambler and the desperado. Some of the wildest and most thrilling scenes were enacted during his residence there, and the terrors of those frontier days are indelibly traced upon his memory. When the Spanish-American War broke out Mr. Winants was Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Missouri Regiment, but his duties at home were far more pressing than a call for men, when men were so numerous and ready, and he therefore did not go to the front. During the early days of Kansas City's existence he was a member of the famous military organization known as the Craig Rifles. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Elks. He served two terms as chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and was

exalted ruler of the Elks for two years. In connection with the erection of Kansas City's great convention hall Mr. Winants was one of the moving spirits. He was very active in the work of raising funds for that project, and his time and means were given liberally toward one of the greatest municipal movements ever attempted. When the hall was destroyed by fire, in 1900, he joined with other public-spirited leaders in redoubling his efforts in order that a new structure might be provided in the shortest time possible, and thus add glory to the name of the city in which he has taken such a lively interest. Mr. Winants was married, February 25, 1868, to Emma A. Christy, daughter of Dr. A. C. Christy, of Kansas City, Missouri. Their daughter, Ona L., is now (1900) a student in Smith College, at Northampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Winants is a tireless worker. He is faithful to the interests of the great financial institution of which he is so important a part, and at the same time is a participant in every movement that means the advancement of Kansas City and the promotion of her material greatness.

Windsor.—A fourth class city in Henry County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, twenty miles northwest of Clinton, the county seat. It has two graded public schools and churches of the Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations. Newspapers are the "Times-Democrat" and the "Review," both Democratic, and the "Republican," Republican. There are two banks, a flourmill, a feedmill and a fruit evaporator. In 1899 the population was 2,000. It was founded in 1893 by R. F. Taylor, and was first called Bellmont, and then Spring Grove. At a later day Robert D. Means sought to have it named Windsor Castle, after the residence of Queen Victoria in England. The "Castle" was omitted, and Windsor retained, as a compromise. It was incorporated by the county court February 5, 1873, and became a city of the fourth class October 15, 1878.

Windsor Spring.—A medicinal spring in St. Louis County, thirteen miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, whose water is highly esteemed by those who have used it. There is a station at the spring bearing its name.

Winfield.—An incorporated village in Lincoln County, on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, sixteen miles east of Troy. It has Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, a public school, bank, flouring and grist mills, a canning factory, tile and brick plant, hotel and about a dozen stores and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

Winona.—An incorporated city of the fourth class, in Winona Township, Shannon County, on the Current River Railroad, twelve miles south of Eminence. It was founded in 1888. It has three churches, a public school, three hotels, sawmill, gristmill and a few well stocked stores. The town is the center of a rich fruit district. Population, 1899 (estimated), 650.

Winsborough, William Calvert, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, was born August 2, 1864, in Rockingham County, Virginia. His parents were Joseph W. and Martha J. (Colbert) Winsborough, both natives of Virginia. The father was a physician, and during the Civil War was placed upon special professional duty near his home, by gubernatorial appointment; about 1870 he removed to Saline County, Missouri, where he was official surgeon for the Chicago & Alton Railway; since 1888 he has resided in Kansas City. The mother belonged to the well known Calvert family of Maryland; in deed of gift the name erroneously appeared as Colbert and was preserved in that form in order to retain the inheritance; her father performed large contract work on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway through Virginia. Her three brothers served in the Confederate Army. His parents having removed to Missouri, William Calvert Winsborough attended the Kemper School, at Boonville, and the University of Missouri, after which he studied law in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. In 1884 he located in Springfield, Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar, about three weeks after attaining his majority, and at once became a member of the firm of Crow & Winsborough. In 1886 the partners removed to Kansas City, Missouri. In 1890 Mr. Winsborough retired from the profession. Many collections having been committed to him, in order to methodize and

extend this class of business he effected the organization of the Law and Credit Company, of which he became secretary, with Ernest E. Smith as president. These gentlemen purchased the "Daily Record," a small sheet recording local real estate transfers and the proceedings of local courts. Its name was changed to the "Daily Law and Credit Record," and it was enlarged to include similar transactions in Jackson County, Missouri, and Wyandotte, Kansas. The publication met with much favor, and some years later it became the official medium of the circuit court. In 1892, associating with themselves W. T. Craycroft, Winsborough & Smith brought out "The Lawyer and Credit Man," a monthly devoted to commercial law and to credit and its management. Meantime the firm had opened a printing office, and at various times issued other publications, among them "The Credit Guide," an annual, with supplemental monthlies. "The Lawyer and Credit Man" entering a hitherto untilled field, where there was no community of interest among credit men, or between them and commercial and collecting lawyers, soon established friendly relations among and between these classes. In 1895 Mr. Winsborough purchased the journal and removed to New York City, where its publication was continued by the Winsborough-Irvine Company, the Kansas City publications being suspended. "The Lawyer and Credit Man" was continued upon its original lines and included a department entitled "The Financial and Trade Press Review." The latter department was entirely original in its conception, epitomizing all important matter of general interest in the commercial world found in the various trade journals, and listing all leading articles in each. Within six months the journal had achieved phenomenal success and its field of usefulness was constantly enlarging. Unfortunately, the business of publication had been committed to untrustworthy hands, and in 1897 Mr. Winsborough retired, with those most successfully associated with him. Soon after establishing himself in New York, stimulated by the publications hereinbefore referred to, was awakened a desire for a local organization of commercial credit men, and Mr. Winsborough became the leading and directing spirit in the movement. Primarily through his effort a local body was formed

in New York City and elsewhere, Kansas City being included in the number. The organization of the Credit Men's National Association followed, and the first meeting was held at Toledo, Ohio, in 1896. The meeting the year following was held in Kansas City, that point being named in recognition of it having been the birthplace of the organization. In 1897 Mr. Winsborough returned to Kansas City. The Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City was formed shortly afterward, and there being urgent necessity for a capable man to act as its representative, he was appointed to the secretaryship, the first to permanently occupy that position. His services in that capacity, extending to the present time, have been of signal advantage to the association, and the directors freely ascribe to him the major part of credit due for its success. With intimate knowledge of existing commercial and industrial conditions and quick apprehension of immediate necessities and future possibilities in the development of old and the institution of new enterprises, his counsel is sought and his judgment is relied upon in many important concerns, through personal interview or correspondence from distant parties. In the organization of local effort his intense personal interest and aptitude in method constitute him a rarely capable directing and executive agent. In the commercial world he is regarded with peculiar favor in recognition of his services in behalf of the movements which he has led by his personal effort and through the influence of his pen and press, a work both permanent and beneficent. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion he is a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Mr. Winsborough married Miss Hallie Paxson, of Springfield, Missouri, a graduate of the Synodical College at Fulton, Missouri. Her father, Rev. Dr. W. P. Paxson, a clergyman of the Southern Presbyterian Church, was the son of the Rev. William Paxson, whom he succeeded in the superintendency of the Southwestern District of the American Sunday School Union. Dr. Paxson died from paralysis in 1895, in New York, while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Winsborough. His wife was a kinswoman of the well known Professor Swing. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Winsborough, of whom a daughter, Zue, died at the age of four years. The oldest living child is

Joseph William Paxson, who derives the names Joseph William through three generations on the paternal side, and the name Paxson through the same number of ancestral generations on the maternal side. The other children are Martha, Calvert Swing and Robb Mauzy.

Winslow.—See "Purdy."

Winston.—An incorporated village in Daviess County, a mile southwest of Gallatin, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It has a public school, Methodist Episcopal and Evangelical Churches, a bank, flouring mill, cheese factory, ax handle factory, two public halls, two hotels, a newspaper, the "Star," and about twenty-five miscellaneous business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

Winthrop.—A town in Buchanan County, laid out in 1857 and named after Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts. This was once a prosperous place, but the removal of its industries and the destruction of the northern part of the town by the Missouri River in 1884 destroyed its prosperity. It had two large pork-packing plants, stock yards, freight depots, lumber yards and numerous business houses. The population of Winthrop is now about 250.

Wisby, Walker Evans, well known throughout southwestern Missouri by reason of his connection with the mining and real estate interests of that section, was born January 16, 1871, in Franklin County, Missouri, son of William and Sarah (Rhoads) Wisby. He lived in Franklin County until he was seventeen years of age and then went to Jasper County, where he began working in the lead mines of that region. While thus employed he gained a practical knowledge of the business of lead and zinc mining, of the lands which are productive of lead and zinc ores, and also of the different kinds of mining machinery. He had a practical experience in almost every branch of the mining industry, and thus equipped himself well for operations in this field of enterprise. Thus qualified for a business career he embarked in real estate and mining operations, and for some years has been at the head of the Wisby Realty and Investment Company, the man-

agement of which has been under his charge and productive of good results. Since he became a voter he has been a member of the Republican party, and he is so staunch a believer in the wisdom of its principles and policies that it is his custom to say that he always expects to be a Republican. In religion he affiliates with the Christian Church, and he is connected with fraternal associations as a member of the Court of Honor. April 21, 1897 he married Miss Emma Jacks.

Wise, William, civil engineer, was born February 24, 1829, in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. He entered the engineer corps of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1851 and had charge of the first subdivision of that road from St. Louis westwardly during the last year of its construction, after which he continued on the same road farther west until 1854. He then engaged on the surveys of the Warsaw & Rockford Railroad in Illinois. In 1855 he returned to St. Louis as principal assistant city engineer under J. B. Moulton, city engineer. In 1856 he became chief engineer of the Warsaw & Rockford Railroad, and continued to hold that position until 1859, after which he was engaged on several railroad surveys in the northern and western parts of Missouri until 1860. In that year he came again to St. Louis and engaged as superintendent of sewers, and continued as such until the adoption of the scheme and charter of 1877, when he was made assistant sewer commissioner. In 1881 he succeeded to the office of sewer commissioner, which he held until 1883, when he again resumed the office of assistant sewer commissioner, which office he has continued to hold up to the present time. October 15, 1857, he married Anne Augusta Clift, of Schuyler County, Illinois.

Wislizenus, Adolph, was born in Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, in 1810. He participated in an attempt to overthrow the despotism which had followed Napoleon's downfall, and was one of a band of students who seized Frankfort for a few hours in 1833. He escaped from the city and finished his medical studies in Switzerland and Paris. In 1834 he came to New York to practice his profession. In 1839 he joined an expedition of a St. Louis fur company, scientific observa-



Yours Truly
Robert Withers

tion being the motive for the trip. On his return he settled in St. Louis and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1846 he started on a new expedition, this time toward Mexico, and accompanied a caravan along the Santa Fe trail. His report of the trip appeared as a government publication at the instance of Senator Benton, and Humboldt, in his "Cosmos," alludes to the work and its value. He married in 1850 in Constantinople in the home of George P. Marsh, then American Ambassador, the sister-in-law of the latter, Miss Lucy Crane, whom he had followed from Washington, where he first met her. After the Mexican trip he lived in St. Louis, actively engaged in the practice of his profession and in scientific pursuits. He was a charter member of the Academy of Sciences and his contributions to its published proceedings were numerous. While his inquiries covered a wide range, his main efforts were devoted to atmospheric electricity. For a number of years he made six daily observations, and the results, together with deductions therefrom, as published in the transactions of the academy, were of great interest and value in their line. He died in St. Louis in 1889.

Withers, Webster, for more than a third of a century prominently identified with large commercial and financial enterprises in Kansas City, was born June 28, 1837, in Clay County, Missouri, son of Abijah and Prudence Blackburn (White) Withers. The father, a native of Virginia, was reared in Kentucky, and removed in 1836 to Clay County, Missouri. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother was a native of Kentucky. The son, Webster Withers, was educated in the common schools near the family home and at William Jewell College. His studies in the latter institution were limited to those of the junior class. His deprivation of higher educational advantages found compensation in his great capacity for acquiring information through self-appointed reading and intercourse with men of intelligence, and his attainments not only qualified him for the conduct of the most important private and public business affairs, but enabled him to take equal place with men of polished education. For some eight months in 1860 he devoted himself to the study of law in Kansas City, desisting on account of the

unsettled condition of affairs immediately preceding the opening of the Civil War, and returning to the home farm in Clay County. His law reading was never resumed, nor did he ever apply for admission to the bar, but his time had been profitably engaged in his acquisition of a fund of legal knowledge which was highly useful to him during all the years of his active business life. In April, 1865, he removed to Kansas City, where has since been his permanent abode. Immediately upon coming he became assistant cashier of the Kansas City Savings Association, then doing business at Third and Delaware Streets, with a capital of \$50,000, one-fifth of the entire banking capital in the city. Out of this institution has grown, through numerous changes, the present National Bank of Commerce. He left the bank after seven years' service, and in 1874, in connection with W. A. Vaughan and J. K. Davidson, operating under the firm name of Vaughan & Co., engaged in the elevator business, theirs being the first real structure of its class built and successfully operated in the Missouri Valley. His personal attention was given to this business until 1887, when he retired and became associated with Philip E. Chappell as a member of the brokerage firm of Chappell & Withers. During these various business relations he came to be regarded as a most prudent and capable financier, and he was called in turn to several positions of great responsibility and usefulness. In 1873, by appointment, he served as city collector. In 1893, without solicitation upon his part and almost without his knowledge, he was strongly recommended to the Treasury Department and was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri, after St. Louis the most important of all the revenue districts west of the Mississippi River. His conduct of this office, involving the collection of immense sums of money and responsibility for the acts of numerous subordinates, was characterized by the strictest integrity and remarkable accuracy and punctuality, and notwithstanding the urgent demand for such positions when the Cleveland administration was succeeded by that of the rival party, his successor was not named until he had exceeded his appointed term of four years by some six months, his retirement being in June, 1898. April 28, 1899, by appointment of Judges

Philips and Thayer, of the United States Circuit Court, he became receiver of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway. The important duties devolved upon him in this delicate position were discharged with scrupulous fidelity to the interests of all parties concerned, in an unusually brief time, and in March, 1900, the property at issue passed to the Kansas City & Southern Railway Company, and his appointment was terminated. Aside from his immediate business concerns he has habitually taken earnest and effective interest in movements to the advantage of the city and the general public. He was long prominent as a member of the Board of Trade, and was a director of that body for some twelve years, from the time when its meetings were held at Fifth and Delaware Streets until the occupancy of its present splendid building. He served as a member of the building committee of the latter named edifice. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never concerned himself with practical party management. He was married to Miss Cara Lee, a daughter of Carey Lee, a merchant at Independence, Missouri. Eight children were born of this marriage, of whom three are deceased. Those living are Webster Withers, Jr., educated at the Kansas City high school and Princeton College, now a clerk in the First National Bank of Kansas City; Prudence, educated at Mesdames Brand and Barstow's private school, Kansas City; Allen Lee, a graduate of the Kansas City high school, who entered the University of Missouri in 1900, and Cara Lee and Katharine Withers, students in the Kansas City public school. For a time Mr. Withers has found a pleasant retirement at his beautiful home in Kansas City. His active life has been one of much usefulness to the great city with whose varied interests he has been concerned during its entire formative period, and he is held in the highest regard throughout the community, and particularly by those with whom he was so long and intimately associated through years of strenuous effort ultimately crowned with more abundant success than was anticipated by the most sanguine in the days of their early endeavors.

Withrow, James Edgar, lawyer and jurist, was born May, 22, 1843, in Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois. He served during

the Civil War with the Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and received several wounds. He came to St. Louis in 1865 and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1877 he was appointed assistant city counselor of St. Louis and served in that capacity until 1879. From 1877 until 1883 he was secretary of the Bar Association of St. Louis and occupied the same position in the Missouri State Bar Association during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885. In 1888 he was elected judge of the St. Louis circuit court and re-elected to that office in 1894. He takes an active interest in the veteran military organizations, and is a member of Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. April 25, 1872, Judge Withrow married Miss Addie S. Partridge, and he has one son Edgar P. Withrow.

Witte, Edward H., inventor, was born in 1867, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were August and Julia (Young) Witte, both natives of Bavaria, and now living in Kansas City. The father came to America with his parents when he was three years old, and was educated in the public schools in New York City and in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the latter city he learned thoroughly the trade of a brass finisher and became an adept in other mechanical branches. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for more than four years, participating in all the campaigns and battles conducted and fought by Generals Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas, and rising to the rank of sergeant and acting lieutenant. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. When peace was restored he resumed work at his trade in Cincinnati, and was at different times foreman in the brass works of Lunkenheimer & Co. and of Powell & Co. He was so engaged until 1870 when he located in Kansas City and opened a shop for light model work, beginning with one employed man. The business gradually expanded, and in 1890 the works began the manufacture of gasoline engines. In 1896 the Witte Iron Works Company was incorporated, Mr. Witte becoming vice president. While he yet occupies that position, he retired some years ago from active connection with the business to devote his attention to his real estate interests. His son, Edward H. Witte, acquired his more ad-



Yours Very Truly
J. A. Witte

vanced education in Cooper Institute, New York City, and in Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Missouri. While yet a student he was at intervals a workman in his father's shop, and upon leaving school entered it permanently, serving in various capacities and developing such rare mechanical talent that he became equally capable in nearly all descriptions of metal work, covering a range of seven distinct trades. In 1887, when twenty years of age, he became a partner in the business with his father, and at the incorporation of the Witte Iron Works Company in 1896 he came to his present position of president and manager. In 1890 he began the experimental building of gas and gasoline engines, and diligently prosecuted the work for four years in the effort to attain to the highest possible perfection of device, material and mechanical construction. Finally, in 1894, the engines with which his name is inseparably connected, were put upon the market, protected by letters patent issued to him as sole inventor. Recognition of their great efficiency came almost on the instant. Manufacture was carried on at No. 1215 Walnut Street until May 8, 1900, when removal was made to the large building constructed for the purpose at Fifth Street and Pennsylvania avenue, quadrupling the capacity of the works and enabling the company to transact four times as much business as ever before during a similar period. Eight distinct types of engines are made, using gasoline, naphtha, distillate manufactured gas and natural gas, and covering all stationary motive power uses in factories for water pumping, for electric lighting and for mining and hoisting on land, and for marine use in propulsion of small craft and for driving working machinery on large vessels. During the year ending October 10, 1900, 420 complete engines of various sizes were sent out from the factory into the remotest regions reached by Kansas City railways, into Mexico, to Brazil, to the Hawaiian Islands and to Japan. To every detail of this large business Mr. Witte gives his close personal attention, and he is equally at home in office or shop. He maintains as deep an interest in the mechanical department as when he was engaged in experimental work, and is constantly intent upon devising improvements, holding that no invention, however complete, is ever absolutely perfected. Engaged in the factory, as

workman and student, is his brother, Otto, also possessed of much business and mechanical ability. He is twenty years of age and was educated in the Kansas City high school and in Manhattan (Kansas) College. Mr. Witte is a Republican in politics, and is an active member of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City. He is broadly intelligent, and has all the characteristics of an upright and progressive citizen. He was married in 1890 to Miss Ida C. Benz, a native of Kansas City and a graduate of its high school. As I. C. Witte she occupies the twofold position of secretary and treasurer of the Witte Iron Works Company.

Witten, Thomas Adams, lawyer, was born July 4, 1858, in Beckley, Raleigh County, Virginia. His parents were Dr. Robert W. and Sarah F. (Riggs) Witten. The members of the Witten family are of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America some time prior to the War of the Revolution, locating in Tazewell County, Virginia. There they built Witten Fort, a stronghold of historic note. There the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born. Dr. R. W. Witten, heretofore mentioned, served throughout the Civil War as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. In 1866 he removed to Missouri, locating in Grundy County. A few years ago he retired from practice and now makes his home at Oklahoma City with his son, Dr. E. W. Witten. Thomas A. Witten received his education at Grand River College, Edinburg, Missouri, and graduated in June, 1879, receiving the degree of master of arts after completing with marked success the scientific, literary and classical courses. The year of his graduation he went to Huntington, West Virginia, where he was elected first assistant in Marshall College. He filled that position from September, 1879, until June, 1880. He read law in the office of his uncle, Judge E. Ward, then of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, and was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1881. Mr. Witten removed to Trenton, Missouri, shortly after his admission to the bar and became a resident of that city in the fall of 1881. He was appointed city attorney of Trenton in the spring of 1882. From that year until 1886 he took a very active part in politics, stumping the State in every campaign and serving as delegate in all of the Democratic

State conventions and the congressional conventions of the Eleventh District. Mr. Witten removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in the fall of 1887 and soon afterward formed a partnership with Judge I. H. Kinley and Samuel Foster, the firm being Kinley, Witten & Foster. This firm was later dissolved, and Mr. Witten formed a partnership with Roland Hughes under the firm name of Witten & Hughes, which is still in existence. In 1896 Mr. Witten refused to accept the platform of the Democratic party, with which he had always been identified up to that time, and he therefore advocated the election of Palmer and Buckner. In behalf of that ticket he made speeches in every portion of Missouri, talking most effectively in support of his views, and probably making more speeches than any other man in the campaign, about 125. Although not now actively engaged in political work, Mr. Witten is a strong advocate of principles which he believes right, and upholds the gold standard, safe government, expansion and free trade with all the strength of argument and logic that he can command. He is not connected with a church denomination, but is in sympathy with good works and gives liberally to the support of all public and private charities. Mr. Witten was married November 24, 1889, to Miss Carrie Louise Bailey, daughter of D. G. and Fannie E. Bailey, prominent residents of Delavan, Illinois. She died June 12, 1895, leaving two children, F. Donald and Hazel C. B. Witten. Mr. Witten, both as a lawyer and literary man, enjoys a wide acquaintance among professional men and scholars. He has been engaged in many cases decisive of questions of public interest, and his practice has always been of a clean and dignified class. As a worker in the field of literature he has been a close reader and indefatigable student, having published economic, literary and legal writings anonymously for fifteen years, in addition to expounding his views from the public platform as a finished and cultured orator.

Witthar, Henry, a prominent resident of Missouri since 1837, was born April 25, 1824, in Westphalia, Germany. His parents were Christopher and Angeline (Reckmier) Witthar. The father came to this country in February, 1837, bringing with him his wife and five children, of whom Henry was the eldest. Mr. Witthar located on a small farm

in Franklin County, Missouri, where he lived until his death in 1863. His life was ended accidentally, an omnibus in which he was riding being overturned with fatal result. He was a faithful member of the Evangelical Church and a man invariably industrious and progressive. In those days obstacles seemingly insurmountable were overcome by men of his stamp and determination. In the great task of transforming a wild and undeveloped State into a garden of beauty and productivity he had an important part. Advancement was always accompanied by and accomplished through a struggle. Such struggles, ending in victory, strengthened the race and made real men. Henry Witthar's educational advantages were very limited after his parents removed to this country. In his native country, however, his boyhood days had been spent in attending school. In his new home the young man found a great work for the few willing hands to do, and at an early age he was actively engaged in farm pursuits. Until he was twenty-six years of age he lived at home, at that time renting a farm. In 1850 he began the task of clearing the growth of timber preparatory to cultivating the soil. Seven years later he purchased eighty acres of land in the river bottom, which he tilled until 1879, when he removed to Jackson County, Missouri, purchasing a farm of 280 acres at Bone Hill. There he resided for six years, and in 1884 bought the Gossett farm of 247 acres near Independence. In March, 1885, he made Independence his place of residence, and is still a highly respected citizen of that place. Since his location in Jackson County he has retired from active duty, and the splendid farm owned by him is conducted by his sons, whose principal interest is the dairy business. Mr. Witthar was in the State Militia during the Civil War, but experienced no active service. In politics he has no aspirations, his public service having been limited to the office of school director. He adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He has for many years been a member of the Evangelical Church, and has held official position in that organization. He was married in Franklin County, Missouri, February 12, 1852, to Catherine Wilhelmina Juedemann, who was also a native of Germany. She was born November 11, 1833. To Mr. and Mrs. Witthar have been born these children: Henry Christopher, born January



J. G. Maerner.

24, 1853; Catherine Maria, born August 25, 1854; Frederick William, born October 3, 1856; Emilie Maria, born January 28, 1859; Charlotte Dorothea, born November 9, 1860; Christian Herman, born July 23, 1862; Louisa Josephine, born April 13, 1865. Mr. Witthar holds the confidence of those who have been associated with him in the varied experiences of the last quarter century, and the interests of no man are more closely interwoven with the growth and development of western Missouri than his. Although not native born he is a true Missourian, and holds dear every effort that looks toward the advancement of the State.

Woerner, J. Gabriel, who achieved distinction as a public official, jurist, author and publicist, was born April 28, 1826, in Wuertemberg, Germany, and came with his parents to this country when he was seven years of age. After residing four years in Philadelphia, the family came, in 1837, to St. Louis, where the father of J. Gabriel Woerner, a carpenter by occupation, died in 1849. Gabriel received but a scant school education, but with that earnestness and zeal which were characteristic of him throughout his life, he improved every opportunity to obtain knowledge, and, by his own effort, developed the splendid intellect with which nature had endowed him.

From his sixteenth until his nineteenth year he clerked in country stores at Springfield and Waynesville, then small towns in the Ozark Mountains, in the interior of Missouri. A lover of nature in boyhood, to this experience in the backwoods may be traced, perhaps, the aroma of the woods and fields that charmingly asserts itself here and there in the works of fiction written by him in later life. There, also, he received those first impressions of politics which are so realistically portrayed in his story of "Love, Politics and War," written more than fifty years later.

Having determined to become a printer, he, on returning to St. Louis, entered the office of the German "Tribune" as printer's devil, and in rapid succession rose to pressman, compositor, foreman, editor and proprietor, gathering during this period a vast store of practical information, of great value to him in his subsequent career. Meanwhile, sympathizing with the German revolutionists of 1848, he had gone abroad intending to partici-

pate in that struggle for the establishment of liberal government, but on his arrival in the Fatherland he did not find his views in entire accord with those of the insurgents.

During the two succeeding years he contributed, as war correspondent of the New York "Herald" and the St. Louis "Tribune," many articles of value and interest from the seat of war. On his return he purchased the "Tribune," changed its politics in accordance with his own convictions, from Whig to Democratic, and staunchly championed the cause of the great Missouri statesman Thomas H. Benton, whose disciple he was. In 1852 he severed his connection with this paper, and, entering upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1855.

As a lawyer, his personal popularity, as well as his absolute fidelity to the interests of his clients, and his ability in conducting their litigation to a successful issue, gathered about him an extensive clientage.

During the Civil War, following the lead of the great Benton, he was a strong Union, or war, Democrat, and for a time he was in the government military service.

Though he had always an intense aversion to the tricks of politics, was fearless at all times in announcing his views, and never sought office, it is a significant recognition of his sterling worth that he was early in life called to the public service, with which he was connected thereafter, in one capacity or another, for an almost unbroken period of more than forty years, and from which he retired with an absolutely unsullied record, enjoying the confidence and esteem of members of all political parties. Beginning in 1853 with the clerkship in the recorder's court, then being elected clerk of the board of aldermen, he was continued in office through successive elections by the people. He was twice city attorney, twice a member of the city council, over which he presided during his second term, and twice a member of the Missouri Senate, in which body, although one of a minority consisting of only six Democrats, he was looked upon as a leader in the Senate on all important measures affecting the interests of the State.

In 1870, much to his own surprise, he was nominated, and subsequently elected judge of the Probate court. His services in that capacity gave such universal satisfaction to the public that he was kept in this office

through six successive terms, covering a period of twenty-four years. On the bench of the "People's Court," where all classes and conditions of life appeared before him, Judge Woerner exhibited a kindness and courtesy which endeared him to the hearts of the people. Modest and unassuming, he was ever ready to help the widow and the orphan and those having their interests in charge, saving to needy ones many dollars which would otherwise have been consumed in costs and lawyers' fees. Though the fees of the office were his compensation, yet he was the prime mover of much legislation that cheapened the cost of administration, and, wherever he could, he cut down the costs of administering upon estates with an unselfishness that deserved and won for him the gratitude of the many appearing before him in the Probate court.

Throughout his active life Judge Woerner was a profound student of literature, as well as of politics and public affairs. All the time which could be spared from the exacting duties of his every day life may be said to have been profitably employed in this field. It was impossible for his active mind to find rest in idleness; to him rest meant change of activity. He delighted in the philosophical works of Hegel and Goethe, whose optimistic logic so thoroughly accorded with his own views, while his talent of appreciation enabled him to cull with satisfaction the lighter gems of fiction. An original thinker with a wealth of romance as well as of logic in his nature, innumerable short contributions from his pen, most of them anonymous, have from time to time brightened the pages of periodicals and newspapers, both in the German and English languages. He also wrote a drama entitled "Die Sklavin," which has taken high rank in the dramatic world and has been produced in both German and English in most of the larger cities of the country scores of times. In its main features it has been imitated, in later years, by professional playwrights in "The White Slave" and similar plays. As a critic, too, he was keen and incisive, and few men were better judges of literary merit.

During his long career as Probate judge he perfected a legal work on "The American Law of Administration," which involved a vast amount of labor, and exhibited an insight into the underlying principles of jurisprudence that at once caused it to become the standard

authority on that subject in the legal profession, and in all the courts of the Union. This was followed by a complementary work entitled "The American Law of Guardianship," and these two works together cover the whole field of probate law.

In the realm of fiction he also achieved distinction, and his romance entitled "The Rebel's Daughter," published just before his death, at once took a permanent place among the classic novels of literature. It is not only "A Story of Love, Politics and War," as the author calls it, of the most interesting kind, but more than this. It is the story of rare ability, directed into the channels of a pure and honorable life. One who knows anything of the character of the author can read between the lines the details of the career of a man devoted to principle and unswerving in his adherence to the right as he saw it. One can see in many of the prominent characters of the book, distinguished war-time Missourians, the characterizations in some instances being startling in their accuracy.

This work is written in a refreshing style peculiar to the author, the tale being couched in charming language and constituting as a whole, a word picture which brings out with such lifelike distinctness the delicate lights and shadows of the genuine American spirit of the days and scenes of which it treats, as to cause one to feel that the writer is not only complete master of his subject, but has been himself a part of it.

There was in this man a rare combination of powerful intellect, indomitable vigor and true nobility on the one hand, and a modesty, geniality and gentleness, on the other, that is seldom met with. Nowhere was this more apparent than in his domestic and private life.

His insight into human nature was keen, and his sympathetic nature as quick to respond where help or kindly offices were needed. Though his mind was large his heart was larger. His sensitive nature abhorred all ostentation, and his charity was of the kind that did good by stealth—far more, and in many more ways, than will ever be known.

In 1852 Mr. Woerner married Emilie Plass, with whom he lived in most happy union for over forty-six years, until her death on December 28, 1898.

Four children are living, three daughters—all married—and one son, with whom the judge was associated in the active practice



L. D. Moff

of law from his retirement from the bench in January, 1895, until his death.

Hardly a year after his wife's death, Judge Woerner, on January 20, 1900, ended his well rounded and noble life, then not quite seventy-four years of age. The death of this gifted and lovable man was mourned as sincerely, alike by high and humble, as ever falls to the lot of man. Not only his works will perpetuate his name, but also the far sweeter monument of the grateful memory of those who knew him.

Wolff, Christian Doerner, pioneer, soldier and public official, was born June 30, 1822, in Ilbesheim, Bavaria, Germany, and died May 21, 1899, in Clayton, Missouri. He came to this country in childhood with his parents, who settled near the site of the present city of Affton, in Carondelet Township of St. Louis County. There he grew up, and in his young manhood attested the fact that he was a lover of America and American institutions by enlisting in Company B of the Third Missouri Regiment for service in the Mexican War. He went into the field under the command of Colonel—afterward General—Sterling Price, marched across the plains from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, participating in one of the most memorable marches ever made by American soldiers, occupying more than fifty days. He took part in the suppression of the insurrection of Mexicans and Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, and then proceeded with Price's command to Chihuahua, participating later in the battle of Santa Cruz. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis, enriched by his experience and honored for his patriotism. Soon after his return from the war he was married, and for some time thereafter engaged in agricultural pursuits in Carondelet Township, where he was a leader in many movements designed to advance the interests of the farmers and gardeners of the county. Afterward he removed to St. Louis, and for several years prior to the Civil War he was a justice of the peace in the old Second Ward, and later police recorder. When the war began he was one of the first men in St. Louis to shoulder a gun in defense of the Union. He helped to form the Fifth Missouri Regiment, was made captain of Company B, at its organization, and was the first to march a company of volunteers down Broadway to the

United States arsenal in St. Louis and report to Captain—afterward General—Lyon. He participated in the battle at Carthage, Missouri, and was in General Sigel's command at Wilson's Creek. Later he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and still later became colonel of his regiment, and after commanding it for a time was made brigadier general of the Missouri State Militia by Acting Governor Willard P. Hall. He commanded the military post at Jefferson City when General Price, his old commander in the Mexican War, made his famous raid into Missouri in 1864, and on that occasion took prompt and effective measures to check the advance of the Confederate troops. In November of 1864 he was mustered out of the military service by General Rosecrans, having made an enviable record, and having from the first occupied a leading position among the German-Americans who were chiefly instrumental in keeping Missouri from joining the seceding States. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the St. Louis court of criminal correction, and was elected by the people in 1866, he being the first occupant of that office after the creation of the court. He occupied the bench of the criminal court from 1865 to 1870, and thereafter devoted himself to agricultural pursuits until after the separation of St. Louis from St. Louis County. He was then, in 1877, appointed public administrator of the county, and being re-elected at the end of his first term, held that office until 1882, being the first Republican to fill an office in St. Louis County after the separation. He was next made clerk of the circuit court, and held that office for two terms, being succeeded by his son, George W. Wolff, later probate judge of St. Louis County. His official career was an honorable one throughout, and in civil as well as in military life, he earned the highest regard and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In every sphere of action in which he was a participant, he merited the commendation of his fellow men, and as a soldier, public official and private citizen, he aided the advancement of civilization and contributed to the development of his adopted State. The social and artistic elements in his nature were no less fully developed than the manly qualities of courage and patriotism. Exceedingly fond of music, he was a most active and valuable member of the Mount Olive Saengerbund in the town of Clayton, and loving the customs

and traditions of the land of his nativity, he helped to found and build up numerous German-American organizations, social, charitable and otherwise. Whenever the community in which he lived for many years found it necessary to start a subscription for charitable purposes, or to aid the musical or gymnastic societies fostered so largely by German-Americans, it was always Judge Wolff's privilege and pleasure to head the list of subscriptions, and the full weight of his influence was always brought to bear for the advancement of such movements. He was a member of Thos. B. Brouster Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and held many offices of honor and trust in this organization. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis County Farmers' Insurance Company, and retained the position of secretary of that company to the end of his life, and was the founder of the Concord Farmers' Club, the first club of the kind organized in St. Louis County. He was also a stockholder in the St. Louis County Fair Association, and was one of the warmest friends and supporters of the fair. Numbered among the early settlers of St. Louis County, in which he resided for sixty-six years, he was an honored member of the pioneer organization known as the Old Settlers' Association of St. Louis County. He lived during the later years of his life quietly in one of the most picturesque and beautiful of the country homes of Clayton. In 1897 he celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, at which time a loving family circle composed of his children and eleven grandchildren gathered about him. The members of his family present on that occasion were Leonora C., wife of H. P. Wolff, of Clayton; Geo. W. Wolff, late judge of the Probate Court of St. Louis County; Christian C. Wolff, clerk of the St. Louis County Probate Court; Mrs. Bertha Horst, wife of Thomas H. Horst; Mrs. Emilie Spahn, wife of Charles F. Spahn, both of St. Louis; Antoinette W., wife of Harry Schnecko, and Elsie T. Wolff.

Wolf Island.—An island lying just below Belmont, and the largest in the Mississippi River, its area being about 15,000 acres. Although it has the appearance of being attached to Missouri it belongs to Kentucky, that State having had its title to the island confirmed by the United States Supreme Court after a long and spirited contest with

Missouri. (See also "Boundary Controversies.")

Wolf Scalps.—One of the earliest laws of Missouri was that which gives a premium of \$3 for every wolf killed in the State. The scalp of the animal with the ears attached must be brought to the clerk of the county court within six months of the killing, and the person presenting it must take oath that the wolf was killed by himself or some one in his employ. The clerk pays \$3 for the scalp, one-half for the county and one-half for the State, preserves the scalp or scalps, and exhibits them to the county court at its next regular term. It might be thought that there were few wolves left in Missouri, but in the State Auditor's estimate of appropriations required for the year 1897 and 1898, was an item of \$4,000 for wolf scalps.

Woman's Bryan League.—A political club of women, organized in July, 1896, with thirteen charter members. Officers elected on that date were Mrs. Diza Rothchild, president; Mrs. G. L. Werth, vice president; Mrs. Tabor, temporary secretary; Mrs. Beville, honorary president. The immediate object of the league was to assist in the election of William J. Bryan to the presidency. The league disbanded and reorganized December 5, 1896. Officers: Mrs. G. L. Werth, president; Mrs. Alice C. Mulkey and Miss Belle Norman, vice presidents; Mrs. M. W. Calkins, recording secretary; Mrs. M. K. Bowen, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Nannie B. Conkling, treasurer; executive board, Mrs. Addie M. Johnson, Mrs. M. A. Thomas, Mrs. Anna Hewitt, Mrs. Grace Marion and Mrs. F. C. Blackwell. The new object of the league is the education of women in political economy.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—The St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1879, with the following officers: Mrs. W. P. Babcock, president; Mrs. F. F. Moore, vice president; Miss E. B. Buckley (now Mrs. F. H. Ingalls), secretary, and Mrs. Flesher, treasurer. At this time the St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union was a part of the Tenth District. At the convention held in Sedalia in 1884, Mrs. Belle P. Robert presented a petition asking that St. Louis be

organized into a new district to include all within the limits of the city of St. Louis to be known as the St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union District; that the president and officers of the St. Louis union be the president and officers of the St. Louis district. Later the congressional lines were dropped, and the State organized into W. C. T. U. districts, St. Louis being number 17. As more unions were to be organized, the St. Louis union took the name of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has been always the strongest union in the State. The Christian Temperance Union is an organization of brave women, working for the utter annihilation of the saloon, for the suppression of the liquor traffic and to abolish the use of tobacco and all narcotics. They are working for purer manners, better laws, and wage a peaceful warfare for "God and Home and Every Land."

Woman's Club of St. Louis.—This pioneer of women's clubs in St. Louis modeled on lines as broad as the most advanced clubs of to-day, was organized in 1872 on the following basis: "Recognizing the value of frequent interchange of thought and experience among women, we associate ourselves for mutual improvement and a more thorough study of all questions vital to the interests of women." The club was designed to be a preparatory school where strength and discipline should be acquired for any special work the members as individuals might undertake outside the club, whether in benevolent organizations, in the school, home, or in any of the various reform movements of the day. The officers on several occasions went by invitation to assist in organizing village clubs. This energetic career was continued for eight years, until 1889, when the club was dissolved. Many of the most active workers had removed from St. Louis, the club idea was no longer an innovation, numerous new organizations had been formed, some for culture and others for active work, in which members of the Woman's Club were absorbed and in which many of them played leading and important parts.

Woman's Exchange.—The Woman's Exchange of St. Louis was organized in the spring of 1883 by three or four ladies who withdrew from the industrial and sewing com-

mittee of the Training School for the purpose of establishing an exchange for woman's work on broader lines and a more extended basis than was possible as a branch of any other association. The first gathering for this purpose was composed of only three ladies, viz., Mrs. J. D. Lawnin, Mrs. A. A. Gilliam and Mrs. Robert Gholson. With but \$1,000 in hand they opened the exchange, and less than two years after boldly ventured on the purchase of a \$15,000 piece of property; and with a tenacity born of an undying devotion they have struggled on ever since to realize the full value of that investment, so as to secure an endowment that would make permanent the work so dear to their hearts. The day is not far distant when this devotion will be rewarded. The managers point with pride to the fact that during the hard years of 1894-5-6-7 they paid to industrial women the sum of \$19,491.92; and in its existence of fifteen years the sum of \$86,000 has been paid through its various branches to industrial women, many of whom would have become unwilling burdens on the charitable institutions of the city but for the help of the Woman's Exchange, instead of self-respecting and self-supporting women. The motto of the Exchange, "Helping Women to Help Themselves," has been its aim and object.

Woman's Humane Society.—Seeing the necessity for concerted action against the wrongs heaped upon the helpless and weak, seven earnest women met together January 7, 1897, in St. Louis, to organize this society for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals.

Its original officers were Mrs. Albert Todd, president; Mrs. T. Brooks, secretary, and Mrs. T. G. Comstock, treasurer, receiving its charter July, 1888.

On January 7, 1888, a board of seven directors was elected, the names being Mrs. E. Lingenfelder, Mrs. T. Brooks, Mrs. T. G. Comstock, Miss Bell Anderson, Mrs. T. J. Connor, Mrs. T. H. Morgan and Mrs. G. A. Butterfield. Mrs. Comstock was elected president, Mrs. Brooks secretary and Miss Anderson treasurer. Then the society for the first time employed an agent in the person of Mr. N. T. Williams, who prosecuted the work with great zeal and faithfulness. The first year under him showed 2,223 cases investigated, with eighty-four prosecutions and

eighty-two convictions. Many interesting cases of children were brought to the notice of the society, whereby helpless infancy was greatly benefited and good homes found for those who were homeless. The attorney, Mr. Gist Blair, has always shown much interest in the work, and together with Mr. Fontleroy, has rendered the society much valuable assistance and advice. Through the courtesy of the management of the Lindell Hotel, the society, with the exception of one year, has held its meetings in one of the parlors on Monday of each week, as it was decided a more frequent meeting than monthly greatly advanced the cause. A cordial welcome was always extended to those interested in humane work. One member of the society, Mrs. Ida M. Holt, a woman of great earnestness of purpose, organized a Band of Mercy, or Children's Humane Society, in St. Louis as early as 1886, and has accomplished most wonderful work, keeping the children together year after year, teaching and interesting them in ways of kindness, thereby advancing the work materially, feeling that by commencing with the young many of the evils of later life may be avoided. The society has a number of honorary members, being Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. ex-President Polk, Madame Modjeska and others. Mrs. Comstock has been president of the society for nine years, her earnest work and wonderful executive ability rendering her eminently fitted to fill the position; although she has repeatedly desired to retire from its leadership, a vote of overwhelming numbers in her favor, has compelled her to remain. The board of officers of the year 1898 were Mrs. T. G. Comstock, president; Mrs. Geo. H. Lucas, vice president; Mrs. A. H. Brady, secretary; Mrs. T. J. Connor, treasurer; directors, Mrs. G. A. Butterfield, Mrs. R. E. Clark, Mrs. M. L. Osgood, Mrs. T. G. Comstock, Mrs. George H. Lucas, Mrs. M. S. Reed and Mrs. M. Rutherford.

Woman's Medical College, Kansas City.—The Woman's Medical College was incorporated in 1894 by Dr. T. J. Beattie, Dr. J. Block, Dr. C. A. Dannaker and Dr. R. S. Sloan. It occupies rented premises and owns its equipments. Only women are admitted. Its graduates from the opening to 1900 numbered nineteen, and the number of students that year was thirty.

Woman's Medical College, St. Louis.—Two different institutions are known under this title. In 1889 was opened in St. Louis the Rachel Obstetrical School, under the direction of William H. Mayfield, M. D., and Garland Hunt, M. D. Out of this developed the Woman's Medical College, organized in 1890, with G. W. Broome, M. D., as the active head. It languished and closed its doors in 1892. In 1893 the Woman's Medical College and Hospital Association was incorporated by a number of physicians, among them the greater number of those who had been identified with the institution preceding it. The old St. Louis University building, at the corner of Sixteenth and Pine Streets, was leased for college purposes, a full faculty was chosen, and classes were formed. The project was a failure financially, proving a serious drain upon the private means of the gentlemen interested, and the doors were closed in 1896. Twenty-five females were graduated during the existence of the college, nearly all of whom are now engaged actively in practice or occupy responsible positions in hospitals in different sections of the country. The Woman's Medical College was a potent factor in opening the doors of other medical schools to women, and in affording female physicians recognition in practice and in hospital service. The hospital which was conducted in connection with the college is yet in existence.

Woman's Noonday Club.—The Woman's Noonday Club, of St. Louis, was organized December 2, 1896, with the following officers: Mrs. Diza M. Rothchild, president; Miss Jessie B. Young, vice president; Miss Jennie E. Bowles, secretary and manager, and Miss Julia C. Reith, treasurer. The object was to establish a club where business and professional women might be associated together for mutual aid and benefit; and to establish a library, reading room, parlor and dining room, to be conducted for the convenience and comfort of its members. That a great need for such a club existed was proved by its membership roll of 300 after an existence of only six months. The dining room, which was opened January 2, 1897, is available with commutation rates, to all business women, regardless of membership, and the daily attendance at dinner has averaged over 400. Breakfast and supper are also provided

for the few who desire these meals. The Woman's Noonday Club is located temporarily at 416 North Sixth Street. The dining room is a large, handsome and finely lighted hall. One corner is fitted up as a parlor, suitably furnished and decorated, and brightened and enlivened with flowers, canaries and an aquarium of gold fish. It contains also a piano, the bookcases of the circulating library, and tables covered with periodicals. An unusual feature of this organization is that no initiation fee or dues are required and it is unencumbered with rules. The revenue is derived entirely from the dining room and from entertainments. The advantages of enrollment are in having a voice in the management, in obtaining the discounts on purchases allowed to members by leading merchants, and in the privilege of forming study classes, under competent paid instructors at the nominal rate of \$1 for ten weekly lessons. These studies are in literature, languages, physical culture, any subject, in short, in which a sufficient number are interested to form a class. Free lectures are given from time to time.

Woman's Relief Corps.—This organization is a charitable and patriotic body devoted to the interests of old Union soldiers and their families to relieve their distress, find homes and employment, to keep the memory of their heroic deeds green and fresh in the minds of present generations, and to inculcate lessons of patriotism in the community in which they are instituted. The Woman's Relief Corps was organized in 1883 at Denver, Colorado, and is the only auxiliary recognized by the Grand Army of the Republic. There are three divisions; the local corps which reports to the department officers, the department which reports to the national officers and controls the local corps, and the national, which legislates at each annual convention for the entire organization. The Department of Missouri was organized in 1885 by Mrs. Lizzie Anderson, and Mrs. H. Stiesmeier was its first president. Its present membership has reached nearly 3,000, and during their fourteen years of life have expended nearly \$14,000 for relief, besides acquiring a home in 1895 for the soldiers and their wives at St. James, Phelps County. (See "Soldiers' Home.") The headquarters of the Department of Missouri is always located at

the home of the department president, said officer being changed each year. St. Louis claims ten corps, which take their respective names from the post to which each is auxiliary, and are as follows: Frank P. Blair, Ransom, Colonel Hassendeubel, General Nathaniel P. Lyon, Harry P. Harding, General Madison Miller, John A. Logan, Colonel Neumann, Charles Denning and Colonel Shaw (colored). During the Spanish-American War, by approval of the sixteenth national convention, an emergency fund was created to provide aid and comfort for all volunteers and to assist their families; many hundreds of dollars were raised for the purpose. The Woman's Relief Corps of America were instrumental in placing the flag on our public schools and introducing the salute to the flag to be made a part of the opening exercises.

Woman Suffrage Association of Missouri.—This association came into existence May 8, 1867, and was the first organization in the world having for its sole object the political enfranchisement of women, since other societies working for this end included it among other reforms for which they were striving. The first meeting was held in the directors' room of the Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis. Mrs. Alfred Clapp was called to the chair, and Mrs. G. D. Hall acted as secretary. At the next meeting, on May 18th, a constitution was adopted. As the membership grew larger, rooms were engaged in the Pickwick Theater and the work was earnestly pushed. Committees were sent to the Legislature at every session, and though woman suffrage has not yet been granted in this State, the influence of the petitioners has led to such modification of the laws that Missouri now has one of the most liberal codes, as regards the interests of women, of any State in the Union. It was through his personal acquaintance with the circle of women who afterward became members of this association that J. A. Campbell, during a winter spent in St. Louis, became an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, and when Governor of Wyoming, it was his signature to a bill, passed half in jest, that gave to Wyoming the distinction of being the first to confer the full rights of citizenship upon women. Miss Lemma Barkeloo, from Brooklyn, New York, a member of the Woman Suffrage Association, was the first woman lawyer to

practice in St. Louis. She was graduated from the law school of Washington University, and Mr. Lucien Eaton, at the request of Mrs. R. N. Hazard, took her in his office. Her promising career was soon ended, and at her death, in 1870, the members of the bar held a meeting, presided over by Mr. Albert Todd, and passed resolutions of respect to her memory. It was also at the petition of this association that the Homeopathic College opened its doors to women. Help has also been extended to the woman suffrage movement in other States.

At the call of the St. Louis association a national mass convention was held in St. Louis in 1869, which was largely attended. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided, and among the speakers were Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore, Judge John M. Krum, Honorable Ernst Decker, and Carl Luedeking. In 1870 the St. Louis Woman Suffrage Association became auxiliary to the American Woman Suffrage Association, which was organized in 1869 with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for the first president. The national convention of the American Association met in St. Louis, November 21, 1872. Lucy Stone presided, the meetings were well attended, and a fine impression was made on the public. The Missouri Woman Suffrage Association ceased its meetings in 1886, adjourning subject to call of the executive committee. Its work as an educator had been to a great extent accomplished, and the advocacy of woman suffrage had been taken up by the temperance societies and other organizations throughout the State. Mrs. Hazard afterward became superintendent of the franchise department for the State and local unions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a number of the members work with the newer suffrage, political and other organizations of women in St. Louis and in the State.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Women's Christian Association, Kansas City.—The Women's Christian Association is the oldest charitable society in Kansas City. The preliminary steps were taken January 13, 1870, when a small number of ladies, wives of leading citizens, met to devise means for relieving the immediate necessities of the suffering poor. There was then no organized charity, and the ladies solicited and distributed contributions

of money, food and clothing. This work was carried on informally for some weeks, when, in order to labor more effectively, an organization was effected, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. E. Branham; vice president, Mrs. M. Branham; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Holden; recording secretary, Mrs. D. Phillips; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. W. Schauffler. January 10, 1871, the treasury contained \$350, and a non-sectarian home was opened for widows and orphans and women in distressed circumstances. The expense of maintenance was defrayed by subscriptions and donations of the charitably inclined. The third year a boarding department for working women was established; the price for accommodations was based upon the pecuniary ability of the applicant, but was not more than \$3 a week. May 25, 1877, the organization incorporated as the Women's Christian Association, and the following named were appointed trustees: William Holmes, M. W. St. Clair, S. B. Armour, Kersey Coates and Dr. F. B. Nofsinger. Mrs. S. B. Armour was elected president in 1880, and was succeeded in 1882 by Mrs. L. R. Moore. During 1883 Mrs. Kersey Coates, first vice president, acted as president, Mrs. Moore retiring temporarily on account of family bereavement. In 1883 the Children's Home was opened. (See "Children's Home, Kansas City.") In 1889 Mrs. Moore was succeeded as president by Mrs. P. D. Ridenour, who served for four years. In 1891 Mrs. S. B. Armour was again elected president, and was annually re-elected, and occupies the position to the present time. Mrs. W. A. Potts was elected treasurer in 1888, and has rendered efficient service to the present time. The other officers now serving are as follows: Vice presidents, Mrs. S. A. Morgan, Mrs. N. P. Simonds, Mrs. Charles W. Marsh, Mrs. L. R. Moore; secretary, Mrs. A. S. Haines; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank D. Askew.

Women's Christian Association, St. Louis.—An association of philanthropic Christian women, embracing under its corporate control eight distinct branches of charitable work. It was organized in November, 1868; articles of incorporation were filed with Secretary of State December, 1869, and the certificate was issued January, 1870; re-incorporated under amended constitution,

1882. Like most important enterprises, this influential association rose from a very small beginning. In 1868 Mrs. C. R. Springer found the effort to obtain board for two self-supporting young girls at the cost to each of them of \$3.50 a week so difficult a task that her attention became absorbed in the duty presented to Christian women of providing a safe and pleasant home for young women thrown on their own resources for maintenance. The need was first presented at a meeting of a Dorcas society and met with no immediate response, but Mrs. Springer's earnest appeal succeeded in awakening enthusiastic interest, and plans were suggested which, though not immediately successful, served to awaken thought and prepare the way for future achievement. The Civil War, then recently ended, had deprived many women of their natural protectors and thrown them upon the world without experience or preparation; and this fact, perhaps, more than any other, supplied the moral stimulus which brought together almost simultaneously the Christian women of large cities for the purpose of helping their needy sisters. Patterning somewhat after the Young Men's Christian Association, these unions took the name of Women's Christian Associations, antedating by several years all other organizations of Christian women for philanthropic work. Though beginning with few in number in each locality, life and growth have been so fostered through State and national councils that they now number more than 20,000 women, who wield a vast influence and control a great amount of property, demonstrating women's capacity for managing large financial interests as well as for carrying to a successful issue their philanthropic purposes. Among the most important of these is the St. Louis Association. In November, 1868, at the close of the Y. M. C. A. convention, the ladies of St. Louis were invited to meet the secretary, Mr. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, to consider the need of Christian efforts among young workingwomen. About seventy-five responded to this call, among them those previously mentioned, who were already working toward the same end. The meeting was one of great interest, and an organization was immediately effected with an enrollment of thirty members. At a subsequent meeting a constitution was drafted and by-laws adopted. The inexperience of the

women of thirty years ago made it difficult to find those willing to assume direction and able to create interest in so responsible an undertaking. In the words of Mrs. Springer, "it needed wise leadership to prevent the destruction of so frail a craft, starting out on a mission of mercy, over untried seas, but their trust was in the Pilot who knows the true channel."

The charter members were Mrs. J. A. Allen, president; Mrs. T. B. Edgar, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. W. R. Babcock, Mrs. J. B. Leonard, Mrs. James Merriman, Mrs. Nathan Cole, vice presidents; Mrs. C. R. Springer, recording secretary; Mrs. A. H. Burlingham, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. Stevens, treasurer; Mrs. Shepard Wells, superintendent of home; Mesdames G. K. Budd, Wm. Dickinson, J. E. Anable, J. A. Randall, N. W. Perkins, J. Douglass, H. Moore, E. Clark, Wm. Page, Cox Symonds, Card, Cheever, Gardiner and Miss Glover. These ladies were all actively interested in the work, serving on committees and working actively to promote the purposes of the association. There were also many patrons and friends who attended the meetings and paid the annual dues, fixed then as now, at \$2 a year. From the first meeting there was definiteness and unanimity of purpose. A committee was at once appointed to find a suitable place for a boarding home for industrial women. They found a building entirely new at the southwest corner of Fifth and Poplar Streets, having thirty rooms, at an annual rental of \$2,000. To raise this money and furnish the house required heroic courage and supreme confidence in the generosity of the citizens of St. Louis. The city was districted and canvassed with liberal response. The building was leased and an appeal was made to churches and individuals for aid in furnishing the rooms. The parlor was furnished by the Church of the Messiah, the office by Christ Church, and one or more sleeping rooms by Union Methodist, St. John Methodist, First Presbyterian, Centenary, First Congregational, North Presbyterian, Second Baptist, Third Baptist, Eighth Street Methodist, Beaumont Street Baptist, St. George's and Second Presbyterian Churches, by Miss Lee, Mrs. Menze and Mrs. Forbes, and one room by the association. In one month the Women's Christian Home was ready for occupancy. It was not designed primarily as a

charity, but all the reports of the secretaries for the first ten years speak of the difficulty experienced by many of the working women in paying board regularly, owing to the small wages received, and their oftentimes inability to find work at any price, and to those the home extended its protection in many instances. The first report covering a period of eight months shows that 109 persons were received as boarders, representing fourteen avocations; receipts for board, \$2,645.39; current expenses, \$4,637.10. This deficit was made up by the generous gifts of the people of the city in the form of memberships and donations amounting to \$6,668.74. The association at this time labored under the difficulty of having no legal existence. It could not hold property or receive bequests in its own name, or even lease the building occupied by the home. To overcome this obstacle to their work it was necessary to secure an act of incorporation. To this end, in the early part of the year 1869, the following named persons appeared before the circuit court of St. Louis County and filed their articles of association, viz.: Jane E. Allen, Mary E. Edgar, Anna C. Moore, Julia C. Leonard, Lucy C. Babcock, Rebecca C. Cole, Clarence C. Partridge, E. S. Burlingham, S. O. Perkins, Emily R. Stevens, Evelina C. Dickinson, E. E. Massey, J. E. Anable, C. R. Springer. The certificate of incorporation was granted, and bears date of January 5, 1869. From this date the legal existence of the association began. April 1, 1870, the association assumed charge of the industrial aid office, established by the "Female Guardian Home," located at 1209 Olive Street. This branch of work proved very helpful to those seeking employment. The first report, covering a period of eight months, shows that 693 women found employment through this agency, at a cost of \$829.70, including some charity work. The constant draft upon the income of the home led to its cessation after a year. Illness had overtaken the secretary, and she was obliged to relinquish her task for a time. Others also found cause for the withdrawal of active effort, but still the work went bravely forward.

In 1873 an advisory board was appointed, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. William McPherson, George Partridge, James E. Yeatman, Samuel Cupples, Clinton B. Fisk.

The years 1873-4 proved very trying years. The president of the association was obliged to be much of the time out of the city. Mrs. Shepard Wells, who had been the efficient superintendent of the home for three years, resigned in the early part of the summer. Though her place was well filled by her worthy successor, Mrs. Griswold, the horizon of the association was dark and lowering, workers were few and the treasury was empty. Mrs. Stevens, the faithful treasurer, desperately in earnest, sought for workers to fill the vacant places. Mrs. Springer, with health partially restored, was warmly urged to attend the next meeting. Only four women were in attendance, Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Leonard. Mrs. Springer was made president pro tem. The treasurer's report showed a debt of \$300, and there was a month's rent due, bringing the deficit up to \$500. It was a dark hour, a life or death struggle, and these four women decided that the association must live; \$500 was borrowed from the Western Sanitary Commission, which later on was made a donation. A booth was secured at the fair grounds, where meals were served during fair week with the net financial result of \$678.99. Other help came, and there was a revival of enthusiasm, and in March, 1876, plans were laid for erecting a building for the use of the home, thus saving the recurrence of rent bills. Ten thousand dollars was offered by the Western Sanitary Commission provided the ladies would obtain the rest of the sum needed. A grand entertainment called "The Exposition of Authors" was projected, and an appeal made to the public, to which many individuals and twenty-nine churches responded. The entertainment was given in November, and was a brilliant event socially and financially, netting the handsome sum of \$13,139.13. Land was secured and plans for the building approved, and fifteen ladies were appointed as a building committee. There were many difficulties to be encountered before the contract could be let, but one by one they were overcome and the obstacles removed, until at last the building, 1814 Washington Avenue, was erected at a cost of \$30,000. Possession was given October 14, 1876, with only \$700 of cost remaining to be paid. This amount was provided for by the Western Sanitary Commission, which gave \$500, to be paid by boarding wards of the

commission, the remainder being subscribed by friends of the institution. The building accommodates about 100 boarders, with admirable arrangements for the comfort of body and mind. Many churches responded to the call for help in the furnishing, and a pleasant tasteful home was the result of their generosity. It was publicly dedicated in November, 1876, with an address by Mr. H. Thane Miller. At the annual meeting of the association in December, 1874, Mrs. Springer was elected president, and has served continuously ever since, and to her untiring energy much of the success of the association work is doubtless due. That she might give her attention to other enterprises of the association, and to secure greater efficiency in the execution of the work of the home, a distinct board of managers for the home was created, with Mrs. T. C. Fletcher as the first president, in which office she was succeeded by Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, and finally by Mrs. Dr. Kuhn, who still remains in that office. In the earlier years of the home only self-supporting women who could show a certificate of good character were received. At the present time, transient guests are received, who pay a trifle more than the schedule rates. These receipts help to swell the charity fund, thus affording aid to less fortunate women. Besides the house and furnishings, the association holds in trust an endowment fund of \$16,000, the interest of which is for the benefit of the work of the home, and is used for charity work.

In the year 1878 personal experience again inspired the heart of the

Memorial Home.

president of the association, Mrs. C. R. Springer, with a desire to found a new charity, this being a home for aged persons. She presented her enterprise to the Women's Christian Association, and her appeal met with an immediate response. Ten of the ladies volunteered to solicit aid for this new work, subscription books were prepared and were carried by the ladies constantly for more than two years, though they were not enriched by a single dollar. "It was one of God's testing times." A few were discouraged and gave up the project. June 8, 1880, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Second Baptist Church, Rev. W. W. Boyd, pastor, then worshiping in the Jewish Synagogue, corner of Seventeenth and Pine Streets. The

building was well filled, the music was fine and addresses were eloquent, but there was no definite plan of work, and no apparent results. On the following morning, June 9th, Mr. George Partridge proffered a gift of ten acres of land for the projected home. Subsequently, believing that a gift of money would better serve the purpose, he gave a pledge of \$2,000. This, the first contribution, was followed by other pledges of \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000. The trustees of the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, previously known as the Western Sanitary Commission, offered a gift of \$10,000, provided the ladies would raise \$20,000 on or before the first of January, 1882, and make it a home for aged men and their wives. These conditions were accepted. A property known as the "Beauvois Place" was inspected and pronounced desirable for the purpose; the price was \$21,500, \$11,500 down; \$6,000 had been pledged, but not one dollar of it was available. The Soldiers' and Orphans' Home board was prevailed upon to buy the property and hold it in trust until the ladies could fulfill their obligations. They began their work with entertainments, which gave handsome returns, so that by March 20, 1882, the conditions were complied with, and at the request of the ladies the property passed into the hands of the present board of trustees, who hold all the properties of the association, viz.: James E. Yeatman, Geo. Bartlett, Samuel Cupples, E. C. Eliot, Henry Hitchcock, Dr. J. B. Johnson. In 1882 the Memorial Home was thrown open to the public and formally dedicated to God and to the use of those for whom it was designed. The name "Memorial Home," suggested by Mrs. N. M. Bowker, has in many ways proved a memorial of the departed. In the early part of the year 1884 Mr. Ralph Sellew died, leaving a generous bequest of \$5,000. An addition being needed, the bequest was used for that purpose, and the new building called the Sellew Addition. The contract for this work was given to Louis Bulkley, whose services as architect and overseer were given gratuitously. The building was completed in November, 1885, with laundry, kitchen, store room, dining room and twenty single rooms for old men. Each room was furnished as a memorial to some friend or relative, by friends of the institution. In the same year was received the generous gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. John O'Fallon, Sr., whose sympathy and

benevolence was greatly appreciated. In January, 1893, another addition was dedicated; this was made possible by the generous gift of \$10,000 in negotiable bonds from Dr. Bradford. Another addition is now (1898) in process of erection, but the means for its completion have not yet been secured. All the rooms are now full, and there are many waiting for a place to be made for them. The entrance fee of \$100 is expected to be raised by the friends of the applicant. One hundred and sixty-two have been admitted since the home was first opened. The entire cost of the buildings and current expenses amount to \$153,000. The association holds in trust an endowment fund contributed by various individuals, the interest of which is used for the home, and applied as the board may determine.

To the progressive minds of the philanthropic women of the
Women's Training School. Women's Christian Association new methods, by which they might help

their suffering or needy sisters, seemed to find a ready welcome and co-operation. With a view of establishing a training school for the better fitting of those who must be self-supporting, for their difficult task, Miss Juliet Corson was engaged by the association to give a course of lectures on cooking. As a financial venture it was a pronounced success, adding a net profit of \$1,256.30, and at the same time arousing public sentiment on the general subject of good cooking and the advantage of special training for it. This seed took root, but its growth was slow. In January, 1882, the association appointed as a committee to consider a plan for organizing a training school the following named ladies: Mrs. John Hodgen, Mrs. J. H. Louderman, Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, Mrs. Arnold, and the president of the association, Mrs. C. R. Springer. The first meeting of the committee was held February 16, 1882; the plan of work was discussed, officers were elected and a board of managers nominated. It was not, however, until October 5th that the committee was ready to begin the real work of the school. Then a house at 1801 Olive Street was rented. It was plainly, but substantially, furnished by the efforts of the committee, and a cooking school was opened November 1st, with Mrs. Allen as a volunteer teacher, for one month,

giving daily lessons. Mrs. C. C. Rainwater took a class of young girls, giving weekly lessons for three months. The paid teacher could not then be employed, and all the departments were under the instructions of volunteer teachers. In 1884 the association extended its work, and began serving for business women a noonday lunch. To more satisfactorily accomplish this, the training school was removed to 807 North Fourth Street. The first lunch was served February 7, 1884. This new department was a success from the start, as it was just what the business women needed, a place where they could lunch, rest and feel at home. The patronage increased from less than 100 to between 300 and 400 daily.

In the meantime the school work went on, and the cooking class room was enlarged to accommodate the growing classes. A night school was soon inaugurated; stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling and telegraphy were among the branches taught, and a free circulating library was established. The sewing class continued a feature of the work, and paid teachers were employed to instruct and supervise the work of the various departments. The board of managers soon finding their quarters entirely inadequate for the work undertaken, rented a dilapidated building adjoining that already occupied, and made it habitable, providing an assembly hall for entertainments.

In 1887 the school was again moved to a building known as the St. Nicholas Hotel, 813 North Fourth Street, containing over thirty rooms. In these quarters there were rooms for the department of boarding and temporary lodging, and an employment bureau. A lease of this building was taken for five years, and here the school remained, doing a very useful work. Before the lease expired changes in the locality made it no longer a desirable situation. The managers, aware that the necessity for maintaining a lunch room for business women no longer existed, determined to locate west and confine the work of its educational departments, and the school moved the last week in May, 1897, to the present quarters, 1728 Locust Street.

Through this school the association seeks to help solve the problem of domestic service; cooks from families receive instruction, and girls are prepared for housekeeping and home-making; skilled teachers conduct the

various departments; and classes are arranged for day or evening, to suit the convenience of the applicants. Since the opening of the school fifteen years ago, 3,340 pupils have received instructions in the various departments. The increase has been gradual, from thirty the first year, to 234 in 1897.

A new work came into existence in 1885, its purpose being to work
Auxiliary to Training for the advancement of
School. the interests of the training school. The members

have been very helpful in their special work, the care of the free library and the free entertainments, and have also raised \$6,000 which was used in defraying the current expenses of the school.

In extending the work of the association it became necessary to amend the constitution. This was done with great care and deliberation, so that it might be inclusive enough to cover all the needs likely to arise through the further broadening of the work. In 1882 the present constitution was adopted, and on the 20th of the same month Mrs. C. R. Springer, president, Mrs. Q. Drake, secretary, and A. W. Litton, treasurer, filed the amended articles of agreement in the circuit court of St. Louis County, and in due time received a certificate of reincorporation bearing date of December 22, 1882. Under this new charter there were created separate boards of managers for each of the departments of the work so far organized, each department being responsible for the financial interests of its work, subject to the approval of the association, which is custodian of all moneys donated to any department of the work. In 1891 Dr. H. C. Bradford gave to the association \$40,000 in negotiable bonds, which was equally divided among the four branches.

As a result of the work in the sewing room of the Training School, the Women's Exchange was evolved as a means of disposing of the garments or other needlework made by the pupils of the school. The locality of the Training School not being favorable for the work of the Exchange, a building on Sixth Street near Olive was secured, to which the Exchange, under a separate board of managers, was removed, opening a lunch room and library. Soon after its establishment the Exchange asked permission to with-

draw from the association. This request was granted, and it has since worked on independently.

In 1884 the Blind Girls' Industrial Band,
 which had its origin
Blind Girls' among the students of the
Home. Missouri School for the
 Blind, applied to the

Women's Christian Association for their protection and care. Accordingly, a committee from the association was appointed to meet a committee from the band, with Mr. James E. Yeatman, their trustee, to consider the conditions of adoption. After careful discussion, the committee of the association accepted the charge, and Mr. Yeatman officially turned over to the committee a statement of the moneys entrusted to his care, and his disposition of the same, and a written account of his investments. A board of managers was nominated and subsequently elected. Mrs. Branch served continuously as president until 1891, when after an interval of rest on account of failing health, she was re-elected. The first home of this band was at 1731 North Twelfth Street, given, rent free, by the generosity of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home board. This enabled the managers to gather a building fund, so that the Blind Girls' Home Board was the first to come into the family of the association with an endowment, and thus far the last. This endowment fund has been obtained as the result of entertainments and donations. In 1887 the home was moved to 1828 Wash Street, remaining there for nearly four years. In 1891 the home was again moved, this time to its own house, containing twenty-eight rooms and an infirmary entirely isolated and beautifully furnished, the entire cost being \$16,075. This home, which is free from debt and has an endowment of \$16,000, is beautifully located on Garrison Avenue, with spacious grounds and abundance of shade trees, and little Gamble Park on the east. The number of inmates varies with the passing years. There were five when the association took charge, and the present number is eleven. The entire expenditure for this branch of Women's Christian Association work has been about \$18,000. Efforts have been made by the board of managers to make it possible for the inmates of this home to help in their own support as far as their infirmity would permit. Those whose sight permitted have

been taught needlework and other housework. The enterprise has been quite as successful as could be expected. Some of the members of the family have become entirely self-supporting through the instructions thus received.

The Travelers' Aid was projected at a quarterly meeting of the
Travelers' Aid. Women's Christian Association in July, 1890. Mrs.

Springer, the president, told of the need of placing a motherly woman at the Union Railway Depot to meet the incoming trains, and look after the lonely and unprotected young women who were in danger from the many evil-disposed persons who were constantly laying snares for the unwary, as she had learned from an experience brought to her notice. To promptly put the work in the way of execution a committee was appointed to consider ways and means of gaining the money needed for this most necessary enterprise. The association pledged the salary for the first month, confident that means would be found to continue it after the experiment had once been made, and at the end of this month of trial a permanent board of managers was elected, and the work became one of the interests of the association. Young women are the first care of the Travelers' Aid agent, but all conditions of misfortune are considered. During the existence of the Travelers' Aid a surprisingly large number of unfortunate persons have received the attention and sympathy their cases demanded.

The one feature of the work of the

Young Women's Women's Christian Association which distinguishes
Christian Association. it from all other philanthropic organizations is

its distinctively religious work. They seek not only the welfare of the body, but the welfare of the soul also, and that is never lost sight of. Religious exercises are held in all the homes under their care. Family worship and grace before meals are the regular order, and in furtherance of this phase of the work, special meetings for praise and prayer are held weekly. In the belief that young people could better reach the hearts of the young than those more advanced in years, to whom their religion might seem to be the natural order, as the pleasures of the world are esteemed the natural order of youth, a Young Women's Christian Association was organ-

ized January 2, 1892, at the Women's Christian Home, with Miss Joey Curby as its president. She was a young woman of sweet spirit and varied gifts, and her unusual capacity for making friends was a great aid in the work undertaken. Under her guidance, with the aid and co-operation of the older association and Mrs. C. R. Springer, who was the first to suggest the work of the young people, and has remained their steadfast friend, a house was rented at 1723 Washington Avenue. The high purpose of the association was announced to be "to substantially benefit the social, spiritual, mental and moral welfare of the women and girls of St. Louis." Classes were started in any branch of study any of the members might desire. Rooms were rented in the large house to young girls who were alone in the city; the only condition required of any of the guests was that they should be "self-respecting." Religious meetings were held on Thursday evenings, the Bible was not forgotten as a text-book in the organizing of classes, and was at all times a special study. Miss Curby continued as president until failing health compelled her withdrawal. Miss Eugenia Williamson succeeded her, and still remains as president. Much good has resulted from this association of young people at a comparatively small cost. There are now fifty-six active members, paying an annual fee of \$1, which admits to all privileges of the association, seventeen sustaining members who pay \$5 annually, and ten life members who have paid \$25.

In February, 1888, a few earnest Christian women met at the home

White Cross Home. of Mrs. E. P. Johnson to consider the question of

aiding young women who have been misled in the ways of evil, and might be glad of the opportunity to retrace their steps and regain their self-respect. After several meetings and unlimited discussion, it was decided to open a house for this class of persons, where they could receive the care and counsel their cases demanded. The property located at 1731 North Twelfth Street, known as the John C. Winan residence, was secured rent free from the Western Sanitary Commission and put in order with suitable furnishings and ready for occupancy February 22d, about two weeks after the first meeting. It was called "Guardian Home."

Five hundred persons have been received since it began its life, many of these being very young girls. Of these, some now occupy places of responsibility, some are happily married, and others are engaged in domestic service. The watchful care of the women in charge of this work follows the girl when she goes from the home, and such help as is needed is given in securing work. The policy of the managers has not been to receive one after a second offense.

In 1893 the association purchased the house and lot, 1335 Garrison Avenue, and through the generosity of Mrs. W. W. Culver the ladies were able to put it in proper condition. The results are regarded as very encouraging. It is supported entirely by the contributions of cheerful givers, and such help as the girls themselves can give.

In September, 1897, the White Cross Home Association made application for admission to the Women's Christian Association as a department of their work, and were cordially received as coworkers. Officers for 1898 were: President, Mrs. H. H. Wagoner; vice president, Mrs. W. W. Culver; vice president, Mrs. T. H. Hagerty; treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Moon; secretary, Mrs. G. A. Scheirholz.

The last, but not least of the instrumentalities for good to be noticed under the care of association, is the Summer Rest.

Rest, under the management of the Christian Home Board. That there are very many self-supporting women who feel the need of a few weeks' rest during the summer heat, yet cannot pay the price paid at the summer resort hotels or boarding houses, had long been known to the earnest women who have so long been working to make life easier for those who must toil early and late for too small a wage to take an expensive vacation. For this class, therefore, the Summer Rest was provided in 1895. A furnished hotel at Nashville, Illinois, fifty-two miles from St. Louis, was rented. The building is located in a beautiful park of twenty-three acres with fine mineral springs. The hotel was put under competent management, and summer board was offered at \$3 per week. One hundred and fifty women availed themselves of its advantages during the first season, and the success of the enterprise has placed it among the permanent departments of the association.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Women's Christian Home.—See "Women's Christian Association."

Women's Clubs, Federation of.—The State Federation of Women's Clubs in Missouri was organized in a convention held in St. Louis, January, 1896. The initial steps were taken by the St. Louis Wednesday Club by appointing a Federation committee to arrange details for the meeting and entertainment of the guests. The convention was large and enthusiastic, and forty clubs were enrolled as charter members of the Federation, a constitution having been adopted and a full corps of officers elected, with Mrs. John A. Allen, of St. Louis, as president, and Ada Eliot, corresponding secretary. The other officers were chosen from towns in other parts of the State. The Federation now numbers seventy clubs. The aims of the Federation are the promotion of better acquaintance, mutual helpfulness and higher intellectual, social and moral conditions among the women of the State; and in addition to self-culture and in common with other Federations of Women's Clubs, the Missouri Federation is considering every vital question that concerns humanity, and, in common with them, is working, by the use of all the knowledge at command, for better schools, better laws and better enforcement of laws, and better sanitary conditions.

Women's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest.

This body was organized in St. Louis, April 20, 1877, the object being "to promote active, intelligent interest in missionary work among the women and young people of the Presbyterian Churches, and to secure systematic contributions for the prosecution of foreign missionary work in co-operation with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States." It includes auxiliary societies, individual, presbyterial and synodical. The first officers were Mrs. J. H. Brookes, president; Mrs. J. W. McIntyre, vice president; Miss V. C. Breckinridge, recording secretary; Mrs. L. Boggs, foreign secretary; Mrs. J. W. Allen, home secretary; Mrs. Robert Irwin, miscellaneous secretary; Mrs. Thomas E. Tutt, treasurer. In 1880 it became auxiliary to the Women's Executive Committee of New York, the Southwest Board itself in that year embrac-

ing fifty-five auxiliary societies. The first missionary it sent out was Miss Dunbar, to Fort Wrangle, in Alaska, in 1877, and the same year Miss Edna Cole to Siam and Miss Mary Irwin to Tallahassee, Indian Territory. In 1881 Miss Lila Morton was sent as teacher to Parowan, Utah, and Miss M. C. Wade as missionary to the Omaha Indian agency, and more than thirty other teachers and missionaries in the ten years that followed.

Women's Training School.—See "Women's Christian Association."

Wood, Horatio D., lawyer and jurist, was born October 8, 1841, in Columbus, Ohio. He was graduated from the St. Louis high school in 1860, and in 1861 was a private in the Union Army for service in the Civil War. He was in continuous service thereafter until September of 1865, when he was mustered out with the rank of captain, and was brevetted major. He returned to St. Louis and completed his law studies and graduated from the law department of Harvard University in 1866. The same year he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and entered upon a highly successful professional career. He was appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States as chief supervisor of elections for the Eastern District of Missouri. In 1876 he was nominated for circuit judge of St. Louis, but being the candidate of the minority party, he was defeated at that time, and again in 1890, when he was a candidate for the same office. In 1896 he was elected to the circuit judgeship, and has shown himself an able and accomplished jurist. Politically he has always been a Republican. June 20, 1872, Judge Wood married Elizabeth A. Sumner, a cousin of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. Their children are Elizabeth S., Caroline S. and Adelaide M. S. Wood.

Wood, John Day, banker and physician, was born February 15, 1843, in Lafayette County, Missouri, son of Isaac H. and Mary (Satterfield) Wood. Isaac Wood was a native of Sumner County, Tennessee, and his father came to this country from Ireland. The mother was of German descent, and came from one of the best families whose blood can be traced to the sturdy Teutonic stock. The grandfather Wood was a Tennessee pioneer, and he suffered many hardships and un-

pleasant experiences on account of the Indians, one of the most serious of which was a wound which caused the loss of a leg. Isaac Wood's mother was a member of the Franklin family, the name of which is familiar to every one versed in the early history of Tennessee. The parents of the subject of this sketch came to Missouri in 1837, traveling overland in wagons and experiencing the trials which beset the traveler and the dangers which accompanied long journeys in those days. They located in Lafayette County, where the old homestead is still vested in the family, establishing a home about two miles from the historic old Chapel Hill. At this place there was a college, and John D. Wood was a pupil there, attending at the time Senator F. M. Cockrell was mastering his studies in the same institution. Isaac Wood became a prominent character in Missouri affairs, serving in the State Senate before the Civil War for eight years. He was an ardent Whig before the breaking out of hostilities between the two sections of the country, but after the declaration of peace he united himself with the Democratic party and was ever after so affiliated. J. D. Wood received his early education in the common schools and later attended Chapel Hill College, heretofore referred to, and Central College, of Fayette, Missouri. In 1862 he entered the St. Louis Medical College and began a course of reading and lectures which extended through the greater part of three years. He was graduated in medicine in 1865, and located at Mount Hope, in Lafayette County, for the practice of his profession. There he was associated with his brother-in-law, Dr. A. B. Hereford. He remained at Mount Hope but a short time, leaving there in 1866 and locating in the small town of Pink Hill, in Jackson County, Missouri. There he remained about nine years and enjoyed a successful practice. Failing health necessitated a change, however, and he went to Pueblo, Colorado, in 1877, remaining there until the following spring. The next removal was to Montana, where he dealt in cattle extensively, enjoying at the same time the wild and healthful life of the plains. Five trips he made across the country with herds of cattle for the markets at Omaha and other places. Two years were then spent in Kansas on a large cattle ranch which he had acquired among his growing posses-

sions, and which was situated in Comanche County, an unorganized subdivision of the State. A trip to Texas was followed by a willing return to Jackson County, Missouri. He gave up the active practice of medicine when he removed toward the West, and after locating at Independence he proceeded to organize the Bank of Independence, of which institution he became president. He is still at the head of that bank and is one of the prominent, substantial residents of western Missouri, well known in both professional and commercial circles. His experience in public office, as a Democrat, has been limited to five years in the city council of Independence, having been elected for three terms. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and takes a lively interest in the welfare and advancement of that denomination. He stands high in Masonry and is a member of Palestine Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, at Independence. Dr. Wood was married March 3, 1872, to Jennie F. Wood, of Jackson County, Missouri, daughter of Robert H. Wood, an honored citizen of that part of the State. His wife died, and in 1892 he was married to Mrs. Anna (Williams) Vincent, of Kansas City, Missouri. As a progressive, earnest business man Dr. Wood is always found working toward the best interests of his State and community. He stands loyally firm in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people, and his remuneration is the deserved esteem in which he is held by all who are brought into contact with him.

Wood, Nimrod Polk, physician, was born January 6, 1857, in Jackson County, Missouri. His parents were James R. and Nancy (Chrisman) Wood, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Their grandparents went to Virginia when they were very young, and were prominent among the leading families of the mother State. The Wood family came from England, and the Chrisman family is of Scotch-Irish origin. Both families were represented in the Revolutionary War. N. P. Wood attended the common schools of his native county and later attended Lincoln College at Greenwood, Missouri. In 1878 he was graduated from Bryant's Commercial College at St. Joseph, Missouri, and then turned his attention to the medical profession, which he had decided to take up as his life calling. He entered the St. Louis

Medical College, and received his degree in 1881. He first located for the practice of his profession at Blue Springs, Jackson County, Missouri, and remained there seventeen years. Leaving Blue Springs in 1898, after building up a lucrative practice and gaining a strong hold upon the affection and esteem of the public, he located at Independence, Missouri, where he has since resided. Before settling in Independence he availed himself of a postgraduate course in medicine at a Chicago institution. He had previously taken three postgraduate courses at St. Louis, and thus kept pace with the advancement of the profession. Dr. Wood is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association and of the District Medical Society. Of the latter organization he was president in 1897. He adheres to the belief of the Democratic party, but has never sought political preferment. He is connected with the Baptist Church, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Knights of Pythias, being the local medical examiner at Independence for both orders. He was married October 18, 1887, to Fannie L. Jackson, daughter of Rev. J. B. Jackson, of Blue Springs, Missouri. Rev. Mr. Jackson is a Baptist minister, who attained prominence and a liberal reward in blessings for faithful service covering over fifty years of active work. He was formerly a professor in Wakefield College, North Carolina, and is now leading a life of deserved retirement. To Dr. and Mrs. Wood two children have been born, a boy of eight years and a daughter of two. The head of the family is identified with all wholesome movements that pertain to the improvement of society, is devoted to his family and his home, and is counted among the able practitioners of the medical profession in western Missouri.

Wood, Will. H., for many years the most prominent business man of Saline County, was born in Arrow Rock Township of that county, September 25, 1831, and died in New York City, July 9, 1890. The remarkable career of Mr. Wood indicates what may be accomplished in this country by a young man possessed of energy and the ambition to attain success in the business world. He was descended from sturdy Virginia stock, inheriting from both ancestral families those qualities which have ever characterized the

families of English descent whose ancestors gave the Old Dominion the conspicuous place it occupies in American history. His father, Charles Wood, a native of Virginia, probably of Albemarle County, married Sarah Vest, and about 1830 removed to Missouri and entered government land in Arrow Rock Township, Saline County, located about three miles northwest of the town of that name. In his old age he retired to Arrow Rock, where he died about 1871. After attending the country schools Will. H. Wood entered Boyer's general store at Arrow Rock as a clerk, in 1849, and a few years later engaged in the grocery business there for himself. The opening of the Civil War greatly decreased his business, and in 1862 he went to St. Louis and engaged in freighting on the river, though continuing to conduct his business at Arrow Rock. In 1859 he had associated with him in the mercantile business Joseph Huston, Sr. At the close of the war the firm of Wood & Huston enlarged their trade, added the commission business, and controlled all the warehouses at Arrow Rock until 1869, making all the shipments of produce from that town, then the most important commercial center within a radius of many miles. In the last named year the firm was dissolved, but four years later a new partnership was formed for the purpose of engaging in the banking business at Marshall. In 1874 the firm of Wood & Huston opened its bank for the transaction of business on the northeast corner of the square in Marshall, their capital being \$20,000. Mr. Wood was not without experience in this line, having been associated in the conduct of the old Bank of Missouri at Arrow Rock with Geo. A. Murrell, W. B. Sappington and Henry S. Mills. The Wood & Huston bank was conducted as a private institution until 1882, when the capital was increased to \$100,000, stock issued for that sum and incorporation under the laws of Missouri effected. Of this bank Joseph Huston served as president until his death in 1884, when he was succeeded by Mr. Wood, who continued at the head of the concern until his death in 1890. Mr. Wood was a lifelong Democrat, but his sole interest in politics lay in his efforts to secure the nomination of the best available men for office. Beside his banking interests and his handsome brick mansion on East North

Street, he owned at the time of his death the homestead farm and held various other interests. He was twice married. His first wife, Jennie Fields, daughter of Judge Robert Fields, died in 1856. Their only child, a son named James, died in childhood. July 9, 1873, he married Wilhelmina (Durrett) Potter, daughter of David Richardson Durrett and widow of Jay M. Potter, by whom she had one child, Daisy Potter. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wood is a daughter, Miss Frances Wood. David R. Durrett was born in Virginia, March 21, 1816, came to Missouri early in life, and here married Frances Piper. He located on a farm on Rock Creek, near Orearville, with his father, where he engaged in merchandising in 1855. At the time of his death he was serving as sheriff of Saline county. In closing this memoir of Will. H. Wood it is but just to his memory to say that no man ever stood nearer to the people of all classes in Saline County. His influence for good was unbounded, and his geniality and open-heartedness proverbial. His beneficences were numerous, but were never known from his lips. The news of his death, being entirely unanticipated, was a great shock to his family and to the entire community of Marshall and Saline County, to which he had greatly endeared himself during his useful life. His remains were brought at once to Marshall, and the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Clinton Clenny, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During the services all the business houses of Marshall were closed out of respect for one who had been recognized by all as the foremost citizen of Saline County.

Woodland College.—This college is located at the city of Independence. It had its beginning in Independence high school, which was founded by M. W. Miller in 1857, and continued by George S. Bryant up to 1871. In 1869 W. A. and W. Buckner bought the property now constituting the college grounds and buildings, and in 1871 the patronage and teachers of the Independence high school were combined with this school. A stock company bought the property in 1879, and in 1883 Mr. George S. Bryant, its present president, took charge of it. It is a popular institution of high school grade.

Woodlawn.—A beautiful and inviting suburban station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in St. Louis County, thirteen miles from St. Louis and half a mile east of Kirkwood.

Woodmen of the World.—The wood-chopper's ax resounding in the forest and the operations of woodcraft are themes that grace with pleasing effect the pages of the pastoral poets. The woodman is the first among pioneers to chop down the trees and open up the wilderness to the advance of civilized man in the settlement and establishment of rural homes for himself and those who come after him. It is not surprising, therefore, that the appellation of "Woodman" should be adopted by two beneficiary orders which are asserting their claims and spreading their camps throughout the country. One of these orders, though not the first in origin, is that known as Woodmen of the World. This order was instituted at Omaha, Nebraska, June 6, 1890, by a convention called by Joseph C. Root and F. A. Falkenberg. Thereupon camps were instituted almost simultaneously at Omaha, Nebraska, Davenport, Lyons and Sioux City, Iowa, which were the first camps of the order. The order is governed by a board of directors, composed of thirteen members, elected by delegates selected by district conventions. A peculiar feature of the Woodmen of the World is the obligation to place a \$100 monument at the grave of every deceased member. It has accumulated an emergency fund to be drawn on to meet death losses, should ten assessments during any calendar year prove inadequate—a contingency which is not expected for at least fifteen or twenty-five years, at which time the estimated accumulation will be upwards of \$1,000,000. The first camp in Missouri, No. 5, was established at St. Louis in 1891 by M. Powers, an organizing deputy from Springfield, Illinois. In 1897 the order had sixteen camps in that city with an aggregate membership of about 1,300. The whole number of camps in existence at the same date was as follows: Southern jurisdiction, headquarters at Omaha, 1,957 camps, with a membership of 85,787; Pacific jurisdiction, headquarters at Denver, a fraternal jurisdiction of the sovereign camp, 337 camps, membership 28,960; Canadian order, Woodmen of the World, chartered by a spe-

cial act of the Dominion Parliament in 1893, 117 camps, membership 5,691. The order had then paid over \$2,000,000 in losses and had erected 1,200 monuments at the graves of its deceased members. In the year 1900 there were 350 camps in Missouri with 13,500 members, St. Louis having sixteen camps with 2,000 members, and Kansas City ten camps with 1,000 members.

Woods, William E., senior member of the Crescent Lumber Company of Kansas City, was born February 22, 1861, in Shelby County, Kentucky, son of Isaac M. and Virginia (Sea) Woods, both natives of the State named. The father, who is yet living, was descended from a North Carolina family. He was a farmer by occupation. During the Civil War he was an ardent Union man, but was unable to perform military service on account of a physical injury. The son, William E., after attending the common school near his home, completed his literary education at a private academy in Eminence, Kentucky, and afterward took a commercial course in the Southern Business College at Louisville, Kentucky. His active business life began in the same line of industry in which he has been continuously engaged to the present time. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, in a yard at McCune, Kansas. At the opening of the new town of Kiowa, Kansas, he established there a business for the same firm, remaining in charge for two years. He then opened yards for the same employers at Caney, Kansas, of which he had charge until 1890. In the latter year he took up his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, remaining in the employ of the same company, and traveling in their interest. In 1892-3 he was temporarily located in Oklahoma when that territory was opened to settlement. In 1893 he was engaged in Kansas City for the Pacific Coast Lumber Supply Company. Soon afterward he bought the Schutte lumber yards at Sixteenth and McGee Streets for the Dierks Lumber and Coal Company, and managed them for nearly two years. June 15, 1899, in association with Thomas B. Moore and Theodore B. Sherwood, he organized the Crescent Lumber Company, a partnership firm of which he is the senior member. The product marketed by the company is mainly yellow pine, from their own

sawmills at Janssen, Arkansas, having a daily capacity of 65,000 feet. Mr. Woods has general management of the business, with offices in the Keith & Perry building, Kansas City. He is a member of the Grand Avenue Methodist Church, and of the order of Modern Woodmen. He was married in 1886 to Miss Mollie C. Neal, of Smithfield, Kentucky, daughter of Moses Neal, formerly proprietor of the National Hotel, at Louisville, Kentucky, who during the Civil War was a lieutenant in an Indiana regiment, and was killed in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woods—Everett, Cecil and Helen Woods. Politically Mr. Woods is a Republican.

Woods, William Stone, physician and banker, and one of the most prominent financiers of Missouri, was born November 1, 1840, in Columbia, Missouri. His parents were James Harris and Martha (Stone) Woods, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. They were married about 1825, in Madison County, Kentucky, and a short time later removed to Columbia, Missouri, where the father became a successful merchant. His death occurred in 1845. The son, William S. Woods, upon leaving the common school, entered the State University at Columbia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1861. He at once began a course of medical reading and then became a student in the St. Louis Medical College. Upon the completion of the course he located at Middle Grove, Monroe County, Missouri, where he practiced medicine until the fall of 1863, when he resumed his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received his diploma March 4, 1864. Returning to Middle Grove, he practiced medicine until 1867, when he removed to Paris, Missouri, and engaged in a mercantile business. In 1868 he and a brother conducted a profitable wholesale grocery business along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, following the road in its course of construction westward. Ogden was reached in 1869, and Dr. Woods returned to Missouri and located at Rocheport, where he established the Rocheport Savings Bank, which was succeeded by the banking house of W. S. Woods & Co. In this business Dr. Woods developed in a high degree the qualities which mark the careful and sagacious financier, and his ex-

perience marks the beginning of a remarkably useful and successful career. January 1, 1880, he disposed of his bank interests in Rocheport, Missouri, to his associates and removed to Kansas City. There he became a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Grimes, Woods, LaForce & Co., with which he was connected for about two years. During the same period was established the wholesale house of the W. B. Grimes Dry Goods Company, succeeding to the business of Grimes, Woods, LaForce & Co., in which he became a stockholder, but took no active part in the business on account of impaired health. Afterward the name was changed to the Swoford Dry Goods Company, which has been and is still a very successful wholesale house. In the meantime Dr. Woods had purchased a controlling interest in the Kansas City Savings Association, of which J. A. Powell was president and Churchill J. White was cashier. The affairs of the bank being in an unsatisfactory state, conditions demanded the attention of a thoroughly capable financier, and he was induced to become president and to assume direction of the business. The bank had been organized in 1865 under a special charter, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, of which but \$10,000 was paid in. A reorganization was effected under a new charter as the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of \$200,000. The bank commanded confidence from the outset and each succeeding year witnessed a material increase of business and money-earning capacity. In 1887 the Bank of Commerce liquidated its affairs, the stockholders receiving \$3 for each dollar invested, in addition to the regular semi-annual dividends of 6 per cent, which has been habitually paid. It was succeeded by the National Bank of Commerce, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and Dr. Woods was elected president, retaining his position to the present time. Under his masterful management this bank has grown to be the second largest financial institution west of the Mississippi, holding priority over all others except one in the city of St. Louis. It is known throughout the country among the most stable and successful of the great banking houses, and enjoys a prestige which reflects credit upon its city and State. With this great enterprise, which has conducted in large degree to the

business enterprise of Kansas City in many channels, the name of Dr. Woods is inseparably connected. Recognizing the fact that the marvelous development of the business which he conducts is primarily due to his great ability and close personal attention, he is accorded by the highest authorities in monetary concerns the distinction of being the first and most accomplished financier in the entire West. A man of broad capabilities and masterly directing powers, he has at times borne a share in various commercial enterprises. For fifteen years he was associated with his brother, James M. Woods, in the cattle business in Montana, filling government contracts for the supply of beef to United States forts and Indian agencies. The immediate conduct of this business was vested in the brother, to whom he sold his interest in 1894. He has ever been an earnest advocate of all measures and projects for the advancement of the business interests of Kansas City, and has freely contributed his effort and means to these ends, aiding materially in the substantial development of his home city and of the great Missouri Valley region. He was one of the projectors, and is now a large stockholder, in the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, constructed at first for purely local development, but now an all-important line, terminating at the Gulf of Mexico. Several of the most important business buildings in Kansas City were built through his effort. Building up his fortune through arduous labor, he holds in warm regard young men struggling toward success, a number of whom, now conspicuous in business circles, he has established or aided in business. He has freely contributed for the education of indigent youth and to charitable purposes. For such large public spirit, sagacity in financial and commercial concerns, unspotted personal integrity and liberal charities, he is held in the highest regard by all classes of the community. In political affairs he is independent and conservative. He holds membership with the First Christian Church. Dr. Woods was married, July 10, 1866, to Miss Albina McBride, daughter of Judge Ebenezer McBride, an old and prominent resident of Monroe County, Missouri. Mrs. Woods is a woman of excellent education and charming social qualities. Many charities and social movements are constantly aided through her efforts and

means. A daughter, Julia, a highly cultivated lady, was educated at a leading college in Baltimore, Maryland.

Woods' Fort.—See "Troy."

Woodside, Leigh B., lawyer and judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, was born in Oregon County, Missouri, February 2, 1848, son of Judge J. R. Woodside, who was born in Kentucky and in 1836 removed to Missouri and settled in Scott County. In 1844 the elder Woodside removed to Oregon County, where he lived until his death in 1887. In 1871 he was elected judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, comprised of the counties of Oregon, Howell, Ozark, Douglas and Shannon, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term, and by successive re-elections occupied the office until his death. Judge Leigh B. Woodside, the son, received his education largely at the old academy at Steelville, in Crawford County, under the direction of Professor W. P. Rennick, and later W. H. Lynch. He attended the academy from 1863 to 1866. Then he commenced the study of law, and in November, 1870, was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced practice at Salem, Missouri, with success from the start. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Legislature and served one term. In 1892 he was a Democratic presidential elector. January 10, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Stone to fill the vacancy in the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit caused by the election of Judge C. C. Bland to the judgeship of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. In 1898 Judge Woodside was elected to the circuit judgeship, receiving 9,120 votes, the candidate on the Republican ticket receiving 7,409. Judge Woodside was married in 1868 to Miss Martha Howell, of Scott County, Missouri.

Woodson, Charles Ransom, physician and superintendent of State Hospital for Insane No. 2, at St. Joseph, Missouri, is one of the men who have had an active part in directing the affairs which have added to Missouri's greatness and general importance as well as in building up an eleemosynary institution that is looked upon as a model by all who are familiar with the management of such indispensable State property. He was born May 17, 1848, in Knox County,

Kentucky, and came from one of the most prominent families of the South. His father was Benjamin J. Woodson, whose boyhood home was on a pretty hillside in the blue-grass country, and his mother was Margaret J. Fulkerson, a native of Virginia. The genealogical record of the Woodson family leads back to Revolutionary days, and a certificate of membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Dr. Woodson is the possessor, shows that in the ancestral line one Lieutenant John Harris, the grandfather of Dr. Woodson's father, belonged to the noble old First Virginia Continental line. The name of Woodson is familiar to every Missourian. The members of the distinguished family have won places so high in the public esteem and have been so frequently honored by positions of trust, that the family has come to be looked upon as one of remarkable power, and worthy of the confidence that has been reposed in its various illustrious members. Silas Woodson, ex-Governor of Missouri and one of the most noted men of his day, was the youngest brother of Benjamin Woodson, the father of the man whose name appears at the head of this biography. Archie M. Woodson, a brother of Dr. Charles R. Woodson, is now circuit judge of Buchanan County, Missouri, and is considered one of the most reliable lawyers in the State. Other members of the family have carved enviable reputations for themselves out of the rough stones time has furnished. Charles R. Woodson acquired his first literary training in the public schools of Buchanan County, Missouri, to which State he came in 1856. Educational advantages were more or less lacking, but there was plenty of determination in the young man's breast, and he devoted much time to the study of such branches as were not included in the limited course provided in the public schools. And so a broad foundation was laid, and the young man was well prepared to enter upon a medical course at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. The determination to be a physician had been formed early in life, and the lectures and required readings were mastered and digested by the young student with eagerness, and a hungry desire to advance rapidly was rewarded by a diploma and a remarkably successful practice early in his career. In 1868 he began the study of medicine, and was graduated March 6, 1872.

Active practice was entered upon at once, and Agency, a small settlement in Buchanan County, not far from St. Joseph, was his first field. Dr. Woodson removed to St. Joseph in 1886, and has resided there continuously since that year. He was appointed superintendent of the State Hospital for Insane No. 2, located just east of the city limits of St. Joseph, in the year 1890, at the June meeting of the board of managers. David R. Francis was Governor of Missouri at that time. Under the various executive changes which have taken place in this State since that time, Dr. Woodson has been retained in the position where brilliant success has marked his management. His capable jurisdiction over the multitude of affairs connected with the management of such a large institution has commended itself to every one acquainted with the work in hand and its great importance, and it is generally recognized that Dr. Woodson is one of the most efficient men at the head of an eleemosynary institution. He assumed control of the Insane Hospital at St. Joseph on August 11, 1890, and under his management the institution has improved wonderfully, as will be found by reference to a history of it, which is made a part of this work. Dr. Woodson is now serving his third term as superintendent, each appointment being for four years. He has held no other public office, although as an active, working Democrat he has taken a considerable part in political affairs, and is considered an important factor in the battles which are waged between opposing forces. He is actively identified with the Christian Church and the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Joseph. He is a trustee and treasurer of the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital. He is a member of the St. Joseph Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Medico-Psychological Association. This association is the oldest national medical association in America. He holds membership in the order of Sons of the American Revolution, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the National Union. Dr. Woodson was married, February 26, 1873, to Miss Julia P. Taber, of Buchanan County, Missouri, daughter of Dr. Paul T. Taber, one of the pioneer physicians of northwest Missouri, having come here from Al-

bany, New York, in the "forties." Two children have come to this union, Paul G. Woodson, a young attorney of St. Joseph, and Julia Woodson. Notwithstanding the arduous duties which fall upon his shoulders, including personal supervision over more than 1,000 patients and a general superintendence over every department, Dr. Woodson has time for participation in social enjoyments to a limited degree, and does not lose interest in politics and the affairs of the various organizations with which he is connected. He is closely confined to the great institution of which he is the head, but finds time, nevertheless, to entertain with a free hand, and has always a welcoming word for those who are interested in the State's affairs and in the matters over which the will of Superintendent Woodson is authority.

Woodson, Samuel H., Sr., lawyer and member of Congress, was born in October, 1815, in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and died June 23, 1881, at his home in Independence, Missouri. He graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1838 came to Missouri, locating at Independence. Satisfied with the new home which he had found in a promising country, he returned to Kentucky, and in 1840 took his family to Independence for permanent residence. In 1849 the celebrated law firm of Woodson, Chrisman & Comingo was formed, and the combination of talent became one of the strongest in the State. The members of the firm were the subject of this sketch, William Chrisman and Abram Comingo. The partnership continued until 1856, when Mr. Woodson became the Whig candidate for Congress. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Missouri constitutional convention and performed valuable service in that capacity. Two years later he was elected to the Missouri Legislature from Jackson County, and in 1854 was re-elected. In 1856 he made the race for Congress on the Whig ticket, and was successful, although the district in which he ran was strongly Democratic. Again he was a congressional candidate in 1858 and was the second time elected, his opponent in this race being General John W. Reid, a distinguished lawyer. At that time Pettis County was in the district which included Kansas City and Independence, and the second convention

which nominated Mr. Woodson for Congress was held at Georgetown, one of the early settlements of Pettis County. The Civil War, in 1860, brought his political career to an end at the close of his second term in the national legislature, his sympathies with the Southern cause resulting in his disfranchisement. In 1866 he formed a partnership with James K. Sheley for the practice of law, under the firm name of Woodson & Sheley, and this alliance proved brilliantly successful in the practice of law in its most important branches. The partnership continued up to the time Judge Woodson was appointed to the circuit bench, in 1875, by Governor Hardin. He completed a term under this appointment and was elected to the same position in 1880, but did not complete the second term, his death occurring in 1881. His career was replete with interesting incidents and his life was marked by participation in many of the most important events of Missouri's pioneer history. During his residence in Lexington, Kentucky, while he was attending law school, he boarded at the residence of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's mother, Mrs. Todd. As a lawyer Judge Woodson ranked with the most successful in the State. His keen insight into difficult problems and an ability to grasp the true legal meaning of questions at issue made him a particularly able judge of law and evidence. He was a Mason and a Knight Templar. He was married, in 1838, to Margaret J. Ashby, daughter of Dr. M. Q. Ashby, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. She is descended from Colonel Jack Ashby, a famous member of General George Washington's staff, and is a second cousin of General Turner Ashby, of the immortal "Black Horse Brigade," a monument to the memory of whose members has been erected at Winchester, Virginia. Mrs. Woodson is living at her home in Independence at the age of eighty years, carries her years well, and is still a close student of timely affairs and important subjects.

Woodson, Samuel H., mayor of Independence and lawyer, was born September 29, 1857, in Independence, Missouri, son of Samuel H. and Margaret (Ashby) Woodson. He attended the common schools of Independence and was later a student at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri. After leaving college he attended the Albany Law

School, at Albany, New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1881. He entered upon the practice of law at Kansas City, Missouri, and continued it actively until 1883, when he was forced to abandon it on account of ill health. He then entered the wholesale fancy grocery business in Kansas City under the firm name of Woodson, Todd & Company, and was so engaged until 1887, when he returned to Independence and opened an office for the transaction of a general real estate, loan and insurance business. In that line he has since followed. His prominence in the public affairs of the community is shown in his election to the office of mayor of Independence in 1898. In the early part of 1900 the Democratic party of that city conferred upon him the honor of a second nomination for this position of trust and dignity. Mr. Woodson is a man possessed of public spirit and liberal municipal pride. His interests are in line with the best interests of the city whose chief executive he is, and his administration of the affairs of the office of mayor meet the approbation of the people. He was married, June 8, 1886, to Miss Jennie McCoy, daughter of John McCoy, one of the pioneer residents of Independence, and a man whose life record forms a most interesting part of the story of western Missouri's wonderful promotion and steady growth toward the proud condition of the present. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodson two daughters have been born.

Woodson, Silas, Governor of Missouri, was lineally descended from John Woodson, of Dorsetshire, England, who was a surgeon on the staff of General Yates, and accompanied, in that capacity, Sir John Harvey to Virginia in 1622. Wade N. Woodson, the seventh in descent, emigrated in the early part of the century to Knox County, Kentucky, having married, in Virginia, Miss Harris, of Powhatan County, a grandniece of President Jefferson. From her are descended Judge Archelaus Woodson, of the circuit bench of Missouri, and C. R. Woodson, superintendent of the Insane Asylum No. 2, and several brothers and sisters. His wife dying, Wade N. Woodson married, in Knox County, Kentucky, in 1816, Miss Alice Cheek, the mother of Governor Silas Woodson, who was born there May 18, 1817. At an early age, Silas quit the plow for the counter, but

yardsticks and weights were not for such minds as his. Other agencies were to be moulded by him into factors for the cause of humanity and the advancement of his race. The hours usually spent by young men in amusement and gallantry, were husbanded in enlarging his mind and strengthening his intellect and an exhaustive pursuit of the genesis of the common and civil law and classic literature. At twenty-one he was licensed as a member of the Knox County bar, and soon took an advanced position as the circuit attorney of his judicial district. This brought him into contact with such legal minds as Judge Rowan, Tom Marshall, Mat Johnson, Monroe, Trimble, and others who were giants in those days, and who have left an indelible impress upon the pages of Kentucky history. Young as he was, he rushed to the conflict as the young eagle soars to the sun. The celebrated case of Dr. Baker, who killed Daniel Bates, September 13, 1844, and was hanged October 3, 1845, one of the most marked in the criminal annals of the State, pitted him as prosecutor against the best talent of the State for the defense. His zeal and eloquence procured a conviction, and his spurs were won. No further need of a dreary novitiate. The forum was attained where henceforth he was to be a peer of the greatest, and reap a rich reward, but soon that siren, so seductive, yet unfortunate, to many good lawyers, guided his feet into the path of politics, and after serving in the Legislature of his native State, in 1849 he became a member of the constitutional convention of Kentucky, and there, following the lead of Henry Clay, John A. McClung, Richard Menafee and other distinguished Kentuckians, as well as the natural prompting of his large heart, he advocated gradual emancipation as the best policy to govern the State and to elevate her to a position beside her rival sisters that had outstripped her in the race for progress. Like many of the noble benefactors of mankind, he seemed in advance of the age. The censure of many old friends, coupled with violent agitation of the slavery question attending the compromise debates of 1850 in Congress and on the stump, embittered his environment, and he decided to emigrate to the fosterchild of his native State, and in the spring of 1854 he became a citizen of St. Joseph, Missouri. In Kentucky he had been a Whig of warm party

affinities, and earnest and eloquent championship, and held in respect these teachings through life. In 1854 that party was in a transitory condition. The defeat of General Scott, its candidate in 1852, and the almost unanimous election of Franklin Pierce by the Democracy, had proven its Waterloo. In Missouri, Woodson allied himself with the Democratic party, and continued an honored member of it the rest of his life. The Whig party in 1854 was following the *ignis fatuus* of know-nothingism, and his conscience forbade his making war upon the religion or tenets of a church. Governor Woodson never loved slavery, and he hailed with grateful feelings the absolute abolishment of it. He afterward recalled pleasant recollections of his youthful fight for the same end, and wished it had been won without the expense of so much blood and treasure. He was a great lawyer, a deep thinker, and well read in the text-books. With an analytic mind, he rapidly reached conclusions that were seldom wrong; as a constitutional lawyer he had few equals. He was no case lawyer, and did not need to be, as he generally had in his practice partners who gave attention to details. It was as a jury lawyer that he attracted the most public attention. Of commanding presence, resonant and pleasing voice, full of pathos and power, his tempestuous eloquence seldom failed to win a verdict in his favor. He was elected as the first Democratic Governor after the war by a majority of 35,000 over General John B. Henderson, an ex-United States Senator, a politician of untold resources and a statesman of national fame. This majority was largely due to the ability he displayed in the canvass which he made throughout the State. It was a pivotal period in the history of the State, and fixed the status of the Democratic party in Missouri for more than a score of years. In 1872 the Republican party had been dominant in the State for more than a decade. There were many new voters not aligned politically. His logic and eloquence did much to fix their principles and assure success in that canvass and in the years following. After discharging his duties as Governor with ability, and winning the approval of the people he returned to practice his profession in St. Joseph. He served, at the earnest solicitation of the bar, for several years as criminal judge. He was always the

genial friend and admirable gentleman without guile and free from professional jealousy. He stood for years the Nestor of the bar, a person above reproach, who never betrayed a trust or forsook a friend. His death occurred at St. Joseph in 1896.

Woodson Institute.—An academical school for both sexes at Richmond, Ray County. At the district conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in April, 1890, a committee was appointed to select a site for an academy. Plattsburg, Lawson, Lathrop and Richmond contended for the location, and the last named place was chosen in consideration of assurances of larger local patronage than the other points could assure, and of a building fund of \$15,000 contributed by its citizens. In 1891 the conference authorized building upon the plans which were followed, and pledged \$5,000 toward the building indebtedness, which finally amounted to \$18,500 more than the original subscriptions. In the summer of 1893 the school was opened under the superintendency of Professor Benjamin G. Shackelford, with eight assistant teachers and 125 pupils. The same year, the building indebtedness being an insuperable obstacle to the usefulness of the institution, Mr. Thomas D. Woodson proffered \$6,500 in addition to his previous gift of \$1,000, conditioned on the remainder of the deficit being provided for. This deficit was temporarily provided for through a guaranty bond holding the property secure from sale for debt, the volunteer guarantors being George A. Hughes, George W. Trigg, Wesley M. Allison, Robert D. Asbury, Benjamin Conrow, Verne C. Wall and William D. Brown, all of Richmond, whereupon the conference, out of gratitude, gave the school the name of Woodson Institute. Others conspicuous in preserving the property for its proper uses were James A. Davis, Wesley M. Allison, George W. Trigg, Winfield Miller, Michael W. Crispin, Verne C. Wall, John Milstead, William D. Brown and Thomas K. Kirkpatrick, who made a joint note for \$10,000 to carry forward the building; this note was subsequently paid out of popular subscriptions, to which Mr. Woodson contributed, increasing his total gifts to about \$10,000. In 1898 Central College, of Fayette, accepted a deed to the property, and constituted the school an academy prepara-

tory to itself. Of the remaining indebtedness of \$6,000, Central College assumed \$2,500, and the remainder was paid by citizens of Richmond. In 1898 Professor James C. Shelton succeeded Professor Shackelford as principal. In 1900 the teachers numbered seven and the students 125. The non-resident students number about fifty, among whom are several boarders.

Woodward, Calvin M., educator, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in the year 1837. He graduated from Harvard College in 1860, and at once became principal of a classical high school, holding the position until 1865, one year excepted, when he served in the Union Army. In 1865 he came to St. Louis and began what has been a continuous connection with Washington University as assistant principal in the academic department. In due course of time he was made a member of the faculty of the university, and for more than a quarter of a century he has been Thayer professor of mathematics and applied mechanics in that institution. He assisted in the organization of the polytechnic department, and for twenty-five years he was its dean. The pressure of other duties forced him to resign the deanship in 1896. Mainly through his earnest efforts the present famous Manual Training School was established in connection with Washington University. Year after year, not only in St. Louis, but throughout the United States, he has labored to promote this phase of practical education, and he has lived to see his ideas adopted and his plans followed in every large city and in many of the smaller cities of the United States. He has had the satisfaction, also, of seeing manual training made a part of the public school system of many cities, and he has the honor of being known throughout the country as the father of this feature of present day education. With other leading citizens of St. Louis, he interested himself in the early part of the year 1897 in bringing about a reorganization of the St. Louis school board. After the necessary legislation had been obtained it was deemed a matter of the highest importance that the reforms to be inaugurated should be introduced by a non-partisan school board, and Professor Woodward was named as a candidate for membership in that board. He and his associates on the reform ticket were

elected by the largest majorities ever given to candidates for municipal offices in that city, and they have fully justified the expectations of the people. In addition to numerous books, pamphlets and essays on education, Dr. Woodward wrote during the years 1877-1880, "The History of the St. Louis Bridge," a magnificent technical work. In recognition of his services as author, teacher and director, Washington University gave him the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1883.

Woodward, William Henry, printer and publisher, was born December 11, 1834, in Hereford, England. His father, the Rev. William H. Woodward, became rector of Grace Church, in North St. Louis, Missouri, and occupied the position until his death in 1858. His son, William Henry, became a printer, and from 1852 to 1864 worked at his trade in St. Louis. In 1864 he embarked in the printing business for himself, having purchased the plant of George H. Hanson, who had operated a small printing office on Main Street, opposite the old State Bank. The outcome of this modest beginning is the immense plant of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company. This immense establishment, employing 600 persons, is under the personal supervision of Mr. Woodward, assisted by his three sons, Edgar B., Walter B. and Louis B. Woodward, and a corps of skillful and competent foremen. The present officers are: President and treasurer, W. H. Woodward; vice president, J. H. Hawes; secretary, Robert Buchanan; business manager, Walter B. Woodward; superintendent, Edgar B. Woodward. In 1876 Mr. Woodward was elected a member of the city council and served two years. His first vote was cast for James Buchanan, Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1856, and he has been a Democrat all his life. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He has been associated with various fraternal organizations, but most closely with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He became a member of this order in 1858, and has since filled many important offices in the order, including those of grand master and grand patriarch of Missouri. He was active in the organization of the St. Louis Typothetae, and was recently elected its president for the third time. In 1892 Mr. Woodward was elected president of the international body, and presided over its meeting at

the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. He is a member of the Committee of Two Hundred having charge of the preparations for the World's Fair which is to be held in St. Louis in 1903. In 1859 Mr. Woodward married Miss Maria K. Knight, daughter of Richard and Ann Knight. To them were born thirteen children, five of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Woodward, who was prominent in church and charitable work, and who had served twenty-five consecutive years on the board of the Episcopal Orphans' Home, died January 16, 1898. February 8, 1899, Mr. Woodward married Miss Laura Maria Bingham, of Indianapolis, Indiana, daughter of Joseph J. and Sophie B. Bingham, and granddaughter of George Upfold, D. D., LL. D., first bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Indiana.

Workhouse.—The workhouse in St. Louis is a penal institution to which persons are sent who have been "convicted of a violation of any ordinance of the city for which a fine or forfeiture is imposed and who shall refuse, neglect or be unable to pay said fine, or forfeiture and costs." They are kept in the institution until the penalty is worked out at the rate of fifty cents a day, less twenty cents a day for board. The present workhouse was built in 1853 on what was then the city commons, the location being now on Broadway and Meramec Street. It comprises fifty acres of ground, on which are suitable buildings for the accommodation of the prisoners and officials, two large barracks, one for men, the other for women, an office for the superintendent, and other buildings for various purposes. The ground not built upon is in cultivation and yields a sufficient supply of vegetables for the prisoners. In December, 1898, there were 441 prisoners, 355 men and 86 women, the men being mostly employed in breaking rock.

The predecessor of the present institution was a sort of workhouse on the southeast corner of Park and Second Carondelet Avenues, where prisoners were confined at labor. In 1841 an ordinance was passed providing for the erection of a workhouse on Block No. 3 of the city commons, and a cheap temporary structure was put up and the grounds enclosed by a picket of cedar posts set upright in the ground. The male prisoners were put at work on Park Avenue, and as

the grades were established they were employed in the construction of other streets and avenues in that part of the city. In 1842 Blocks No. 46 and 47 in the city commons were set apart for a city workhouse, and prisoners were to be kept at some useful work, provided they were not compelled to labor on the Sabbath day nor "after the down-going of the sun in the evening, nor before sun-up in the morning." In 1872 the city engineer was directed to submit plans and specifications for an enlargement of the accommodations of the institution, and \$5,000 was appropriated for the work. There are usually employed two engineers, a clerk, a blacksmith and thirty-one guards. The institution is under the direct control of a superintendent.

Working Girls' Free Library.—On November 6, 1886, Mrs. Lucy A. Wiggin opened, alone, a free evening school with an enrollment of thirty pupils, all of whom were young girls earning their living in the factories. For this purpose she had obtained use of one room in the Clinton public school for three evenings in a week, she bearing the expenses for heat, light and damage to furniture. After a short time Miss Emma Myers joined her in the work of teaching, and the library was begun with some books from the Public School Library and from Mrs. Wiggin's private collection, and a bookcase was presented by Mr. N. O. Nelson. It was at that time the only free library in St. Louis. Mrs. Wiggin also received during the first year three cash donations, amounting to \$25. The second year the school was transferred to the Carroll school building, and Miss Evelyn Bissell now added her assistance, which was continued for four years. In 1880 a house was leased at 1510 Lafayette Avenue, and the work broadened and progressed. Some of the girls educated, following industries taught here, became helpers. Practicing physicians lectured on Monday evenings on the care of the health. Regular industrial instruction in cooking and sewing was given, and in time the girls formed a Good Will Society, of which Mrs. Rose E. Fanning was secretary, and made garments for the needy, adding small contributions of money. A friendly aid department was organized under Mrs. Wiggin's supervision, which relieved disaster, provided employ-

ment, and arranged concerts, lectures, excursions and entertainments. A Band of Mercy met every Sunday afternoon for many years, with Miss Cate Hackstaff in charge. The library was open every Sunday afternoon as a reading room, and many of the books from it were donated for the use of young girls in factories, the circulation being about 2,500 annually. The work was entirely non-sectarian and co-operative under fostering leadership. In September, 1895, the Working Girls' Free Library was transformed into the St. Louis Social Settlement, established on Second and Victor Streets, where it continues to be, day and evening, a center of beneficent activity, a day nursery being one of its practical benefits.

Working Girls' Home.—This institution was organized in St. Louis in 1891 and incorporated in 1897 for the purpose of providing a safe and economical home for working girls and women. This home is especially designed for those earning but \$2, \$3 and \$4 a week, and in no case is a boarder allowed to pay more than she is able to afford. At an early date the advisory board will inaugurate special plans for the benefit of those resident in the home and other working girls and women sufficiently interested to attend. These will include instruction along educational lines, such as reading, lectures, social entertainments, etc.; lectures on health and hygiene, and instruction in cooking, house-keeping and practical dressmaking. The officers and directors in 1898 were Honorable A. H. Frederick, president; Mr. P. M. Hanson, vice president; Mr. George Lubke, Jr., secretary; Mr. W. H. McClain, treasurer; Rev. J. M. Spencer, Dr. J. M. Newell, Mrs. C. M. Thornburg and Miss Frankie McCarron. The home is situated at 1424 Washington Avenue, and has accommodations for about thirty inmates.

Wornall, John B., was born in Clark County, Kentucky, in the year 1823. He removed with his father's family to Missouri in the year 1844, and settled in Jackson County, a few miles southeast of Westport. Kansas City was then a small village, and known as "Westport Landing." Westport, though a small town, was the distributing point for the southern and southwestern trade and was populated by an industrious,

energetic and adventurous people. Mr. Wornall, young, vigorous, industrious, ambitious and hopeful, threw himself with great energy and vigor into the life of the new West, and became one of the most successful, influential and wealthy farmers in western Missouri. He continued to live on his farm until near the close of the Civil War, growing in wealth, power and influence and in the confidence of the people. He suffered many hardships during the war, and was the frequent victim of the brutal and inhuman conduct of the disorderly elements of both armies. On leaving the farm he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and soon became one of the most prominent figures on her busy thoroughfares, and one of the most influential factors in the growth and upbuilding of the young city. His energy, industry and fine business judgment and tact achieved for him a handsome fortune, and secured for him the confidence and respect of the entire community.

Mr. Wornall was thrice married, his first wife being a Miss Polk, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, who lived but a short time after their union and left no children. His second wife was Miss Johnson, of Jackson County, Missouri, the daughter of Rev. Thomas Johnson, a noted Methodist minister and missionary among the Indians on the borders of Missouri and Kansas. Of this marriage were born two sons, both of them now living—Mr. F. C. Wornall, a prominent citizen and business man of Kansas City, and Mr. Thomas J. Wornall, a successful and influential farmer of Clay County, Missouri. His third wife was Miss Roma Johnson, of Howard County, Missouri, with whom he lived in happy wedded life from 1866 until his death, March 24, 1892. Of this marriage were born two sons, John B. Wornall, Jr., now connected with the city treasurer's office of Kansas City, and Charles Hardin Wornall, residing on the old homestead and carrying on the farm.

Mr. Wornall was both progressive and conservative, and was always foremost in every enterprise for the advancement and improvement of the city and the community, and filled many posts of honor and trust, always with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He was one of the incorporators of the Kansas City National Bank, and was for several years a director and the president of that institution. On the



J. B. H. 1870

death of the cashier of the bank, in the year 1872, Mr. Wornall, on account of his fine judgment, discretion and prudence, was called by the directory to take entire charge and control of the business of the bank. Though altogether untrained in banking, his profound judgment and his great knowledge of men and of business enabled him to conduct the affairs of the institution with great skill and ability. In the year 1871 Mr. Wornall was elected from his senatorial district as a member of the State Senate, and served for one term. In politics he was a Democrat, but by instinct and training he was always conservative, and never failed to secure the admiration and respect of his political opponents. Although enjoying but few of the advantages of an early education, he soon became a recognized leader in the Senate, and served his constituents with great wisdom and ability. In religion Mr. Wornall was a Baptist of pronounced conviction, and during his long and useful life became a recognized leader of that denomination in this State. In the year 1872 he was elected moderator of the Baptist General Association of the State, and served for many years in that capacity. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary proceedings and his love of fairness and justice enabled him to preside over that body with great dignity and ability. He was also for many years president of the board of trustees of William Jewell College, a Baptist theological school, located at Liberty, Missouri, and was, at all times, one of the most liberal contributors to the endowment fund of that institution. To no one man, more than to him, does that institution owe its present commanding position in the educational world and its great usefulness. He always felt his lack of early educational training, and greatly deplored the misfortune which deprived him of it, and it was the strongest passion of his nature to bestow that blessing upon the young men of the State. The students of the theological department were his special wards, for whom he thought and labored and schemed. They always had his warmest sympathy and his cordial help and support. He did not confine his charities, however, to William Jewell College. He contributed most liberally of his means to every Baptist enterprise designed to educate, uplift and better the condition of his fellow men. He was a lover of his race, and in him the needy and

unfortunate found a warm and sympathizing friend, a wise and judicious counselor, ready with his purse and hand to relieve their material wants and advance their interests. He believed with all the strength of his mind and heart in the religion of the Christ, and endeavored to practice in his daily life the lessons which he taught. John B. Wornall was by nature, a kingly, a royal man, a leader and a ruler among men. Possessed of a strong, ardent and passionate nature, he first achieved that most difficult of all tasks, the perfect mastery of himself, and then brought all his royal powers, consecrated by a holy love, to the services of God and his fellow man. He died at his home in Westport, after a brief illness, on the 24th day of March, 1892, at the age of sixty-nine years, loved, honored and mourned by all who knew him. Upon his tomb might well have been inscribed as a fitting epitaph, "A faithful servant of God, a true friend of humanity."

JOHN L. PEAK.

Worth County.—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by the State of Iowa, east by Harrison County, south by Gentry County, and west by Nodaway County; area, 174,742 acres. The county is the smallest in the State. The surface is gently undulating, more than two-thirds of it fine upland prairie, the remainder timber land. All parts of the county are well drained by the three principal forks of Grand River and the Platte River, all of which flow through the county in a generally southerly direction. The bottoms along the streams are alluvial deposits of wonderful fertility, and easily cultivated. The prairie and woodlands have a dark, sandy loam from one to five feet in depth, which is singularly exempt from the effects of either continuous rains or drouth, and failure of crops is a rarity. The native grasses grow spontaneously, and clover and timothy grow to perfection. Fruit trees of the hardy variety adapted to the climate, thrive and bear abundantly. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation, much of the remainder being in timber, principally oak, hickory, black walnut, lind, elm, ash, maple and cottonwood. The principal tracts of timber are near the streams, and there are few sections of the county but are well supplied with wood for fuel and fencing purposes. Coal is found

in some parts of the county and is mined for home use. Mineral paint, fire clay and limestone, the latter excellent for lime manufacture or building, exist in considerable quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, live stock, poultry, butter, eggs and fruits comprise the principal products. The average yield per acre of the different cereals are: Corn, 33 bushels; wheat, 12 bushels; oats, 22 bushels. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 4,300 head; hogs, 23,200 head; sheep, 320 head; horses and mules, 780 head; wheat, 93 bushels; oats, 13,500 bushels; corn, 225,000 bushels; hay, 408,000 pounds; timothy seed, 58,000 pounds; lumber, 32,000 feet; potatoes, 667 bushels; poultry, 135,000 pounds; eggs, 9,867 dozen; butter, 113,020 pounds; vegetables, 6,000 pounds. Other articles exported were cheese, game and fish, hides and pelts, furs and feathers.

According to the most reliable authority there was no permanent settlement made in the territory that is now Worth County until 1840, when one Lott settled in the northeastern part at the place later known as Lott's Grove. In 1844 a number of families who had for some time lived in Platte County settled upon land near Lott's Grove. Among them were the families of John Fletchall, Peter Vasser, Adam Black, Freeman O. Smith and Daniel Cox. For a number of years the population of the section increased slowly. The pioneers, like all advance guards of civilization, were a hardy class, and were forced to undergo many privations. They had neither mills nor stores within many miles, and they prepared their corn for food by means of the mortar and the grater, and the celebrated "corn dodger," with wild honey and game, was the chief diet. After 1820 for many years what is now Worth County was part of Ray. When Clinton County was organized it included all of what is now Worth, and later it was made a part of Gentry, in which county it remained until February 8, 1861, when it was organized as a separate county, and was named in honor of General William J. Worth, prominent as a commander of United States troops in the Mexican War. Owing to the breaking out of the Civil War the county machinery was not placed in perfect working order until the close of hostilities. Grant City, selected for the

county seat and named in honor of General U. S. Grant, was not laid out until 1864, and a few years later a courthouse was built. As late as 1853 a tribe of Indians resided in the county. In that year they removed to their reservation in Iowa. After the close of the war there was a healthful increase in the population of the county, which has since continued. The early settlers were prosperous, steady workers, and nearly all, by industry and economy, accumulated wealth. The county never contracted any great amount of debt, and for many years has been entirely free from it. During the Civil War, Worth County was one of the strong Union counties of Missouri, and supplied many soldiers to the Federal Army. The county is divided into six townships, named, respectively, Allen, Fletchall, Greene, Middlefork, Smith and Union. There are 15.57 miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago Great Western passing through the northwestern portion, and a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy running from the northern boundary line east of the center to Grant City. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was sixty-eight; teachers employed, 77; pupils enumerated, 3,246. The population of the county in 1900 was 9,832.

Wright, Curtis, who has been prominently identified with the development of the building stone industry in southwest Missouri, was born March 6, 1824, in Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, son of William Wilberforce and Anna M. (Creighton) Wright. His father, who was born April 3, 1820, in New Hampshire, and was all his life a farmer by occupation, was descended from an ancestor who came to America with the Puritans from Coventry, England. Members of this family figured conspicuously in the Revolutionary War, and founded branches in Boston, Massachusetts; Cincinnati, Ohio, and elsewhere, which have had representatives distinguished in letters and commerce. Nathan Hale, the patriot who suffered death as a spy during the Revolutionary War, was closely related to the Wright family, and Admiral George Dewey, the hero of our latest war, is a second cousin of the father of Curtis Wright. Mr. Wright's mother was born in the little city of Cavan, County Cavan, Ireland, March 29, 1820. She was the daughter of John Creighton, Esq., who came with

his family to America in 1828, settling first at Chillicothe, Ohio, and removing later to Canton, Illinois. The Creighton and Fox families of Ireland, from both of which Mrs. Wright was descended, were distinguished adherents of the Protestant Church, and both were specially honored by Queen Elizabeth. In his boyhood Curtis Wright attended the public schools of Stark County, Illinois, and he was a student in Toulon Academy when the Civil War began. Discontinuing his studies, he enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel T. H. Henderson, in a company of which his father, William W. Wright, was captain. During his period of service his regiment was first a part of the Army of the Ohio, participating in all the operations attending the occupation of East Tennessee, and later was attached to the Army of the Cumberland in the Atlanta and the Atlanta-Nashville campaigns, taking part in thirty-three recorded engagements. Mr. Wright was twice wounded. In May, 1864, in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, his father was wounded, and died a few days later. This sad event so disturbed young Wright that he could not bear the thought of remaining with the company, and he accepted an opportune proffer of detail on detached service in the subsistence department at Knoxville, Tennessee, as chief clerk to Captain James Stover, and later to his successor, Captain John A. McMurray, U. S. A. Later, Chief Clerk Wright served with Captain George W. Roby, commissary of subsistence, in charge of a division station at Greenville, Tennessee, with whom he remained until the close of the war. His duties in this position were delicate and responsible. At times his chief was ill or upon duty elsewhere, and to his discretion was committed the disbursement of many thousands of dollars in money for purchase of supplies, where he was under no legal responsibility, and with none whose judgment he might call to his aid. His labors were highly commended by his superiors, who proposed his retention in the regular service at the close of the war, but he declined all such overtures. He was mustered out of service June 28, 1865, and at once went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered the employ of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railway Company, occupying various positions from that of bill

clerk to the superintendency of telegraphs for the White Water Valley and Fort Wayne branches of the road named, and of the Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. After nine years service he resigned and removed to Connersville, Indiana, where he was engaged for ten years in the manufacture of furniture. In 1888 he removed to Carthage, Missouri, and with others opened up the Troup zinc and lead mine, this marking the first substantial development of the Prosperity mining camp. In 1892 the property was disposed of, bringing \$150,000, this being one of the first large sales of such holdings. The same year Mr. Wright, with other parties, engaged in the stone quarry business which is now carried on by the Carthage Stone Company, of which he is president. This firm first placed upon the general market the superb product which has entered into the construction of so many notable buildings in various parts of the West, the courthouse in Carthage being the first. In addition to his duties with this company, Mr. Wright is also president of the Carthage Dimension and Flag Stone Company, incorporated in 1899. The former named company is principally engaged in quarrying and manufacturing, while the latter company places the products on the market. Mr. Wright is owner of large tracts of mining lands in the neighborhood of Carthage. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but has never given attention to party management or sought a public office. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been an elder for fifteen years; in former days he was quite active in Sunday school work. He was married, November 4, 1869, to Miss Nira Koogler, daughter of Dr. Adam Koogler, of Connersville, Indiana. She is a lady of fine literary attainments, and formerly gave much attention to music, in which art she attained great proficiency. She was educated at the excellent female seminary at Oxford, Ohio. She is highly connected, and is a niece of the late General George Crook, of the United States Army. Of this marriage nine children were born, of whom one died in infancy. Bessie Creighton is now the wife of Robert C. Briggs, a lawyer of Taylor, Texas; Nira, a graduate of the Carthage high school, resides at home; Matilda, a highly accomplished elocutionist and a graduate of the Chicago School of Oratory, is the wife of George C. Hench, connected with the Asso-

ciated Press in Chicago; Curtis was educated at Hanover, Indiana, and Worcester, Ohio; in 1896 he engaged in his father's stone quarry, and the following year superintended the cut stone work on the courthouse at Hermann, Missouri; in April, 1897, he became assistant secretary and general manager of the Carthage Dimension and Flag Stone Company; he also operates prospect drilling machinery on his own account, and for customers; he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and of the Phi Gamma Delta college society; Nathaniel Fox, a graduate of the Carthage high school, is a student at the School of Mines at Rolla; Marion Lucy is a student at the Carthage Collegiate Institute; William W. is a student in the Carthage high school, and Robert in the preparatory grade high school. All the daughters are excellent musicians and fine vocalists. The mother is an active member of the oldest literary club of Carthage, the N. N. C. Mr. Wright gives careful personal attention to his business concerns, without allowing it to encroach upon his domestic comforts or his personal improvement. For some years past he has been deeply interested in reading chemistry, geology and mineralogy, studies to which he has been led by his deep desire for the acquisition of all attainable knowledge concerning those treasures in nature's storehouse with which so great a part of his active life has been occupied.

Wright, Edward Clarence, lawyer, was born October 16, 1863, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His parents were William and Ellen (Brennan) Wright, who came to America from England in 1847, locating in New England. The father rose to a position of social and political prominence in Cambridge, and held various public offices there. Edward C. Wright received his preliminary education in the public schools of Cambridge. He then entered Harvard University, and graduated in 1886 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1889 from the law department of the same institution with the degree of bachelor of laws. While attending the university he was a close student, held positions of credit and honor in his classes, and paid especial attention to studies involving research, such as questions of land titles and constitutional law. These investigations have been faithfully followed during the years of

his law practice, and he has established a firm reputation along the lines indicated by his early preferences. Before leaving law school Mr. Wright was admitted to practice in Massachusetts, at the Suffolk bar. In September, 1889, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and immediately entered upon a good practice. He was the attorney for the Lombard Investment Company, of Kansas City, from 1891 until September, 1893, and for the receivers of the same company until the settlement of the company's affairs. He also served as general counsel of the Concordia Loan & Trust Company. He practiced with the Honorable Edward P. Gates until the latter's election as circuit judge of Jackson County. Mr. Wright then practiced in association with Mr. Frank Hagerman, of Kansas City, until 1899, since which time he has practiced alone. His work in the profession is made up largely of the examination of land titles and municipal securities and cases involving matters of like importance. He has charge of a good number of equity cases involving abstruse questions, and is employed largely by other lawyers at the Kansas City bar to assist in the preparation and trial of such cases. He is employed locally by two railway companies centering in Kansas City for the disposition and adjustment of all legal matters excepting injury cases. Mr. Wright has a particularly heavy practice in realty law, and probably examines more titles to land than any other lawyer in Kansas City. Politically he is a Democrat. His first vote was cast for Grover Cleveland in 1884, and in 1896 he gave his support to the candidates of the Gold Democratic party. Mr. Wright is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he held several minor official positions during his residence in Massachusetts. He was married in June, 1891, to Miss Annie Glines Porter, daughter of Louis Chandler Porter, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a direct descendant of John Porter, who settled in Connecticut in 1640. Seven of Mrs. Wright's ancestors, in direct line, fought in the Revolutionary War upon the American side, and two of her ancestors were active participants in the War of 1812. The blood of the Porters is of the best in New England, and an unblemished family record marks the history of its successive generations. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have three sons and one daughter. Mr. Wright, although a young



Edward C. Wright.

member of the Kansas City bar, is one of the most prominent, and his abilities along chosen lines place him in a position that insures growth and a still greater measure of success.

Wright, James Anthony, manufacturer, was born in Virginia, February 18, 1819. He was educated at the St. Louis (Missouri) University, and learned carriage making. In 1845 he engaged in the manufacture of carriages on his own account, associating himself at that time with Wesley Fallon. Their buildings were destroyed by fire and they reopened a new factory. Mr. Fallon and Mr. Wright continued to be associated together in business until 1861. Mr. Wright then withdrew from the firm and established a carriage factory of his own at the corner of Broadway and Morgan Streets, where he continued to do business until his death, which occurred June 29, 1877, and resulted from injuries received by being thrown from a carriage in a runaway accident. The business is still carried on by his sons under the name of the James A. Wright & Sons Carriage Company. While he was always a pronounced Democrat he declined to take any active part in the conduct of political campaigns, or to fill any public office. He had a marked fondness for music, and in early life was for some years a member of the choir of the Methodist Church located at the corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue. He married, in 1851, Miss Louisa H. Potter, who survives her husband. Mr. Wright left three sons and one daughter, of whom Joseph P., Frank L. and Cora E., the last named being now the wife of Charles W. Nugent, are living; the other son, John B., died in September, 1896.

Wright, Uriel, in his day one of the most eminent of Western criminal lawyers, was born in Virginia in 1805, and died in Winchester, Virginia, in 1869. He was a cadet at the Military Academy until his father's death, after which he left that institution and began the study of law. This training for the legal profession was supplemented by a course of study at the law school of Winchester, Virginia. He was married in 1833, and came West, settling in Marion County, Missouri. Elected to the State Legislature, he acquired, while serving in that body, a celebrity as an orator which extended

throughout the State. At the end of his term of service he removed to St. Louis and soon became one of the most renowned advocates in practice at the bar of that city. He had a natural fondness for the criminal practice, and was almost immediately retained in a number of cases in which he carried away judges, juries and audiences alike by his ardent eloquence. When the secession issue was raised he allied himself with the Unconditional Union men. He was elected a delegate to the State convention of 1861 by a very large majority and continued to combat secession and disunion until the capture of Camp Jackson. This action, which he thought altogether uncalled for, aroused his indignation. He condemned it in the strongest terms and entered the Confederate Army and served throughout the war as a staff officer. When the war closed he returned to St. Louis and resumed his practice in that city. The changed conditions, however, caused him to grow restless and dissatisfied, and he removed to Winchester, Virginia, where the closing years of his life were passed.

Wright City.—An incorporated village in Warren County, on the Wabash Railroad, six miles east of Warrenton, the county seat. It has three churches, a graded public school, two hotels, a flouring mill, five general stores and about fifteen other business concerns, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 550.

Wright County.—A county in the southern part of the State, bounded on the north by Laclede, on the east by Texas, on the south by Douglas and on the west by Webster County; area 432,000 acres. The greater portion of the county lies on the northern slope of the Ozark range of mountains. The descent is gradual, broken by alternating hills and valleys. In the southern part of the county, at the summit of the mountains is a large body of table land, forming the greatest tract of prairie in the county. The valleys are of great fertility, the soil a rich sandy loam. In places the uplands are highly productive and constitute some of the best fruit lands of the State. The Ozark range divides the county into northern and southern water sheds. Flowing north are the head waters of the Gasconade and its tributaries from east and west, Beaver, Dove,

Whetstone, Clark, Wolf and Elk Creeks. Flowing toward the south from its source near the summit of the range is Bryant's Fork of White River. There are many fine springs in different parts of the county, some of which are mineral in character, and supposed to possess medicinal qualities. The streams are well stocked with fish and the forests with game, making this section a paradise for the fisherman and hunter. The larger streams afford splendid water power. The forests of the county, covering about 60 per cent of its area, comprise the different kinds of oak and sycamore, walnut, cherry and other woods. Lead, zinc, silver and copper have been found. Within the past few years an effort has been made to develop lead mines, which promise to prove of considerable importance. Only about 30 per cent of the land of the county is under cultivation. Among the products exported from the county are cattle, hogs, horses and mules, wheat, corn, hay, flour, butter, eggs, poultry, game, vegetables, castor beans, cotton, lumber, logs, lead and zinc ore, stone, cooperage and fruits. The most profitable industries are stock-raising, fruit-growing and mining. According to the report of the register of the United States land office at Springfield, in 1898, there were open for settlement under the homestead laws 11,240 acres in Wright County.

The first settlement in Wright County was made in 1832 when a colony of sixteen persons located upon land along the Gasconade and on Wood's Fork, near the site of Hartsville. The early settlers were a hardy class and hunting was their chief pursuit. Deer, bear and wild turkey were in abundance and supplied the pioneers with all the meat they required. Hides and furs were their principal articles of trade and barter. Later they gave their attention to stock-raising, and it was many years before much attention was given to agriculture other than to raise such crops as were needed for home consumption. The country now forming Wright County was the "land of honey," for in early days the bee hunter found it difficult to find receptacles to hold the sweet treasures found in the hollow trees where it was stored by the bees, and sacks were made out of deer skins to store it in. Wright County did not settle up rapidly until after the war, and its greatest advance has been made since the building of the railroad through a portion of it. The

county was organized by legislative act approved January 29, 1841, and named in honor of Silas Wright, of New York. The commissioners appointed to select a seat of justice named Hartville as the place. At that time it was a little hamlet of log cabins. The first courthouse was a small log cabin and the first grand jury met in the open air in a mountain glade near the river. At the outbreak of the Civil War the residents of Wright County were divided in sentiment; about one-half were in favor of an undivided union and the other half in favor of the Confederacy. In 1862 Unionists burned half the town of Hartville, and the outbuildings left standing, mostly all belonging to loyal citizens, were burned by "Lige Mack" and his followers, who were in the wake of Price in his march through Missouri in the fall of 1864. At this time the old courthouse was burned, and many of the records it contained were destroyed. Later another courthouse was built and this, too, was burned to the ground with all its records in 1897, and a few months later the present courthouse, a substantial two-story building, was erected. January 11, 1863, occurred the battle of Hartville, one of the principal events of the Civil War in southern Missouri. During the fight the women and children of the town sought safety under the bluffs of the river. One of the most important court events in Wright County was the trial of the "Macomb train robbers," which took place there in 1899. April 18, 1880, the cyclone which wrought such damage in different parts of southeastern Missouri, destroyed many residences and much other property in Wright County, and resulted in two deaths. May 3, 1888, another tornado caused considerable damage, but no lives were lost. The flood of April, 1885, caused the drowning of James Woods and his son, Yat, on the Gasconade, one and a half miles from Hartville, and injured property and drowned hundreds of head of cattle and hogs. The county is divided into twelve townships, named respectively, Boone, Bush Creek, Clark, Elk Creek, Gasconade, Hart, Montgomery, Mountain Grove, Pleasant Valley, Union, Van Buren and Wood. The assessed value of real estate in the county in 1898 was \$2,633,801; estimated full value, \$4,385,000; personal property, \$712,993; full value, \$1,500,000; stocks and bonds, \$62,416; estimated full value, \$80,000; railroads, \$381,-



Williams N.Y.

Jacob Fortney Wain

455-57. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway has twenty-eight miles of road crossing the county from east to west in the southern part. The number of public schools in the county is ninety-six; teachers, 107; pupils, 6,961; permanent school fund, \$33,927. The population in 1900 was 17,519.

Wurdeman, Gustavus Adolphus, lawyer and legislator, was born April 28, 1856, in Swedesboro, Gloucester County, New Jersey. His father was Gustavus W. Wurdeman, who was connected for many years with the United States Coast Survey, and was prominent as a naturalist and explorer. Coming West in his early boyhood, the son was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and was graduated from the St. Louis high school at the end of this course of study. At the age of twenty-one he matriculated in the St. Louis law school, and in 1881 was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of laws. In June following his graduation he began the practice of law, devoting his entire time and attention to civil cases in St. Louis and St. Louis County. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Senator Paul Matthews, under the firm name of Wurdeman & Matthews, and was engaged in active professional labor thereafter in this connection until he was elected probate judge of St. Louis County. In early life he began taking an active interest in politics as a member of the Republican party, to which he is strongly attached, and which he believes represents the progressive thought and action of the American people. A resident of the county, he has been especially prominent in its political affairs, and in 1890 was elected a Representative in the State Legislature. His record in the lower branch of the General Assembly stamped him as a man of superior ability and marked fitness for legislative duties, and as a result he was elected to the State Senate in 1892 to represent the district composed of St. Louis, Franklin and Gasconade Counties. He served with distinction in the upper branch of the Assembly, and throughout his career of six years as a legislator was recognized as a conscientious and faithful servant of the public. In 1898 he was elected judge of the probate court of St. Louis, and at the present time (1900) is still filling that office.

March 12, 1894, he married Miss Lena Hospes, daughter of Gustavus Hospes, a prominent member of the St. Louis bar. Since his marriage he has been a resident of the suburban town of Old Orchard, where he is a leader in social circles and in the promotion of charitable and other worthy enterprises.

Wyaconda.—An incorporated village in Clark County, twelve miles southwest of Kahoka, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It contains Catholic, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Christian Churches, a graded school, a college (Wyaconda College), a newspaper, the "News," a flouring mill, handle factory, two hotels, a bank and about thirty other business concerns, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

Wyaconda River.—A northeast Missouri stream, fifty miles long, which rises in southern Iowa and flows southeast through Scotland, Clark and Lewis Counties, into the Mississippi, three miles above La Grange.

Wyan, Jacob Fortney, one of the distinguished pioneers of Missouri, was born October 14, 1772, at Hagerstown, Maryland, and died April 20, 1842, at Boonville, Missouri. He was reared and educated in Maryland, and from there removed to Rockingham County, Virginia, where he remained several years. From Virginia he removed to Kentucky, and in 1819 he came from Kentucky to Missouri, making the trip hither by carriage, accompanied by his family and many servants. He settled upon government land in what is now the southern part of the city of Boonville, and known as Wyan's Addition to the city. There he began merchandizing, he being the second to engage in that business in Boonville. His store and residence were at the northeast corner of Main and High Streets, and the building which served the double purpose of home and place of business was one of the first brick buildings erected in Boonville. He was an honorable, high-minded and sagacious merchant, and success attended all his efforts in this field of enterprise. In the course of time he became interested in many other ventures, one of which was an old-time carding mill operated by men in his employ. A most benevolent and kindly man he was at the same time exacting in all his dealings, and his

business was carried on in strict accord with the most approved economic theories. His charities were bestowed in the most unostentatious way, and it is related of him that on Thanksgiving eve of each year it was his custom to send out an employe so thoroughly disguised that he would not be known, who visited the homes of the poor in the village, quietly opened doors or windows, and deposited inside, stores of provisions, bundles of dress goods, toys for the children and such other things as might seem best suited to the needs of the recipient. In his early youth he inherited a considerable fortune, but being left an orphan and without proper guidance, most of his fortune slipped from his grasp during the years preceding his coming to Missouri. Here he practically began life anew, and the large estate which he left at his death was mainly accumulated at Boonville. He was converted while living in Virginia and joined the Methodist Church. Thereafter he was intensely religious, and throughout his later life he contributed largely to the support of his church and its foreign missions. He was a Mason of high degree, and was buried with Masonic honors in the old cemetery near Boonville, which was donated by him to the city. At the time of his death he was seventy years of age, and it may truly be said that his life was full of good works. Commenting on his demise, the "Boonville Register" said: "He was enterprising and frugal in his habits, correct in his business and best beloved by those who best knew him." Mr. Wyan was married first in Virginia to Miss Mary Gay. After her death he married Mrs. Sarah Gains Shanks, in Kentucky, and one daughter, who later became Mrs. William S. Myers, was born of this union. After the death of the second Mrs. Wyan, he married for his third wife Miss Nancy Shanks, of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, to whom he was wedded January 16, 1817, and who was a daughter of William Shanks. The children born of this marriage were Sarah Gains Wyan, who became the wife of William H. Trigg; Mary Gay Wyan, who became the wife of Thomas W. Nelson, all deceased; Margaret J. Wyan, who became the wife of James M. Nelson; Wesley J. Wyan, now deceased, and Pauline Eliza Wyan, who became the wife of Dr. George W. Nelson, and after his death married Rev. Dr. William M. Rush.

Wyatt, Joseph J., jurist, pioneer and later minister of the gospel, handed down to the succeeding generation a name and reputation that are invariably mentioned when reference is made to the early history of northwest Missouri. So thoroughly well known was he that the name was familiar in every part of the territory claimed as tributary to St. Joseph, and his death, which occurred April 9, 1881, was a veritable shock to the thousands who knew him as a truly good man, a pioneer about whom much interesting early history clustered, and a man of intelligence and ability, whose place would not be readily filled. He was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, July 13, 1819, son of Micajah and Mary (McCorkle) Wyatt. The mother died in 1821, and soon after that time the father removed to Flemingsburg, Kentucky. Joseph was practically reared in Fleming County, Kentucky, receiving a good training in the rudiments of education and making a careful preparation for a useful life. From the first this man's life was an inspiration and benefit to his fellows. He studied law in the office of John Cavan, a prominent attorney of Flemingsburg. In 1845 he decided to start out for himself in the profession which had fascinated him from early youth, and he therefore removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and began at once the active practice of law. He was St. Joseph's fourth postmaster, having been appointed September 21, 1848. He served in this capacity one year, and gave way to another incumbent. He was also the sixteenth postmaster, holding the office from April 11, 1867, until July 7, 1869. About 1850 he was elected probate judge of Buchanan County and held that office of responsibility for several years. During a term of about four years he was judge of the common pleas court, and in that service established a reputation as a careful thinker on legal subjects, a logical reasoner on the points involved in cases which were submitted to him, and a jurist eminently fair and capable. He retired from the bench in 1861. During these years he had been devoting some time to the expounding of the gospel, and he came to be familiarly known as "Elder" Wyatt. He became identified with the Christian Church in 1850, or at a time very close to that date, and he remained a faithful and consistent member up to the time of his death. After relinquishing the judgeship he devoted his en-



H. M. Hyatt

time and talents to the ministry. For several years he was pastor of the First Christian Church in St. Joseph. Once a month for twenty-two successive years he preached for the congregation which worshiped in the church known as "Old Union," and for many years he occupied the pulpit at Bethel. Both of these churches were located in the south part of Buchanan County. He was a Democrat always, and was an outspoken defender of the principles which he believed were right. He was married March 28, 1844, to Emily M. Gooding, of Fleming County, Kentucky, who belonged to one of the best families of that State.

Wyatt, John Cavan, merchant, was born August 11, 1845, in St. Joseph, Missouri. He has been a continuous resident of that city and is now one of its representative business men, being the active head of one of the largest mercantile establishments. His parents were Honorable Joseph J. and Emily M. (Gooding) Wyatt. He was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph and was given careful preparation for a practical business career. He applied himself closely to the studies that would be of benefit to him in the business future which he had in mind. The dreams of early boyhood materialized within a few years, and the young man started out upon a mercantile career that has proved abundantly successful. In 1860 he entered the world of business. In 1875 he became a member of the firm of Townsend & Wyatt. In 1890 he organized the Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, an establishment that is now classed with the great department stores of the country. The large building occupied by this company was destroyed by fire September 25, 1893, and the company moved to the present commodious quarters at Fifth and Felix Streets. Mr. Wyatt is the secretary and treasurer of the company, and has the active management of the business. He has had but little time to devote to politics, and has never held public office save to perform the duties of a member of the school board of St. Joseph, which place he now holds. He takes a great interest in educational and philanthropic affairs, and is identified with most of the movements along this line in the city which has been his home all his life. He has been connected with many charitable movements, is a member of the

board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Joseph, and is an active member and a trustee of the First Christian Church. In addition to these places of trust and honor, Mr. Wyatt is the president of the Robidoux Building and Loan Association, and is vice president of the Mount Mora Cemetery Association. That he takes a lively interest in all that pertains to St. Joseph, the betterment of her trade and the promotion of her prosperity, is shown in the fact that he was chosen to preside over the first mass meeting held for the purpose of taking steps toward inaugurating a grand jubilee in honor of the city's arrival at a new stage of advancement. Mr. Wyatt presided over that meeting, and it became a part of his duty to name the members of the executive committee to have active charge of the festival. The jubilee has been made an incorporated permanency, and the men named by Mr. Wyatt still lend their valuable services each fall for the celebration held in commemoration of St. Joseph's quickened progress. Although Mr. Wyatt leads the life of the typical business man, he finds time for participation in outside work which he considers in line with duty. He holds to the belief that without churches, charitable institutions and philanthropic organizations there would be little of the sweet to counteract the bitter in life, and he considers it the duty of society to uphold such noble work. Mr. Wyatt was married in 1875 to Miss Kate Garrard, whose home was in Centralia, Missouri. She died in 1889.

Wyeth, William Maxwell, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1832. He comes from the purest colonial stock, and his antecedents were of the noble blood that pulsed through the tribulations of the revolution and finally triumphed for the cause of liberty and free government. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Francis Wyeth and Susan Huston Maxwell. The mother's father was William Maxwell, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, who was the son of Patrick Maxwell, a major in the Revolutionary Army. A brief insight into the genealogical record of the Wyeth family reveals good cause for family pride. Ebenezer Wyeth, the great-grandfather of William Maxwell Wyeth, was in the Revolutionary

contest and took a leading part in it from the very beginning of strife. One of his sons, an elder brother of the grandfather of William M. Wyeth, was of that brave band disguised as Indians on the night of the Boston Tea Party, and with his fearless fellows he boarded one of the vessels that rested on the bosom of Boston Harbor and assisted in the work of throwing the packages of tea into the water. Nicholas Wyeth came to America from England about the year 1645, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The founder of the American branch of the family died in 1695. John Wyeth was born in 1655, Ebenezer Wyeth in 1698, the second Ebenezer in 1727, the second John in 1770, Francis Wyeth in 1806, and the subject of this sketch in 1832. William M. Wyeth was educated in the schools of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, completing his preparation for life's active duties in a military academy, with what would now be called a high school finishing course. This course was completed at the age of sixteen, and the boy at an early age gave evidence of a desire for a commercial life. Having an opportunity to enter a store in Chillicothe, Ohio, in the year 1848, he took advantage of the chance and made the trip across the country at a time when the great network of railroads was unknown. He reached Pittsburg by the canal route and proceeded from there to Portsmouth, Ohio, on an Ohio River steamer. From the landing place where he left the vessel he continued his journey in a stage coach to Chillicothe. The first store in which he was employed was a dry goods house. During the great fire of 1852, which reduced a large portion of the town to ashes, the establishment in which he held a position was burned, and the proprietor did not resume business. It was then that Mr. Wyeth changed his business to the hardware line, in which he has been so successful. He remained in Chillicothe until 1860, the last four years as one of the principals of the firm of Lewis & Wyeth. An extended southern tour through the States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri followed his departure from Ohio, and Mr. Wyeth settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, selecting it above the other localities which he inspected during the weeks of travel. From a small retail and wholesale business the hardware house of the Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company has grown to be

one of the largest west of Chicago and St. Louis, and the trade has been made to extend over a vast stretch of territory. Having launched on his business career so short a time before the opening of hostilities that led to the Civil War, Mr. Wyeth was compelled to forego military aspirations, as his financial outlook would have been ruined and his family left without support. He contented himself by joining the Home Guard. As far as political ambitions are concerned Mr. Wyeth has never held a public office and has had no desire to figure in political affairs except so far as good citizenship requires. Service as a school director, which is scarcely ranked as a public office, has been the extent of his participation in affairs other than those concerning his business and his home life. Primarily Mr. Wyeth was a Whig. After the horrors of the rebellion burst over the country he became a Republican, and has held to that faith ever since, although not so extremely partisan in his views as to support men who are unworthy to be entrusted with the affairs and confidences of the people. Mr. Wyeth has never been actively identified with a church as far as membership is concerned, but he takes a liberal interest in charitable and philanthropic movements, and is always ready to encourage a good cause. He has a high regard for the efforts that are being made to improve the morals of mankind and to create nobler conceptions of the ethics of life. Among the business men of the West Mr. Wyeth ranks as a leader. The enterprises that he now controls and guides affect the entire territory west of the Mississippi. In his own community he is known as a philanthropist, a leader in business affairs and a wise counselor. His name is permanently identified with the history of St. Joseph, the development of its industries and the increase in its great enterprises famed throughout the country. Mr. Wyeth is one of the few men who never connected themselves with a secret organization. Family ties are uppermost and command his first attention. He was married September 28, 1858, to Eliza Renick, of Chillicothe, Ohio. Her family was one extensively known throughout Ohio and Kentucky. Felix Renick, Mrs. Wyeth's grandfather, was the first to awaken an interest in the work of improving the standard of cattle in this country. He formed a company for the importation of thoroughbred live stock



Yours truly
Huston Wyeth

and visited England several times for the purpose of purchasing the finest blooded animals he could find. His son, George Renick, also went to the mother country several times for the same purpose, and it may be truthfully said that the Renick family was the pioneer in this great industry, which has grown and developed so amazingly as to put America in the very front rank as the producer of the finest live stock that is sent to the markets of the world. Three brothers of Mrs. Wyeth were in the Union army during the Civil War, one of them being killed during one of the historic engagements. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wyeth. One of them died in infancy while they lived in their Ohio home. The second child, a daughter, died at the age of thirty-six years. Their son, HUSTON WYETH, was born July 8, 1863, in St. Joseph, Missouri. He received his early education in the public schools of St. Joseph, and then took a course of instruction at Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin, leaving that school in 1880. Returning to St. Joseph in his seventeenth year he engaged in the cattle business, which he followed successfully for two years, but his tastes impelled him in another direction, and although but nineteen years old, he undertook the management of a retail hardware house. Here he acquired so much of a knowledge of the business and developed such an aptitude for it that when opportunity presented he became a member of the Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company, which, during his connection with it, has become one of the most important establishments of its line in the middle West. He mastered the details of this large interest so thoroughly, and displayed so high a degree of executive ability that he became vice president and general manager, continuing in this two-fold relationship to the present time. As the business broadened its operations so did his capability and that laudable ambition which leads to enterprises of great moment. In 1892 he organized the Artesian Ice and Cold Storage Company and became its president and active head. These two great commercial concerns now employ more men and distribute more money in wages and operating expenses than do any other establishments in St. Joseph, the Burlington Railway shops and the large packing houses alone excepted. And it is further to be said that the Wyeth

family has been conspicuous for its erection of buildings for business and other purposes and for furnishing employment to a large number of people. Aside from his business concerns, Mr. Wyeth is a most public-spirited and liberal man, an evidence of which was exhibited by him at the opening of the Spanish-American War. He heartily encouraged and aided in the organization of a company for that service, contributing liberally for the purpose, and upon the military rolls of Missouri his name is perpetuated in that of the Wyeth Guards, named for him and mustered into the service of the United States as Company C, Fourth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers. Mr. Wyeth has always been an active and influential Republican, aiding in all commendable party movements, but resolutely declining political preferment. A significant indication of his personal character is seen in the interest which he takes in the St. Joseph Humane Society, of which beneficent body he is the president. His social traits are recognized in his connection with the most highly regarded of the fraternal societies and the large place he enjoys in these bodies. In Masonry he is a Noble of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine, a member of Hugh de Payeris Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Mitchell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He also holds membership in the order of Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent Order of Elks. Mr. Wyeth was married to Miss Leli Ballinger, April 4, 1883. Mrs. Wyeth's father, Isaac Ballinger, is one of the most prominent capitalists and cattle dealers of the St. Joseph region, and her mother has erected one of the finest office buildings in that city. In his personal worth and the large enterprises in which he is so actively engaged, Mr. Wyeth is recognized as an all-important factor in the business life of one of the most important inland cities in the country. He finds his recreation and diversion in outdoor sports, and is a great lover of horses and dogs, being the owner of a fine racing stable of horses of his own breeding.

Wyman, Edward.—No educator was so well known in his lifetime or left such an indelible imprint upon the lives of a large number of the present as well as the previous generation of business men of St. Louis, as the subject of this sketch. He was born in

Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 24, 1815, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1835. His immediate appointment to service in the Boston public schools followed. Therein his success was so marked that he was placed in charge of the Mayhew school of that city, and although flattering inducements were offered him to remain in that service, he yielded to a desire for the West, and was, in 1836, instrumental in the founding of the Hillsboro (Illinois) Academy, which he conducted for seven years. In 1843 he came to St. Louis and established "E. Wyman's English and Classical High School." His success in this, as in all similar undertakings, was phenomenal. This school was conducted until 1853, when by reason of ill health, Professor Wyman retired to commercial life. Education, however, was a passion with Edward Wyman, and in 1861 he could not resist renewing his experience which had before been so successful. He accordingly opened the "City University." This was maintained until 1867, in which year the enrollment reached over 600 scholars, and he was again forced to a less sedentary life. It was twelve years later, 1879, when Professor Wyman again determined to return to his chosen profession. In that year he founded what he always spoke of as his crowning success—the "Wyman Institute," at Upper Alton, Illinois, a home school for boys. While a resident of St. Louis he gave his services to the cause of education by accepting election as a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis public schools, serving as such in 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1858, 1860-1, 1861-2, occupying the position of president of the board in 1850 and from 1860 to 1862, inclusive. To his untiring energy during these periods, in the practical management of the public schools of St. Louis, is the present perfected system more indebted than to any other cause. Professor Wyman was also appointed and served as curator of the University of the State of Missouri. In recognition of such services and of his abilities as an educator, the university conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

Wyman, Henry Purkitt, was born in Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Illinois, October 25, 1841, son of Edward and Elizabeth Frances (Hadley) Wyman. He completed a

high school course of study at sixteen years of age and began his business career in a wholesale grocery and commission house, where he was employed until the beginning of the Civil War. He then entered the service of the Federal government, acting as chief clerk in the transportation quartermaster's department throughout the war. In 1867 he was appointed special deputy collector of customs, and his efficiency and faithfulness caused him to be retained during successive administrations for a period of fourteen years. He was the originator and chief promoter of the "Direct Importation Law," which, in 1870, inaugurated the facilities of direct importation to inland cities. In 1880 he resigned from the customs service and was elected secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis & New Orleans Transportation Company, which in 1881 merged its business with that of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, the new corporation taking the name "St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company." This corporation, of which Mr. Wyman has always been the energetic and efficient secretary, has been chief factor in making St. Louis an export grain market. Mr. Wyman has been intimately connected with the educational progress of the city since 1888, succeeding his father, Professor Edward Wyman, in the general management of the Wyman Institute, at Upper Alton, Illinois, and being part proprietor. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Lindenwood Female College at St. Charles, Missouri. Henry P. Wyman married in 1863 Miss Annie E. Leigh, daughter of Professor Edwin Leigh (a noted scholar and scientist), and three sons and one daughter have been born of their union.

Wyman, Walter, physician and Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States, was born in St. Louis, August 17, 1848, son of Professor Edward Wyman. After graduating from the St. Louis Medical College he served as assistant physician of the city hospitals for two years, was engaged in private practice one year, and then entered the Marine Hospital service in 1876 as assistant surgeon and was placed in charge of the St. Louis Marine Hospital, and was transferred to the charge of the Marine Hospital service in Cincinnati in 1879. In 1881 he was surgeon of the revenue cutter

"S. P. Chase," the cadet ship, on her annual cruise to Spain and the Azores. For three years he was on Marine Hospital service in Baltimore, and in 1885 he was transferred to New York and placed in charge of the largest hospital in the service, located on Staten Island. In 1888 he was ordered to Washington as medical purveyor and chief of the quarantine division of the service, and later took charge of the publication of the weekly abstracts of sanitary reports entitled the "Public Health Reports." He was appointed supervising surgeon general of the United States Marine Hospital service June 1, 1891. Soon afterward the epidemic of cholera in Europe caused great uneasiness in the United States. The national quarantine laws at the time gave but little direct power, but Dr. Wyman conceived a plan to utilize the quarantine act of 1878, and devised plans which prevented the introduction of the disease into the United

States. During the Spanish-American War the quarantine measures necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious disease with the returning troops from Cuba and Porto Rico were all suggested and put in force by Surgeon General Wyman, acting under authority of the Secretary of War. In his official capacity Surgeon General Wyman has been called upon to suppress a number of outbreaks of epidemic disease, and the efforts of himself and the officers acting under him have been markedly successful. Surgeon General Wyman has been a frequent contributor to the medical press and magazines upon the subjects relating to his field of duty. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, is identified with the principal medical associations of the United States, and has membership in a number of scientific and social clubs.

Y

Yacht Club, St. Louis.—The St. Louis Yacht Club was organized in 1893 and incorporated October 30, 1894, for the purpose of promoting yachting on the Mississippi River. The first officers were J. B. Hickman, commodore; H. H. Culver, rear commodore; W. C. Mason, secretary; C. F. Mulkey, treasurer. The boathouse with the secretary's office was located at the foot of Keokuk Street. The club usually had from fifteen to twenty-five boats or more at a time, the property of the club or its members. The club had its principal contests with the Illini Yacht Club at Illini Island, five miles above Alton. These races excited a good deal of interest, and a high spirit prevailed among the members of the St. Louis Club until the cyclone of May, 1896, destroyed its boats. It was disbanded shortly after the disaster.

Yankeetown.—See "St. Mary's."

Yates.—An unincorporated town located in the southern part of Randolph County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The town supports two large general stores, besides a drug store and several miscellaneous shops and business places.

Yates, Joseph Richard, physician, was born November 30, 1840, at Versailles, Kentucky. His parents were John Thomas and Elizabeth (Wiggs) Yates, of whom the first named, a trader, was a native of Kentucky and of Scotch descent; the last named was descended from Welsh ancestry and was a native of Versailles, Kentucky. The father of John T. Yates was among the pioneers of 1783 in Kentucky, and contributed largely toward the establishment of Georgetown. He removed with his family to Fulton, Missouri, in 1840, where his interest in education moved him to aid largely with effort and means in the institution of Richland Academy, near that place. He died at Fulton in 1865. The mother survived her husband until 1890, when she died at Eldorado Springs. The son received his early education in the common schools of Callaway County, and afterward took an academical course at Richland Academy, the school which his father was instrumental in founding, and was one of its early graduates. He then took a full medical course at the St. Louis Medical College, under the instruction of Dr. Gregory and other eminent practitioners, and received his diploma in 1865. Previous to his gradua-

tion, after a long course of reading under instruction, he had engaged in practice at Fulton, and this he now resumed, carrying on a drug store also. He then removed to Versailles, Morgan County, where he practiced for two years, and for four years afterward at Hale City, in Carroll County. For ten years following he was located at Big Creek, in the same county, where he and his son managed a farm, breeding trotting horses and shorthorn cattle, he continuing to practice his profession. His health being much impaired, he removed to Eldorado Springs, where, after a year of rest, he was so greatly improved that he resumed practice, remaining there two years longer. In 1890 he made Joplin his place of residence, where he continues in the line of his profession, his practice being largely office work. In politics he is an old-line Democrat, but always without political ambition. In religion he is a Baptist. Dr. Yates was married, in 1861, to Miss Ellen Threlkeld, of Fulton. Of this union were born two sons, William Quincy and Joel, both educated druggists, who engaged together in business under the firm name of the Joplin Drug Company, and a daughter, Mary, now the wife of the Rev. T. G. Hendrix, a Baptist minister at Lee's Summit, Missouri. Dr. Yates is held in high regard by a large and stable class of people, who are attached to him not only because of their confidence in him professionally, but on account of his geniality and deeply sympathetic nature.

Yates, Paul Christian, physician, was born March 1, 1836, in Randolph County, Missouri, and is descended from a notable American ancestor. His father, John Marshall Yates, was a nephew of the famous jurist, Chief Justice John Marshall, of the United States Supreme Court, and Dr. Yates is a double cousin of the great war Governor of Illinois, Richard Yates. His mother, Virginia (Christian) Yates, was a daughter of Paul Jones Christian, who was a son of John Christian, a soldier and sailor, who fought with Paul Jones in the memorable naval engagement of 1779, when he won a signal victory over the British. Paul Jones Christian was born on the night following the day of that famous sea battle. Dr. Yates' forefathers in this country were all natives of Virginia, and their history dates back to the Revolutionary

era. After obtaining his elementary education in the schools of Huntsville, his native town in Missouri, he began the study of medicine in 1857. After four years of study under a preceptor and at the St. Louis Medical College, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1861. In May of that year he entered the Confederate Army, enlisting as a private in the regiment commanded by Colonel John B. Clark. At the battle of Lexington the value of his services in caring for the wounded was quickly recognized and he was promoted to first assistant surgeon of the regiment commanded by Colonel Jackman. He had previously been a member of the Missouri State Guard, and had served as assistant surgeon in Colonel Poindexter's regiment, his services in this connection admirably fitting him for the more important duties which he was to discharge as a war surgeon. After a brief service in Jackman's command he acted in a similar capacity in the regiments commanded respectively by Colonel Hunter and Colonel Stein, and afterward was placed in charge of the State Hospital at Little Rock, Arkansas. In January of 1863 he was promoted to regimental surgeon, with the rank of major, and assigned to Colonel Robert G. Shaver's regiment. This regiment was a part of Tappan's brigade of Churchill's division, and Dr. Yates continued his service with it as surgeon until June 6, 1865, when the entire command was surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, to the Union forces in command of General Herron. At the close of the war Dr. Yates went to Camp Bragg, Arkansas, where he married Alice L. Levy, daughter of Zadrick Levy, of Newberry, South Carolina. Returning then to Missouri, he established himself at Jacksonville, and practiced his profession there until the fall of 1880, when he removed to Neosho. After his removal to Neosho he practiced four years in partnership with Dr. Henry Clay Dalton, but since that time has continued his professional labors without an associate. He has long been known as a practitioner of superior attainments with a large clientage. He is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Royal Arch Chapter and subordinate degrees, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Since 1872 he has been an ardent prohibitionist in principle and political action, but has never aspired to



R. L. Yeager

honors at the hands of his party. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Yates are Virginia Levy Yates, Ruby Arthur Yates (now the wife of H. M. Lacy, of Salem, Oregon); John M. Yates, of Portland, Oregon; Emma Coleman Yates, Mary Lee Yates, Wylie Edward Yates and Paul Trimble Yates.

Yeager, Robert Lyter, lawyer and president of the Board of Education of Kansas City, was born August 26, 1843, in Oldham County, Kentucky, son of Elijah Yeager, a native of Virginia, and Elizabeth Lewis (Redd) Yeager, a native of Kentucky. He lived on the home farm until he was nine years of age, when his father and mother were taken from him, their deaths occurring less than ten days apart. The boy came to Missouri, and at an early age he realized that he had the problem of life to solve, almost without encouragement or assistance. Determination and ambition were in his heart, and as opportunity afforded he attended the country schools until he was fifteen years old. He then entered the St. Paul Episcopal College at Palmyra, Missouri, graduating in 1861. Being a son of the South, he naturally espoused its cause, and when hostilities between the two sections of the country were declared he enlisted, fresh from college halls and youthful in years, for the service of war. He became a member of Kneisley's Battery and served as an artilleryman for a year and a half. He was then transferred to Pindall's Sharpshooters, the battalion being a part of Parsons' division of Price's corps. He served as a sharpshooter until the close of the war. The cessation of strife saw him a loyal citizen, and after the muster-out he removed to Texas. There he began the study of law and for one year was in the office of ex-Governor Throckmorton, at McKinney, Texas. At the end of the year he left that State and removed to the State of his nativity, entering the Kentucky Law School at Louisville. From that institution he was graduated in 1867. He then returned to Missouri and opened an office in Kansas City, where he has for many years been one of the recognized leaders of the profession and a man highly honored by the friends of his close acquaintance and by the public in general. Without active search for political preferment he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson County, Missouri, in 1872, and

was re-elected two years later. An opportunity to serve in the same capacity a third term was declined. In 1890 he was appointed city counselor of Kansas City, but resigned at the close of one year in that office. He is a man of extensive business affairs, as well as of high legal attainments, and is a director in the First National Bank of Kansas City and president of the Safety Savings & Loan Association of that city. In educational affairs he has been most highly useful. The public school system has found in him a friend tried and true, and the schools of Kansas City have been the constant subject for his encouragement and support. In April, 1879, he was elected a director of the public schools, and has served faithfully as a member of the board of education since that time. When, in March, 1882, Mr. J. V. C. Karnes tendered his resignation as president of the board, Mr. Yeager was elected to fill that position of honor, and it is still filled most ably and creditably by him. In politics he has been an active Democrat, fair-minded and broad in all his views. From 1894, for a period of three years, he served as chairman of the Fifth District Democratic Congressional Committee, and showed himself possessed of rare tact and ability in directing campaigns. He is a member of the Christian Church, is a generous donor to the worthy cause, and a supporter of every philanthropic movement. He is a Mason of high standing and advancement, and is a member of the Knights of Honor. In 1870 he was married to Miss Leonora Forbis, of Independence, Missouri, and to this union five children have been born. Mr. Yeager stands for all that is noble and manly, holds a high place in the legal profession, and none enjoys a more liberal share of public confidence than he.

Yeaman, William Pope, clergyman and author, of Columbia, Missouri, was born May 28, 1832, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His parents were Stephen Minor and Lucretia (Helm) Yeaman. Stephen Yeaman was born in Ohio, removing to Kentucky when quite a young man. A gentleman of rare intellectual gifts and literary culture, he was by profession a lawyer, but retired from practice in early life and died at the age of fifty-five years. His ancestors were natives of New Jersey, who removed thence to Pennsylvania

and Ohio. Stephen Yeaman's wife was a daughter of George and Rebecca (LaRue) Helm; her father was a son of Thomas Helm, whose wife was Jennie Pope, and her mother was a daughter of John LaRue, for whom LaRue County, in Kentucky, was named by act of the Legislature. The Helm and LaRue families were from Virginia and settled in Kentucky. William Pope Yeaman acquired his highest education at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, in the collegiate institute of which the famous scholar and teacher, Robert Hewett, was principal. His course embraced a progressive system beginning in the primary English branches and ending with Latin and mathematics, all thoroughly taught. Adverse circumstances now obliged the sons of Stephen Yeaman to go out into the world without adventitious aid and with no resources save their own necessities, their determination, and the stimulus afforded them by the high character, wise precepts and noble example of upright, God-fearing parents. These brothers, six in number, chose the law as a profession. At the age of nineteen years William was admitted to the bar and entered upon a practice which became extensive and remunerative. In his twenty-eighth year culminated a severe struggle between ambition and sense of duty. As a result, he abandoned the law and engaged in the gospel ministry, as did his brother, John Helm Yeaman. The latter, however, failed in health, became a confirmed invalid and died at Henderson, Kentucky, when forty years of age. In 1860 William Pope Yeaman was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church and immediately entered upon an active and useful work. After nearly ten years' connection with some of the leading churches of his denomination in Kentucky, including those at Nicholasville and Covington, in 1867 he was called to the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church in New York City. He remained with that charge for three years, when he was chosen as pastor of the Third Baptist Church in St. Louis, Missouri, and entered upon his duties with that large and influential congregation in March, 1870. During his pastoral relations with this church, which ended with his resignation in 1876, it was greatly blessed with spiritual power, in numerical increase and in material prosperity, while Mr. Yeaman had come to be known throughout the

denomination as one of its most eminent divines. The acknowledgment was given tangible form by the faculty of William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, which conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity. In referring to his work, the religious press quite generally commended him for his profound scholarship, analytical mind, fervent eloquence and untiring energy. Dr. Yeaman now devoted his energies to furthering the interests of William Jewell College and to the editorial management of the "Central Baptist," the denominational paper in St. Louis, and was so engaged about two years. In 1877, in response to a call, he assisted in founding the Garrison Avenue Baptist Church in St. Louis, and became its first pastor, remaining with it to witness its firm establishment. In 1879 he resigned, being impelled to this step out of consideration of the duty owing to his family in the preservation of his health. His retirement was deeply regretted by the people to whom he had ministered, and who had learned to love him so well. Since that time Dr. Yeaman has made his home upon a farm near Columbia, Missouri, where he devotes himself to agriculture and theological and literary studies. Dr. Yeaman was a Whig and an ardent admirer and devoted follower of Henry Clay as long as that party had an existence. In the political campaign immediately preceding the war between the States, he was a Bell-Everett American, and after the beginning of hostilities he affiliated with the Democratic party, as he does now. He was a Union man during the war, but he held warm Southern sympathies, and was alike opposed to coercion, to the abolition of slavery by presidential proclamation, and to the status given the negro by the civil rights legislation. Aside from his ministerial duties Dr. Yeaman has occupied many denominational positions of honor and trust. For about six years previous to 1867 he was secretary of the Baptist General Association of Kentucky, for six years he was moderator of the St. Louis Baptist Association, for twenty years moderator of the Missouri Baptist General Association, for twelve years moderator of Mount Zion Baptist Association, and for eight years corresponding secretary of the Missouri General Association. In educational matters he was president of the board of curators of the



Yours Truly
W. P. Garrison

State University from 1883 until 1855, chancellor of William Jewell College from 1875 until June, 1877, and president of Grand River College, at Gallatin, Missouri, for four years, from July, 1893. Dr. Yeaman is a member of the Knights of Honor, and served one term as grand dictator of the Grand Council of Missouri. In 1850 he was married to Miss Eliza Shackelford, of Hardin County, Kentucky. Her father was an intelligent, enterprising and successful stock-farmer. She is a woman of sterling qualities of head and heart, and her vigorous intellect and wifely devotion made her a fit helpmeet for so active a clergyman as her husband. Of this marriage eight children were born, all of whom, save one, are now living. While in the pleasant retirement of a happy home, and although well advanced in years, Dr. Yeaman is by no means inactive. He preaches on occasion and maintains his interest in the various associational bodies connected with his denomination. He delights in literary labors, and the "Central Baptist," which he formerly edited, with other religious journals, contain frequent contributions from his pen. He has but recently completed an exhaustive work, "A History of the Missouri Baptist General Association," which is commended by the highest authorities in the denomination as being the most elaborate and accurate work of its class which has yet appeared, and one which will stand for all time as an indisputable witness for the institutions and conditions of which it treats. The talented author and his work occupy unique positions in the history of the State of Missouri; the name of the one and the influence of the other will never die out.

Yeatman, James E., banker and philanthropist, was born August 27, 1818, in Bedford County, Tennessee. He came to St. Louis in 1842 and established an iron business. In 1850 he embarked in the commission business and became one of the founders of the Merchants' Bank. In 1860 he retired from the commission business to become president of the bank he had helped to establish, and for thirty-five years thereafter he was closely identified with its growth and development. During all these years he has been known as a large-minded, philanthropic gentleman. He was first president of the Mercantile Library Association, helped to es-

tablish Bellefontaine Cemetery, and was first president of the board of trustees of the Asylum for the Blind. Washington University has been from the start an object of his solicitude. He was the ardent friend of the earliest railroad enterprises projected in St. Louis. The whole country is his debtor for services rendered during the Civil War. He performed the most arduous and self-sacrificing labor in connection with the Western Sanitary Commission, of which he was president, and he is universally conceded to have been its guiding spirit throughout the war. The Freedmen's Bureau was organized on the plan devised by Mr. Yeatman, who, once a holder of slaves, now became a benefactor of the negro race. In later years there is hardly an institution in St. Louis which has not been blessed by his benefactions. All the good deeds which he has performed will never be fully known, as his work has been so quiet and unostentatious as not to be apparent to the outside world.

Yoakum, Benjamin F., railroad manager, was born in Limestone County, Texas, in 1836. His father was Dr. F. L. Yoakum, a noted physician and educator, who removed from Tennessee to Texas in company with his brother, Colonel Henderson Yoakum, who gained distinction as a lawyer and historian. The Yoakums were among the early settlers of Texas, were men of strong character and fine attainments, and left a marked impress upon the history of the State. Dr. Yoakum, the father of Benjamin F. Yoakum, was president of Cumberland Presbyterian College at Larissa at the beginning of the Civil War. This institution was closed as a result of the conflict between the States, but was afterward reopened as Trinity University, at Tehuacana, Texas, where it is now conducted. After the war Dr. Yoakum practiced his profession and at the same time engaged in farming and horticultural pursuits. His son, Benjamin F. Yoakum, grew up on a farm, received a practical education and began his career as a railroad man in connection with construction work. He was first employed on the International & Great Northern Railroad, when it was being built from Troupe to Palestine, under the management of H. M. Hoxie and Captain R. R. Hayes, then the leading spirits in forwarding railroad enterprises in Texas. When this

road was completed Mr. Yoakum became connected with the passenger department, and gained his first acquaintance with the people in St. Louis while in charge of an exhibit of Texas products at the St. Louis Exposition. Later he took charge of the passenger business of the International & Great Northern Railway Company in the Southeast, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia. He was next made division freight agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad, and while holding this position was stationed at San Antonio, Texas. Soon after the construction of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad was commenced, he was placed in charge of the traffic of that road and rapidly rose to the position of assistant general manager and manager of all its affairs. When the road went into the hands of the courts he was appointed its receiver, and held that position until 1893, when he was made general manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company. At the first meeting of the directors of this company held after his election, he was made third vice president of the company, which position he retained until July 15, 1896, when he was elected vice president and general manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. In 1900 he was made president of this corporation, which position he now holds. A product of western railroad development, he has gained distinction by virtue of his attainments and in recognition of his broad capacity for the conduct of railroad affairs. Mr. Yoakum married, in 1883, Mrs. Porter, daughter of W. A. Bennett, Esq., who removed from Missouri to San Antonio, Texas, and became prominently identified with the banking interests of that city. Their children are Katherine, Bennett and Bessie Frank Yoakum.

Yosti, Francis, pioneer, was born August 7, 1798, in St. Louis, Missouri, son of Emelien and Theotiste (Durand) Yosti. The elder Yosti was a native of Italy and came in the latter part of the eighteenth century to New Orleans, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits with limited capital. By careful management and perseverance he accumulated a handsome competency. About 1770 he came to St. Louis with the first Spanish troops. Here he met and married Miss Theotiste Durand, of French descent, and

settled in St. Louis, where he died in 1812; his wife died in 1824. The first court in Missouri (then called the District of Louisiana) under the United States government was held at the house of Emelien Yosti, in St. Louis. Francis Yosti, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of six children who grew to maturity. He obtained his education in the private French and English schools during the early days of St. Louis. He remained with the family until 1818, when he joined a government surveying party under the direction of one McGill, who surveyed Sangamon County, Illinois. In 1819 he went to Fort Edward, where he remained for four years as clerk in a sutler's store. The United States troops were then removed from the fort and Mr. Yosti went to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in merchandising for three years. He then removed to Flint Hill, Illinois, opposite what is now Burlington, Iowa, where for two years he traded with the Indians. In 1829 he went to St. Charles, formed a partnership with a Mr. Morrison, and opened a general store at Franklin, Howard County, Missouri. The next year the two partners loaded a wagon train with general stores and started out for Santa Fe, New Mexico, at which place they arrived after ninety days' travel. Here they opened a store and continued in business for two years. Having disposed of these goods at a handsome profit, young Yosti, in company with nine others, started for the States in the early part of December. They took the route down the Arkansas River. On December 25th, near the confluence of the Mesquite and Canada Rivers, they were set upon by a band of 150 Indians. Two of their number were killed outright and all of their horses shot down. Those unhurt fought stubbornly, firing from behind the bodies of their animals. The little band held the Indians at bay, killing and wounding a large number, until night came on, when, in the darkness, they made their escape across the river. Their plight was indeed a sad one; their food supplies were gone and their ammunition had all been expended in the fight. They secreted themselves by day and traveled by night, and for seventeen days they tramped through swamps and over hills and rocks, without food, subsisting only on bark, roots and sumac buds, until they finally reached the confluence of the Red Fork and



J. Goss

Arkansas Rivers. Here they crossed the river on a raft and met a band of friendly Indians, who received them kindly, supplied them with food, furnished them with ponies and accompanied them to Fort Gibson, where they took a boat for St. Louis. Mr. Yosti located in 1834 at St. Charles, Missouri, and entered upon mercantile pursuits. In 1843 he closed out his business, after a very successful career. In 1851, in company with Captain John R. Orrick, he began dealing in grain. For sixteen years he continued the business with remarkable success, when he retired to private life. Mr. Yosti was a strong Democrat, and was judge of the county court for four years. He was also president of the First National Bank of St. Charles. His religious affiliations were with the Catholic Church, and he was a very charitable man and gave liberally to worthy objects. He was a man of sterling qualities, superior intelligence, above reproach in every way, and was highly respected by all who knew him. In 1833 Mr. Yosti married Miss Emelie Adele Morrison, daughter of Major James and Emilie (Le Favre) Morrison, who belonged to one of the oldest, wealthiest and most respected families of Missouri. Six children were born of this union: Virginia, James Morrison, William Lewis, who married Pocahontas Shore; Emilie Jane, who married John K. Lintz; Euphrasie Caroline, who married Henry C. Easton, and Mary Collier, who married John A. Kellar. Mr. Yosti died in St. Charles, Missouri, August 19, 1879.

Young, David H., physician and surgeon, was born in Columbia, Missouri, July 3, 1857. His father was Archibald L. Young, M. D., for many years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of central Missouri, and his mother was Sarah (Hickman) Young. Dr. Young was educated at the public schools, Kemper Family School, in Boonville, Missouri, and at the University of Missouri, at Columbia. He began his medical studies at Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, from which institution he was graduated March 5, 1878, after which he took a postgraduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City. After graduation he returned to his native city and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1883, when he removed to Fulton, Missouri,

where he still resides, and where he ranks as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of central Missouri. Dr. Young was assistant physician in State Lunatic Asylum No. 1, located at Fulton, from 1883 to 1891; was president and member of the board of managers of that institution, and was physician to the Missouri School for the Deaf for five years. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Linton District Medical Society, and of the Callaway County Medical Society. Dr. Young is prominent in Masonic circles, and is a very active and useful member of that order. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, has been high priest of Orion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 49, and commander of Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 28. He is also a member of Ararat Temple (Kansas City, Missouri), Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought political preferment or office. He was married, November 3, 1885, to Miss Mary Addison Foley. They have one child, Marjorie Daw Young, who was born November 11, 1886.

Younger Brothers.—See "Brigands of Missouri."

Young Men's Christian Association.—The first Young Men's Christian Association was formed in London, England, on June 6, 1844, as a result of the efforts of a young man named George Williams, then a clerk in a large retail dry goods establishment in St. Paul's Churchyard, who became impressed with the need of a society for the moral and religious welfare of his fellow clerks, and started a meeting which resulted in the organization of the association. From that humble beginning the association has grown until to-day it is found in nearly every country on the globe, and there are now in existence nearly 5,800 associations, with a total membership of over 500,000. Over 1,400 of these associations are in the United States, where the work has had its largest growth, and where it is carried on not only in the cities and towns, but among college students, railroad men, colored young men, Indian young men and foreign-speaking young men. The American associations alone own real

property valued at over seventeen millions of dollars.

Mr. Williams, the young man who started the association, is now the head of the firm whose employ he entered over half a century ago, and when the World's Jubilee Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations was held in London in 1894, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, knighted him in recognition of his services to humanity in organizing the association, and the Lord Mayor of London bestowed the freedom of the city upon him, while the corporation of the city of London appropriated \$5,000 for the entertainment of the delegates, of whom there were over 2,000 in attendance, representing all civilized lands, and the queen further showed her appreciation of the work by according the delegates privileges on their visit to Windsor Castle, which had never been enjoyed even by the British public.

There have been three organizations of the Young Men's Christian Association in St. Louis, as documents and reports now in the archives of the association show, the first of which was organized in 1853, and did an effective work for several years, some of the men who were active in it being among the most liberal supporters of the work at the present day. That association, of which Henry Hitchcock and Samuel Cupples were officers, disbanded during the war, owing to the unsettled condition of society, and was succeeded a few years later by a second organization, of which Rev. Shepard Wells was president, and in which the late General Clinton B. Fisk was a moving spirit. After a brief existence this association shared the fate of its predecessor, and it was not until 1875 that the work was organized on what has proven to be a permanent basis. On November 4th of that year twelve young men met in the pastor's study of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets, and organized the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, and at a subsequent meeting held in the Belvidere Flats on December 16th officers were elected as follows: Major H. C. Wright, president; Frank L. Johnston and Dr. L. H. Laidley, vice presidents; Charles C. Nicholls, recording secretary, and General E. Anson More, treasurer. The association rented a room in the Belvidere Flats, where it continued to

meet until April, 1876, when it removed to a room in the Singer Building, now the American Central Building, corner of Broadway and Locust Street, and in September of the same year it removed to 620 Locust Street. Here it remained until January, 1878, when it took possession of rooms in the Benoist Block, southwest corner of Olive and Seventh Streets, which it was occupying when Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, began evangelistic work in St. Louis in the fall of 1879. In that work the association took a prominent part, and Mr. Moody became greatly interested in the organization. He was especially impressed with the need of a permanent place of abode to avoid the oft-recurring removals which had characterized its history up to that time, and he determined to attempt the raising of funds sufficient to erect or purchase a building for the use of the association. In this effort he was successful, some \$40,000 being subscribed, the largest contributors being the late Stephen M. Edgell, Carlos S. Greeley and the late John R. Lionberger. About that time Union Methodist Episcopal Church determined to remove to the corner of Garrison and Lucas Avenues, and its property, corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets, was offered to the association for \$37,500, which was accepted, and on May 4, 1880, the purchase price was paid to the trustees of the church, and the property deeded to a board of trustees, consisting of Stephen M. Edgell, John R. Lionberger, Joseph Franklin, Henry Hitchcock, George A. Baker, Stephen A. Bemis, John W. Kauffman, Carlos S. Greeley and Frank L. Johnston, to be held in trust and leased to the association at a nominal rental. Thus in less than five years the association came into possession of the building in which it was organized. It had in the meantime, on November 30, 1877, been incorporated by E. Anson More, Henry Hitchcock and H. M. Blossom. For several years the association maintained a vigorous work in its new location, but the growth of the city caused a complete change in its environment, and led to its removal in the fall of 1885 to the northeast corner of Pine and Twenty-ninth Streets, where it leased and furnished the former residence of John D. Perry and added to it a gymnasium. The formal opening took place Monday evening, February 1, 1886, the exercises being held in the new gymnasium, a very large

audience, including a great many prominent citizens, being present. Mr. T. S. McPheeters, then, as now, the president of the association, presided, and addresses on "The City's Interest in the Association," and "The Church's Interest in the Association," were delivered by Honorable D. R. Francis, then mayor of the city, and the Rev. John Fulton, D. D., then rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The wisdom of the move was immediately patent, as over 1,000 young men joined the association during the succeeding three months. Workers were enlisted by the score, and the work continued to grow year by year until the directors and members were forced to the conclusion that a larger and permanent building was needed, hence in December, 1892, the trustees disposed of the property at the corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets for \$125,000, and in July, 1894, purchased for \$51,250 a lot on the northeast corner of Grand and Franklin Avenues, and in the fall of 1894 contracted for a building, which, when completed, cost, together with the ground, \$250,000.

The association has grown until now there are five branches in different sections of the city and among different classes of young men, viz.: The Central Branch, or parent organization, northeast corner of Pine and Twenty-ninth Streets; North Side German Branch, 1907 and 1909 St. Louis Avenue; South Side Branch, 1800 South Eighteenth Street; the East St. Louis Railroad Branch, adjoining the Relay Depot, and the Union Station Railroad Branch, 19 and 21 Twentieth Street.

The St. Louis association has had a peculiar experience in that two of its branches have been permanently housed, while the parent association has been occupying rented quarters. The North Side German Branch erected a building in the fall of 1889 on St. Louis Avenue, near Nineteenth Street, at a cost, including ground, of nearly \$33,000. The success attained in this building was so great that it led to a demand for a similar work in South St. Louis, and a year later the South Side Branch was organized, rented quarters being secured on the corner of Geyer and Mississippi Avenues. These were speedily outgrown, and in the summer of 1891 the branch purchased for \$16,000 the handsome stone-front mansion at 1800 South

Eighteenth Street, with lot 100 x 271 feet. A gymnasium was added at a cost of \$10,000, and here, as in North St. Louis, the work has met with great success.

Two branches are maintained for railroad men, one in East St. Louis, where the association owned a building valued at \$5,000, which was destroyed by the cyclone of May 27, 1896, and which has been replaced by a temporary building costing about \$2,000. The Union Station Railroad Branch is at present occupying rented quarters, but in the immediate future the railroad companies propose to erect a building for this branch on the Union Station grounds, to cost \$75,000.

For a considerable period down-town and colored branches were maintained, but were discontinued after a few years, as they did not meet with success.

The St. Louis association has also had an unusual experience in the length of service of its general secretaries, having had but two since its organization, viz.: Mr. Walter C. Douglas, who resigned in the spring of 1885 and who is now the general secretary of the Philadelphia association, and Mr. George T. Coxhead, the present incumbent, who succeeded Mr. Douglas. The association has been for some years working under what is known as the metropolitan plan of organization, according to which the association is composed of all the branches and is managed by one board of directors and one set of officers, each branch, however, having its own committee of management, which reports to the board monthly. By this plan much confusion is avoided and greater efficiency and economy in the management of the work is secured.

THOMAS S. MCPHEETERS.

The first organization of the Young Men's Christian Association in

Kansas City
Association.

Kansas City was in 1860. Rev. W. M. Leftwich, at that time pastor of the

Methodist Church, South, proposed and began the work. He was the first president elected, and the first meetings were held at his church, on the north side of Fifth Street, between Delaware and Wyandotte Streets. W. H. Allen, for some years afterward a banker of Kansas City, was the first secretary. A heated political campaign and later the outbreak of the Civil War crippled the association very much. The organization

was, however, kept intact. In 1861 Pelag Seabury was made president, John W. Byers, vice president, and J. S. Chick, treasurer. During the years of the war occasional meetings were held in a room on Main Street, near Second, in a building later used by W. C. Grimes for a wagon factory. For three years or more after the close of the war Dr. Cheever, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, D. L. Shouse, J. W. L. Slavens, Ermine Case, Jr., F. M. Furgason and others strove to sustain the organization. On November 25, 1866, an article appeared in the "Journal of Commerce" of Kansas City, calling attention to the work being done by associations elsewhere, and urging a forward movement in the city. Several gatherings of young men were held following this in Good Templars' Hall, on Main Street, near Seventh. On March 17, 1868, at the Congregational Church, Tenth Street and Grand Avenue, a meeting was held to perfect a new and permanent organization. F. W. Furgason was made chairman of the meeting, and D. A. Williams, secretary. Officers were elected to serve until the following January. Mr. Furgason was made president, Mr. Williams, secretary, and M. B. Wright, treasurer. Among those who at this time joined the active forces of the association were Frank Titus, J. E. Forbes, Thomas Wolcott, Dr. O. S. Chapman, J. M. Lee, Daniel Forbes and others. For about a year there was no regular place of meeting, the various churches kindly offering the use of their places of worship. On occasion the meetings were held in the store of M. B. Wright and again at some private residence or office room. At this time the First Baptist Church was at Eighth and May Streets; the Calvary Baptist congregation met first in a hall on Main Street and later erected a house of worship on Grand Avenue, near Eleventh Street; the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, was at Ninth Street and Grand Avenue; the Methodist Church, South, on Fifth Street, between Delaware and Wyandotte Streets; the Episcopal Church at Eighth and Walnut Streets; the Lutheran Church on Baltimore Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, and the Old School Presbyterian Church on Wyandotte Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. The secretary at this time carried his records and papers from one place of meeting to another in a market basket.

In 1869 a permanent home was provided for the work by Mr. D. L. Shouse, at that time cashier of the Mechanics' Bank. He was a broad-minded Christian man, and has left the reputation of being one of the noblest citizens of his day. He gave the use of a room in his new building, on Missouri Avenue, between Main and Delaware Streets, for a period of years, rent free. Permanent quarters having been obtained, they were furnished comfortably, and the local association recognizing its relationship to the large world association, three delegates were sent to the international convention held at Indianapolis—Rev. Robert Irwin, F. M. Furgason and D. A. Williams. The work at this period consisted in gospel meetings at the rooms, in the streets and at the city prison, the distribution of religious literature, and the maintenance of a free library and reading room. The library was made up of books given by various persons. D. L. Moody was at this time in correspondence with the association and furnished it with the religious tracts distributed. K. A. Burnett, a religious worker, was in the city during a part of this period. A rousing meeting was held in the interest of young men at the Presbyterian Church, on Wyandotte Street. There was in Kansas City at that time a free library, which numbered about 2,500 volumes. W. H. Winants and L. K. Thatcher were among the trustees of this library. These works were turned over to the association and added to the volumes it already had. Later, when the work of the association languished, these books were, as the writer is informed, turned over to the Board of Education and entered into the permanent public library of the city. Even at this early day numerous mass meetings were held to discuss the question of an association building. Mr. Furgason was president for about four years, and was succeeded by General W. H. Powell. Later the organization grew weaker and finally ceased to exist.

On May 21, 1876, there was held, at the Presbyterian Church (Dr. Cheever, pastor) a meeting, out of which grew the finally permanent work of the association. This gathering was in part the result of a series of meetings which had been held by D. L. Moody, who was at that time present, and was made chairman. Dr. E. W. Schauffler was made secretary. Some money was

raised, and Mr. Moody pledged himself to raise a larger sum at once. Two days later a second meeting was held, and others followed at short intervals. A number of men were active again who have been named hereinbefore as having had a prominent part in the earlier years. The names of A. A. Whipple, E. C. White, W. H. Reed, Theo. S. Case and Professor Greenwood also frequently occur in the records then kept. On the evening of the first Sunday in June, 1876, a mass meeting, largely attended, was held at the operahouse. The association rented the rooms over Cady & Almstead's store, on the west side of Main Street, between Missouri Avenue and Sixth Street, and the first meeting was held there on July 11, 1876. It was determined to hold gospel meetings on Sunday afternoons and to help needy young men. The rented rooms were to be kept open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 o'clock at night, and arrangements were made to have some one at all times in attendance. By October 1st the membership had grown to 292, and the work was under the management of a board of directors consisting of one representative from each of the eighteen churches of the city. On October 11th Mr. Walter Lewis, from Terre Haute, recommended by the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, was employed as secretary at a salary of ten dollars per week. Mr. Lewis served as secretary until September 4, 1877, when he returned to his studies in college and later became a minister and a missionary, dying in the midst of his work in the Sandwich Islands. At this time the work of the association was not limited to the field later determined upon as wise. The first meeting of the directors after Mr. Lewis' arrival was given over chiefly to the discussion of the needs of a poor family then in distress, and plans for a Sunday school started on the levee. In February, 1877, it was determined to have a series of revival services under the leadership of Dr. Munhall, to be held in the operahouse. The following month, looking forward to the demand for an association building, a building fund was begun. It was determined that until such time as there should be a sufficient fund available the money given should be "set apart sacredly" for that purpose, and a committee waited on the banks to see what interest would be paid on

the fund deposited and awaiting the time for their expenditure. The city was divided into districts and the work of increasing the fund proceeded vigorously. The first building committee was named May 8, 1877. Within a couple of months so much money had been pledged that the directors proposed to buy a lot on Ninth Street, west of Main Street. The title was found defective and the purchase was abandoned. During the year following the resignation of Secretary Lewis the work was carried on without a secretary and no records seem to have been preserved. Mr. John Doggett had been made president of the association at its beginning in May, 1876. W. H. Reed succeeded him. In October, 1878, T. F. Dornblazer was elected president, A. G. Trumbull, vice president, and J. W. Byers, treasurer. Mr. Trumbull and Mr. John H. North, one of the then directors, have been, during all the years from 1876 until this time (1900), upon the board of management for the association. The fiscal year began in October. The records show \$600 raised and spent during the fiscal year ending October, 1878. There were \$4,941.50 subscribed to the building fund, and \$1,535 of this sum paid in.

At this time Mr. M. Schoonmaker was made secretary, at a salary of \$1,000 per year, of which sum he agreed to donate \$100, and further contracted to so conduct his office as to raise all his salary and other expenses of the association. In December the building committee reported that the lot at the northeast corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets could be bought for \$1,100 and they were instructed to make the purchase. After the contract for the purchase of this lot had been made the vendor refused to recognize it as binding upon him, and litigation ensued, in which the association was finally successful.

In January, 1879, A. G. Trumbull was made president. The annual report, dated October 1st, shows over \$1,200 raised and expended during the fiscal year. At this time the number of directors was made fifteen, and they were divided into three classes, calling for the election thereafter of five directors annually and making the term of service three years. Nearly \$400 of the building fund was lost at the end of this year by the failure of one of the national banks of the city. During all this period the gospel meetings flourished. A number of the mem-

bers held regular services at the jail, a daily prayer meeting was conducted at the rooms, and there were many social gatherings of the men. The various churches took turns in giving socials at the rooms, and gospel meetings were held at the schoolhouses out in the country districts. The association also published at stated intervals a paper called "The Bulletin." During the summer of this year the work languished. As an heroic method of treatment for the condition of affairs, all the regular committees were discharged and new ones formed. In October, 1880, Witten McDonald became president. During the fiscal year ending at that time over \$1,500 had been raised and expended in the work. Something of the scope of the field covered by the association activities at that time is gleaned from the general secretary's annual report, which shows, besides the various forms of service rendered as above suggested, gospel meetings held at the workhouse and at cottages and in the street "open air services;" calls were made by the secretary upon the sick, over sixty young men had been helped temporarily, forty-five directed to boarding houses and seventy-five assisted to situations. In December, 1880, Secretary Schoonmaker resigned, but became a member of the board of directors and remained for some time an active factor in the progress of the association work. Mr. Schoonmaker was succeeded as secretary by Mr. C. E. Paxson, who entered upon his duties early in 1881. During that fiscal year over \$2,200 were raised and expended in the work. A German branch, with H. E. Schultze as its president, was organized in St. Peter's Church, then on Walnut Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. This same year the Railway Association was organized. At the beginning of the new fiscal year, October 1, 1881, Charles J. Sage became general secretary, and continued in this service for one year, when, upon the recommendation of Walter Douglas, then secretary of the St. Louis association, now of Philadelphia, and of Mr. Robert Weidensall, who had from the first been deeply interested in and of large service to the association as a wise counselor, Mr. F. A. Hatch, of Erie, Pennsylvania, was called to fill the place. Mr. Hatch consented to come, upon the promise of the board to raise \$3,500 for the work. Among those active at this time on the board

of directors were T. K. Hanna, John L. Peak and Robert Gillham.

At the annual meeting in October, 1882, J. W. Byers was made president. In the latter part of 1883 a gymnasium was added to the equipment of the association. Among those entering the work at that time were Dr. Hewitt, J. M. Coburn, F. L. Underwood and J. V. Kendall. During this year the Ladies' Auxiliary was formed and at once began to fit up the rooms and make them more attractive. George T. Coxhead, now and for some years past general secretary at St. Louis, became assistant secretary. In October, 1884, Mr. Ermine Case, Jr., was elected president, and F. B. Nofsinger, Frank Brumback and P. D. Ridenour were among the newly elected directors. The city was in the midst of great activity and growth, and the question of a building for the work was taken up anew and pushed forward with vigor. A new building committee was formed in May, 1885, numbering among its members, E. H. Allen, George J. Keeting, John H. North, Herman Brumback, K. B. Armour and Frank Wornall. To assist these men, a finance committee was named, consisting of the following men: George Sheidley, Thomas H. Swope, L. R. Moore, George H. Nettleton and H. F. Devol. Mr. A. Van Brunt made plans for a building on the lot at Tenth and Walnut Streets, and in the fall of 1885 the building committee was ordered to let contracts for the foundation work, which was done. Before any other progress was made an agitation began for the purchase of a larger lot. In October, 1885, C. W. Whitehead, Felix La Force and H. R. Gregory were among those added to the board of directors.

March 10, 1886, Ermine Case, Jr., then president of the association, died. He had been a most efficient officer, and his death at that time was a severe blow. No president, before him or since, entered with more enthusiasm into this work. In October, 1886, E. E. Richardson was elected president. Meantime the membership had grown and there was a larger activity at the rooms, which had remained for the decade at the same place on Main Street. A contract had been made for the sale of the lot at Tenth and Walnut Streets, and the larger tract at the northwest corner of Ninth and Locust Streets had been purchased. In the canvass

for building funds the raising of money for current expenses had been neglected. In September, 1886, report was made showing this deficit to be over \$5,500. In November it was estimated that \$40,000 were needed to pay up the deficiency, run the work for the year and supply the building fund with the amount needed. Walter Douglas was called from St. Louis to help in the canvass. The sale of the Walnut Street lot failed of completion. The purchaser refused because of an alleged defect in the title, and in February, 1887, the contract of sale was annulled. This property, however, was sold in March for \$50,000. The association had at that time, besides the general secretary, two assistants and a gymnasium instructor. On July 25th Mr. Hatch resigned as general secretary. At the same meeting it was reported that the building fund had reached \$54,000. In September Mr. John W. Hansel, who had been prior thereto general secretary at St. Joseph, Missouri, succeeded Mr. Hatch as general secretary at Kansas City. Meantime the plans for the building progressed. The work was pushed ahead, and on October 13, 1887, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, laid the corner stone of the new structure, amid imposing ceremonies and in the presence of a great concourse of people. The building so begun was a fine five-story and basement brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and finished inside in ornamental oak. The basement was occupied for a gymnasium, pool, locker room and bowling alley. Above the gymnasium, which, in its portion of the building, rose above the basement ceiling of the other part, was a fine auditorium, capable of seating over 500 persons. The entrance to the rooms of the association was at the center of the Ninth Street front. To the east of this were arranged three fine store rooms for rental purposes. On the second floor and above these stores were the office, reading room and chapel of the association. On the third floor, over these rooms, and entered by a stairway from the office room, were the parlors and library on the one side of a central hall, and a directors' room and reception room on the other. These latter rooms were used in serving lunches, the kitchen and pantry being near by on the same floor. The remainder of this third floor was fitted up for class rooms. The fourth and fifth stories were intended to be

rented out as office rooms, unless, perchance, they might be needed for the uses of the association. Subscriptions could not be secured fast enough for the needs of the building fund. So, to pay the bills for labor and material, a permanent loan of \$50,000 (afterward increased to \$75,000) was made on the property, and money was borrowed at the bank beside. In addition to this, very many subscriptions, and a goodly number of them large ones, were never collected at all, the subscribers having been crippled by the financial crisis which fell upon the city. The canvass for building funds prevented the keeping up of the canvass for current work, so that when the building was completed the association found itself deeply in debt. The association work grew, however, in fine shape. A large number of the most prominent of the ladies of the city had enlisted in the Ladies' Auxiliary, and they did efficient work in aid of the social side of the association life. Those same ladies themselves raised several thousands of dollars and furnished the new rooms, including the purchase of a fine lot of plate and silverware. They were occupied in October of the year 1888. In January, 1890, Witten McDonald succeeded Mr. Richardson as president. Mr. Richardson had given unsparingly of his time and energy to the work of the association. At no other time in its history, from the first until that time, had there been so thorough organization or so large activity among the young men as during his term of office. Mr. Hansel resigned as general secretary January 1, 1890, and William Boyd, who had been assistant State secretary for Pennsylvania, became his successor.

In May, 1891, the International Convention was held in Kansas City. The splendid auditorium of the Calvary Baptist Church was used for the public meeting held and the people of the city generously opened their homes for the entertainment of those in attendance. This convention was in every way a very successful one. In January, 1892, H. M. Beardsley became president and has held that office continuously to this time, 1899. J. F. Downing, G. W. Fuller, J. K. Burnham, J. S. Ford, C. W. Clarke and J. C. James had meantime become active members of the board of directors. In September, 1892, F. L. Riley became physical director, a position he held for five years. Two months after Dr.

Riley came F. H. Clark as assistant secretary. He was with the work almost continuously from that time until May, 1900, during the last three years of his service acting as physical director. In 1893 J. J. Swofford, and in 1894 John W. Jenkins, became directors and remain such until this time. The association building did not bring the income expected from rental of its stores and office rooms. The operating expenses were heavy and the indebtedness which had accumulated during the building period could not be lifted. The mortgage of \$75,000 on the building and ground was held in Philadelphia by the trustees of the Pepper estate. In the spring of 1894 they foreclosed the mortgage and became the purchasers of the property at the sale. For two years the association rented a portion of its old quarters and carried on its work in a more limited way. At the end of that period the trustees of the Pepper estate brought suit on the balance due on the mortgage debt after the sale, and the association was compelled to abandon its charter. A new corporation was, however, immediately formed, which purchased the personal property of the old one and rented the building at 810 Wyandotte Street, formerly occupied by the "Kansas City Star." The new corporation intended from the beginning to pay off all the debts other than the building debt of the old association, and by June 1, 1900, had completed such payment. Mr. Boyd resigned as secretary in 1894, and for a time he had no successor. In October, 1895, W. A. Venter, who had for some years been general secretary at Trenton, New Jersey, accepted this position at Kansas City. Mr. Venter remained only a year. After him first Dr. Riley, then F. H. Clark, and finally H. L. Markel performed the duties of general secretary until September, 1899, when C. S. Bishop, late of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he had been for some years doing a splendid work, was called to the general secretaryship of the Kansas City association. Among those now active upon the board of directors of the association, in addition to those already named herein, are Albert Marty, A. B. Colton, F. W. Tuttle, Leslie Baird, Professor E. A. Douglas, E. D. Bigelow, G. W. Campbell and C. H. Kirshner.

Meantime the building at 810 Wyandotte Street has been, by the generous and heroic

efforts of the membership of the association, built over in good part to meet the needs of the work. With the coming of Mr. Bishop a new life has been infused in all departments, and those men who have through years past been carrying the burdens the former years had left them have gained faith that in the near future the Kansas City Young Men's Christian Association will be among the strong and most active agencies for good.

At the time of this writing (1900) Mr. Bishop has been with the association one year. The results of work done have been richer than was anticipated, and the membership has doubled, reaching 1,300. Mr. Max Exner, a successful gymnasium leader of ten years' experience, has charge now of the physical work. An employment department has been organized, with Mr. L. G. Hayes as its special secretary. The plan here is that no man can have the services of the employment secretary except he become a member of the association, and care is taken to learn the capacity and previous record of the applicant. The association is rendering a valuable service in this, both to the applicant and to the employer. The work among the boys is growing so rapidly and the promise for the future is so certain that at the time of the writing of this article arrangement has been made to secure the services of C. H. Wilson as secretary of the junior department. There is a new life in every part of the work, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Kansas City has entered upon a career of usefulness which must increase through the years.

H. M. BEARDSLEY.

Young People's Humane Society.

An institution founded in St. Louis in 1885, and which is said to be the oldest society of its kind in this country. It had at the beginning a membership of sixteen children from five to twelve years of age. Mrs. Ida Holt was first president of the society and has continued to hold that office up to the present time. In 1898 the membership was over 1,800. The society teaches its members to be humane toward all living creatures, and it also gathers in poor young people, helps to clothe them and to have them sent to the public schools and to Sunday school.

Z

Zachritz, William, lawyer and judge, was born August 28, 1859, in St. Louis, Missouri. He was graduated from the Central High School in 1878 and from the St. Louis Law School in 1881. In 1884 he began the practice of his profession in partnership with Rudolph Herzel. In 1885 he was appointed assistant city attorney of St. Louis, and in 1888 was elected assistant circuit attorney. In 1892 he was elected circuit attorney, and while serving in that capacity conducted the prosecution of the Duestrow murder case. He was elected judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis in 1896. A member of the Republican party, he was an active participant in political campaigns prior to taking his place upon the bench, and although he has since felt that political activity was incompatible with his official duties, he has not ceased to take a warm interest in public affairs and in the settlement of political controversies. He is a Congregational churchman and a member of various social and benevolent orders. Judge Zachritz married, in 1885, Miss Emma Hinzpeter, of St. Louis. Their children are William O., Edgar F. and Walter Zachritz.

Zagonyi's Charge at Springfield.—

Zagonyi's charge near Springfield, October 25, 1861, was one of the picturesque incidents of the early days of the Civil War, which attracted wide attention and was the theme of poets and illustrators. Major Charles Zagonyi, an Hungarian officer, was commander of General Fremont's bodyguard, consisting of three companies, of nearly 100 men each, one company made up in St. Louis, the other two mainly composed of Kentuckians. They were finely mounted, and each man was armed with a Colt's revolving rifle, a pair of holster revolvers and a sabre. Major Zagonyi was ordered by his chief to make a forced march upon Springfield and effect the capture of the city, and was informed that the Confederate force there did not exceed 500 men. After dark, October 24th, he left camp on the Pomme de Terre River, nearly fifty miles north of Springfield. At daybreak on the 25th he halted near Bolivar to rest and

feed his men and horses, and was there joined by Major White's Prairie Scouts, numbering 154 men. Within eight miles of Springfield a small body of State Guards were encountered, a few of whom were captured, the remainder escaping to alarm their camp. Leaving the Bolivar road south of Sac River, Major Zagonyi marched southwest to Grand Prairie, where he found a willing guide in Jabez Townsend, a staunch Unionist, and with his aid reached the Carthage road west of Springfield. Finding the ground unfavorable, he crossed to the Mount Vernon road, guided by Parker Cox. He was now three miles from the city, and the Confederate camp was immediately in his front, near the old fair grounds, on the city outskirts. Authorities differ as to whether Colonel Julian Frazier, of Wright County, or Colonel Lee Cloud, of Webster County, was in chief command. The force comprised about 800 mounted men, under Colonel Miscal Johnston, and 200 infantrymen, officered by Colonel Schnable, Captains Hawthorne and Wickersham, and Colonel Turner, indifferently armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers. This force was disposed in the woods and brush ground bordering and commanding the narrow lane which Zagonyi must take. It was approaching 4 o'clock when Major Zagonyi reached the entrance to this *cul-de-sac*. His command was moving at a brisk trot when it was fired upon from either side of the road. He ordered a charge in order to gain the cover of the creek bank, there to reform for attack upon the remainder of the enemy farther on. Captain Foley, with one of the companies, had made a detour, and here rejoined him. Reforming, the command moved up the hill, and reaching the plateau broke into a charge, under which the State Guards rapidly dispersed. During this time a diversion had been made by Major White's command, consisting of Captains Charles Fairbanks' and Miles Kehoe's companies of the First Missouri Cavalry, and Captain Patrick Naughton's Irish Dragoons. Major Zagonyi's wounded were cared for by Dr. Melcher. He lost in killed

15 men; wounded, 4 officers and 23 men; missing, 10 men. The wounded officers were Lieutenants N. Westenburg, J. W. Goff, Joseph C. Frock and Joseph Kennedy. Captain Patrick Naughton was shot through the lung and never entirely recovered from the injury; he died in 1873. His first lieutenant, Patrick Connelly, was mortally wounded and died soon afterward; two of his men were slightly wounded. After the charge the body-guard entered Springfield. Their advent was marked by a sad tragedy. John H. Stephens, an inoffensive citizen, was hurrying home, when one of the galloping troopers ordered him to halt. Not understanding the summons, Stephens continued on his way, was fired upon and killed. Major Zagonyi, in his official report, stated that he raised the United States flag over the courthouse, but this is controverted by Dr. Melcher and others, who state that he returned to General Fremont's camp almost immediately. The next morning, October 26th, a flag was raised over the old courthouse in the public square by Newton G. Long, of the First Iowa Infantry, and John B. Bonamie, of the First Missouri Infantry, under the direction of Dr. Melcher. The flag was provided by a staunch Union lady, Mrs. Sofia Worrell. It floated until the night of October 28th, when the courthouse burned down, having been set on fire by an inmate, an insane man, who had been arrested while wandering about cheering for "Jeff Davis, Jesus Christ and the Devil." When the fire reached the cupola the halyards burned away, releasing the flag, which descended to the ground almost unharmed. It was returned to the lady to whom it belonged; upon the subsequent entry of General Price's army she wore it beneath her dress, thus saving it from the enemy, who made every effort to learn of its whereabouts.

Zalma.—A town in the southern part of Bollinger County, in Wayne Township, sixteen miles from Marble Hill, and is the terminus of the Cape Girardeau, Bloomfield & Southern Railroad. It has two hotels, a flouring mill and a number of general stores and miscellaneous shops.

Zeisler, Jacob, manufacturer, was born April 18, 1833, in Baden, Germany. He was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Halblaub)

Zeisler, who immigrated to America in 1839 and settled in St. Louis when he was six years of age. The father was for some years employed in the office of the "Missouri Republican;" he died at the home of his son in St. Charles in 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years, surviving his wife twenty-two years. In their struggle to obtain a livelihood the parents were unable to afford the son even the most meager help to an education, and he was almost constantly engaged in labor to assist in the support of the family. He learned to read in the Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian Church, and beyond that his store of information was acquired solely through his own efforts. He was a newsboy on the streets of St. Louis, a cabin-boy on a steamboat for three years, and worked in a cooper shop. During the Mexican War he made cartridges in the United States Arsenal in St. Louis. In 1854 he learned the process of soda water manufacture, and in 1860 he established a factory in St. Charles, Missouri, in partnership with H. D. Korf, but two months later Mr. Korf sold his interest to Peter M. Fetch. Mr. Fetch sold his interest to Felix Burdean, and in 1864 Mr. Zeisler became sole owner of the establishment. He was practically without means when he started in business, but his industry, economy and business ability stood in the place of capital and enabled him to build up a large and profitable industry, the product of his establishment supplying a large and increasing demand at various river points and in the interior of the State, as well as at home. He has always been among the most active in projecting and supporting all interests advantageous to the material development of the city, and in many he has been an important factor. He was one of those who established the St. Charles Car Works and a shareholder in the company. He was also one of the founders of the St. Charles Fair Association, and held a considerable share of its stock. He aided in building Odd Fellows' Hall, and was one of the originators and organizers of the Union Fire Company in 1861. During the Civil War he was a member of the Missouri Enrolled Militia, and at the time of the Price raid in 1864 was post commandant at St. Charles. In 1869 he was elected to the city council as a member from the first ward, and was twice re-elected, resigning in the midst

of his third term to accept the mayoralty, in which office he served for two terms. In 1878 he was elected an associate justice of the county court and served for four years. He was then elected presiding justice for a term of four years, but resigned after two years' service. In 1891 he was elected city collector, and was twice re-elected. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican and an earnest advocate of strict honesty in the administration of public business, particularly in local concerns. He is a member of the Evangelical Church and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1859 he married Miss Sarah Sears, born in Port Mahon, Isle Minorca, and reared in St. Louis. Three children were born of this union, all of whom are deceased, and the mother died in 1864. February 28, 1865, he was married to Miss Margaret E. Bruns, of St. Charles County, Missouri. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom William and Henry are deceased. Those living are Helen N., Charles E., Joseph H., Alice J., Ida M. and Cora M. Zeisler. Judge Zeisler is a well informed man, of excellent business ability and irreproachable character. While not as active in public concerns as in former years, his influence is yet exerted for the welfare of the community, and his counsel is sought in all matters of moment.

Zeitonia.—A hamlet in Benton Township, Wayne County, twenty-two miles northwest of Greenville, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It was laid out in 1872 by George W. Creath, and was called Gad's Hill. At this place the Jesse James gang robbed an Iron Mountain train in 1872.

Zell.—A German village, in Ste. Genevieve County, seven miles west of Ste. Genevieve. It has a large Catholic Church, a distillery and a general store. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Zelleken, Edward, banker, was born January 1, 1839, near Cologne, on the Rhine, Germany. He received what in this country would be termed a common school education and afterward worked in a brewery, acquiring a practical knowledge of brewing and coopering, which was of importance to him in after life. When nineteen years of age he

entered the army, from which he was honorably discharged after two years' service. Shortly afterward he immigrated to the United States, landing in New York in June, 1860, and going on to Cincinnati, where he found employment in a brewery and cooper shop. He was there engaged until 1866, when he removed to Sedalia, and there established a brewery, the first in the city. After operating it successfully for two years he sold his interest and made his residence in Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he founded a similar establishment, and conducted it profitably until 1880. That year the prohibition legislation of the State became effective, and he abandoned his business. Shortly afterward he removed to Joplin and became one of the foremost in the development of its commercial and financial interests. In 1877 he had become interested in mining operations upon the site of the present town of Galena. He gave his careful attention to the development of these properties, and subsequently assisted in the organization of the Galena Lead & Zinc Company, and became one of its largest directing stockholders. This company soon became, as it is to-day, one of the leading producers of ore in the mining district. The success of these operations led him, in association with others, to erect the first zinc smelters in Joplin, two in number, and these practically marked the beginning of those important industries which have attained to such mammoth proportions, and out of which have grown the commercial and financial importance of the city. In these enterprises, undertaken with indomitable energy and enthusiasm, yet with intelligent calculation, he figured as a pioneer and director. About the same time he became interested in the Miners' Bank, the oldest and wealthiest financial institution in Joplin, acquiring a large holding of stock and becoming its vice president. Besides being among the foremost in forwarding material interests contributing to the general prosperity, he has also been a leader in adding to the adornment of the city. In 1882 he erected the first substantial brick residence, which he subsequently sold to the Sisters of Mercy, who made it a home and school. In 1893 he completed the spacious and elegant edifice which is his present abode. His political affiliations are with the Republican party; he is earnest

and active in his advocacy of its principles, and exercises a strong influence in party councils in southwest Missouri. He and his family are Roman Catholics in religion, liberal in support of the church and in benefactions to the worthy distressed throughout the community. He is an active member and present treasurer of the Joplin Club. He also holds membership with the subordinate lodge and the Canton Lincoln of Odd Fellows. He was married, September 12, 1865, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Margaretha, daughter of Johann and Anna Marie (Wae-ner) Grome.

Zevely, James William, special inspector for the Secretary, United States Interior Department, was born October 8, 1861, in Linn, Missouri. His parents were Thaddeus and Mary (Miller) Zevely, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee. The father came to Missouri in 1830 with his parents, who located in Clay County, and on arriving at manhood settled in Osage County. The son, James William, received a common school education in that county. He afterward took a brief academical course in the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, leaving that institution in 1877. In 1878-9 he read law under Judge Hirzel, of Hermann, Missouri, by whom he was admitted to the bar in 1887, in the Circuit Court of Gasconade County. While pursuing his legal studies he was for a time clerk of the Probate Court of Osage County. From 1880 to 1883 he published "The Unterrified Democrat" newspaper, at Linn. In 1883 he removed to Jefferson City, having been appointed chief clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics under the administration of Governor Crittenden. In 1885 he was appointed State librarian and held this position for ten years. This gave him opportunity to further prosecute his law studies. He devoted his vacation season in 1886 to a course of study in the law school of the University of Virginia, under the instruction of John B. Minor. Upon the appointment of David R. Francis as Secretary of the Interior, in 1896, he became private secretary to the latter. Soon after he was made special inspector for the Secretary, Department of the Interior, a position which he occupies at the present time (1900). For four years he was

a member of the Democratic State central committee, and secretary of that body from 1894 to 1896. He is unmarried.

Ziegenhein, Henry, mayor of St. Louis, was born on a farm in Bonhomme Township, St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1845. He was apprentice to a carpenter when he entered the Union Army at the beginning of the Civil War. Afterward he embarked in business as a contractor and builder, a business in which he soon became a conspicuous figure and with which he continued to be identified until he had accumulated a comfortable fortune. In later years he became one of the leading spirits in controlling and directing the affairs of the Lafayette Bank. A Republican in politics, he was elected to the city council and to the legislature. In 1889 he was elected city collector, and successive re-elections extended his term of service to eight years. In 1897, while still holding the office of collector, he was made the nominee for mayor, and was elected by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that office in St. Louis. He was opposed by three candidates, and at the election polled more votes than all other candidates combined. Under his administration the new city hall was completed and occupied. He married, in 1869, Miss Catherine Henkle. Nine children have been born to them, the eldest of whom, Adam J. Ziegenhein, was, up to the time of his death in 1898, the mayor's private secretary. The others are Katharine, Fred L., Eugene, Adele, Henry Ziegenhein, Jr., Emma, Anna and Clara Ziegenhein.

Zinc and Lead Mining in Southwest Missouri.—The southwest Missouri zinc and lead fields appear on the Ozark uplift and include the counties of Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Barry, Lawrence, Dade, Stone, Taney, Christian, Douglas, Greene, Webster, Wright, Polk, Dallas, Camden and Morgan. Of these the most productive in minerals are the counties of Jasper, Newton and Lawrence. The total area of this mineral field exceeds 10,000 square miles. The elevation is from 400 to 2,000 feet above sea level. In the north portion the surface is generally gently rolling, with numerous expansive prairies and flat-topped divides, bear-

ing a productive agricultural soil. In the vicinity of Joplin, Webb City, Oronogo and Granby the country is more hilly and broken.

The geological conditions were investigated by Walter P. Jenney, of the United States Geological Survey, beginning in 1889 and concluding in 1891, and his reports have not been materially added to or emended by subsequent investigators. He asserts that the depositions of zinc and lead ores in this region were not accompanied by igneous disturbances, or by intrusions of igneous rocks; as he observes, this is the more remarkable, as in nearly all mining regions upon the globe there is conformation to the law announced by Humboldt, "that the deposits of the precious metals, and of lead, zinc and mercury, are usually associated with intrusions of igneous rock." He announces as the result of his observations that all workable deposits of ore occur in direct association with faulting fissures traversing the stratified formations, or with beds of stone, crushed and brecciated by movements of disturbance, and in this conclusion he is confirmed by the fact that the undisturbed rocks are entirely barren of ore. Zinc ore is found in different geological formations, principally in the upper beds of the subcarboniferous formation, designated as the Cherokee limestone and Seneca chert, upon which are situated the mining camps of Joplin, Webb City, Aurora and Granby; lead and zinc also occur in the lower magnesian limestone, but these deposits have been mostly worked out. The deposits of zinc ore are found in fissures, known by the miners as "runs." Their existence is due to mineralizing solutions forced toward the surface, under immense pressure, and held in confinement by impervious rock-dams. In places cross-fissures occur, and at the point of intersection are found the richest mineral deposits; elsewhere the fissures are often barren of ore, indicating want of pressure sufficient to elevate the solution, or want of mineralizing properties. No general law obtains as to the course of ore-bearing fissures, nor does the course appear to influence the quality or quantity of the ore deposit. The fissures are usually nearly vertical, rarely dipping at an angle less than sixty degrees, and varying in thickness from less than an inch to crevices of from three to five feet between walls filled with brecciated rock. Simple fissures, or "runs" vary, but are usually

10 to 50 feet wide, 5 to 30 feet high, and from 100 to 300 feet long. Some compound fissures or "runs" near Joplin and Webb City are 75 to 150 feet wide, 40 to 80 feet high, and 200 to 400 feet long. Lead ore was at first found as "float mineral," on and near the surface, and frequently in "pockets;" one pocket near Joplin produced 4,000,000 pounds. Mining has been done at various depths, down to 250 feet. The ore occurs so irregularly, in depth and location, that it is impossible to predict its presence, and there are many instances where an entirely barren tract intervenes immediately between fields of great productiveness. Large deposits of zinc ore have been found in chambers, along subterranean waterways, at depths of from 60 to 170 feet. The principal lead ores are the sulphate, or galena, and the carbonate, or dry-bone; the former contains about 87 per cent of lead. Zinc ore is found in open formation, in thin sheets in limestone crevices, in solid walls which require blasting, and in chambers. It is principally in sulphide form, in several varieties, distinguishable by color. The most abundant and valuable is what is variously called "jack," "black jack" and "resin jack." It usually runs from 60 to 62 per cent zinc, and in some cases as high as 67 per cent, being two-thirds zinc and one-third sulphur, in which form it is known as the true blende. The silicate or calminite, and the carbonate or smithsonite, are of lower grade and worth one-third to one-half less than high-class "jack."

The system of mining here has no counterpart in any other field. The land-owner leases his land to an individual or a company, usually for a term of ten years, on a royalty of 10 to 20 per cent of the value of ore mined. The miner hoists, crushes and washes his ore on the ground and markets it to a smelter buyer; the land-owner receives payment for the product, retaining the royalty and paying the remainder to the miner. Large corporations operate independently and on more favorable terms. Many leaseholders sublet lots 200 feet square to individual miners. Many shafts prove disappointing and are soon abandoned. Small operators hoist the ore by windlass or horse power, and on the surface put it in a hand-jig, a wooden box six feet square and three feet high, nearly filled with water. In this is hung a sieve-box, attached to a pole, which the operator works

rapidly up and down, agitating the contents of the sieve and causing the heavy ore to settle in the bottom. This passes the fine ore; the coarse or disseminated ore is sent to a crusher. The large concentrating plants hoist by steam, and run the ore on an elevated tramway from the shaft to the mill, where it is conveyed to the crusher and then to the steam jigs. These plants cost from \$5,000 to \$20,000, and have a capacity of 30 to 200 tons of rough ore per diem. The principal item of expense in many mines is pumping to relieve the mine from a continued flow of water. In some camps a large pumping station drains a number of mines. The cost of mining in the district is ten dollars and upward per ton, and the cost of smelting ranges from eight dollars to ten dollars per ton. At Joplin the product is utilized by the Empire Zinc Works, which manufactures spelter, or slab zinc, in fifty-pound slabs; by the Picher Lead Works, which manufactures pig lead and sublimed lead, the latter derived from the fumes of the furnaces; and by the smelting works at Granby. The ore not used in these manufactories is shipped to various points where coal or gas is available for smelting purposes. The principal smelting works are at Nevada and St. Louis, Missouri; Pittsburg, La Harpe, Girard, Iola, Cherokee and Cherryville, Kansas; Collinsville, La Salle and Peru, Illinois; and Marion, Indiana.

The mineral fields of the Missouri-Kansas district produced in 1899 more than three-fourths of all the zinc mined in the United States, and more than one-fifth of the total product of the world. From the opening up of the mines to December 31, 1899, the total production was estimated at 2,347,113 tons of zinc, and 433,223 tons of lead, aggregating more than \$100,000,000 in value, and the greater part of this was produced during the decade closing with that date. This includes the product of the Galena (Kansas) fields, which can not be accurately ascertained; in 1899 the Galena product was something less than 20 per cent of that of the district, but this proportion would be excessive as a basis for the entire period covered. In 1899 the Missouri-Kansas district produced 256,610 tons of zinc, and 24,175 tons of lead, an increase of 8 7-10 per cent over 1898. The value of the crude ore amounted to \$10,862,464, being nearly \$3,000,000 in excess of any

previous year. Of this gross sum, \$2,673,504 is to be credited to the Galena (Kansas) mines, making the value of Missouri mineral \$8,188,960. The Jasper County product amounted to \$6,517,897, the Newton County product to \$434,835, the Lawrence product to \$1,225,916, and some smaller mines are unenumerated. The average price which was paid for high-grade zinc ore was \$37 per ton, the highest ever known, an increase of \$11.75 per ton or 46 1-2 per cent over 1898. Prices are theoretically dependent upon the market price of spelter, as commercial zinc is termed. The advance is doubtless due in some degree to the operations of the Missouri and Kansas Zinc Miners' Association, which agreed upon prices from time to time during the year, and withheld their product when the buying offer was below their scale. The selling value was based upon the assumption that one ton of 60 per cent ore is worth seven times the value of 100 pounds of spelter at St. Louis, due allowance being made for ore of inferior quality. There were nearly 400 mills in operation, an increase of 50 per cent over 1898; there were more than 600 working shafts, and upward of 6,000 men employed in mines, mills and smelters. Domestic and foreign corporations, with an aggregate capital amounting to \$20,000,000, were engaged in mining, and the published sales of mining property during the year were more than \$10,000,000. Nearly 75 per cent of the southwest Missouri mining industries are carried on in Jasper County, and are contained in the district within a radius of ten miles from Joplin, including, in the order of their importance, the mines about Joplin, Carterville, Oronogo, Webb City, Duenweg, Central City, Belleville, Neck, Carthage and Alba. The principal mines in Newton County are at Granby, Gregg and Cave Springs, and in Lawrence County at Aurora and Stotts City. Small quantities of zinc and lead are mined in Barry and Greene Counties.

The commercial uses of zinc are many, and the fields for its consumption are constantly increasing; the demand growing out of the new applications of electrical energy is an instance in point. It is largely used for galvanizing iron as a protection against rust, not only in architectural iron work, but in barbed wire. It is used for roofing material, for interior decorative work, for monuments, for

statues, for stamped work, for refrigerators, organ pipes, packing cases, washboards and cooking utensils, for desilverizing processes, in lithography, for glazing paper, for bearing parts in machinery, in paints, and as a complement in brass and bronze work. It is also used largely in the cyanide process for gold separation.

The earliest trace of mining in southwest Missouri is connected with the name of De Soto, but the accounts are mythical. In 1714 M. Du Tissenet (sometimes written Dutisne), a Canadian Frenchman, visited Ste. Genevieve, where he obtained lead for assay. In 1719 he traveled westward and came to the Osage villages in Vernon County, and reported large quantities of lead in that region. Between 1720 and 1742 Philip Francis Renault, a skilled French metallurgist, and his friend, M. La Motte, mined and smelted lead in southeast Missouri, and to them and their followers is ascribed the existence of ancient works whose remains were long traceable in nearly every portion of Missouri from Carroll and Ray Counties on the north, to McDonald County on the south. The most significant evidences of search for metal are found in the excavations at Halley's Bluff, on the Osage River, in St. Clair County, three miles east of the Vernon County line, and at Golden Grove, in the southeastern part of Barton County. On the other hand, these surmises are controverted by those who assert that the excavations were made by French traders and trappers for the safe-keeping of their furs and other goods. Prior to 1840 Indians and trappers, at various places in southwest Missouri, brought to trading posts, to exchange for whisky, tobacco and gunpowder, small quantities of lead which they had smelted upon stones under chip fires. In 1847 Thomas Shepherd and Simpson Oldham found lead in a ravine on Shoal Creek, seven miles northwest of Neosho, in Newton County. They followed the trail and drifted into a hill, finding good ore, whereupon Shepherd entered the land, a forty-acre tract, which he afterward sold to George W. Mosely and William S. Mosely, merchants at Neosho, for \$800. In 1851 the Moselys, with John Ryan, set up a horsepower blast furnace, which they afterward removed to Cedar Creek, near the present village of Spurgeon, and operated by water power. In 1852 or 1853 they brought

in the first mine pump used in southwest Missouri, waiting in St. Louis ten days for its making. In 1850 Madison Vickroy found lead ore at Granby, but gave it no attention. In 1853 William Foster, a Cornish miner, found mineral at the same place, and in 1854 there was a large influx of miners. In the latter year John Fitzgerald built the first steam blast furnace, locating it four miles south of Granby, and bought mineral for smelting. Meantime, in 1855, Henry T. Blow and F. B. Kennett leased a large tract of mineral railroad land and exacted tribute from the squatting miners. During these years the lead was wagoned to Grand River, in the Indian nation, whence it was floated on flatboats to New Orleans, or was hauled by wagon to Boonville, on the Missouri River, and thence boated to St. Louis. Mining operations were suspended by the legitimate owners of the property during the Civil War, but it is to be noted that lead was surreptitiously obtained from the neighborhood for the use of the Confederate Army. In 1865 F. B. Kennett sold his interest, and the Granby Mining & Smelting Company was incorporated by Henry T. Blow, Peter E. Blow, James B. Eads, Barton Bates and Charles K. Dickson, all of St. Louis. From that time this company has controlled all the mineral taken from the famous Section No. Six, in Newton County. It also erected the first adequate smelter, and obtained control of the Minersville (Oronogo) mining lands, then but eighty acres, and hauled the ore to Granby for smelting. Lead had been found at Minersville by Judge McKee in 1850. Under its modern name of Oronogo, this field has come to be known as one of the most productive in the district. In 1870 it produced the largest individual mass of lead ever known, estimated to weigh 30,000 pounds; an immense cube taken therefrom was exhibited at the Philadelphia and Paris Expositions. In 1848 David Campbell, an old miner, found surface lead near the present site of Joplin, and the same year William Tingle, living at Leadville Hollow, near by, dug out about 100 pounds of ore, and, with John Fitzgerald, of Carthage, set up the first rude smelting works. In 1856 the Leadville Hollow mines were operated by two men named Montcure and Jilette, who sold their ore to Thomas Livingstone, owning a furnace at Old French Point, on Centre Creek. In 1870

the Granby Company, in order to stimulate mining operations, offered a reward of \$500 to the miner who would turn in from any lot the largest quantity of ore by a given date. This reward was won by Elliott R. Moffett and John B. Sergeant, mining partners on the Granby land at Minersville, and with this as capital they obtained leases on lands belonging to John C. Cox and Oliver S. Pitcher within the present corporate limits of Joplin, upon which lead had been but recently discovered. These lands Moffett and Sergeant developed upon their own account, and they were soon known as wealthy, enterprising and public-spirited men. Among their undertakings they established a smelter and a bank and built the first railroad to Joplin, connecting the city with Girard, Kansas, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. The first great influx of miners and fortune-seekers now occurred, and Joplin became a city, surrounded by vast mining camps. Among the first comers, in 1871, were William P. Davis and Patrick Murphy, who were then merchants at Carthage. They acquired land, and with Moffett & Sergeant laid off the town of Murphysburg, on the west side of the creek, opposite Joplin, which was platted by John C. Cox. Davis & Murphy obtained mining lands and became successful operators of mines and smelters. The same year John H. Taylor and others incorporated as the Joplin Mining & Smelting Company, and purchased some of the Cox lands, and shortly afterward O. H. Picher and W. H. Picher began mining. Their attention had been called to the mineral indications in Jasper County by the report made in 1854 by Professor G. C. Swallow, State Geologist, who predicted that some of the richest mines in the world would be found in Jasper and Newton Counties. The Pichers afterward founded the works of the Picher Lead & Zinc Company. These works are unequaled in America, and have no counterpart except in Bristol, England. By methods of which they are sole proprietors the company produces a sublimed white lead from the fumes of the lead furnaces, which were formerly entirely wasted. In 1873 lead and zinc were found on and adjoining the present site of Webb City, then a farming tract owned by John C. Webb, and afterward upon the land where the many productive mines of Carterville are now situated. From that

time other discoveries of mineral were made in various portions of Jasper County, extending to Alba on the north, Carthage on the east, and into contiguous counties. Until 1871 ore abounding in zinc, termed by the miners "black jack," was regarded as valueless and thrown out as waste. The identification of zinc, and its utilization, is to be attributed to the Granby Company, and it was not until afterward that the metal was recognized elsewhere in the district. In 1866 the local superintendent for the company was Adolph Von Wiese, a German, a graduate of the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, educated for the Prussian mining service, and for some time engineer and assayer of the celebrated Berzelius mines, near Cologne. Von Wiese, in smelting slag, discovered metallic zinc and instituted a process for its separation. Thereafter the Granby Company designated zinc in all its leases. It gathered up all the refuse "black jack" in the vicinity, and sent one of its employes, Lee Taylor, to Joplin to buy up all the discarded ore he could find in that vicinity. The latter accumulated about 600,000 pounds, and Henry T. Blow sent a carload from Granby to Carondelet. The shipment did not pay expenses, but the identity of zinc was fully established, and that metal soon became the object of search, to the neglect of lead. Contributing largely to this result were publications by W. S. Mesplay, a clerk of the Granby Company, who called attention to the identification of "black jack" as zinc and advised its saving, asserting that it would soon become a more valuable product than lead.

Zoological Garden.—An institution established in connection with the St. Louis Fair in 1876, and which, until 1891, occupied space in the fair grounds. The originator of the idea and principal promoter of the enterprise was Julius S. Walsh, then president of the Fair Association. An excellent collection of animals was made to begin with, and for several years the zoological garden was one of the chief attractions of St. Louis. It was transferred to the city authorities in 1891 and the animals were removed to Forest Park.

Zoology of Missouri.—Geologists aver that Pilot Knob, in Iron County, was among the first portions of the North American continent to emerge from the ocean.

When it appeared its nearest neighbors were the crest of the Black Hills, a cluster of islets in New York and Canada, and another cluster far to the southwest. These smaller islands were formed by the irruptions which forced up the porphyry, granite and iron beds of Pilot Knob and neighboring heights. In the age of mollusks, which followed, were deposited the magnesian limestones and sandstones, and in the age of fishes the carboniferous limestones, both affording present evidence of the physical life which was exhausted in their making. Missouri investigators have been industrious in examining into these testimonies of the rocks. Aside from the gentlemen who have from time to time occupied the position of State Geologist, accomplished amateur students have made notable collections, among which may be named that of Honorable Francis A. Sampson, of Sedalia, whose cabinets include sixty original type specimens of Missouri fossils and shells, and that of Mr. Or  stes A. Crandall, of the same city, whose fresh water snail specimens comprise nearly all known in the United States. Following the vast cycles of the age of plants and the age of reptiles, came the age of mammals, during all which epochs the region now known as Missouri produced its full share of the highest type of animal life belonging to its time. Evidences of such existences are abundant throughout the State, but more particularly in the Missouri River bluffs and in their alluvial bottoms, where Professor George C. Swallow, a former State Geologist, found the fragmentary remains of the mastodon and the elephant, besides those of other inferior, yet great, animals now extinct. The first explorers in Missouri found abundance of buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, bear and beaver.

Zuber, Victor, associate county judge of Cole County, was born in 1841, in Canton Solothurn, Switzerland. His parents were Jerome and Marian (Fleuck) Zuber. The father was a stonemason, who immigrated to America in 1852 and died from cholera the same year, in St. Louis. The mother died in Jefferson City in 1888. The son had no school advantages, but acquired through his own efforts an education sufficing for all the duties of citizenship and the requirements of business. He served a three years' apprenticeship as a marble-cutter, and after master-

ing the trade worked as a journeyman in Boonville and afterward at Tipton. In 1867 he removed to Jefferson City and founded a marble and granite monument business, which has grown to large proportions, and is still continued, his manufactures finding market in Cole and all adjoining counties. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Missouri Cavalry Regiment. During his three years' term of service he was engaged in all the important operations in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Kansas until late in 1864, when his command was transferred to the east of the Mississippi River. He was wounded in October, 1864, in action near Fort Scott. He was engaged in the battle at Guntown, Mississippi, and the battery which formed a portion of his regiment was the only one which escaped capture in that great disaster. He was under Wilson at the capture of Selma, Alabama, and was actively engaged at the time of the Price raid in Missouri. During the latter portion of his service he was first duty sergeant. For three years he was a member of the Jefferson City Board of Education, and for a like period a member of the City Council. He was elected county treasurer of Cole County in 1892, and in 1894 was re-elected. In 1898 he was elected associate county judge of Cole County for a term of two years. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and was a member of the board of trustees when the present church edifice and school building were erected. He holds connection with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Catholic Benevolent Association. He was married, August 31, 1865, at Jefferson City, to Miss Louisa Brenneisen. Their firstborn son, Emanuel Victor, died at the age of four years. Children living are Burnetta Louisa, wife of Anthony A. Gallagher, foreman in a large shoe manufactory; Zerelda Julia, wife of Charles Holschneider, traveler for a shoe house; Mary Kathrina, wife of Edward Dulle, a member of the J. B. Bruens Shoe Company; Francis Joseph and Cletus Vincent, both clerks in the Bruens shoe factory. Mr. Zuber is one of the substantial citizens of Jefferson City, and his usefulness to the community is evidenced in the many responsible public positions he has been called upon to fill.

Zwart, Bernard Henry, physician, was born October 1, 1859, in South St. Louis, Missouri. His parents were John Bernard and Cornelia Maria (Henriette) Zwart. The father, who came to America in 1848 from Holland with his parents, was a son of the man who was first to apply steam to manufacturing in Amsterdam, and the innovation provoked such resentment as to lead to his emigration; he located at Keokuk, Iowa, where he became a contractor on public works. John Bernard Zwart removed to St. Louis and constructed lime kilns in Carondelet, but the Civil War destroyed his business and dissipated his means. He studied law with Colonel J. A. Greason and afterward was associated with him in practice. He served the Federal government in various important relations. During the war he was charged with the correction of methods in the conduct of the office of the provost marshal at Ironton, and was afterward internal revenue collector in southeast Missouri and United States Commissioner at Ironton. He died in 1893. His wife was of a French family, which removed to Holland on account of the expulsion of the Jesuits from their native country. Two of her brothers were members of that order, one of them being afterward provincial of the society in Holland; a third was a member of the Papal Zouaves and afterward a favorite general of Don Carlos, of Spain. Bernard Henry Zwart began his education in the schools of Ironton, Missouri, and was then a student for four years in the St. Louis University, and for two years

following at the University of St. Francis de Sales, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His father had designed him to become a lawyer, but his early preference was for medicine and he read upon this subject in cyclopedias and all other accessible books, eventually taking up a systematic course at home, aided in some measure by the family physician. He then entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1881, and entered upon general practice in Kansas City the same year. He is now professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has occupied the positions of treasurer and censor in the Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He has at various times read papers before these bodies, which have appeared in the published proceedings or in professional journals. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Catholic Knights of America, and of the Independent Order of Heptasophs. He was married, May 7, 1884, to Miss Katie F. Rodgers, of St. Louis. Five children born of this marriage were living in 1899, named, respectively, Bernard St. Clair, Charity Irene, Albert William, Joseph Lester and Sandford Norbert. The firstborn child died in infancy. Dr. Zwart is skilled in his profession and well informed in literature and kindred subjects.





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



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



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